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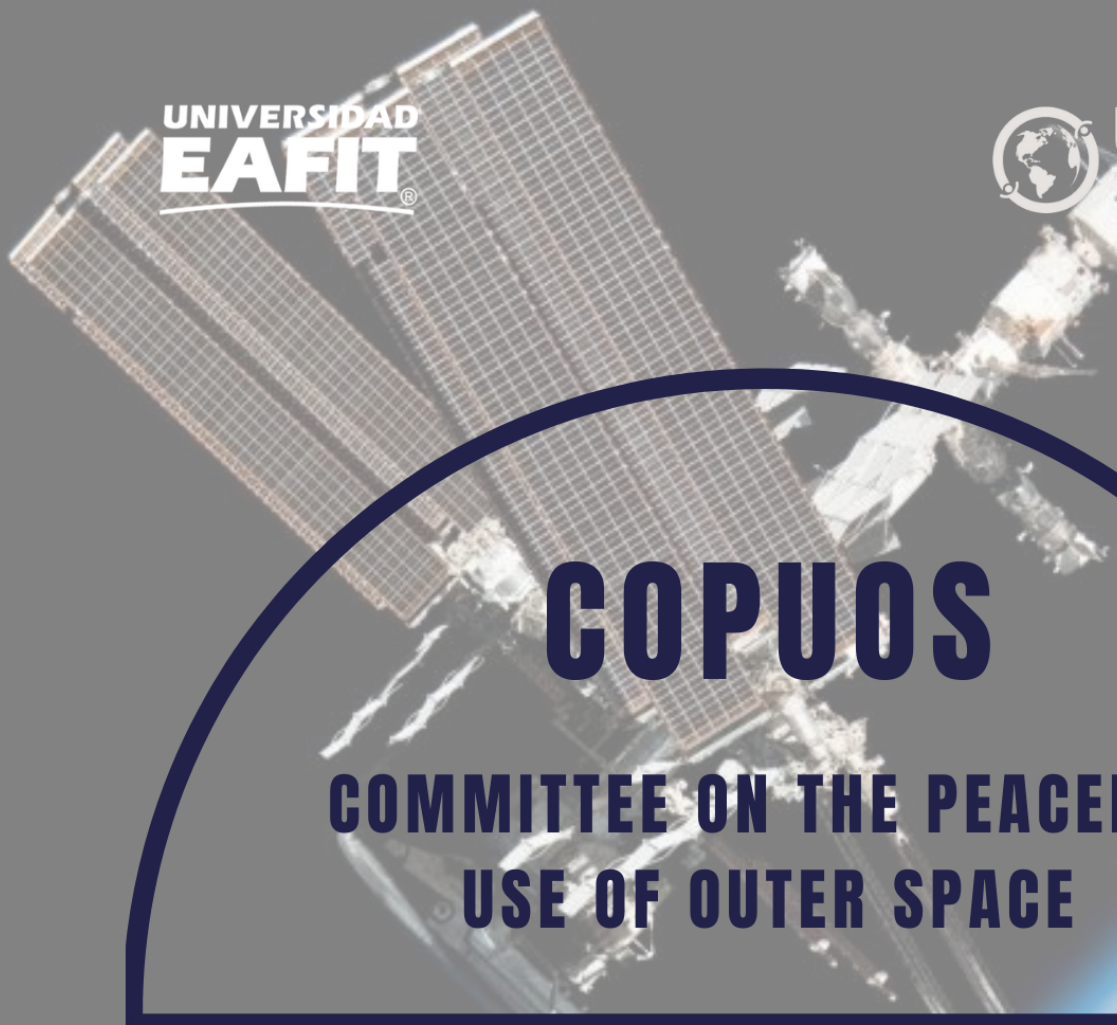

COPUOS

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USE OF OUTER SPACE

GUÍA DE ESTUDIO

Líderes que trascienden

11th edition #UNstoppable

EAFITMUN'21

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LETTER FROM THE DAIS

It's a great honor to welcome you to COPUOS during this brand new version of EAFITMUN. We are Juan Sebastián López, Lorenzo Gómez & Daniel Lafaurie and together we will be your chair for COPUOS in this edition of EAFITMUN.

My name is **Juan Sebastián López**, I´m an undergraduate student of both Political Science and Law at *Universidad de la Sabana*. More than a student in an academic experience, such as the Model United Nations, I find myself as a fortunate individual living and enjoying what passionates him in life throughout these scenarios of debate and knowledge.

