



# CAMPAIGN TO **STOP** KILLER ROBOTS

## States Calling for a Treaty to Ban and Restrict Killer Robots

26 October 2020

The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots tracks the positions of all countries on the call to ban fully autonomous weapons and retain meaningful human control over the use of force. This document identifies: 1) states seeking a ban treaty; 2) states endorsing joint group statements calling for a treaty stipulating prohibitions and restrictions; 3) states saying a new international treaty is premature; and 4) states elaborating their views on this issue.

### National statements

Since 2013, **30 countries have called for a prohibition on fully autonomous weapons.**

Alphabetical order

1. Algeria
2. Argentina
3. Austria
4. Bolivia
5. Brazil
6. Chile
7. China\*
8. Colombia
9. Costa Rica
10. Cuba
11. Djibouti
12. Ecuador
13. Egypt
14. El Salvador
15. Ghana
16. Guatemala
17. Holy See
18. Iraq
19. Jordan
20. Mexico
21. Morocco
22. Namibia
23. Nicaragua
24. Pakistan

25. Panama
26. Peru
27. State of Palestine
28. Uganda
29. Venezuela
30. Zimbabwe

#### Chronological order

1. Pakistan on [30 May 2013](#)
2. Ecuador on [13 May 2014](#)
3. Egypt on [13 May 2014](#)
4. Holy See on [13 May 2014](#)
5. Cuba on [16 May 2014](#)
6. Ghana on [16 April 2015](#)
7. Bolivia on 17 April 2015
8. State of Palestine on 13 November 2015
9. Zimbabwe on [12 November 2015](#)
10. Algeria on [11 April 2016](#)
11. Costa Rica on [11 April 2016](#)
12. Mexico on [13 April 2016](#)
13. Chile on [14 April 2016](#)
14. Nicaragua on 14 April 2016
15. Panama on 12 December 2016
16. Peru on 12 December 2016
17. Argentina on 12 December 2016
18. Venezuela on 13 December 2016
19. Guatemala on 13 December 2016
20. Brazil on 13 November 2017
21. Iraq on 13 November 2017
22. Uganda on 17 November 2017
23. Austria on 9 April 2018
24. China\* on 13 April 2018
25. Djibouti on 13 April 2018
26. Colombia on 13 April 2018
27. El Salvador on 22 November 2018
28. Morocco on [22 November 2018](#)
29. Jordan on 21 August 2019
30. Namibia on 24 October 2019

\* China [states that its call](#) is to ban the use of fully autonomous weapons, but not their development or production.

All except four (except Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe) are states parties to the Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW), which has discussed concerns over lethal autonomous weapons systems since 2014.

## Group statements

Additionally, since 2018, approximately **50 CCW states parties have endorsed various group statements calling for a new international treaty to prohibit and restrict lethal autonomous weapons systems**. The endorsers of these group statement can be found below the following consolidated list:

1. Afghanistan
2. Antigua and Barbuda
3. Bahrain
4. Bangladesh
5. Belarus
6. Benin
7. Bolivia
8. Burkina Faso
9. Burundi
10. Cambodia
11. Cameroon
12. Cape Verde
13. Cote d'Ivoire
14. Cyprus
15. Dominican Republic
16. Gabon
17. Grenada
18. Guinea-Bissau
19. Honduras
20. India
21. Jamaica
22. Kuwait
23. Lao PDR
24. Lebanon
25. Lesotho
26. Liberia
27. Madagascar
28. Maldives
29. Mali
30. Malta
31. Mauritius
32. Mongolia
33. Niger
34. Qatar
35. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
36. Saudi Arabia
37. Senegal
38. Seychelles

39. Sierra Leone
40. South Africa
41. Sri Lanka
42. Philippines
43. Togo
44. Turkmenistan
45. Tunisia
46. United Arab Emirates
47. Uzbekistan
48. Zambia

This list does not include 17 CCW states parties that have both called for a ban in their national capacity and endorsed one or more of the following group statements: Algeria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Guatemala, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, State of Palestine, Uganda, and Venezuela.

### **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)**

In March 2018, a CCW [working paper by the Non-Aligned Movement](#) called for a “legally binding international instrument stipulating prohibitions and regulations on lethal autonomous weapons systems.” Since then NAM representatives have repeated this call on multiple occasions. Of the 125 Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) members, 65 are CCW states parties: Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Philippines, Togo, Turkmenistan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Zambia.

### **Africa Group**

Benin [made a statement at the CCW in April 2018](#) on behalf group of African states that recommended negotiating a legally binding instrument “at the earliest” and found that “fully autonomous weapons systems or LAWS that are not under human control should be banned.” Of the 54 countries in Africa, 25 are CCW states parties: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia. All these states are also NAM members.

