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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Introduction:

"The Impact of Uranium for the Development of Nuclear Weapons"

We, as a Chair, are pleased to welcome you, delegates to the 15th edition of the Model of the United Nations Instituto Oriente. The General Assembly is very thankful that you have chosen this committee in order to debate about problems that are affecting and changing our world nowadays.

The Chair will conduct a vote process in accordance with the General Assembly's procedure, during which one of the two predetermined subjects will be chosen and submitted to the delegates for further consideration during the model.

This second topic is about the impact that uranium has in the area of nuclear armament and its development, how this affects our world in the ethical positions and also the economy, transportation and creation of this kind of arms.

Uranium is a heavy metal that has the potential to have a variety of harmful health impacts, including DNA damage, renal failure, and slowed bone growth.

Although about 18 states have or are working on uranium munitions, the United Kingdom and the United States have shot the most uranium. Due to uranium's improved ability to pierce strong armor compared to tungsten (the primary alternative), both states argue that using uranium munitions is militarily important. As well, depleted uranium is more commonly available and less expensive to buy than tungsten. Additionally, because of its density and velocity, uranium armament delivered by air allows pilots to fire farther away from their targets, enhancing safety.

Depleted uranium's military applications have provoked controversy since the armament's first battlefield testing during the 1991 Gulf Military Conflict. After that conflict, some persons who either did or might have come into contact with depleted uranium metal or dust, either directly or indirectly, began to exhibit a host of pathologies, which have collectively come to be known as Gulf War Syndrome. After subsequent military uses of depleted uranium in the Balkans, a range of illnesses, collectively dubbed "Balkan War Syndrome", was reported among some military personnel. None of these conditions have ever been

conclusively linked with depleted uranium, and those states that consider its use militarily necessary have dismissed any suggestion that exposure to depleted uranium might be a causal factor.

The radiation risk model, which is now used by every government in the world, forecasts that civilian and military exposure to the particle fallout from depleted uranium (DU) arms is too low to have any discernible consequences on health. Meanwhile, there are convincing findings linking exposure to this material to an increase in leukemia, cancer, birth abnormalities, and a dizzying array of other health problems. In addition, frightening amounts of genetic damage following exposure to uranium, whether it is depleted or not, are being shown in new investigations of animal and cell culture research. There are polarized views, as you, delegates can easily see. Even though it is a complex debate, we, as Chair, hope that you delegates find the best solution to solve this obstacle .

In order to produce nuclear energy and nuclear armament, uranium must first be mined. Nuclear capacity facilities routinely release radioactive materials into the air and water, produce nuclear waste, and foster an environment that could lead to several catastrophes.

We as a Chair are truly concerned about the consequences and impact that uranium has in the society, specially in the economic and health aspect. It is an important topic that really affects the world the population lives in and will continue, that is why We as a Chair chose this topic, and trust you to do the best with it.

The purpose of this document is to provide valuable tools, which will help delegates to
understand the topic, acknowledge fundamental details, and use this information to
support their posture with important and informative arguments. Also, the information
given must impulse delegates to investigate the matter thoroughly to get a better
comprehension, raise awareness and permit the fluence of the debate

History of the Committee

The General Assembly, the primary decision-making, policy-making, and representative organ of the United Nations, was established in 1945 in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The assembly's first session began on January 10, 1946, in London, with 51 nations participating. There were 193 members of the General Assembly as of 2006.

The Assembly advises States on global issues that fall under its purview. Additionally, it has taken action in relation to monetary, humanitarian, social, and legal issues, as well as across all United Nations pillars, however, its primary role is to find and debate possible solutions and recommendations for global issues.

At the United Nations General Assembly, resolutions and decisions are passed by a majority of the voting, present Member States. A two-thirds majority is required to decide on significant issues, such as suggestions about global peace and security, the election of members to some of the United Nations' primary organizations, and budgetary issues. Although the General Assembly's decisions are not legally binding on states, they do carry the moral authority of the entire world and the weight of public opinion.

Each Member State may be represented by one person on each Main Committee - there are six in total - and on any other committee that may be established upon which all Member States have the right to be represented.