My name is **Lorenzo Gómez**, I'm an undergraduate student of International Business at *Universidad EAFIT*. I love my career and I'm an enthusiastic "Munner". I feel very passionate about researching and dealing with international, commercial and political affairs which affect the world on many different levels. In my free time I love swimming, watching series and I really enjoy drinking coffee.

My name is **Daniel Lafaurie**, I´m an undergraduate student of International Business at *Universidad EAFIT.* I enjoy my career and the entire world that surrounds it. I think that is because I have been involved in MUN´s from a very young age. On a more personal level, I love playing video games, watching movies, series, and last but not least, I really, really love football, literally I could go on for hours and hours discussing anything about it.

This sensation of joy is exactly what we are looking forward to offering you in COPUOS.

In our sessions we hope that you are able to seize the moment by creating solutions and by dealing correctly with the respective topics and procedures. The general idea is to tackle what needs to be done in order to maintain and to ensure a pacific and coordinated use of space for all the members of the international community.

We are expecting a lot of compromise and a very deep sense of negotiation from you. You, as delegates, have the responsibility to do what is best for your country and for the international community, while acting within the COPUOS normativity.

Guiding and managing this committee is a profound honor for us and for the whole team of EAFITMUN; each of them working hard towards a great experience to provide you. As chair, we expect the best from you. But more importantly, as "Munners" we hope you enjoy every part of EAFITMUN. We are very excited to finally meet you and to demonstrate history that no pandemic is strong enough against passion and joy.

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INTRODUCTION

The 20th century defined the transformation of the whole conception of State. The conditions imposed by the carnage of War lead to the manifestation of power over the air, and the apparition of Air forces to maintain the monopoly of force in a structured apparatus. The concept of a State is about control; order manutention over spaces where human beings express themselves as a society. Borders are means of defining the apparatus of power and the recognition of State as a unity. This unity was, then, manifested on the trinity between air, sea & continental territory.

International Law seeks to establish the politicization of the general manifestations of State. Nevertheless, as proven with the apparition of the "Air", the concept of what a State is a never-ended definition that is strictly correlated with the human condition. That said, International Law is dependent of the general manifestations of international relations in different fields; this matter is in a strict change as a new Global transformation develops after the World War two & the apparition of an interdependent International Society took place in new manifestations of human relations in cyberspace & the outer space.

The first of these matters is still new to be studied and is not competence of this introduction to aboard cyberspace. On the other hand, Outer Space, through history, has been the general will of human beings; and as if the conception of "Air" wasn`t enough, the 20th century set the apparition of Outer Space as a new manifestation of human relations.

The Cold War was meant to be the battleground where Outer Space, as a conception of international relations, appeared. Manifestation of domination over the Space was a central objective of both the United Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States. Being able to control this new condition, was not only about scientific research but political establishment. That said, the first human-made satellite, Sputnik-1, appeared in the panorama in the hands of the USSR & on April 12, 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first human being to cross Earth's surface aboard Vostok-1; setting the beginning of a new manifestation of human condition.

Within, the process of control was done in 1969, when Neil Amstrong set a new record by becoming the first human being on the moon. The Cold War was set & Outer Space was meant to be the new place for the transformation of the rule of Law.

For military purposes, conquering Outer Space was

tentative for establishing the definitive control of a State over States. That is why, over the principle of balance of power, parties agreed, through the insistence of the United Nations members, principles for the uses of the Outer Space.

An Approach to COPUOS

The dawn of the Outer Space in the International Society was accompanied by an intense concern by the uses that ultraterrestrial space could have. As the International Politics structure was set over the bipolarity of the Cold War & each world divided bloc was looking forward in consecutive a relative material power over the other, the apparition of Outer Space set new means for consecutive power. Within 1958, shortly after the launching of Sputnik 1, the United Nations General Assembly issued the resolution 1348, for the creation of an ad-hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Outer Space (COPUOS).

COPUOS has centered in both legal & promotional matters. At first, it set a space for international cooperation in regards to the use of the Space based over the principles of the United Nations of restricted violence but peaceful uses of scarce resources. On the other hand, it served the member states & the secretariat for technical advisement in regards to the activities and resources that both United Nations & the UN registered specialized agencies could set for the peaceful uses of Outer Space (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs [UNOOSA], 2021).

