



Program on International  
Law and Armed Conflict

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

# HLS PILAC Catalogue of Practice of the U.N. Security Council Concerning the Environment, 1945–2021

With An Accompanying Finding Aid

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## CREDITS

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 *Impetus*

The nature by which and the extent to which the United Nations Security Council (Security Council or Council) ought to be involved in addressing issues concerning the environment are matters of ongoing multilateral debate and contestation.<sup>1</sup> According to the Charter of the United Nations (U.N. Charter), the Council is the principal U.N. organ vested with “primary responsibility” for the maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>2</sup> Contemporary policy and scholarly analyses in this area tend to focus largely on relations between the Council and current ecological and climate crises.<sup>3</sup> That focus is arguably warranted to a certain extent, not least because climate-related concerns undeniably entail significant implications pertaining to human and State security and their interrelations. Indeed, a review of contemporary literature might suggest that so-called “climatization,” which is sometimes conceptualized as the process through which domains of international politics are framed through a climate lens and are thereby transformed,<sup>4</sup> represents the predominant — and, perhaps, the only — environment-related concern regarding the Council and that the appearance of climate-adjacent issues on the Council’s agenda is a surprising or even novel development. Yet a policy and scholarly focus only on those concerns may risk excluding or obscuring significant aspects of the Council’s practice pertaining to other issues related to the environment. Notably, over several decades, the Security Council’s practice concerning the environment has spanned a diverse array of issues and has had important implications for the conduct of States and other actors across multiple spheres.

So far as we are aware, there is no existing resource that systematically collects, organizes, and makes publicly and freely available the practice of the Security Council concerning the environment, including but not limited to the current ecological and climate crisis.<sup>5</sup> To help fill this gap, a team of researchers at the Harvard

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<sup>1</sup> See Security Council Report, ‘The UN Security Council and Climate Change’ (2021) 1–2, 12 <[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/climate\\_security\\_2021.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/climate_security_2021.pdf)> accessed 9 May 2022; Peter Aldinger, Carl Bruch and Sofia Yazykova, ‘Revisiting Securitization: An Empirical Analysis of Environment and Natural Resource Provisions in United Nations Security Council Resolutions, 1946–2016’, Routledge Handbook of Environmental Conflict and Peacebuilding 143 (Routledge 2018).

<sup>2</sup> Charter of the United Nations (entered into force October 24, 1945) 1 UNTS XVI (U.N. Charter) art. 24(1).

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Security Council Report (n 1).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., Lucile Maertens, ‘Climatizing the UN Security Council’ (2021) 58 *International Politics* 640.

<sup>5</sup> For a selection of Security Council language concerning, in particular, climate change and climate security, see Security Council Report (n 1) 21–26.

Law School Program on International Law and Armed Conflict (HLS PILAC) sought to create a catalogue of provisions of Security Council resolutions and presidential statements from 1945 through 2021 that apparently concern the environment or elements thereof.

## ***1.2 Legal Basis and Status of Security Council Practice***

Under the U.N. Charter, U.N. Member States agree that, in carrying out its duties under the responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council “acts on their behalf.”<sup>6</sup> The Security Council’s functions and powers in this respect concern pacific settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the U.N. Charter; action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression under Chapter VII of the Charter; and regional arrangements under Chapter VIII of the Charter.<sup>7</sup> In particular, under Chapter VI, the Council can investigate any dispute or situation in order to determine whether the continuance of that dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.<sup>8</sup> Under Chapter VII, upon determining the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the Council shall make recommendations or decide what measures shall be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security; those measures may or may not involve the use of armed force.<sup>9</sup> Before making such recommendations or deciding upon such measures, the Security Council may, in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, call upon the parties concerned to comply with provisional measures that the Council deems necessary or desirable.<sup>10</sup> Member States are required to accept and carry out decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.<sup>11</sup> The Council may choose, but is not required, to expressly state the Chapter under which it is making a particular decision.<sup>12</sup>

Texts adopted by or issued on behalf of the Security Council may contain binding

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<sup>6</sup> U.N. Charter, art. 24 (1).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, at arts. 33–54. See also Security Council Report, *The UN Security Council Handbook: A User’s Guide to Practice and Procedure* (2019) 5.

