

UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

Survey of UN Security Council practice in relation to
natural resources

Resolutions

Situations	Principal resolutions and overview of relevant decisions
General	Resolution 1459 (2003): expresses its support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
Angola	Resolution 864 (1993): installs an arms embargo and an embargo on the export of petroleum to Angola Resolution 1127 (1997): installs travel and aviation sanctions Resolution 1173 (1998): installs an import ban on diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Angolan government Resolution 1176 (1998): brings into effect the diamond sanctions Resolution 1237 (1999): establishes the Fowler Commission Resolution 1295 (2000): welcomes steps in the direction of devising a more comprehensive system of controls in relation to diamonds Resolution 1448 (2002): terminates the sanctions regime
Cambodia	Resolution 668 (1990): endorses the framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict Resolution 792 (1992): expresses support for the national moratorium on logs; requests UNTAC to take appropriate measures to secure the implementation of the moratorium; and requests the Cambodian authorities to adopt a similar moratorium on minerals and gems Resolution 810 (1993): commends the decision of the Cambodian authorities to adopt a moratorium on minerals and gems; commends the authorities for their decision to consider limits on the export of sawn timber; and expresses support for steps taken by the Technical Advisory Committee on Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources to implement these measures

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Situations	Principal resolutions and overview of relevant decisions
Côte d'Ivoire	<p>Resolution 1572 (2004): installs an arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze and establishes the Sanctions Committee</p> <p>Resolution 1584 (2005): establishes the Group of Experts</p> <p>Resolution 1643 (2005): installs diamond sanctions</p> <p>Resolution 1727 (2006): requests the Kimberley Process to communicate information about the production and illicit export of diamonds</p> <p>Resolution 1782 (2007): renews the sanctions until 31 October 2008 and decides to review the sanctions in light of progress achieved in the implementation of the peace process</p> <p>Resolution 1842 (2008): renews the sanctions until 31 October 2009 and decides to review the sanctions in light of progress achieved in the implementation of the peace process</p> <p>Resolution 1893 (2009): renews the sanctions until 31 October 2010 and introduces an exemption for diamonds that will be used solely for scientific research and analysis coordinated by the Kimberley Process</p> <p>Resolution 1946 (2010): renews the sanctions</p> <p>Resolution 1980 (2011): renews the diamond sanctions and conditions the lifting of the diamond sanctions on cooperation with the Kimberley Process</p> <p>Resolution 2045 (2012): renews the diamond sanctions and urges the authorities to adopt an action plan for the implementation of the Kimberley Process</p> <p>Resolution 2101 (2013): renews the sanctions until 30 April 2014; reiterates the conditions set out in Resolution 2045; and encourages the authorities to participate in an OECD-hosted programme with regard to the implementation of the Due Diligence Guidance</p> <p>Resolution 2153 (2014): lifts the diamond embargo and imposes targeted sanctions on those who hamper the peace process through the illicit trafficking of diamonds and gold.</p>
DR Congo	<p>Resolution 1291 (2000): expresses its serious concern at reports of illegal exploitation of natural resources in the DR Congo</p> <p>Resolution 1355 (2001): expresses its concern over the findings of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo</p> <p>Resolution 1457 (2003): strongly condemns the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the DR Congo and</p>

Situations	Principal resolutions and overview of relevant decisions
	demands that all States concerned take immediate steps to end these illegal activities
	Resolution 1493 (2003): installs an arms embargo and expresses its intention to consider means to end the illegal exploitation of natural resources
	Resolution 1533 (2004): establishes a Sanctions Committee and Group of Experts
	Resolution 1596 (2005): amends and expands the arms embargo; imposes targeted travel and financial measures on particular leaders of armed groups; demands neighbouring States to impede the flow of illegal natural resources through their territories
	Resolution 1698 (2006): requests the Group of Experts and the Secretary-General reports relating to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and expresses its intention to consider measures with respect to natural resources
	Resolution 1857 (2008): extends the travel ban and asset freeze to individuals providing support to armed groups through the illicit trade of natural resources
	Resolution 1896 (2009): mandates the Group of Experts to produce recommendations to the Committee for guidelines for the exercise of due diligence by the importers, processing industries and consumers of mineral products regarding the purchase, sourcing, acquisition and processing of mineral products from the DR Congo
	Resolution 1925 (2010): includes natural resources related tasks in MONUSCO's mandate
	Resolution 1952 (2010): supports taking forward the Group of Experts' recommendations on guidelines for due diligence; calls upon all States to take appropriate steps to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines and to urge importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence by applying the aforementioned guidelines, or equivalent guidelines; and decides that the Sanctions Committee, in determining whether to designate an individual or entity supporting the illegal armed groups in the eastern part of the DR Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, should consider, amongst other things, whether the individual or entity has exercised due diligence consistent with the steps set out in the resolution.