From an ad-hoc organ, COPUOS transformed to a permanent United Nations General Assembly dependent committee a year later, in 1959, throughout the G.A resolution 1472. Cooperation in Outer Space has been promoted throughout the conciliation between both governmental & non-governmental organizations concerned with Outer Space activities; providing alternatives for dialogue towards peaceful exploration & use of the ultraterrestrial space, and for exchange of information relating to scientific study and mission coordination. COPUOS is today one of the General Assembly Committees with more memberships from both public and private sector; in addition to States, many governmental & non-governmental organizations have observers status in the COPUOS sessions.

Member States & Mandate

As far as COPUOS affiliated member States, the most recent integration to the organ was set in 2019, through the General Assembly resolution 74/82. Since 2019, the number of Committee members is placed in 95 member States -a grand

increase in affiliations as in 1958 member States number was only 18-.

Within, the overall mandate of the Committee is structured by two subcommittees: the legal affairs subcommittee & the Scientific and Technical subcommittee (STSC). Every year the committee, as a whole, meets in Vienna for the ordinary period of sessions in regards to the set of year-passed cooperation & coordination of Space settled programmes.

On one hand, the Legal affairs subcommittee centers itself in the presentation of formal institutions proposals related to the exploration & use of the Outer Space; by focusing in the normativization of Space migration, international mechanism for cooperation, definition of extraterrestrial space, national space delimitations or the formulation of treaties. On the other, the STSC centers itself in the technical cooperation of Space activities, coordinating scientific research and logistical programming for successful Space-centered missions (UNOOSA, 2021).

The use and exploration of outer space as a central interest of the International Community has gained relevance in contemporary International Politics as new private companies involved in this sphere, which was historically limited to public agents, continue to emerge and gain importance. 2021 EAFITMUN version of COPUOS will address two specific issues towards the new private commercial uses of outer space: i) the immediate necessity of a specific regulation for privately-owned space missions & their responsibilities with the international society far from the lame self-interest; and ii) the regulatory gap towards geostationary orbits that appeared above the equator.

TOPIC: COMMERCIAL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Subtopic 1: Regulation of outer space transport conducted by privately-owned companies

Introduction

Commercial space traveling has become a major business opportunity in different markets, though currently there is not any kind of regulations for these types of activities.

The 1967 Outer Space Treaty does not establish any form of regulation for private space travels. Taking this into account, is key to consider the international role that private-owned enterprises have on the proper use of outer space.

International law takes an important role and cannot be left behind when dealing with regulations regarding outer space and the commercial system. For the United Nations it is fundamental for private companies to take on the issue and to cooperate with the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) when developing these types of activities.

Outer space provides many opportunities for commerce, science and innovation. There are currently some countries that apply regulations to control the numerous uses of space and its international repercussions. It is very important to acknowledge in general terms what the different governments are doing in order to understand the role of the international community with space.

Even though outer space may seem as something far away that apparently does not play any role on Earth's natural balance, it is a resource that must be protected and taken into consideration by world leaders, organizations and companies.

Protection starts with global cooperation and the willingness to understand that our future relies mainly on what this resource has to offer.

Companies like SpaceX have been developing new ways of approaching space through commercial manners, creating new opportunities not only for private spatial mobility but also for science and exploration. The commercial exploitation of the extraterrestrial environment allows many potential benefits for multiple areas. For instance, international economies and research efforts have grown since Elon Musk's operations began. As said by himself:

> *You want to wake up in the morning and think the future is going to be great - and that's what being a spacefaring civilization is all about. It's*

about believing in the future and thinking that the future will be better than the past. And I can't think of anything more exciting than going out there and being among the stars. (Musk, 2021).

Tourism plays a key role in the equation. This activity has become one of the most lucratives in the past decade, and to date, still contributes a major portion of a country's economic growth and it is fundamental for the different populations of the globe.

Connecting the extraterrestrial environment with tourism makes it a total boom for markets and new business opportunities. This is one of the many reasons why the commercial exploitation of outer space must be regulated and guided through official and concrete international treaties or harmonized Law.