<sup>8</sup> U.N. Charter, art. 34. On the potential inclusion of “climate change” within the purview of such disputes or situations, see Security Council Report (n 1) 4.

<sup>9</sup> U.N. Charter, arts. 39, 41–42.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, at art. 40.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, at art. 25.

<sup>12</sup> Security Council Report (n 7) 5. See, e.g., UNSCR 2012 (2011), preamble (“Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as described in section 1 of operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004)”; UNSCR 2299 (2016) (which does not specify a particular Chapter).



obligations, non-binding recommendations, or a combination thereof.<sup>13</sup> Whether the Security Council makes a recommendation or a decision in the sense of Article 25 of the Charter has been held to depend partly on “the terms of the resolution..., the discussions leading to it, the Charter provisions invoked and...all circumstances that might assist in determining the legal consequences of the resolution.”<sup>14</sup> Presidential statements are texts adopted by consensus at meetings of the Council.<sup>15</sup> While their legal status is sometimes contested, presidential statements can nonetheless help communicate the Council’s views, including on developing issues, perhaps especially where Council members may be unable to agree on binding courses of action.<sup>16</sup>

### 1.3 Objectives

Through the creation and publication of a catalogue of U.N. Security Council practice concerning the environment and an accompanying finding aid, we have sought to achieve two interrelated objectives. The first is to systematically collect and organize the practice of the U.N. Security Council as it pertains to the environment. The second is to describe the material, personal, geographical, and temporal scope of relevant Security Council practice. In our research, we did not aim to present a detailed legal assessment or analysis of relevant Security Council practice. Nor did we seek to prescribe desirable approaches that the Council might adopt or to critique extant approaches adopted by the Council. Rather, our goal is to help contribute to an evidentiary and analytical basis to ascertain and evaluate what the Council has done — and, by inference, what it has not (yet) done — in this area.

### 1.4 Audience

The primary intended audience of the catalogue and the accompanying finding aid includes U.N. Member States, not least permanent and current and prospective elected members of the Security Council; U.N.-system actors; and other domestic,

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<sup>13</sup> Anne Peters, ‘The Security Council, Functions and Powers, Article 25’ in Bruno Simma et al (ed), *The Charter of the United Nations: A Commentary, Volume I* (3rd edn, Oxford University Press 2012) 792–793.

<sup>14</sup> Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 [1971] ICJ Rep 16, para. 114. *See also*: Peters (n 13) 792; Security Council Report, ‘Special Research Report No. 1: Security Council Action Under Chapter VII: Myths and Realities’ <<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/research-reports/lookup-c-glkwlemtisg-b-4202671.php>> accessed 28 October 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Security Council Report (n 7) 36; Will Ossoff, Naz K. Modirzadeh, and Dustin A. Lewis, ‘Primer for Elected Members’ [2020] Harvard Law School Program on International Law and Armed Conflict <<https://pilac.law.harvard.edu/primer-for-elected-members>> accessed 29 March 2022. *See also* Loraine Sievers and Sam Daws, *The Procedure of the UN Security Council* (4th ed., Oxford University Press 2015).

<sup>16</sup> *See further* Ossoff et al. (n 15).

regional, and multilateral actors seeking to understand, inform, and shape the role of the Security Council in this area, whether in government, international institutions, academia, non-governmental organizations, or elsewhere.