From September to December of every year, the Assembly convenes in regular sessions, and then as needed beyond that. Through specific agenda items or sub-topics, it examines certain issues, which results in the adoption of resolutions.

The General Assembly's work has been consistently aimed at becoming more focused and pertinent. The 58th session was when this was initially noted as a priority, and work to streamline the agenda, enhance the practices and working procedures of the Main Committees.

The agenda is programmed annually and in its first plenary session, the General Assembly shall elect a president, who shall hold office until the close of the Assembly session. The election shall be by the vote of a majority of the member states, this year Csaba Kőrösi was elected to

manage the president role of the 77th Session of the General Assembly. Another permanent organ of the organization, is the Secretariat of the committee, who is the Secretary General of United Nations, this one provides adequate services and shall carry out the duties and assignments given by the Assembly.

The Assembly met several times in 2022 to discuss the suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report titled "Our Common Agenda," an action plan intended to strengthen and expedite multilateral agreements, particularly the 2030 Agenda, make a real difference in people's lives and take action about sustainable development goals.

Development, disarmament, human rights, international law, and the peaceful settlement of conflicts between states are among the topics that the General Assembly is mandated to consider, debate, and offer solutions for.

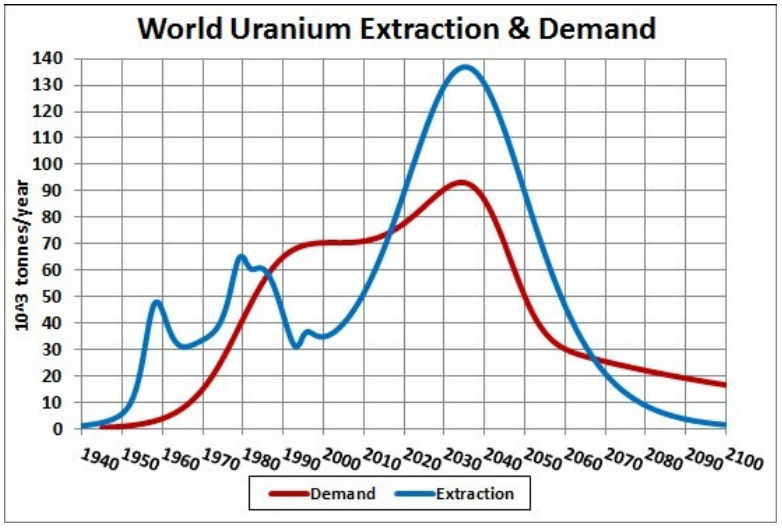
Long term:

History and consequences

The German scientist Martin Klaproth discovered uranium in 1789 while examining pitchblende samples from the Joachimsthal silver mines in the former Kingdom of Bohemia, which is located in modern-day Czechia. He isolated an oxide of uranium. He gave his discovery the name "Uran" in honor of Uranus.

For many years uranium has been employed largely as a pigment in pottery glazes and as a tinting agent in early photography. It wasn't until 1866 that its radioactive characteristics were discovered, and it wasn't until the middle of the 20th century that its potential as an energy source became apparent.

Uranium ore mining exploded in the early 1900s, with finds in the United States, Australia, Portugal, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (which supplied the material for the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs when it was a Belgian territory), and Canada.



In 1938, in the first neutron-induced nuclear fission ever recorded, German scientist Otto Hahn and radiochemist Fritz Strassman split uranium in 1938 by blasting its nucleus with low-velocity subatomic particles.

When the uranium nucleus split, enormous amounts of energy were released. The experiment's potential for developing atomic bombs and the current nuclear potential industry was rapidly recognized by scientists.

Since 1987, the United States and the countries of the former Soviet Union have signed a series of disarmament agreements to reduce their nuclear arsenals by about 80%. Nuclear materials that the United States and Russia recognized as surplus to military requirements were converted to fuel commercial nuclear reactors. It continues. The collapse of the Soviet Union opened up a unique opportunity to use military armament material to produce electricity. The 1993 agreement largely covered the beneficiation component of that material but left the mine feed issue unresolved, and the 1999 agreement addressed what happened to the feed material.