Historical context

September 9th, 1982,

With a 14kg payload, *Conestoga I* became the first privately funded rocket to reach the Karman line -after surpassing an apogee of 192 miles over the earth. This achievement, rather than establishing another rocket in the exclusive list of successfully launched shuttles that made it into ultraterrestrial Space (although not orbit), set *Space Services Inc.*, a private company, as the first private initiative in Space. After years of Gubernamental Space programmes, 1982 pioneers the beginning of the privately-owned companies in Outer Space.

October 30th, 1984,

Only 2 years after the first private space flight, the US president at the time, Ronald Reagan, signed the Public Law 98-575, most commonly known as the Commercial Space Launch Act, an innovative proposal in which the United States Government promotes economic growth and entrepreneurial activity through utilization of space environment for peaceful purposes, it also encourages the private sector to issue a commercial launch license to simplify operations, and to designate an executive department to oversee and coordinate the conduct of commercial launch operations, to issue and transfer commercial launch licenses, and to protect the public health and safety, safety of property, and national security interests and foreign policy interests of the United States. (US Congress, 1984).

April 5th, 1990,

An american made company, Orbital Science Corporation, becomes the first privately owned

company to set a Space Shuttle in orbit -even due, *Conestoga I,* was the first rocket to surpass the Karman Line, it failed to reach orbit. Pegasus I, a three-stage private funded rocket, established an apogee over the 200 miles and catalogued itself in the standard altitude of a geostationary Orbit.

December 23rd, 2004,

Seeing the considerable growth that these private companies had in economic terms and their importance in the spaceflight filed, the US president George W. Bush signed yet another american public law regarding the topic, in this case, the Public Law 108-492, also known as the Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004 whose goal is "to promote the development of the emerging commercial human space flight industry and for other purposes" (US Congress, 2004). This act brought up the topic of human missions led by private companies, as well as updating the licences given under the Commercial Space Launch Act of 1984.

Current situation

Space travel has become very popular in the past years. Nowadays there are numerous companies that offer this specific service for private recreational purposes.

Virgin Galactic was the first space travel company to be traded in the different stock markets and they are pioneers on hypersonic travel technology. Their main goal is to develop real space commercial flights for consumers.

SpaceX is a highly experienced company on space-bound flights. The company is focusing efforts on extraterrestrial tourism particularly to the moon. They also contribute and work with government agencies like the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States (NASA) for scientific purposes.

Blue Origin is another company that has considered extraterrestrial tourism as their main service. Currently it is the prominent competition of Virgin Galactic in terms of sub-orbital traveling. As Virgin Galactic, Blue Origin has made a few flight tests but they have not performed any touristic travel to date.

Orion Span is a space travel company that is aiming to build a private space station that would orbit the earth. This would be placed on a lower part of the earth's orbit and would serve as a space hotel. Orion Span as well as Virgin Galactic, SpaceX and Blue Origin have already made booking available for consumers (Revfine, 2021).

These are only a few examples of companies who are taking extraterrestrial tourism to a whole new level. Powered by the desire of people, tourism and revenue these companies are really developing

plans to conquer private space traveling and bringing it to reality. Never-the-less, the dawn of commercial space transport is closely limited by the International Law & the regulations that are set to the pacific use of the Outer Space. Many things need to be controlled and regulated in order to assure the legitimacy of these operations in terms of law, sustainability and ethics.

For instance, The Federal Aviation Administration of The United States (FAA) has already implemented regulations that restrict private space traveling directly from the department of transportation of The United States.

> *The regulations require launch vehicle operators to provide certain safety-related information and identify what an operator must do to conduct a licensed launch with a human on board. In addition, launch operators are required to inform passengers of the risks of space travel generally and the risks of space travel in the operators vehicle in particular. These regulations also include training and general security requirements for space flight participants*
>
> *The regulations also establish requirements for crew notification, medical qualifications and training, as well as requirements governing environmental control and life support systems. They also require a launch vehicle operator to verify the integrated performance of a vehicle's hardware and any software in an operational environment. An operator must successfully verify the integrated performance of a vehicle's hardware and any software in an operational flight environment before allowing any space flight participant on board. Verification must include flight testing (Federal Aviation Administration of The United States, 2020).*

All of these regulations have been mandated and enforced through the Congress of The United States by taking into account The Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act of 2004. However, it is important to recognize that these legal controls are only applicable in The United States of America and not in other parts of the globe. This is a major issue regarding the strict supervision of this commercial activity because currently there is no common jurisdiction other than the 1967 Outer Space Treaty which does not specify any control over the subject.

