



Review of the June 2021 Security Council Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict

On June 28, 2021, the United Nations Security Council held its annual open debate on children and armed conflict (CAAC), under Estonia's presidency. At the open debate, Secretary-General António Guterres presented his annual report on children and armed conflict ([A/75/873-S/2021/437](#)), covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2020. The open debate focused on issues related to the implementation of the CAAC agenda, including the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the protection of children in armed conflict, as well as the importance of a gender perspective in child protection, considering the specific risks faced by girls. Equally, it examined ways to strengthen the mainstreaming of child protection in the Council's agenda, and by the UN and Member States in all relevant activities, including conflict mediation and prevention. This objective is also linked to ensuring sufficient UN child protection capacity. The protection of children in armed conflict is underpinned by compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and supported by international initiatives alongside further prevention measures at national or regional levels.

Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the Security Council convened this year's open debate virtually, in accordance with its June [working methods](#). Non-Council members were invited to submit written statements. In addition to the Secretary-General, other briefers included Executive Director of UNICEF Henrietta Fore, Advocate for Children Affected by War with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC) Forest Whitaker, and civil society speaker and Education Specialist from Plan International Laban Onisimus.

A total of 72 statements were submitted, representing 97 Member States. In addition to the 15 statements delivered by Security Council members, there were 57 written statements by non-Council members. President of Estonia H.E. Kersti Kaljulaid chaired the open debate. Heads of state and government ministers from India, Ireland, Niger, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Viet Nam, the United Kingdom, and the United States participated in the meeting.

The overall tone of the debate was one of urgency, with many interventions focusing on the **exacerbated vulnerabilities of children to grave violations and additional obstacles to child protection programming and response due to the COVID-19 pandemic**. This year also marks the **25th anniversary of the CAAC mandate**, with many Member States acknowledging its successes, while lamenting the high level of grave violations in 2020. **Accountability and the need to end impunity** remained a prominent theme in this year's debate.

The need for dedicated **child protection capacity in UN peacekeeping and special political missions**, including in the context of transition and drawdown, was a recurring theme once again this year. At least 28 statements called for specialized child protection capacity in peacekeeping missions, with several explicitly requesting such positions be adequately funded. Member States also reiterated the **need for increased financial resources to the CAAC agenda**, including funding for UNICEF, the OSRSG-CAAC, and civil society organizations in their work to end abuses of children's rights in conflict.

The impact of armed conflict on children’s right to education was another prominent theme appearing in this year’s debate, including the **need to protect educational facilities from attack, as well as the continuing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to education, particularly for girls**. Additionally, 16 statements included a specific call for endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration. Several Member States highlighted the gendered impacts of armed conflict, acknowledging specific challenges of sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination, and calling for **improved analysis of the gendered dimensions of conflict**, including through the collection of disaggregated data, to inform programming and response.

Several delegations raised the crucial importance of **maintaining the independence and impartiality of the CAAC mandate, in particular, the Secretary-General’s annual report and its annexed list of perpetrators, stressing the need for listing decisions to be based on objective criteria**. Sixteen Member States echoed concerns raised by 18 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in a May 2021 [open letter](#) to Secretary-General Guterres. Member States highlighted child protection concerns in specific armed conflict situations, particularly Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, Myanmar, Syria, and Yemen. Five interventions raised alarm regarding the ongoing violence in Tigray, Ethiopia, which is not currently included in the Secretary-General’s annual report on CAAC. Other prominent themes in this year’s debate included **calls to integrate child protection in efforts to build and sustain peace and to treat children affected by armed conflict primarily as victims, prioritizing their reintegration in line with international juvenile justice standards**.

The following analytical summary provides an overview of statements and key themes highlighted at the open debate, as well as an analysis of statements that pertain to Watchlist on Children and Armed Conflict’s [key recommendations](#) to the UN Security Council and non-Council Member States.

