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  
15. Panama on 12 December 2016  
16. Peru on 12 December 2016  
17. Argentina on 12 December 2016  
18. Venezuela 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?**


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
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