Subtopic 2: Geostationary orbits & satellite installation regulation

Introduction

An orbit is a curved path that an object in space like a star, planet, moon, asteroid, spacecraft or satellite takes around another object due to gravitational forces. Gravity concedes mass to objects in space to be attracted to other nearby objects. This attraction is caused by momentum and allows them to orbit each other.

Objects that have a similar mass can orbit each other with no object at the center, while smaller objects can orbit larger objects. In our solar system the moon orbits the earth and the earth orbits the sun.

When talking about spacecraft and satellites, rockets launch satellites by orbiting the earth. In space, gravity keeps the satellite on the required orbit without moving inconsistently.

In a similar way, a satellite is put into orbit by being placed over hundreds or sometimes a thousand kilometers depending on the type of satellite over the earth's surface and then being pushed by a rocket to a nearby orbit (European Space Agency, 2020).

Geostationary orbits 36.000 km above the equator are best known due to their contribution towards telecommunication satellites installation; they are essential for global communication services as they set a stationary position in regards to the Earth's surface. They also permit the achievement of globalization towards communication as Satellites are only functional if they are installed over said orbits. Placing a satellite in a Geostationary orbit means the Satellite will remain strictly over the surface area at all times (Martinez, 2020).

Satellites that remain on a geostationary orbit (GEO) circle the Earth above the equator from west to east following the planet's rotation. It takes approximately 23 hours 56 minutes making the satellite to travel as much as fast as the Earth itself. This makes satellites in GEO appear to be 'stationary'. In order to perfectly match Earth's rotation, the speed of GEO satellites should be about 3 km per second at an altitude of 35 786 km. This is much farther from Earth's surface compared to many satellites.

GEO used by satellites constantly need to remain at one particular place over Earth, such as telecommunication satellites. This way, an antenna on Earth can be placed to always stay pointed towards said satellite without the necessity of moving. GEO can also be used by weather monitoring satellites due to the fact that they are always focusing on one specific area and don't need to move (European Space Agency, 2020).

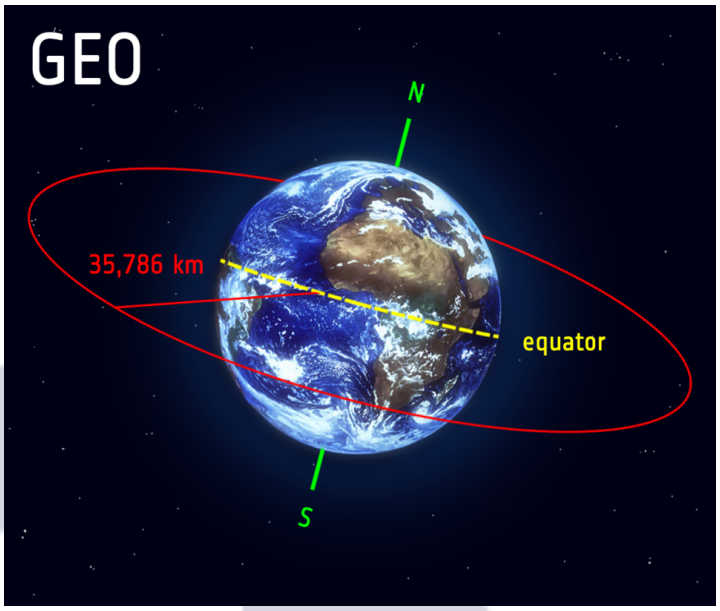
These orbits are only recognizable over the Equator, which means artificial satellites must be

launched from equatorial countries. Most satellites end up occupying a big portion of outer space just above those countries. That is why equatorial countries have been promoting the proper regulation of outer space since 1976.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) recognizes that GEO's are a limited resource by taking into account the capacity of satellites that it can withhold. Following this principle it is very important to acknowledge the participation of countries within this matter.

There must be regulations that ensure participation mostly from equatorial countries in various processes of conciliation and decision when it comes to using domestic outer space for the placement of satellites. Currently there is no concrete framework to determine a country's sovereignty over these orbits other than the International Chicago Convention of Civil Aviation of 1944.

The importance of reviewing and changing existing rules has become prominent over the past years. The different rights that nations have to use domestic and international outer space are not clear enough to establish different controls and proper regulations to avoid the exploitation of the resource from external countries.



