

Index

- Acoustical systems, 14
- Aerial Target, 6
- American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR), 78
- Applicable law, 86–97
- Armed attack, 44–45
- Armed conflicts, 65–66
- Armed drones, 10–11, 16–17
 - drone control system technology, 17
 - global positioning systems (GPS), 16
- Assassination, 63–64
- Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF), 49, 72–74

- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 56
- Cheap drones, 94–96
- Chicago Convention, 88
- Chromite deposits, 14
- Civilian drones, 97
- Command responsibility, 50–52
- Conflict escalation, 86
- Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 78

- Data-fusion methods, 15
- Disputed territory, 90–91
- Distinction, 29–30, 36–38
- Drone base system, 17
- Drone control system technology, 17
- Drone proliferation
 - applicable law, 86–97
 - cheap drones, 94–96
 - Chicago Convention, 88
 - civilian drones, 97
 - conflict escalation, 86
 - crisis, 85
 - definition, 83, 85–86
 - disputed borders, 86–97
 - disputed territory, 90–91
 - International Humanitarian Law (IHL), 87
 - unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), 84
 - violent non-state actors drone, 98–102
 - war escalation, 91–96
- Drones
 - Aerial Target, 6
 - armed drones, 10–11
 - dumb drones, 6
 - First Person View (FPV), 4
 - historical background, 5–10
 - International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 3
 - inventor, 8–10
 - Karem, Abraham, 8–10
 - Micro Air Vehicle (MAV), 4
 - mini-drones, 11
 - Model Aircraft (MA), 4
 - mother ship, 7
 - origin, 4–5
 - predator drone, 8–10
 - Radio-plane company, 7–8
 - Remotely Operated Aircraft (ROA), 4
 - Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV), 4
 - Spanish-American War, 6
 - strategic drones, 11
 - surveillance drones, 12–16
 - tactical drones, 11
 - technological advantages, 17–19
 - technological constraints, 19–20
 - technology, 12–17
 - types, 10–11
 - Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), 4
 - Unmanned Aircraft (UA), 3

- Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles (UCAVs), 4
- Dumb drones, 6
- Electronic intelligence, 68–69
- Facial recognition software, 15–16
- First Person View (FPV), 4
- Global positioning systems (GPS), 16
- Global War on Terror (GWOT), 45–46
- Ground intelligence, 68
- High-value targets (HVTs), 73
- Hyper-destructive weapons, 23
- Image intensification technology, 13
- India, drone use
 - data protection laws, 141–142
 - drone laws, 135–136
 - drone regulations, 134–136
 - government agencies drone laws, 136–140
 - Indian Constitution Law, 137–138
 - individuals private property, 140–141
 - interception, 138–140
 - privacy protection, 142–143
 - surveillance laws, 138–140
 - tort law, 140–141
 - UK, 143–145
 - US, 143–145
- Indiscriminate attacks, 36
- Intelligence
 - definition, 66–70
 - drones, 69–70
 - electronic intelligence, 68–69
 - ground intelligence, 68
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 3
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 78
- International Humanitarian Law (IHL), 87
- Inventor, 8–10
- Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC), 68–69
- Jus Ad Bellum*., 41–43
- Jus in bello* analysis, 43
- Just War Theory, 41–43
- Lawful weapons, 33–35
- Law of armed conflict (LOAC)
 - command responsibility, 50–52
 - definition, 27–33
 - distinction, 29–30, 36–38
 - drones, lawful use of, 35–41
 - drone strikes geographical location, 46–50
 - general principles, 28–33
 - hyper-destructive weapons, 23
 - Jus Ad Bellum*, 41–43
 - Jus in bello* analysis, 43
 - Just War Theory, 41–43
 - lawful weapons, 33–35
 - military drone operators, 51
 - military necessity, 32–33
 - operational effectiveness, 26
 - precautions, 39–41
 - proportionality, 30–31, 38
 - self-defense theory, 43–46
 - unnecessary suffering, 31–32
 - UN’s mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 25
- Listening-in capability, 14
- Means of warfare, 34–35
- Micro Air Vehicle (MAV), 4
- Military drone operators, 51
- Military necessity, 32–33, 72
- Mini-drones, 11
- Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), 11
- Model Aircraft (MA), 4
- Mother ship, 7
- Multi-sensor data-fusion, 15

