



Le Conseil a abordé la question des nouvelles technologies au sein de plusieurs résolutions contre le terrorisme dédiées à l'application de la Loi, au contrôle aux frontières, à la sûreté de l'aviation civile, aux armes, et à la protection des infrastructures essentielles comme des cibles vulnérables.

La DECT a sensibilisé ses partenaires et les Etats concernant cette menace, notamment durant ses échanges et ses évaluations. En 2019, la DECT a également publié un rapport d'alerte sur les Nouvelles tendances dédié aux risques, scénarios et impacts possibles émanant d'attaques terroristes perpétrées à l'aide d'UAS.

Last month, CTED organized two technical sessions on the threats posed by misuse of UAS by terrorists. There were attended by representatives from Member States, UN agencies, regional and civil society organizations, members of the Global Research Network, and the private sector. Here are some of the key points discussed:

On the main terrorist threat, Da'esh, Boko Haram, Al-Shabab terrorist groups and their affiliates have been using UAS for reconnaissance, criminal and other illicit activities. Weaponized UAS are increasing in range and precision and there are more selective and capable of striking targets further away.

The threats posed by the misuse of UAS are multidimensional and dynamic. States' capabilities to prevent terrorist from acquiring them are not uniform. National, regional, and international policy responses are inconsistent, and often lagging the pace of innovations.

The technical sessions brought together several key stakeholders and partners such as INTERPOL, WCO, ICAO and UNOCT who described how there are providing states with policy guidance, training, and capacity building, including as legitimate tools for border controls, domestic law enforcement, and surveillance.

States face challenges in developing relevant comprehensive regulations. Mitigating the risks related to the diversion of UAS including commercial UAS are imperative. There is also sometimes a lack of due diligence on the export of UAS and parts to conflict areas. In the exponential growth of their use for leisure and entertainment purposes, States should better frame,

for examples, acquisition, ownership, and geographical zones where UAS flight is permitted under strict conditions. Enacting a more robust international UASs import/export control regime is needed.

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, and its Border Management and Law Enforcement Working Group, chaired by CTED, have been coordinating the drafting of technical guidelines on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons aimed at facilitating the implementation of resolution 2370 (2017) which include submodules addressing the issue of UAS.

Regulating UAS requires a whole-of-Government approach to further enhance and support research and knowledge on this threat as well as Partnerships with private sector, academia, civil society, and UN agencies.