

## The Blue General Assembly: Topic B Primary Sources

### The Development of a Sustainable Supply Chain for Diamonds

Here are primary sources that your moderator or legal chair thought would be helpful in gaining an understanding of the topic. These are by no means all of the sources available, just sources we wanted to highlight.

#### **Source 1: About the Kimberley Process**

This page describes the Kimberley Certification Process. It includes a brief summary of how the Kimberley Process was created, who are its participants, and how it works.

Understanding the Kimberley Process is important for delegates who seek to improve it and, perhaps, expand it to improve mechanisms that further develop the sustainability of the diamond trade, environmentally, economically and socially.

<https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/about>

#### **Source 2: Final Communiqué- the Kimberley Process Plenary Meeting November 2016**

This paper is a summary of the Kimberley Process Plenary held in Dubai in November 2016. Featured prominently throughout the plenary was a debate around diamonds coming from the Central African Republic and whether those diamonds were helping to fuel violence. Specifically, they discussed developing a fingerprinting process for diamonds originating from the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to be able to more easily identify diamonds from those conflict-prone areas.

[https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/system/files/documents/final\\_communique\\_-\\_uae\\_dubai\\_2016\\_final\\_2.0.pdf](https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/system/files/documents/final_communique_-_uae_dubai_2016_final_2.0.pdf)

#### **Source 3: Fatal Transactions**

This report, published by the International Peace Information Service, for a conference organized by Global Witness, does an excellent job in recounting the history of UN involvement with the issue of diamonds in conflict, dating back to the 1980s and how this developed into the Kimberley Process. Additionally, it contains recommendations for both the United Nations and the Kimberley Process in order to enhance the current system and ensure that diamonds are not fuelling conflict.

<http://ipisresearch.be/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/The-Kimberley-process-and-the-UN-Lessons-learned.pdf>

#### **Source 4: General Assembly Reiterates Commitment to Kimberley Process**

Despite the build-up of criticism of the Kimberley Process, the General Assembly approved a resolution that reiterated its commitment to the Kimberley Process. However, in a departure from previous resolutions that only celebrated the Process, this resolution called upon other members to join the Kimberley Process to ensure that it is as comprehensive as possible. Specifically, commitments from Belarus, Cameroon, India, and Turkey, among others, were celebrated.

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/ga11887.doc.htm>

#### **Source 5: United Nations Resolution 61/28**

This resolution was adopted in December 2006 and sought to destroy the link between diamonds and armed conflict, an issue plaguing many diamond rich countries in Africa. This resolution references many of the past United Nations actions on conflict diamonds, but also recognizes how instrumental the Kimberley Process has been in helping monitor diamonds in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone. This resolution can serve as a tool to find other resolutions dealing with the issue of diamonds at the United Nations.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/61/28&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/61/28&Lang=E)

**Source 6: Canadian Mining Partnership Agreement**

The Diavik Diamond Mine located in the Northwest Territory was opened in 2003 and is expected to remain open past 2020. The existence of this mine is not notable on its own. However, this mine is notable because it is operated under a Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement with the Northwest Territory Government that commits the investing companies to supporting training programs, scholarships and business opportunities for the aboriginal population. Moreover, this partnership also won the support of native groups. This partnership can serve as an example to develop a sustainable relationship between the diamond mining process and local communities.

[http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/mineralsmetals/pdf/mms-smm/abor-auto/pdf/Diavik\\_factsheet\\_eng.pdf](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/mineralsmetals/pdf/mms-smm/abor-auto/pdf/Diavik_factsheet_eng.pdf)