Historical context

The recognition & study of geosynchronous orbits in general has been a constant with the study of space science itself. From these orbits, a geostationary scheme appears as an specifical orbit found above 30,000 km from the Earth's crust. As seen, it appears as a natural curvature with an approximate width of 150 kilometers and a 30 kilometers estimated thickness. Geostationary orbits offer the needed conditions for satellite positioning that achieves a successful & continuous signal straightness and tracking.

When locating a satellite in a geostationary orbit, the object describes a moving circumference around the equator, that aligns with the same rotation period of the earth. The gyration that acquires the object reduces operational costs for the satellite manutention & information

disposal. Furthermore, as the spacecraft rotates with the Earth's period timing it sets an apparent fixed position. These orbits emerge as a fundamental prerequisite for the general international satellite communications services, the deepening of wireless meteorological information gathering & space study; and thus become a valuable and coveted limited resource of equator situated countries, that are scarce of legal regulations.

Geostationary orbits are only recognizable in states that appear over the equatorial line, a grand majority of which are low-income to mid-income economies -with some exceptions- that recognize themselves as developing countries. Even though these nations enjoy a limited resource as Geostationary orbits, historically the practical use these countries deposit over the orbits is practically null due to the lack of economical conditions that permit space mission funding. The exploitation of geostationary orbits, as a scarce resource, has been limited to developed countries with economical & political power, interested in taking advantage of the conditions that orbits offer. Moreover, the use of GEO's by industrialized economies has resulted in an oversaturation caused by satellites of countries with the material resources and administrative capacity. The lack of legal regulation that limits the extractive & unlimited use of geostationary orbits by actors has led to the slow menace of orbit space fulfillment. For example, based on reports of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), just in 1987, 450 satellite-viable located orbit-positions were already occupied (Gaviria, 2005).

With this situation, equatorial countries were directly affected, since exploitation of geostationary orbits is set over their territories & the use and property of this scarce resource is not well established. Due to this, since 1975 the United Nations General Assembly has been a center of debate in regards to the use of geostationary orbits; equatorial states introduced the Agenda for the Legal Definition of Outer Space in GEO's; establishing the orbital positioning locations; the exploitation by private telecom industry; or the sovereignty of equatorial states over their above orbits. Outer space was treated as part of the proposed agenda in the XXXVI UN General Assembly ordinary sessions period with no relevant events rather than the precedent for the regional invitation of Colombia for the celebration of equatorial countries in regard to outer space.

At 1976, in Bogotá, Colombia, the equatorial states of Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire (nowadays the Democratic Republic of Congo) and Brazil (as an observer), united for the conformation of an active bloc

towards the legal regulation of the Geostationary orbit & the positioning of satellites on it; as a result, the Declaration of Bogotá was signed. The States conveigned that the geostationary orbits were a natural resource of equatorial located countries and that they could exert sovereignty to protect it by recalling both the resolution 2692 & 3281 of the United Nations General Assembly, towards the permanent sovereignty of States over natural resources (Gaviria, 2005). Sovereignty was possessed, they argue, over the orbital space above the continental territory of States -not the sea- & the positioning of objects in equatorial orbits is subject to approval of the equatorial state. Furthermore, the Declarations opens an argument towards the commercial use and exploitation of the orbits, setting a principle of the ITU (art. 4) in consideration to the equitable use of Outer Space in benefit of humanity and the international community as a whole. COPUOS was the multilateral space to publicly claim the principles of the Declaration of Bogotá, since before 1978, the list of member states related to the equatorial agreements was limited to Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya and Colombia & Ecuador as special members, with the last two demanding to the international community the "inalienable rights of sovereignty" over Orbits.

The Geostationary block lacked international strength and was seen as a peripheral case over the commercial & scientific interests that orbits presented. Nevertheless, the block was backed by the principle of equitable access of the member states of the international community to scarce resources, this lead to the presentation of the ITU agreement, in its articles 10 and 33, is publicly stated that geostationary orbits are a limited natural resource, that needs to be used over the principles of equity, by taking into account access and universality of developing countries. In fact, the presentation of the agenda of the block to the United Nations General Assembly, in the XXXVIII ordinary period of sessions lead to the approvance of a formal working group in charge of the international regulation of Geostationary orbits in 1983 (Rodríguez, n.d.).