Analytical Summary of the June 2021 Open Debate on Children and Armed Conflict

Participation:

- 2 UN representatives addressed the Security Council: UN Secretary-General Mr. António Guterres; UNICEF Executive Director Ms. Henrietta Fore
- 1 Advocate for Children Affected by War with the OSRSG-CAAC and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador for Peace and Reconciliation addressed the Council: Mr. Forest Whitaker
- 1 civil society representative addressed the Council: Mr. Laban Onisimus, Education Specialist for Plan International Nigeria
- 3 heads of state (Presidents of Estonia, Ireland, and Niger), as well as 6 government ministers (Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Minister of State with responsibility for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Foreign Secretary of India, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, and Minister of State at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Permanent Representative of the United States of America and Member of the President's Cabinet)
- 72 interventions were made either virtually or through the submission of written statements. Canada submitted a statement on behalf of the 47 members of the Group of Friends of Children and Armed Conflict. The European Union delegation submitted a statement on behalf of its 27 members, as well as EU candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, Republic of North Macedonia, and Serbia), while Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, and Georgia also aligned themselves with the EU statement. In total, 97 Member States were represented through virtual or written statements.
 - Generally, statements struck a tone of urgency, acknowledging successes of the 25 years of the CAAC mandate, lamenting the high level of grave violations in 2020, and expressing serious concern about the impacts of COVID-19, the lack of accountability for grave violations, and the impacts of armed conflict on children's access to education.
 - All 15 Security Council members intervened in the VTC; 57 additional statements were submitted in writing.
 - 4 Member States whose armed forces are currently listed for grave violations against children submitted written statements (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Somalia, and Yemen).
- This analysis is based on the official UN meeting record ([S/2021/617](#)).

Themes in Statements:

Concern regarding the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on children in armed conflict

- 61 statements¹ recognized the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the CAAC agenda, including monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children, the provision of reintegration programming and sexual violence response, and/or exacerbating existing vulnerabilities to grave violations.

¹ Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, European Union, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom

- 26 statements² called for respect for the Secretary-General's call for a global ceasefire and/or unimpeded humanitarian access to facilitate the COVID-19 response and equitable vaccination efforts, in line with SCR 2532 (2020) and SCR 2565 (2021).
- 11 statements³ called for ongoing pandemic response and recovery efforts to prioritize the rights and needs of vulnerable children.

Accountability and compliance with international law

- 48 statements⁴ raised the importance of accountability and an end to impunity for perpetrators who violate children's rights in armed conflict.
- 25 statements⁵ called for compliance with international obligations, including adherence to international humanitarian, human rights, and/or refugee law.

Child protection capacity in UN peacekeeping and political missions

- 28 statements⁶ called for the prioritization of child protection in UN peacekeeping and political missions.
- 26 statements⁷ called for sufficient resources (human, financial, and/or operational), training, and/or capacity to fully deliver on child protection mandates.

Need for consistent consideration of the gendered impacts of armed conflict

- 26 statements⁸ called for responses to grave violations against children to be gender-sensitive, taking into account the different effects of armed conflict on boys and girls.
- 7 statements⁹ called for the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data.

Support for the independence and impartiality of the listing mechanism and a credible, accurate list of perpetrators based on objective criteria

² Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Bahrain, Bulgaria, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, European Union, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Indonesia, Japan, Niger, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Somalia, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

³ Afghanistan, China, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), European Union, India, Indonesia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Somalia, Thailand

⁴ Afghanistan, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, European Union, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States

⁵ Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, European Union, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Iran, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malta, Myanmar, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam

⁶ Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Estonia, European Union, Fiji, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Viet Nam

⁷ Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Estonia, European Union, Fiji, France, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Norway, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States

⁸ Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, European Union, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Germany, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States

⁹ Andorra, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Qatar, Spain, United States

- 16 statements¹⁰ highlighted the critical need to ensure that the Secretary-General’s annual list of perpetrators remains credible, accurate, and based on objective criteria that are consistently applied across all country situations.
- 14¹¹ statements expressed their support for the impartiality and integrity of the CAAC mandate and its Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM).

Call for child protection to be considered in peace processes

- 14 statements¹² called for the protection and rights of children impacted by armed conflict to be considered in efforts to build and sustain peace.
 - 3 delegations¹³ specifically highlighted the [Practical Guidance for Mediators to Protect Children in Situations of Armed Conflict](#).

Other notable themes included the following:

The impact of armed conflict on children’s access to education, including calls to protect schools

- 58 statements¹⁴ raised concerns about the impact of armed conflict on children’s access to education, further exacerbated by pandemic-related school closures and attacks on schools.
 - 17 statements¹⁵ emphasized the particular impacts on girls’ education.
 - 13 statements¹⁶ acknowledged education’s crucial role in building sustainable peace and preventing future conflicts.