### ***1.5 Summary of Findings***

In our research, we found that Security Council practice concerning the environment is significant in scope and has spanned a considerable array of material, personal, geographical, and temporal elements. In terms of material scope, the Council's practice covers such aspects as: conduct related to natural resources; conduct related to biological and chemical weapons; adverse environment-related phenomena and associated effects; impacts of armed conflict on the environment; relations between U.N. activities and the environment; the inclusion of environmental issues in wider policies or approaches; conduct related to waste management or disposal; and liability for environmental damage. Regarding personal scope, the Council's practice pertains to such actors as: States, governments, and other national-level entities; peoples of particular States; parties to certain agreements or conflicts; international or regional organizations or communities; financial institutions, companies, and industries; and combinations of various types of such actors. In terms of geographical scope, the Council's practice covers, unevenly, most regional groups as classified by the U.N.'s informal regional grouping.<sup>17</sup> As for temporal scope, the Council's practice addresses: periods during which certain measures were applicable or operational; periods concerning environmental cleanups; periods related to forecasting the effects of environmental degradation; and periods concerning environmental damages.

### ***1.6 Structure***

In addition to this Introduction (section 1), we have organized our research as follows. In section 2, we set out our methodological approach in creating the catalogue of Security Council practice. In particular, we explain the approaches, assumptions, and methods underlying our definition of the term "environment." Next, we detail the process that the research team employed to identify and review salient documents that, in our view, warranted inclusion in a catalogue of relevant Security Council practice. We then set out the various parameters found in the catalogue. Sections 3 through 6 are dedicated to systematically summarizing and

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<sup>17</sup> See United Nations, 'Regional Groups of Member States' (*un.org*) <<https://www.un.org/dgacm/en/content/regional-groups>> accessed 12 April 2023.

documenting, respectively, the material, personal, geographical, and temporal scope of relevant Security Council practice concerning the environment as arising from the catalogue. Finally, the HLS PILAC catalogue of U.N. Security Council practice pertaining to the environment is enclosed in an annex.

### ***1.7 Caveats***

The catalogue and the accompanying finding aid should be read with the following caveats in mind. First, research was conducted in English and thus does not reflect insights from sources in other languages. Second, while we consulted with specialists, we are not environmental scientists or otherwise trained in the field of environmental science. The catalogue and accompanying materials, therefore, do not purport to reflect advanced technical knowledge of environmental science. Third, our chosen definition of the term “environment” provided the key starting point for our research and for generating the catalogue of Security Council practice and the accompanying finding aid. Employing a substantively different definition of the term “environment” may, and likely will, yield a catalogue of Security Council practice that excludes some of the documents included in our catalogue and that includes at least some documents that we excluded. And fourth, we did not seek to provide a legal assessment — or otherwise evaluate the character or (un)desirability — of the Council’s practice in this area.

## **2 METHODS**

### ***2.1 Defining “Environment”***

To produce a catalogue of Security Council practice relevant to the environment, we deemed it imperative, as a threshold matter, to rely on a legally rooted and consistent definition of the term “environment.”

While many domestic, regional, and international instruments substantively concern the environment,<sup>18</sup> there is no singular definition of the term

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<sup>18</sup> See, e.g., UNGA ‘United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’ (1994) A/RES/48/189 (UNFCCC); Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Uses of Environmental Modification Techniques (adopted 18 May 1977) 1108 UNTS 151 (ENMOD); UNGA ‘Report Of The United Nations Conference On The Human Environment’ (1972) A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1 (Stockholm Declaration); UNGA ‘Report Of The United Nations Conference On Environment And Development: Annex I, Rio Declaration On Environment And Development’ (1992) A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. I) (Rio Declaration); Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (adopted June 25, 1998) 2161 UNTS 447 (Aarhus Convention); California [Footnote continued on next page]

“environment” that may be considered universally accepted in relation to this context. First, not all relevant instruments offer express definitions of the term “environment.”<sup>19</sup> For example, neither the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change nor the Paris Agreement contains such a definition.<sup>20</sup> Second, even where an express or implied definition may be discerned,<sup>21</sup> significant divergences between definitional approaches emerge from a review of different instruments. For example, different definitional approaches may, to varying extents, include or exclude human-made components from the scope of the environment.<sup>22</sup> Those human-made, “artificial,” and/or “non-natural” components may, to varying extents, include or exclude surrounding social and cultural conditions.<sup>23</sup> Further, certain definitional approaches are framed with an emphasis on humankind,<sup>24</sup> while others do not exhibit an anthropocentric focus.<sup>25</sup> Some definitional approaches enumerate constituent components of the environment;<sup>26</sup> others emphasize the inclusion of interwoven “systems;”<sup>27</sup> and still others might not reference either.<sup>28</sup>