After years of negotiations on the issue, the US and Russian governments agreed to a landmark agreement in early 1999. It contained 163,000 tons of natural triburan octoxide feed delivered over the remaining 15 years of the US-Russian HEU contract. Cameco, Cogema (now Areva), and Nukem signed a commercial agreement with Russia's Tenex that gave them "exclusive buying rights to 118,000 tonnes (namely 70%), with Tenex holding the rest. One key condition was that both the Russian and US government reserves, each about 26,000 tons of triburan octaoxide, for ten years until 2009.

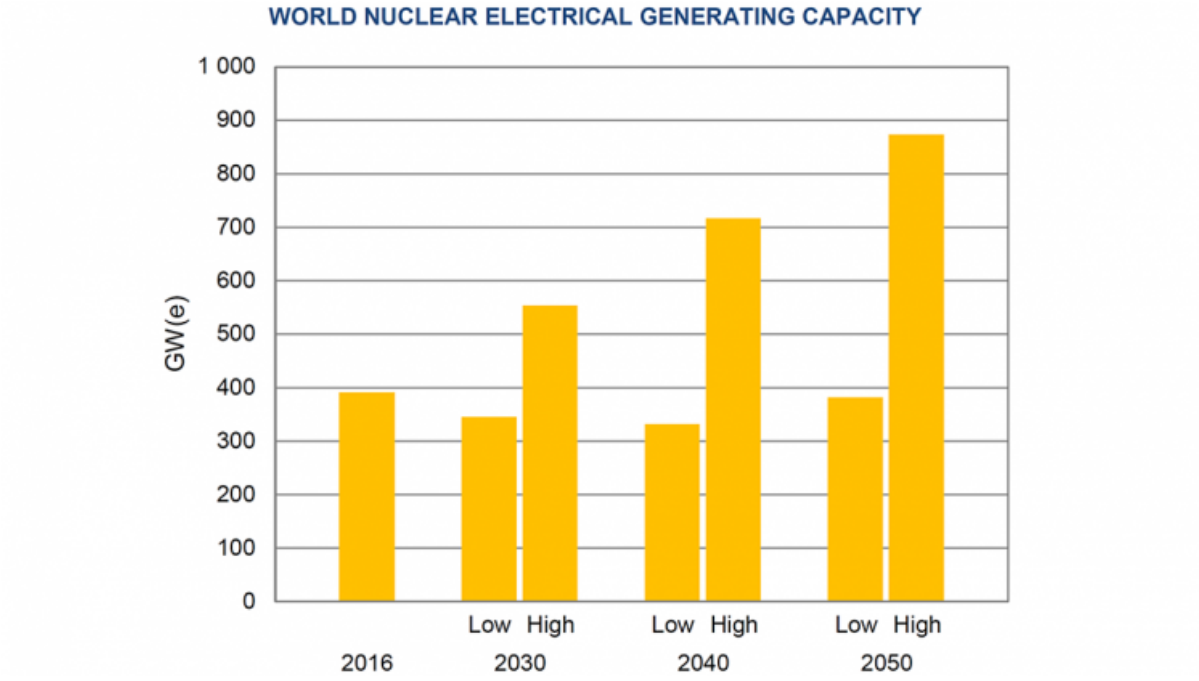
Since the late 1970s, the United States and other countries have converted many research reactors from HEU (Highly Enriched Uranium) fuels to low-enriched uranium (LEU) and abandoned the construction of new reactors requiring HEU fuel. Both the United States and Russia have also launched "take back programs" to take back colleges given to those countries for use in core programs. As a result, the number of HEU countries has more than halved. The number of countries with a kilo or more advanced units is expected to decrease further as Russia plans to take back more advanced units it has delivered and reprocess and blend recovered HEU. The US also wants to repatriate US-origin HEU and accept other priority provisions in the coming years. Civilian HEU production largely ended years ago. However, Russia has decided to continue HEU production from the Chinese fast reactor, which reached its critical limit in 2010.


