United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

Discussing ethical considerations and legal frameworks for the use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) during armed conflicts

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I. INTRODUCTION

UNODA is the committee of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, due to the recommendation made by the General Assembly, it was originally established in 1982. This subsidiary organ was recognized by the Tenth Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly as a disarmament negotiating forum, created with the purpose of "Achieving the goal of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control" (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs). Addressing topics of great importance for the international community, such as nuclear and autonomous weapons, technology, and mass weapons, since they represent a great danger for humanity. The UNODA aims to provide support for the establishment of norms regarding the area of disarmament within the General Assembly and other disarmament organs, such as the Disarmament Commission, Conference on Disarmament, etc. (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs). Finally, this committee organ also provides recent and objective information addressing issues related to disarmament in Member States, and it also helps in the development of solutions after a conflict and measurement implementation.

Since the existence of the United Nations, the main purpose to reach has been "Maintaining international peace and security" (Disarmament, United Nations). Giving great priority to reducing tools of great danger that represent a threat to the international community, such as nuclear and chemical weapons. Thanks to the efforts shown, there have been several treaties established with the purpose of regulating and restricting certain weapons, for example: the Arms Trade Treaty, the Treaty of Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention, among others (Disarmament, United Nations). The United Nations has also given priority to the impact of new technologies in weapons development, changing their objectives according to the international situation and politics.

On April 10, 1972, the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) was open for signatures after being approved by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The negotiation of the BWC resolution took place in Geneva, Switzerland, by the Eighteen members of the Committee of Disarmament within the Conference (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs). This type of weapon emerged during the First World War; it was used to release organisms or toxins that could cause diseases for the purpose of damaging or killing any kind

of living things. As a consequence, raising issues like massive life loss, food catastrophes, environmental damage, or general diseases (Disarmament, United Nations). The Biological Weapons Convention has successfully and effectively reached the prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, storage, and use of all biological weapons. The BWC has shown its effectiveness, becoming one of the key elements in controlling the situation of Weapon Mass Destruction (MWD), reaching collaboration with 185 states and four signatory states.

The UNODA has also been concerned about the use of modern chemical weapons that came up just like the biological ones in the first world war. Chemical weapons are mainly used on several conflict battlefields to cause casualties, reaching about 100,000 losses (Disarmament, United Nations). The poisonous chemicals are introduced on munitions such as artillery shells and grenades, containing toxic gasses to cause agony like: chlorine, mustard gas, and phosgene. In 1993, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was open for signatories after 12 years of being discussed and negotiated. This committee has been aware of the use of conventional weapons, which are the most known and common ones. Conventional weapons have caused concern because of their uses; that's why there have been efforts to address the situation. The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) was adopted in 1980; it is part of international humanitarian law, and it seeks to either restrict or prohibit the use of certain conventional weapons (Disarmament, United Nations).

Nowadays, addressing the implementation of autonomous weapons systems is a topic of great importance for the United Nations. There has been a joint call of the United Nations Secretary-General within the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to establish prohibitions and restrictions of autonomous weapons systems (United Nations Secretary-General, October 5, 2023). Since autonomous weapons are capable of having a great impact on the way wars are fought and have the potential to create global instability, in the joint call is expressed the importance of their development within its global consequences. The prohibition by international law of any machine with the capacity of taking lives without any human involvement has also been demanded due to the increase of concerns about the easy access to sophisticated equipment that could be implemented in weapons, including new technologies or artificial intelligence.

In the Secretary-General 2023 New Agenda for Peace, António Guterres has called for the prohibition of autonomous weapons under international law and has supported the opinion of LAWS as "politically unacceptable and morally repugnant" (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs). António Guterres has suggested that by 2026, states must conclude a legal instrument to prohibit LAWS without human control and regulate any other types of autonomous weapons. To conclude, the Secretary-General also highlighted that the rise of humanitarian legal, ethical, and security concerns represents a threat to essential freedoms and human rights in the absence of multilateral regulations, design, and development. In the 2023 Report to Human Rights, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights has joined the Secretary-General's global call for prohibition of LAWS, sharing its concern about the topic. (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs).

II. HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM

Since the First World War, the idea of "intelligent machines" was starting to come to people's minds. Around 1914, World War I brought a series of technological advances that had to do with robotic warfare. Some examples of created weapons are the Kettering "bug," a gyroscope-guided winged bomb made by the United States, and the German wire-guided motorboat FL-7 loaded with hundreds of pounds of multiple explosives (McCormick, 2015-2018).

The first system with autonomous functions was designed for combat, developed by the United States during the Second World War. This weapon is called the Mk24 "Fido," and it was a homing torpedo, using hydrophones located in the midsection of the torpedo with the purpose of listening and tracking German submarines in order to protect allied transatlantic ships, It was first used in 1943 (Roberto O. Work, June 07, 2024). After the war, the United States military started introducing autonomous functionalities to larger weapons such as air defense combat, and its development was first supported by the kamikaze raids off Okinawa in 1945 and accelerated by the United States concern about a threat of an atomic air attack against the country.

Later on in the 1950's, a British mathematician wrote, "I propose to consider the question, 'Can machines think?" giving less importance to the capacity of machines to think

like humans and focusing on how they can imitate human beings. In those years, a semi-round environment (SAGE) was introduced for the direction and control of the U.S. air defense (Roberto O. Work, June 07, 2024). With the capacity to receive information from a variety of sensors around the periphery of the U.S., generate “Tracks” of reported objectives autonomously, and alert operators defenses in the range of being capable of intercepting. With the arrival of more technological knowledge, SAGE got the function updates to “shooter” without needing any human intervention.

Not long after the SAGE air defense was created, the USS Mississippi started with some testfires. These tests were due to the invention of one of the earliest computer-guided missiles that was a 1,180-pound RIM-2 Terrier. This missile was a member of the Standard Weapons family, launched off Cape Cod. It was replaced by the RIM-66, which fell into the category of high explosive fragmentation. Due to these types of weapons, a few years later the Talos missile system started its operation, using a homing device that allows an automatic correction of variation in altitude and speed that facilitated the task of hitting the target.

In May of 1973, during the Vietnam War, the United States military air force was capable of developing a laser-guided weapon, that was used with the purpose of destroying the Thanh Hoa located in north Vietnam, by accomplishing its goal, it was named the first “smart bomb” (Ty, McCormick, 2015-2018). During the Vietnam War, the United States military also used and developed air forces with autonomous functionalities such as unmanned aircrafts with the objective of surveillance. These aircraft flew in circular pattern filming until their fuel ran out, letting the military gain some advantage over the Vietnam military.

During the cold War, the United States enhanced their marine weapons and invented a weapon called “CAPTOR”. This weapon system was implemented on the floor in deep water with the purpose of detecting the Soviet Union’s submarines. During the war, when CAPTOR detected a submarine, it would release and activate its torpedo, making the submarine sink. This autonomous weapon was very useful during the war because it was capable of classifying and attacking its target without human control and intervention. The captain did not provoke a problem or unexpected situations because the alliance's submarines would know Captor’s location so that they could avoid accidents (Work, 2024).

In 1988, Iraq's Aegis air defense system was aboard the USS Vincennes located in the Persian Gulf during the Iran-Iraq War. This system detects and classifies enemy aircraft. However, when this system was in semi-automatic mode, the system detected an Iranian commercial airliner and shot a missile, killing all 290 passengers at the same time. This event caused Iran to attack Iraq´s territory more brutally. At the same moment, Iraq had modified the system to not provoke more accidents with the same error.

In September 2006, South Korea announced a collaboration with Samsung in order to implement Samsung Techwin SGR military robots in a nearby demilitarized zone with North Korea in case of emergencies or armed conflicts. These robots are armed with machine guns, which are capable of automatically targeting and tracking enemies. However, the system will not function until there is human approval. South Korea mentioned that the robots will not be activated and functioning unless human approval is sent, which is required. (McCormick, 2014). The following year, 2007, the United Kingdom's military noticed that the new autonomous weapon, the Brimstone missile, could detect a school bus instead of the enemy's property. The UK military had rapidly changed their plan and implemented the system in Afghanistan.