- National Security Agency (NSA), 68–69
- Operational justifications, 66–72
 - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 56
 - intelligence, 66–70
 - military necessity, 72
 - signature strikes, 70–71
- Optically enhanced imaging, 12–13
- Perch-and-stare approach, 14
- Predator drone, 8–10
- Privacy laws
 - challenges, 105–107
 - civilian usage, 118
 - commercial users, UK, 126–127
 - Customs and Border Protection (CBP), 113
 - data protection laws, 130–132
 - domestic drones, 107–109
 - domestic drones technology, 110
 - drone data protection, 122–124
 - drone regulations, 111–113
 - drones surveillance, 106–107
 - government usage, 116–118
 - India, 133–147
 - individuals private property, 118–122, 129–130
 - intrusion on seclusion, 119–121
 - organizational efforts, 127–129
 - privacy, 104
 - privacy protection, 113–116
 - protection under state laws, 116–118
 - regulating agencies, 105
 - solution, 145–147
 - trespass law, 121–122, 130
 - UK privacy protection, 132–133
 - UK regulation, 125–127
 - US Constitutional Law, 114–116
 - US protection, 124
- Proportionality, 30–31, 38
- Radio-plane company, 7–8
- Reconnaissance system, 39–40
- Remotely Operated Aircraft (ROA), 4
- Remotely Piloted Vehicle (RPV), 4
- Rotors, 12
- Self-defense theory, 43–46
- Sense-through-the-wall technology, 15
- Soft biometric algorithms, 15–16
- Strategic drones, 11
- Surveillance drones, 12–16
 - facial recognition software, 15–16
 - listening-in capability, 14
 - multi-sensor data-fusion, 15
 - optically enhanced imaging, 12–13
 - rotors, 12
 - Sense-through-the-wall technology, 15
 - synoptic viewing, 13
- Synoptic viewing, 13
- Tactical drones, 11
- Targeted killing
 - armed conflict, 75–76
 - assassination, 63–64
 - definitions, 62–64
 - factors, 60–62
 - human rights, 78–79
 - IHL, 65–66
 - military necessity, 72
 - moral hazard, 76–78
 - moral justification, 75–79
 - operational justifications, 66–72
 - post-World War II, 58–60
 - pre-World War II, 57–58
 - United Nation Charter, 74–75
 - US Citizen, 79–81
- United Kingdom, drone use
 - commercial users, 126–127
 - data protection laws, 130–132
 - drone regulation, 125–127
 - India, 143–145

- individuals private property, 129–130
- intrusion upon seclusion, 129
- organizational efforts privacy protection, 127–129
- privacy protection, 132–133
- trespass law, 130
- US, 143–145
- United Nation Charter, 74–75
- United States, drone use
 - civilian usage, 118
 - drone data protection, 122–124
 - drone regulations, 111–113
 - government usage, 116–118
 - India, 143–145
 - individuals private property, 118–122
 - intrusion on seclusion, 119–121
 - organizational efforts privacy protection, 113–114
 - privacy protection, 124, 124
 - state laws privacy protection, 116–118
 - trespass law, 121–122
 - UK, 143–145
 - US Constitutional Law privacy protection, 114–116
- Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), 84
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), 4
- Unmanned Aircraft (UA), 3
- Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicles (UCAVs), 4
- Unnecessary suffering, 31–32
- UN's mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), 25
- Violent non-state actors drone, 98–102
- War escalation, 91–96
- Weapon laws, 28
- Wide-area surveillance, 13
- Wi-Fi crackers, 17