150
100
50
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
2022
Uranium spot price ($/lb U_3O_8)
Long-term uranium price ($/lb U_3O_8)

Short term:

Economic aspect

Uranium demand is primarily driven by nuclear potential. There are currently 450 potential plants operating worldwide, of which 59 are under construction, five were permanently closed in 2017, and four last year. The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that world energy consumption will grow by 18% by 2030 and 39% by 2050, and the question is what role will nuclear capacity play in meeting this growing demand.
According to the IAEA's low estimate, global nuclear capacity will gradually decrease by 2040 and then return to current levels by 2050. This scenario is specifically designed to create a conservative estimate. According to a high estimate, nuclear potential generation capacity will increase by 42% by 2030 and 123% by 2050 from 2016 levels. Current economic growth is expected to continue and interest in nuclear capacity will increase, especially in East Asia.



Although uranium accounts for only 5-10% of the cost of nuclear potential, it is still crucial to the long-term sustainability of the industry. According to the latest edition of Uranium 2016: Resources, Production and Demand, a benchmark for uranium produced jointly by the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the IAEA, primary global supply is guaranteed until at least 2035, assuming little growth in nuclear capacity.

Uranium mining has created an unfortunate legacy of endangering endangered species, massive impacts on human health, and contaminating often permanently public lands and precious water. Contaminants from uranium mining can contaminate aquatic ecosystems for hundreds of years, threatening downstream communities as well as fish and wildlife. Even small amounts of certain pollutants can poison fish, accumulate in the food chain, and cause deformities and reproductive problems in aquatic species. Despite the harms of uranium development, mining companies continue to develop new uranium resources on public lands throughout the West.

In 2005, the DOE's (Department of Engineer) National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) announced plans to remove an additional 200 tons of HEU from the military stockpile. Of that, 160 tons remained as naval thrust, delaying the need for a new high-enriched uranium plant by at least 50 years. In addition, 20 tons were reserved for space missions and research reactors. The remaining 20 tons will be reduced to LEU for research reactors and persuasive generation, and 17 tons for a new reliable fuel supply.

Geopolitical problems

Iran has enough enriched uranium to build "multiple" nuclear armament if it wanted to, the UN nuclear watchdog is now warning. But diplomatic efforts to rein in its nuclear program look more unlikely than ever as Tehran arms Russia in its military conflict against Ukraine and unrest roils the Islamic Republic.

The comments by Mohammad Eslam, head of Iran's civilian nuclear program, come as Iran's 2015 nuclear deal with world potentials remains fragmented and Tehran is closer than ever to enriching uranium to armament-grade levels. By resolving issues raised by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Iran could avoid further no-confidence motions as an October deadline approaches that would also end international restrictions on its ballistic missile program.

Iran has promised to upgrade cameras and other surveillance equipment at its nuclear facilities. Therefore, Iran's economy was under international sanctions because of its program. Also, Iran will likely want to avoid controversy at the IAEA as UN restrictions on Iran's ballistic missile program are lifted on October 18. Those restrictions require that Iran "take no action related to ballistic missiles designed to deliver nuclear armament.

The position of the United Nations

Posture

The UN (United Nations) has repeatedly reaffirmed its support for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, destroying chemical arms, and enforcing the ban on biological armament since they are the ones that pose the greatest dangers to humanity. The importance of halting the spread of nuclear armament and advancing global security through disarmament initiatives is emphasized in numerous resolutions and comments.

While these resolutions have stayed constant over time, political realities and the global environment have modified the scope of discussions and negotiations. The United Nations (UN) has also repeatedly fought to stop the spread of nuclear arms and promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy. For the purpose of addressing the issue of nuclear armament and uranium enrichment for military use.

The UN endorses the responsible and peaceful use of uranium for the production of energy, for medical purposes, and for scientific research, while simultaneously highlighting the need to prevent its improper use for the production of nuclear arms.

However, some of them are not totally conclusive, and the UN contends that more research is needed before depleted uranium can be deemed a health threat.

Some precursors of the UN with the topic

The United Nations Charter is a pre-atomic document that was signed in June 1945, one month before the "Trinity" test. Nevertheless, the first resolution of the General Assembly, passed in January 1946, clearly urged the abolition of all nuclear armament as well as other "adaptable to mass destruction" arms, such as chemical and biological armament. The phrase "mass destruction" is difficult to define because the Second World War's tens of thousands of conventional bombs dropped, not to mention the destruction wreaked centuries earlier by the Mongol conquerors in Central Asia, established rather conclusively that many different types of arms can cause mass destruction.