With the arrival of new technologies and the knowledge that people acquired, the concern about how artificial intelligence will affect people's roles, not only on the battlefield but also in activities of daily living, has come. In May 2009, U.S. air forces released a planning document that charts a "fully autonomous capability" for aircraft that will result in a revolution of human roles in air warfare (McCormick, 2015-2018). In August of 2012, a researcher with Cambridge University's Center for the Study of Existential Risk published an article on the potential risk that artificial intelligence entails: "We risk yielding control over the planet to intelligences that are simply indifferent to us, and things that we consider valuable things, such as: life and a sustainable environment" (McCormick, 2015-2018).

In November of 2012, The U.S. Defense Department announced that their goal is to minimize the negative consequences of failures in autonomous and semi-autonomous weapons systems. Although the director allowed to enhance the autonomous nonlethal systems, humans will be more precise in creating and inventing the weapons. After this event happened, the following year in 2013, people's disagreement towards killer drones increased, and the NGO and Human Rights Watch had announced and warned society that "a number of

countries, most notably the United States, are coming close to producing the technology to make complete autonomy for robots a reality" (McCormick, 2015-2018).

Some researchers and legal experts have been struggling with what type of systems should be allowed for militaries to use on the battlefields, since in the 2022 armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine autonomous weapons systems have been present playing their role. There exists some video footage showing drones deep penetrating 1,000 kilometers from the border of the Russian territory, destroying oil and gas infrastructure. Experts say that artificial intelligence is helping drones to be directed to the target. For these types of weapons, there is no need for a person to hold the trigger or take the decision to detonate.

The development of LAWS, including AI-equipped drones, has been increasing. The US Department of Defense has earmarked one billion so far for their Replicator Program, which is willing to build a fleet of small weaponized autonomous vehicles. Nowadays, there exist experimental submarines, tanks, and ships capable of piloting and shooting by themselves. Another example is commercially viable drones that can recognize and zero in on their targets. LAWS do not need AI to function, but with the technology speed and ability to evade defenses can be added.

III. CURRENT SITUATION

There are many concerns about the implementation of autonomy in weapons systems, mainly because many people consider that "weapons that use algorithms to kill and are not controlled by human judgment, are immoral and a great threat to national and global security" (autonomous weapons). The most recent milestones taken by the United Nations are the Latin America and Caribbean Conference on the Social and Humanitarian Impact of Autonomous Weapons, which was the first regional conference addressing this topic apart from the CCW, the Luxembourg Autonomous Weapons Systems Conference, and the first-ever autonomous weapons systems resolution by the UN General Assembly, all aimed in 2023 (autonomous weapons).

In September of 2022, the Philippine president, Ferdinand. R Marcos. Jr, called on the international community to create efficient governance systems in order to prevent the

weaponization of new technologies. He pointed out that the development of artificial intelligence within modern technologies is rapidly changing people's roles, and although they are capable of solving many of our daily life problems, they are altering sour social and political systems, including its use of autonomous weapons (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs, March 04, 2024).

Although in the United Nations there have been debates addressing the AWS (Amazon Web Services), focussing on the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), the voices expressing their concerns from the Indo-Pacific have been unheard. In December of 2023, the Department of Foreign Affairs organized the Manila Meeting to give space to discuss and consider the implementation of autonomy in weapons systems from the Indo-Pacific point of view. The Philippines is seeking to continue elevating the voices of the Indo-Pacific, meanwhile, the UN continues charting the regulations on the AWS, which have the purpose of focusing on two main events that are important for the Indo-Pacific, the marine environmental effects and the need for prohibitions and regulations of autonomous weapons systems (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs, March 04, 2024).

Over 100 diverse countries from Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean, Asia and Europe, the Middle East, and Occeania, are currently supporting a legally binding instrument to regulate autonomous weapons systems. More and more states are joining the call for a treaty, while the countries that blocked the efforts are in a constantly diminishing minority. The two-tier approach of autonomous weapons systems is willing to prohibit systems that are used in a manner that the effect cannot be predicted, understood, and explained, and ensure enough human control regulating other systems, after 10 years of being discussed (autonomous weapons). In February of 2023, all countries began their own conferences apart from the CCW to discuss the impacts of autonomous weapons, which have been considered another step toward a treaty, since this way non-member countries of the CCW can join the conference, although they still cannot participate in UN decisions on autonomous weapons.

