



## Security Council

Distr.:General

03 May 2008

Submitters: P.R. China, Costa Rica, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and United States,

Co-submitters: Belgium, Croatia, Italy, and Indonesia.

---

### **Resolution 1814 (2008)**

#### **Adopted by the Security Council at its 5885th meeting, on 3 May 2008**

*The Security Council,*

*Deeply concerned* that children and civilian populations continue to be victimized by the mining of the resources of Africa,

*Bearing in mind* its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Noting* with deep concern the link that has risen concerning rough diamonds and the funding of wars in certain African regions and strongly condemning this illicit trade which has fueled the regional and international conflicts,

*Recalling* all relevant resolutions of the Security Council to control the illicit trade in rough diamonds, including resolutions 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998, 1306 (2000) of 5 July 2000, 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, 1385 (2001) of 19 December 2001, 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002, 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, 1521 (2003), 1579 (2004), and 1643 (2005),

*Expressing* its deep appreciation for the yearly efforts made by the General Assembly in suppressing the part diamonds play in fueling conflicts,

*Concerned* that conflict diamonds can undermine international efforts to build peace and security, as well as posing a barrier to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms on the African continent,

*Highlighting* the necessity to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to resolving the challenge of transforming diamonds from a peace liability into a peace asset,

*Emphasizing* its concerns for the reports of violations of the measures concerning arms and related material, petroleum, diamonds, and financial assets,

*Noting* the importance of global cooperation between governments, the private sector and civil society to the further development and strengthening of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, preceded by the decision made at the 5 November 2002 Interlaken meeting,

*Reaffirming* the importance of good governance by means of free and fair elections, to ensure the efficiency and the overall success of the Kimberley Process,

*Recommending* that all UN Member States signed and ratified the Kimberley Process recognizing its principles in international affairs,

*Expressing* its appreciation for efforts made by the forces of Member States in peace building operations under UN mandate in African countries and their crucial role in managing conflict situations,

*Further encourages* governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, diamond traders, financial institutions, arms manufacturers, social and educational institutions and other civil society players to combine their efforts, demand the strict enforcement of sanctions and encourage real peace,

### **Acting under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations,**

1. *Continues* its strong support for the global infrastructure provided by the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and urges members to further refine and implement the regime, in order to strengthen the mainstream rough diamond market,

2. *Further welcomes* initiatives creating incentives for the members of the Kimberley Process to solidify cooperation and effectively monitor compliance,

3. *Encourages* initiatives being taken to provide gradual aid to African governments and stimulate effective cooperation between producing, exporting and importing states and civil society as a whole,

4. *Recommends* the African Union to assign in its next ordinary session a special committee composed by a number of Member States, through the body as stipulated further in the resolution which will address topics related to conflict resources and its implications on economy, politics, and society in the African states,

5. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to create a committee formed by Security Council members which will convene annually to debate about resource conflicts in Africa and its post-conflict implications under Chapter VI of the UN Charter,

6. *Supports* the sentence made by the International Court of Justice concerning the Democratic Republic of Congo vs. Uganda controversy which decided that the plundering, looting and exploitation of an other country's natural resources violates the obligations of the UN Charter and in this way developing an international legal framework which can ensure protection and proper management of national wealth,

7. *Encourages* the development of a body to promote a better coordination of natural resources, under the auspices of the African Union, which will also increase transparency in the revenues of African states,

8. *Encourages* the body in question, under the auspices of the African Union, to:
- a) solidify cooperation with International Financial Institutions and donor parties in order to create incentives such as debt relief, in the exceptional occasion, to award to countries noting extensive progress,
  - b) actively seek funds for African states that are not part of the KPCS, to facilitate their memberships,

9. *Calls upon* African governments to undertake measures to improve their institutional framework in order to solidify their national capacities to solve conflicts driven by natural resources,

10. *Applauds* initiatives being taken to broaden the scope of schemes such as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme into other conflict resources,

11. *Requests* the General Assembly to create a commission to study the inclusion of other natural resources related to conflict, particularly in Africa, in similar models to the Kimberley Process,

12. *Recommends* the governments and the private companies to engage in private-public partnerships in order to:

- a) ensure the legitimate origin and the use of conflict resources,
- b) support the strengthening of national institutions,

13. *Encourages* activity of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations of Member States operating under United Nations/African Union mandate in conflict regions rich in natural resources areas in Africa,

14. *Further recommends* the corporate stake holders to adapt or strengthen their self-regulation in an open dialogue with governmental entities to ensure corporate social responsibility,

15. *Encourages* governments to adopt policies and legal frameworks that can accommodate local structures of governance and bring previously excluded groups into decision-making,

16. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

---