Since 1993, 3686 incidents have been reported to the IAEA's (International Atomic Energy Agency) database, of which 290 were confirmed or probable acts of smuggling or illicit use. Twelve of these incidents involved highly enriched uranium and two involved plutonium.

The director of the IAEA's Division of Nuclear Security, Raja Raja Adnan, said this database "receives reports of incidents involving potentially arms-usable nuclear material. Some of these cases also involved attempts to sell the material across borders," he said.

He added that these examples "highlight the international nature of the issue of illicit trafficking and the need for cooperative efforts, such as those of the aforementioned database, to counter these threats and challenges we face globally."

The drive to promote greater knowledge and comprehension of the humanitarian repercussions that would follow any use of nuclear arms has led to the push to seek a legally obligatory mechanism to prevent them.

Solutions and treaties by the United Nations

Since its founding, the UN has worked to ban these arms. The UN General Assembly's inaugural resolution created a Commission to address issues connected to, among other things, the discovery of atomic energy. The Commission was tasked with coming up with ideas for, among other things, regulating atomic energy to the extent required to ensure that it is only used for peaceful purposes.

Several multilateral treaties have since been established with the aim of preventing nuclear proliferation and testing, while promoting progress in nuclear disarmament.

These include the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests In The Atmosphere, In Outer Space And Under Water, also known as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was signed in 1996 but has yet to enter into force, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear arms(TPNW).

The treatment Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a landmark international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear arms

and armament's technology. It recognizes the right of countries to access nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, such as energy generation and medical applications, while committing signatory states to work toward disarmament. The treaty also establishes safeguards to monitor and verify compliance with its provisions.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) contains a thorough set of restrictions on engaging in nuclear arms-related activities. The prohibition of developing, testing, producing, acquiring, possessing, stockpiling, using, or threatening to use nuclear armament is one of these commitments. Along with these restrictions, the Treaty forbids the placement of nuclear arms on national soil and the support of any State in engaging in those restrictions.

Controversy Points

Why is the topic controversial?

In the world of military and nuclear arms, uranium represents a very important part for the development of armament, creation of bullets and even serves as a weight to help balance government aircraft, however, the real and alarming debate is about the impact on health and pollution.

Uranium is a poisonous heavy metal, and can have negative effects on human health. Studies have suggested that significant exposure to depleted uranium can lead to impairment or cancer of the kidneys and lungs, which is extremely risky and the diseases it causes, mentioned above, are serious and serious. Those who say that they have been exposed to depleted uranium report health problems, and express concern over being exposed to radiation.

The dilemma revolves around how essential uranium is in the nuclear field and the technological and scientific advances that have brought the development of arms with this metal, but the question is whether it is worth the risk of being in constant contact with uranium and the consequences that this has.

Postures on the topic

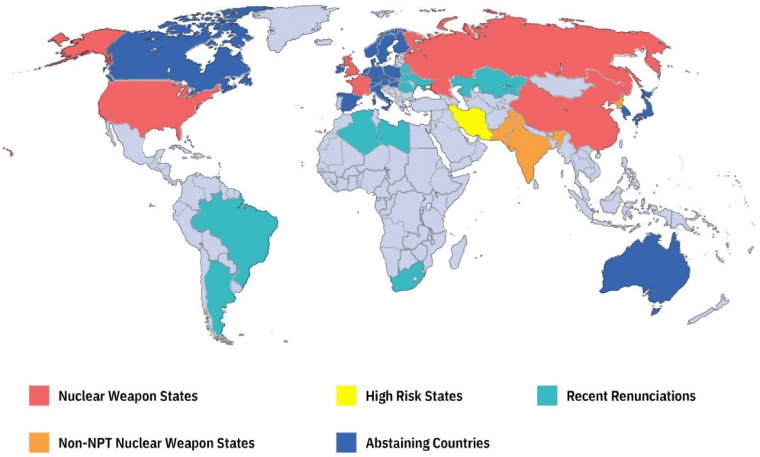
A ban on the development and military application of depleted uranium armament was requested in 2006 by a number of states and the International Coalition to Ban Uranium Armament, an alliance of more than 155 civilian organizations.