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Situations	Principal resolutions and overview of relevant decisions
	<p>Resolution 1991 (2011): expresses its support of the efforts of the DR Congo and the Great Lakes Region to address the tracing and certification of minerals</p> <p>Resolution 2021 (2011): includes inspection of mining sites in mandate MONUSCO</p> <p>Resolution 2078 (2012): welcomes the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals and calls on all States to assist the DR Congo, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes Region in the implementation of the guidelines</p>
Iraq	<p>Resolution 661 (1990): installs a comprehensive import and export embargo and an asset freeze; introduces humanitarian exemptions</p> <p>Resolution 687 (1991): affirms that Iraq is liable under international law for the depletion of natural resources in Kuwait; decides to create a compensation fund to pay for the damage inflicted by Iraq; broadens the exemptions to the export embargo to cover foodstuffs notified pursuant to the 'no-objections procedure'</p> <p>Resolution 986 (1995): establishes the 'Oil-for-Food Programme'</p> <p>Resolution 1409 (2002): revises the 'Oil-for-Food Programme' through the introduction of a Goods Review List</p> <p>Resolution 1483 (2003): terminates the 'Oil-for-Food Programme'; notes the establishment of a Development Fund for Iraq; and underlines that the Development Fund shall be used in a transparent manner to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, for the economic reconstruction and repair of Iraq's infrastructure, for the continued disarmament of Iraq, and for the costs of Iraqi civilian administration, and for other purposes benefiting the people of Iraq</p>
Liberia	<p>Resolution 788 (1992): installs an arms embargo</p> <p>Resolution 1343 (2001): establishes a Sanctions Committee and a Panel of Experts; renews the arms embargo and installs diamond sanctions; demands the government of Liberia to cease import of Sierra Leone rough diamonds which are not controlled through the Sierra Leonean Certificate of Origin regime; and calls upon the government to establish an</p>

Situations	Principal resolutions and overview of relevant decisions
	<p>effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable</p> <p>Resolution 1408 (2002): calls upon the government to take urgent steps to ensure that revenue from the timber industry is used for legitimate social, humanitarian and development purposes</p> <p>Resolution 1478 (2003): installs a timber embargo; reiterates its call upon the government to establish a Certificate of Origin regime for Liberian rough diamonds; refers to the Kimberley Process; proposes to exempt from the embargo rough diamonds controlled by a transparent and internationally verifiable Certificate of Origin regime</p> <p>Resolution 1521 (2003): terminates the previous sanctions regime; installs sanctions on diamonds and timber products from Liberia; encourages the government to join the Kimberley Process; encourages the government to establish oversight mechanisms for the timber industry that will promote responsible business practices, and to establish transparent accounting and auditing mechanisms</p> <p>Resolution 1579 (2004): encourages the government to implement the Liberia Forest Initiative and the necessary reforms in the Forest Development Authority in order to meet the conditions for the lifting of the timber sanctions</p> <p>Resolution 1647 (2004): encourages the Liberian government to implement the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program as a means to expedite the lifting of the sanctions</p> <p>Resolution 1689 (2006): lifts the timber sanctions</p> <p>Resolution 1753 (2007): lifts the diamond sanctions</p> <p>Resolution 1854 (2008): supports the decision of Liberia to take part in EITI</p>
Libya	<p>Resolution 1970 (2011): installs an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze, targeting Gaddafi's family members</p> <p>Resolution 1973 (2011): extends the asset freeze to all entities under the control of Libyan authorities, including the Libyan National Oil Corporation</p> <p>Resolution 2009 (2011): terminates the asset freeze in relation to the National Oil Corporation</p>
Sierra Leone	<p>Resolution 1132 (1997): installs a travel ban, an arms embargo and a petroleum embargo; establishes a Sanctions Committee</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(cont.)</i></p>

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Situations	Principal resolutions and overview of relevant decisions
Southern Rhodesia	Resolution 1306 (2000): installs an import ban on diamonds, exempting from the measures diamonds controlled by an effective Certificate of Origin regime; calls for an exploratory hearing to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leonean conflict and the link between diamonds and the violation of the arms embargo
	Resolution 1385 (2001): renews the diamond embargo
	Resolution 1446 (2002): renews the diamond embargo
	Resolution 217 (1965): calls upon all States to break all economic relations with Southern Rhodesia
	Resolution 232 (1966): installs sanctions, including an import embargo on several commodities
Resolution 253 (1968): extends the sanctions to all products and commodities originating from or destined to Southern Rhodesia, exempting humanitarian goods	
Resolution 460 (1979): lifts the sanctions	

Principal Reports by Panels of Experts

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Interim Report of the Monitoring Mechanism, *UN Doc. S/2000/1026*.

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Final Report of the Group of Experts on the DR Congo, Prepared in Pursuance of Paragraph 4 of Security Council Resolution 2021 (2011), *UN Doc. S/2012/843*, 15 November 2012.

Liberia

Report of the Panel of Experts Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1343 (2001), Paragraph 19, Concerning Liberia, *UN Doc. S/2001/1015*, 26 October 2001.

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