Last month, more than 140 countries joined the 2024 Vienna conference. This was held by the Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs. The conference was about "Humanity at the Crossroads: Autonomous Weapons Systems and the Challenge of Regulation" (Saferworld, 2024). Thousands of participants talked about the global risks of artificial intelligence in military equipment, weapons, and technologies. Ukraine's drones

with the system of AI targeting and Israel's 'Lavendar' and 'Gospel' to detect targets in Gaza were discussed during the conference. One key takeaway from this conference is that there were various agreements on the risks and the need for regulation; there are radically diverse views and ways of what form this might take in practice. The participants highlighted, "AI is already transforming the way militaries operate. But if we want to protect civilians from harm, we need legally binding regulations—and we need them fast because if we don't act now, the consequences could be catastrophic" (Saferworld, 2024). The AWS has been sounding the alarm bell for years, however, these types of autonomous weapons are being used.

Just like the UNODA, the CIRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) has been concerned with addressing autonomous weapons and developing regulations, trying to find a balance on weapons prohibitions and taking action on this issue and potential threat, stating that "Future generations must be protected from serious risk posed by autonomous weapons" (International Committee of the Red Cross, March 06, 2024). The CRIC has called the States' attention to the effects of certain weapons on combatants and civilians, and also has helped in the development of laws of war since, from its point of view, autonomous weapons raise relevant legal and ethical problems. On March 20, 2024, the CIRC presented its suggestions to the United Nations Secretary General António Guterres. The three core pillars they highlighted are prohibiting autonomous weapons from having human targets, prohibiting autonomous weapons with a high degree of having unpredictable behaviors, and implementing regulations that state that certain types of autonomous weapons must be combined with a requirement of human control (International Committee of the Red Cross, March 20, 2024).

IV. UN ACTIONS

The existence of autonomous weapons started decades ago; they have been increasing in complexity due to their constant development from various states using sophisticated technologies, making them layers from having autonomous defense systems to engage targets without human intervention. Since some autonomous weapon systems have incorporated artificial intelligence to have better functionality, the first raised concern addressing LAWS was from the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary

executions, Christof Heyns. Later on, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on counterterrorism and human rights, joined the UN Secretary General's call for global prohibition on LAWS in the 2023 report to the Human Rights Council (United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs).

The first-ever resolution addressing the use of autonomous weapons was established in December 2023 by the General Assembly in their 78th session. The debate mainly focused on the use of LAWS by the military in armed conflicts using the international humanitarian law framework and regarding the multiple present challenges related to the use of LAWS in the context of enforcement on the compliance of Human Rights laws and the use of force (Amnesty International, April 24, 2024). The resolution was presented by the Republic of Austria, which had 164 votes in favor, 5 votes against, and 8 abstentions. Expressing concerns about the negative potential consequences of its final version, supported by countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Ukraine, and Germany, among others. Apparently, the resolution left some uncertainty on the definition given to autonomous weapons, some of the reasons why, may be that their capabilities are still evolving within the development of new ideas to implement technology and autonomy to weapons (Ben Wodecki, November 10, 2023).

In countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, there have also been actions taken. There have been significant advances in the push to implement regulations and prohibitions of autonomous weapons since almost every country in Latin America and the Caribbean supported a new communiqué calling for an urgent negotiation for an international treaty. Although the first adopted by a regional meeting on the topic was Belén Communiqué, there have been various groups of countries, such as the Non-Aligned Movement (comprising 125 states), that have promoted the same objective (Mary Wareham & Bonnie Docherty, March 06, 2023). During the last decade, there have been deeply explored the amount of risks covering the ethical, moral, and legal areas, among others, even though there are still some countries that resist calls to negotiate a new legal instrument on AWS.