> However, France and Great Britain, which hold permanent positions at the United Nation Security Council, rejected a ban. Three years ago, in December, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution calling for users of DU (depleted uranium) to hand over quantitative and geographical data on their use. The resolution passed by 148 votes to four, with 30 abstentions. The UK, US, Israel and France voted against. (Kozakiewicz, 2013, p. 3)

The United States nor its allies have decreased nor changed how they employ DU munitions. Despite the military in Libya claiming to be

unaware of such arms, DU was used in Kosovo and Serbia, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya.

Countries such as The United States, China, Britain, Russia, Pakistan, and France see DU as essential to modern combat. The US is working on autonomous fighters and drones. Future armament will rely less on human operators and more on robotic components. It is extremely challenging to persuade a nation, let alone a collection of nations, to acknowledge that they engaged in treasonous activities. It would appear to be much easier for these nations to learn from past errors and create new drugs or technology to address DU and its impacts on the environment and human health. But the largest challenges in this situation seem to be related to costs, proof, and time.



Why is there a debate?

There are several controversial aspects for which there are clashes of opinion on the subject. As previously mentioned superficially, the UN supports the use of uranium for energy generation, medical applications, and scientific research, emphasizing in preventing the utilization of uranium for the development of nuclear arms, this has generated a great deal of debate among countries, as they do not agree to stop using uranium for armament development.

Uranium has some positive uses in the medicine aspect. It can be used to treat certain malignancies, AIDS, and specific anemia types. In addition to those uses, it is also known as an antibiotic agent that eliminates bacteria. This is considered a good use of uranium in humans, and it is the way the United Nations wants uranium to be used, however, the question here is whether countries will be willing to stop developing uranium for arms and only focus on health.

This is the first dilemma. Another question that arises is the people who are taking the risk of constantly living with uranium and being in frequent contact with it and how it will affect their health in the long term. It is an extremely complex issue that needs to be analyzed and criticized in order to reach agreements that are assertive and in the best interest of the human being and the world.

Objectives

In this section, delegates will find the key points and objectives that are considered to be the main and transcendent in the impact that uranium has for the development of nuclear arms and its consequences in the different aspects that the topic takes into account such as economic, health, social and military aspects.

For more than five decades, concern has focused on the possibility that uranium destined for commercial nuclear energy could be diverted for armament use, which has ceased to be a possibility and has become a reality. This gave way to a focus on the role of military uranium as a major source of fuel for commercial nuclear energy.

A further threat is the possibility that nations may build a range of delicate nuclear fuel cycle facilities and research reactors with complete safeguards before choosing to leave the NPT. Although many nations are beyond the purview of these agreements, fallback clauses are included in bilateral agreements, such as those Canada and Australia insisted upon for the sale of uranium.

Through more detailed and elaborated solutions, some of the proposals that should be discussed during the debate should concentrate on targeting the next objectives:

- Until more information is available, either refrain from using DU arms or forbid their distribution.

- Make the people more aware about the use of uranium, its impact on society and its consequences in the environment and humanity.

- Have more control on DU-contaminated equipment, as this may imply radiation hazards and the management problems associated with the radioactive waste generated would represent an additional problem.

- Regulating all fissile material and removing extra fissile material from armament that have been disassembled.

- Consider the implementation of policies about the control of uranium extraction and contemplating the execution of The Additional Protocol.

The Chair is aware that uranium plays a crucial role nowadays not only in the nuclear sector but it is also a source of energy and it has multiple medical purposes. Nevertheless most of the countries use it as an important and fundamental part of nuclear armament, this implementation puts the rest of the countries on alert, as it indirectly implies that they are preparing for a military conflict, which makes nations that did not prioritize the development of nuclear weapons invest in them in order to be able to respond to any emerging crisis.