Call to endorse international legal and normative frameworks for the protection of children

- 22 statements¹⁷ urged others to endorse at least one of the following key legal or normative frameworks on child protection:
 - The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC): 15 statements¹⁸

¹⁰ Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, European Union, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Iran, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom

¹¹ Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, European Union, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Portugal, Spain, San Marino, Slovenia, United Kingdom

¹² Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, China, European Union, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, Somalia, Thailand

¹³ Afghanistan, Belgium, China

¹⁴ Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Egypt, El Salvador, European Union, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam

¹⁵ Algeria, Chile, Estonia, European Union, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Niger, Philippines, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Slovakia, United Kingdom, United States

¹⁶ Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Chile, Estonia, European Union, Japan, Niger, Norway, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, South Africa

¹⁷ Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, Viet Nam

¹⁸ Andorra, Austria, Belgium, European Union, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (45 members), Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom

- The Paris Principles and Commitments: 13 statements¹⁹
- The Vancouver Principles: 12 statements²⁰
- The Safe Schools Declaration: 16 statements²¹

Reintegration of children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and treatment of these children primarily as victims

- 25 statements²² emphasized the need to strengthen and fund reintegration programming for children affected by armed conflict.
- 11 statements²³ recalled that CAAFAG should be treated primarily as victims and/or expressed concern about the detention of children for such association.
- 3 statements²⁴ acknowledged the importance of handover protocols to prevent the deprivation of liberty of CAAFAG.

Call attention to situations not included in the Secretary-General's annual CAAC report

- 5 statements²⁵ called attention to child protection concerns in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, which has not yet been included as a 'situation of concern' in the Secretary-General's annual report on CAAC.

¹⁹ Andorra, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Kazakhstan, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom

²⁰ Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Kazakhstan, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom

²¹ Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), Kazakhstan, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, Viet Nam

²² Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, European Union, Germany, Group of Friends of CAAC (47 Member States and the European Union), India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lithuania, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Somalia, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Emirates

²³ Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Germany, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Switzerland

²⁴ Germany, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa

²⁵ Canada, Japan, Ireland, United Kingdom, United States

Annex I: Overview of Statements in Comparison to Watchlist and Its Partners' Messages

Security Council statements in order of delivery (15 Member States): Estonia, Niger, Ireland, United States, Norway, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, India, Viet Nam, United Kingdom, China, Russia, Tunisia, Kenya, France, Mexico

Individual statements submitted in writing: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Watchlist's analysis of written statements was based on a draft version of the UN meeting record (S/2021/617) as compared to Watchlist's [June 2021 Special Bulletin Recommendations](#).

* Joint statements submitted in writing:

- Canada on behalf of the Group of Friends (47 members: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovenia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uruguay, and the European Union)
- The European Union on behalf of its 27 members (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden); candidate countries of Albania, Montenegro, the Republic of Northern Macedonia, Serbia; the country of the stabilization and association process and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine

| Speaker | Support for the independence and impartiality of the listing mechanism and an accurate, credible list of perpetrators based on objective criteria | Calls for perpetrators to be held accountable for grave violations; inclusion of child rights expertise in international justice & investigative mechanisms | Call for the ratification of OPAC | Call for endorsement of the Paris Principles | Call for endorsement of the Vancouver Principles | Call for endorsement of the Safe Schools Declaration | Call for systematic follow up to SCWG-CAAC conclusions; full use of toolkit; better coordination with regional Groups of Friends | Call for dedicated child protection capacity in UN peace/special political missions | Consideration of the impact of conflict on boys and girls, systematic collection of gender-disaggregated data to inform protection strategies and response | Treatment of children primarily as victims and in line with international juvenile justice standards; timely release and transfer to civilian CP actors | Detention of children, handover protocols, access to detention centers for monitors | Repatriation of nationals and children of their nationals, following rights-based needs assessment; provide reintegration | Ensure COVID-19 response and medium- and long-term recovery efforts at all levels prioritize the rights and needs of vulnerable children | Child protection in peace processes; Practical Guidance for Mediators |
|----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Estonia | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| Ireland | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| United States | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Norway | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| India | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| China | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Russia | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Tunisia | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| France | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| Andorra | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ |
| Brazil | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| *Group of Friends | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Chile | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| European Union | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fiji | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Iran | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |

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|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Lebanon | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nepal | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Pakistan | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| Poland | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| Qatar | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| San Marino | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Slovenia | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Somalia | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| South Africa | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Spain | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Switzerland | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Turkey | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| Ukraine | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 16 | 48 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 28 | 27 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 14 |