From a regional conference on autonomous weapons held by the government of Costa Rica and a non-governmental organization FUNDPADEM in San José, the Belén Communiqué is the main outcome document. In this first regional intergovernmental meeting, the social and humanitarian impacts of autonomous weapons systems were

explored, talking about their capability to engage targets using sensor processing instead of human contributions. Government representatives from almost all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as 13 observer countries, attended the conference. Izumi Nakamitsu, the United Nations disarmament chief, and Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, the president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, also attended the conference and reiterated their institution's desire to address autonomous weapons with a legally binding treaty (Mary Warehman & Bonnie Docherty, March 06, 2023).

The Convention on Conventional Weapons has been running its course, giving place to forums for discussions about the development and support of a legally binding instrument to address autonomous weapons; unfortunately, after a decade of having conferences and debates, it is clear that it would be more difficult than thought to have a new instrument in the CCW (Human Rights Watch, May 06, 2023). Meanwhile, the Stop Killer Robots campaign has the support of 110 countries that expressed their desire for a new international treaty on autonomous weapons, regarding the UN Secretary-General and the ICRC president calling for the member states to negotiate an international treaty to ban autonomous weapons by 2026.

V. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Nowadays, humanity is entering a new era of weaponry, in which autonomous weapons are constantly evolving together with technology and robotics. The development of autonomy advances quickly, raising doubts and concerns about how to regulate its use and proliferation, especially when it comes to weapons with no need for human interventions and with the capacity to autonomously fire on human targets.

1. **Adopt legally binding rules to regulate autonomous weapons:**

    - By establishing legally binding rules, it is expected to ensure that enough acceptable levels of human control and judgment are retained in the use of force coming from autonomous weapons designed capable of firing on without human intervention.

- Although legally binding rules will help regulate certain autonomous weapons, it is not recommended a full prohibition of all weapons using AI applications. Only allowing specific types of weapons to apply AI, since they do not raise concerns, such as automated systems of missile defense.

2. **Enter a code of no human targets to certain autonomous weapons:**

- Since one of the main functions of autonomous weapons that has raised an increasing number of concerns is the capability of autonomously establishing human targets, it would be appropriate to introduce to the allowed weapons using AI a code that restricts from firing on people
- Even though it contradicts the concept of a state of war, by not allowing autonomous weapons to attack or target humans, there will be more security for people on the battlefield and will decrease the great number of possible ethical, social, and environmental consequences.

3. **Set limits and make humans make difficult and decisive decisions:**

- One of the main causes of a high degree of unpredictable behavior on autonomous weapons is allowing them to make all the decisions that may have several consequences secondary to the great impact created.
- With a requirement of human control in the system, there would be fewer failure opportunities. A decision made by a human being has strategy and feeling behind it, taking into account possible consequences, probabilities, advantages, and disadvantages.
- Something that many people argue is that no matter how smart weapons can be with artificial intelligence implementations, they do not have the state of consciousness that an actual human intervention may provide to the system.

4. **Prohibit previous autonomous weapons that committed accidents:**

- One of the first reasons why autonomous weapons are being discussed is because they provoked so many casualties and accidents. Weapons that were involved in any type of causality should be abolished in order to protect

innocent people. By prohibiting these types of autonomous weapons, battlefields will be more secure. Once they detect a wrong human or object, the weapon can make the same mistake various times.

- People will gain more trust in autonomous weapons and feel less uncomfortable because they will be sure that none of the accidents that happened in the past will happen with the created weapons of today. This will even help other new scientists and weapon makers to enhance their autonomous weapons because they will gain knowledge about the reasons for the failure.

VI. COUNTRIES INVOLVED

1. People's Republic of China

China is one of the increasing countries that are heavily investing in the military applications of artificial intelligence, developing air, land, and sea-based autonomous weapons. Although recently the U.S. army has been threatened with new missiles, aircraft carriers, and hypersonic glide vehicles, among others, according to the Chinese military, one strategy to gain a decisive advantage in future wars is to be the force that best gathers battlefield information. In order to continue being the ones that gain a great amount of information, there have been big investments in AI weaponization, making technology increase, but despite their efforts, they still have some obstacles to reaching their military goals (Sam Bresnik, April 03, 2024). Since the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) seeks to become a world-class military, there has been significant progress on their weapon systems and applications like robotics and swarming, causing concerns from its competitors and neighbors (Elsa.B. Kania, April 2020).