With this affair the committee intends to create awareness in the delegates so that they can develop a critical stance according to their country that will allow them to question the information and measures that have been taken in order to avoid the use of uranium for nuclear arms and discover new uses for it, taking in consideration that the world is constantly changing.

Conclusion

Having exposed the problems and situations that exist on the subject, the General Assembly, being the main body of the UN, plays an extremely important role in global peace and security.

For years, uranium has been used for the development of nuclear arms, however, in this document it can be seen that this is not the only employment of uranium since it has many other positive purposes which are not a threat for the world.

Likewise, due to the challenges previously exposed, it is necessary to give the importance and seriousness that the impact of uranium for the development of nuclear arms deserves, as they affect multiple countries and citizens in terms of health, international security and the pollution of the environment.

The Chair expects that after having exhibited the main points, the delegates will give their best, demonstrating their critical thinking skills by having an active participation throughout the model and stand out in the search for solutions in the course of the debate, in order to make this model one of the best experiences for the personal growth of each of the participants.

The General Assembly feels very fortunate and grateful to be part of the 15th edition of the Model of the United Nations of the Instituto Oriente, as well as to thank each of the delegates who were interested in the committee and the topics, trusted The Chair and were willing to generate changes and find solutions for future generations. It is understood the commitment that this entails, be confident that your effort is highly appreciated and recognized, keep in mind that the president, the secretary and the moderator of this committee will be at your disposal to support and guide you in the process.

Are you ready to make a change?

Countries involved

United States of America

The USA has always acknowledged the vital role uranium plays in nuclear armament. Nuclear reactions are fueled by the fissile isotope uranium-235, which causes enormous explosions. During the Cold War, the creation and use of uranium-based nuclear weapons significantly influenced the United States' strategic thinking. Through international accords and conventions, the nation has also contributed to attempts to stop the spread of nuclear arms technology, particularly uranium enrichment techniques.

Because of the vast capacity of its existing enrichment plants, which were only a portion of which were required to meet the military demand for armaments after the early 1950s, the United States was able to supply the fuel for these reactors at relatively inexpensive prices. In addition to increasing the appeal of US reactors, the cheap fuel prices made it economically unfavorable for other nations to make the significant investments required to build their own enrichment capability. The USA was able to stop the spread of enrichment capabilities in this way for a while.

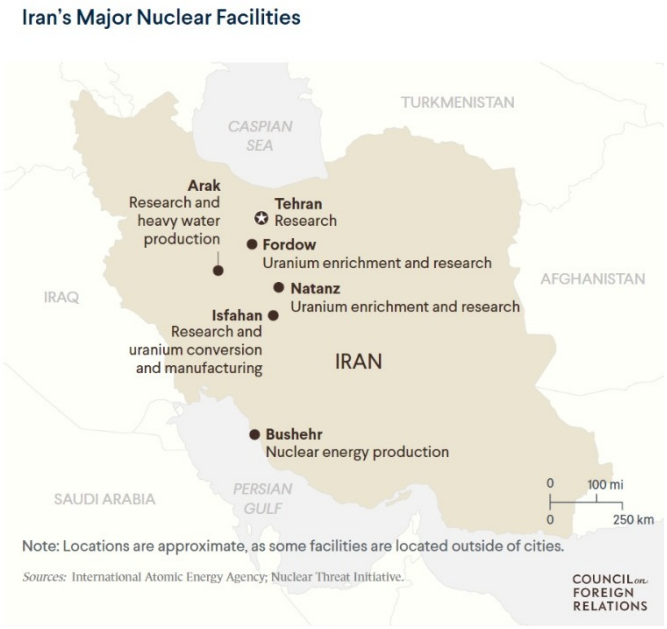
Iran

The international community has been closely monitoring Iran's nuclear programs because of concerns about nuclear proliferation. Iran and the G5 countries (The United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, and China), along with the European Union, came to an agreement in 2015 known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), sometimes known as the Iran Nuclear Deal. Iran's nuclear program was to be constrained as part of the JCPOA in exchange for the lifting of economic sanctions.