### **Arab Group**

Iraq made a statement at the CCW in September 2020 on behalf of the Arab states parties to the CCW, which called for a new treaty to prohibit and restrict lethal autonomous weapons systems, reiterated that other measures cannot replace the required legally binding instrument, and underscored the importance of maintaining human control over the critical functions of weapons. Of the 125 CCW states parties, 12 are from the Arab world: Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan,

Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates. All these states are also NAM members.

### **Who says a new international treaty is premature?**

Approximately 10 states have repeatedly opposed negotiating a new international treaty on lethal autonomous weapons systems, calling such a move “premature.”

Australia  
France  
India  
Israel  
Netherlands  
Republic of Korea  
Russia  
Turkey  
United States  
United Kingdom

### **Who has spoken on the topic of killer robots?**

A total of 99 countries have publicly elaborated their views on lethal autonomous weapons systems in a multilateral forum since 2013: 44 states in 2013, eight in 2014, fifteen in 2015, fourteen in 2016, four in 2017, eight in 2018, four in 2019, and two in 2020.

Most commented via their statements to meetings of the Convention on Conventional Weapons in Geneva and annual sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Almost two-dozen states spoke during the first debate on killer robots at the Human Rights Council in Geneva in in May 2013.

1. Albania on 16 October 2020
2. Algeria on 30 May 2013
3. Argentina on 30 May 2013
4. Australia on 14 November 2013
5. Austria on 30 May 2013
6. Bangladesh on 21 October 2016
7. Belarus on 14 November 2013
8. Belgium on 11 November 2013
9. Bolivia on 17 April 2015
10. Botswana on 27 October 2015
11. Brazil on 30 May 2013
12. Bulgaria on 23 October 2014
13. Burkina Faso on 23 October 2017
14. Cambodia on 13 November 2017
15. Cameroon on 12 December 2016

16. Canada on 11 November 2013
17. Chile on 13 April 2015
18. China on 30 May 2013
19. Colombia on 17 April 2015
20. Costa Rica on 29 October 2013
21. Croatia on 15 November 2013
22. Cuba on 30 May 2013
23. Czech Republic on 13 May 2014
24. Denmark on 13 April 2015
25. Djibouti on 13 April 2018
26. Ecuador on 29 October 2013
27. Egypt on 30 May 2013
28. El Salvador on 29 October 2018
29. Estonia on 31 August 2016
30. Finland on 22 October 2014
31. France on 30 May 2013
32. Germany on 30 May 2013
33. Ghana on 14 November 2013
34. Greece on 29 October 2013
35. Guatemala on 16 May 2014
36. Holy See on 14 November 2013
37. Honduras on 13 April 2018
38. Hungary on 7 October 2016
39. Iceland on 9 October 2020
40. India on 30 October 2013
41. Indonesia on 30 May 2013
42. Iran on 30 May 2013
43. Iraq on 13 November 2015
44. Ireland on 29 October 2013
45. Israel on 15 November 2013
46. Italy on 14 November 2013
47. Japan on 29 October 2013
48. Jordan on 31 August 2016
49. Kazakhstan on 13 November 2015
50. Kuwait on 26 October 2015
51. Latvia on 21 October 2016
52. Lebanon on 26 October 2015
53. Libya on 14 October 2019
54. Liechtenstein on 15 October 2018
55. Lithuania on 14 November 2013
56. Luxembourg on 30 April 2018
57. Madagascar on 14 November 2013
58. Mali on 13 May 2014
59. Mexico on 30 May 2013
60. Moldova, Rep. on 12 December 2016
61. Montenegro on 12 December 2016

62. Morocco on 30 May 2013
63. Myanmar on 10 October 2017
64. Namibia on 24 October 2019
65. Nepal on 11 October 2018
66. Netherlands on 29 October 2013
67. New Zealand on 30 October 2013
68. Nicaragua on 13 November 2015
69. North Macedonia on 19 November 2019
70. Norway on 13 May 2014
71. Pakistan on 30 May 2013
72. Palestine on 13 November 2014
73. Panama on 12 December 2016
74. Peru on 12 December 2016
75. Philippines on 14 April 2016
76. Poland on 13 April 2015
77. Portugal on 14 October 2014
78. Romania on 26 October 2015
79. Russia on 30 May 2013
80. San Marino, 16 October 2019
81. Sierra Leone on 30 May 2013
82. Slovakia on 12 December 2016
83. Slovenia on 12 December 2016
84. South Africa on 30 October 2013
85. South Korea on 14 November 2013
86. Spain on 11 November 2013
87. Sri Lanka on 13 April 2015
88. Sweden on 30 May 2013
89. Switzerland on 30 May 2013
90. Thailand on 29 October 2018
91. Tunisia on 17 October 2018
92. Turkey on 14 November 2013
93. Uganda on 17 November 2017
94. Ukraine on 14 November 2013
95. United Kingdom on 30 May 2013
96. United States on 30 May 2013
97. Venezuela on 13 December 2016
98. Zambia on 17 April 2015
99. Zimbabwe on 12 November 2015