2. Russian Federation

The Russian thinking about the implementation of artificial intelligence on weapons is consistent with that of major powers that seek to respond to a combat environment growing up in technological change and complexity. Russia has made several declarations on the

importance of AI in combat situations, which makes it difficult to estimate if the country's Ministry of Defense (MOD) has made use of AI-enabled systems and weapons, including the situation in the Ukraine battlefield. Just like the other investors, Russia has been facing several obstacles to accomplishing its military goals on the implementation of artificial intelligence. Actually, the Russian military is investing in AI research, development, testing, and evaluation, which are considered the most relevant today and in future combat. The Russian military speech highlights that in the long term, there will be a point at which technologies will subsume and replace human involvement in military operations; in the short term, the Russian military states that humans need to keep present on the circuit (Samuel Bendett, May 03, 2024).

3. South Korea

One of the main reasons why South Korea deployed artificial intelligence in its military tools is because it wants to enhance its vigil in North Korea. According to a Yonhap News report, to better monitor growing North Korean threats from along the border in Yeoncheon country that divides the North Korean Peninsula, Seul has been testing AI-powered systems (Riyaz ul Khaliq, May 23, 2024). The AI implementation of weapon advances has given several advantages to South Korea over the northern part of the country, such as thermal observations that allow an analysis of real-time footage that recognizes humans and wildlife. South and North Korea have been in a state of war since the 1950's, but without a doubt, artificial intelligence implementations have given South Korea certain advantages, and of course, the South Korean military hopes that AI capacities of recognition improve in order to have better data (Riyaz ulKhaliq, May 23, 2024).

4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Even though the United Kingdom does not have autonomous weapon systems and does not intend to develop them, it does not support proposals carried out at the United Nations to ban and control projects that involve technologies that have the capability and potential to be used in autonomous weapon systems. The International Committee of the Red Cross and civil society organizations have encouraged states to reject autonomous weapon systems that have the function of directly applying force to people, although there are no

indications regarding the position of the UK on the topic, neither against weapons with the capacity of identifying and firing on human targets nor showing enough interest to assume that they are concerned about autonomously human targeting (UNA.UK, June 15, 2022). On the other hand, even though the United Kingdom has not fully expressed its position on the topic, it has been one of the great investors in the military applications of artificial intelligence among other countries (Mary Wareham & Bonnie Docherty, March 06, 2023).

5. United States of America

As well as many, recently the United States has been constantly rejecting the growing calls to create a new legally binding instrument to address the use and development of autonomous weapons and has invested heavily in the implementation of artificial intelligence in weapons. The activity and participation of the United States in introducing autonomous weapons have been raising concerns, "The US pursuit of autonomous weapons systems without binding legal rules to explicitly address the dangers is a recipe for disaster," said Mary Warehman, the Human Rights Watch arms advocacy director (Human Rights Watch, February 14, 2023). The United States still does not have a government-wide policy on LAWS or controlling its use in law enforcement, border control, or any other circumstances besides armed conflicts. The 2023 directive demands that autonomous weapons systems will be designed to allow operators and commanders to exert appropriate levels of human judgment over the use of force (Human Rights Watch, February 14, 2023).

6. People´s Democratic Republic of Algeria
7. The Argentine Republic
8. The Commonwealth Australia
9. The Plurinational State of of Bolivia
10. The Federative Republic of Brazil
11. Republic of Chile
12. Republic of Colombia
13. Republic of Costa Rica
14. The Republic of Cuba

15. The Republic of Ecuador
16. The Arab Republic of Egypt
17. Republic of el Salvador
18. The French Republic
19. Federal Republic of Germany
20. Republic of Hungary
21. Republic of India
22. The Islamic Republic of Iran
23. The Republic of Iraq
24. State of Israel
25. Republic of Italy
26. Japan
27. United Mexican State Mexico
28. Kingdom of Spain
29. Kingdom of Sweden
30. Republic of Turkey

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