As part of the JCPOA, Iran committed to drastically lowering its uranium enrichment levels, reducing the amount of enriched uranium in its arsenal, and making modifications to its nuclear facilities to stop the development of nuclear weapons. Iran's compliance with the deal is being monitored and verified by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

But in 2018, the US left the JCPOA and reinstated economic sanctions against Iran. Iran subsequently started gradually going over some of

the restrictions on enrichment imposed by the accord, all the while maintaining that its nuclear program was only meant for peaceful reasons.



Russia

Like many other countries with nuclear arms, Russia understands the significance of uranium enrichment in the production of nuclear arms. For its nuclear arsenal, the nation has previously used both plutonium and enriched uranium. Russia's stance is consistent with the notion that uranium is essential for producing the necessary quantity of fissile material for arsenal development.

As major players in the global nuclear sector, China and Russia have collaborated on a number of nuclear-related projects, including the exchange of radioactive materials for benevolent uses like electricity production. It's crucial to remember that international treaties and laws regulate the export of these materials to guarantee their use for non-proliferation and non-nuclear armament development.

It is important to mention that, The New START weapons-reduction deal between the United States and Russia, a cornerstone of post-Cold War nuclear arms control, is scheduled to expire in 2026. The administration will need to consider how to respond to a situation in which there are

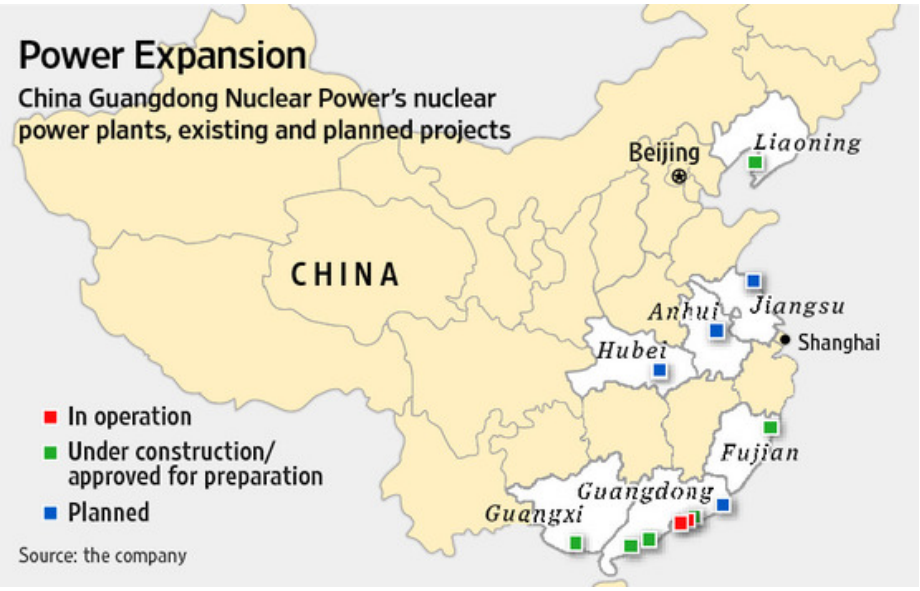
"potentially no constraints over the... largest nuclear arsenals in the world," according to Alexandra Bell, deputy assistant secretary at the Department of State's Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance.If that happens, "it's not a safer world for the first time in more than fifty years,"

China

The state-owned China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) and the Nigerian government formed a joint venture in 2007 to develop the Azelik uranium mine in the middle of the nation.

The expansion of the nuclear fuel supply has significantly increased China's national and energy security and enhanced its reputation as a "uranium-developed country."

According to a different industry report in April, China is anticipated to operate the largest fleet of nuclear plants by 2030 and that by 2035, nuclear energy would generate 10% of all electricity.



Countries in G5:

1. French Republic
2. People's Republic of China
3. Russian Federation
4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
5. United States of America

Members of the organization:

6. Argentine Republic
7. Canada
8. Federal Republic of Germany
9. Federative Republic of Brazil
10. Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamāhīriyyah
11. Kingdom of Spain
12. Kingdom of Sweden
13. Republic of Iraq
14. Republic of Niger
15. Republic of South Africa (African States Group)
16. State of Israel
17. The Commonwealth of Australia
18. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
19. The Democratic Republic of the Congo
20. The Islamic Republic of Iraq

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