

DRONES: From “Military Use” to “Civilian Use”. Towards the Remote UAV Policing of Civil Society?

By [Global Research](#)

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Just a few days after [a senior US counter-terrorism expert warned that US drone strikes were turning Yemen into the “Arabian equivalent of Waziristan”](#), US drone strikes yesterday aped the tactic of ‘follow up’ strikes used by the US in Pakistan.

According to CNN, [a strike in which seven suspected Al-Qaeda militants were killed was followed by a strike on local residents rushing to the scene to help the injured](#). Local sources said that between eight and twelve civilians were killed in the second, follow-up strike. A Yemeni security officials expressed regret for the civilian casualties and injuries. “The targets of the raids were not the civilians, and we give our condolences to the families of those who lost a loved one.”

Over the past few weeks US drone strikes and other military activity has been ratcheted up in Yemen as [the White House has given ‘greater leeway’ to the CIA and JSOC to launch attacks](#). Micah Zenko at the US Council on Foreign Relations [estimates there will be more US strikes this month in Yemen than there has ever been in a single month in Pakistan](#). For details see the Bureau of Investigative Journalism’s excellent [database of US covert activity in Yemen](#).

Drone [strikes continue in Pakistan](#) of course and no doubt in Afghanistan although almost no details of these are released. Last week the US apologised after [a strike killed a mother and her five children in Afghanistan](#) but it was not revealed if the strikes was from a drone or a manned aircraft.

Drone fatalities continue to spread around the globe. As we reported last year, [US drones from Iraq were moved to Turkey to help the Turkish military “monitor” Kurdish separatists](#). Today (16 May) it was revealed by the Wall Street Journal that information from one of these drones led directly to [a Turkish military attack in which 38 civilians were killed last December](#). Last week an engineer working for an Austrian company was killed and two

others injured when [a drone they were demonstrating to the South Korean military crashed](#).

Meanwhile preparations aimed at enabling the use of unmanned drones to fly in civil airspace continues at a brisk pace both in the US and the UK.



In mid May the [US Federal Aviation Administration \(FAA\) announced that it had met the deadline](#) for the first changes demanded by the new FAA Act aimed at allowing drones to fly in US civil airspace by September 2015. The Act mandated that the FAA must streamline the process for government agencies to gain Certificates of Authorization (COA) to fly drones within US civil airspace within 90 days.

Meanwhile in the UK [BAE Systems has begun a series of flight tests over the Irish Sea as part of a programme aimed at allowing unmanned drones to fly within UK civil airspace](#). BAE Systems is one of a number of military aerospace companies funding the ASTRAEA (Autonomous Systems Technology Related Airborne Evaluation & Assessment) programme. According to [the ASTRAEA website](#) it is “a UK industry-led consortium focusing on the technologies, systems, facilities, procedures and regulations that will allow autonomous vehicles to operate safely and routinely in civil airspace over the United Kingdom.”

According to The Engineer, BAE has fitted an “autonomous navigation system” on a Jetstream 31 passenger aircraft to enable it to fly without a pilot – although a pilot was on board in case of problems.

A BAE spokesperson told the Guardian that the [tests “will demonstrate to regulators such as the Civil Aviation Authority and air traffic control service providers the progress made towards achieving safe routine use of UAVs \[unmanned air vehicle\] in UK airspace.”](#) Further flights will take place over the next three months testing infra-red systems as well as ‘sense-and-avoid’ systems.

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