Through the ITU, certain industrialized economies obviated the existence of the Working Group and of open demands by equatorial countries, within they open the assignment and distribution of geostationary satellite positioning spaces between member States. For example, Brazil, Uruguay and Canada were authorized to introduce telecommunication devices in the Colombian orbit; these events diffused the sovereignty argument through the mere acceptance through repetitive custom of the ITU commercial use of orbits. Nevertheless the definitive attack to

the institutionalized Working Group was 2000.

In the 39th COPUOS Assembly, the intention of developed economies, such as France, was to set an open access to orbital space. Within, they succeeded in transferring the Geostationary orbits agenda from the COPUOS to the ITU, which also meant the preclusion of the existing Working Group that sought for the legal regulation of GEO's. Legal regulation that was, at the time, advanced, was lost since the administration was obviated from the juristic argument that was being constructed to the *ad hoc* regime of ITU; where developed countries accomplish in establishing an ITU administration of orbits based in the principle of access and time: "the priority is over the ones who access first" (Rodríguez, s.f).

Current Situation

The proper regulation of Outer Space has always been a key waypoint for organizations such as COPUOS, because of its many implications and opportunities in a wide variety of fields. One of these opportunities is the creation of a worldwide satellite network, but since space is a complex field, these objects cannot simply be launched up to the sky, they require a safe space, that is where GEO's come into the scene. Being such a valuable asset for countries nowadays, it is unthinkable how their use would go without proper regulation for so long.

With the proliferation of digital technologies in recent decades, the use of satellites has gained massive importance; according to the UCS (Union of Concerned Scientists), as of 2021, there are 3.372 satellites in space, a vast majority of which belong to the USA, Russia and China, with 2.485 of the totals. This figure represents the overwhelming participation of developed countries in space, but also reflects the little-to-no involvement of equatorial located countries, that are the ones who have direct access to geostationary orbits.

The uncertainty surrounding the issue was increased with the transfer of the regulation agenda from COPUOS to ITU, at the beginning of the century, a situation that left countries such as Brazil, Colombia and Indonesia in limbo, and their claims of sovereignty in hold. Almost 40 years since this "conflict" started, geostationary orbits are mostly occupied by developed nations, whilst states like Brazil and Indonesia only have around 18 satellites, Ecuador who has 2, or Colombia that officially owns only one, very low figures in comparison.

After long theoretical and juridical discussions, Geostationary orbital regulation is still a legal issue that claims for a regulatory interpretation with the apparition of private funded telecommunication satellites that threaten the total

consumption of a limited natural resource. The Working Group was casted aside in the subjection of COPUOS administration, but still, it recognized bases for the construction of the yearned constituted Geostationary regulation.

The current legal framework of Geostationary orbits is quite poor, the main laws being the United Nations Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the guidelines provided by the ITU in regards to the principle of use of orbits and spectrums, the allocation of frequency bands, procedures, plans, operational measures and instruments.

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The main legal framework in regard to space activities remains in the commonly adopted United Nations Treaties; *erga omnes* nature of UN space agreements generalizes the entire international community and private companies with common principles to be followed when developing space missions (Viera de Almeida & Associados, 2016). Outer space programmes should follow the essential postulates of internationally adopted conventions, as the Outer Space Treaty (1967) or the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1979); and from domestic normativity, as United States Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act (2004).

QARMAS

Subtopic 1: Regulation of outer space transport conducted by privately-owned companies

a. Did your country sign the 1967 Outer Space Treaty?
b. Does your country currently have companies that have or are developing privately-owned space travels?
c. Are there any domestic regulations in your country that could restrict commercial flights to outer space?

Subtopic 2: Geostationary orbits & satellite installation regulation

a. Does your country frequently send satellites to (domestic and/or foreign) geostationary orbits ?
b. Are there any domestic laws in your country used to protect the domestic aerial space and the geostationary orbits respectively?
c. Does your country have any kind of treaty with other nations that allows the launching of satellites to other foreign geostationary orbits?

DELEGATIONS

1. United States of America
2. Russian Federation
3. People's Republic of China
4. Federal Republic of Germany
5. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
6. French Republic
7. Italian Republic
8. Federative Republic of Brazil
9. Republic of Colombia
10. Republic of Korea
11. Japan
12. Canada
13. Republic of India
14. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
15. United States of Mexico
16. Kingdom of Spain
17. Argentine Republic
18. Commonwealth of Australia
19. State of Israel
20. Republic of Indonesia

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