Accordingly, to generate a definition of the term “environment” for the purpose of the catalogue, the editors were required to make several potentially subjective determinations. In making those decisions, the editors were guided primarily by relevant international legal sources,<sup>29</sup> secondarily by regional and domestic legal

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Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code, Division 13. Environmental Quality (US); The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (India).

<sup>19</sup> See, e.g., Rio Declaration.

<sup>20</sup> See UNFCCC; Paris Agreement (adopted 12 December 2015) FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1.

<sup>21</sup> See, e.g., ENMOD, art. II; NATO ‘Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French) (2019) AAP-06, 49 <[www.coemed.org/files/stanags/05\\_AAP/AAP-06\\_2019\\_EF.pdf](http://www.coemed.org/files/stanags/05_AAP/AAP-06_2019_EF.pdf)> accessed March 3, 2022 (‘Glossary’); Independent Expert Panel for the Legal Definition of Ecocide (IEP) ‘Commentary and Core Text’ (June 2021) 5.

<sup>22</sup> See, e.g., Stockholm Declaration, preamble (“Both aspects of man’s environment, the natural and the man-made”); NATO ‘Glossary’ (n 22) 49; ENMOD, art. II.

<sup>23</sup> See, e.g., Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Australia), s. 528.

<sup>24</sup> See, e.g., Stockholm Declaration, preamble, principles 1–2, 4; Rio Declaration, principles 1, 3.

<sup>25</sup> See, e.g., ENMOD, art. II; IEP ‘Commentary and Core Text’ (n 21) 5.

<sup>26</sup> See, e.g., *ibid.*, at 5; NATO ‘Glossary’ (n 21) 49.

<sup>27</sup> See, e.g., World Meteorological Organization, ‘Environment’ (*public.wmo.int*) <[www.public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/environment](http://www.public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/environment)> accessed March 1, 2022.

<sup>28</sup> See, e.g., ‘Environment, n.’ (2a, 2b) (*Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford University Press) <<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/63089>> accessed 5 April 2022.

<sup>29</sup> See, e.g., UNFCCC; Stockholm Declaration; Rio Declaration; ENMOD; UNSD ‘Glossary of Environment Statistics’ Series: F, No. 67 (1997) 96.XVII.12; UNEP ‘From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment’ (2009) (‘From Conflict to Peacebuilding’); IEP ‘Commentary and Core Text’ (n 21); UNEP ‘Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework’ (2020) (‘ESSF’) 8; Convention on Biological Diversity (adopted June 5, 1992) 1760 UNTS 79 (CBD).

sources,<sup>30</sup> and subsidiarily by relevant scholarly and policy literature.<sup>31</sup> As mentioned above, it bears emphasis that employing a substantively different definition of the term “environment” may, and likely will, yield a catalogue of Security Council practice that excludes some of the documents included in HLS PILAC’s catalogue and that includes at least some documents excluded from HLS PILAC’s catalogue.

In terms of definitional scope, the editors determined that the term “environment” should be understood as the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that constitute the natural world.<sup>32</sup> The notion of a “complex” of those factors indicates existing and potential linkages between those factors.<sup>33</sup> The emphasis on the “physical, chemical, and biotic” nature of those factors also reflects the editors’ decision to limit the scope of the term “environment,” for the purposes of this project, to elements and systems of the natural world.<sup>34</sup> While certain conceptions of the term “environment” include the *totality* of external conditions affecting the life of an organism,<sup>35</sup> extending also to human-made structures<sup>36</sup> and surrounding “social and cultural conditions,”<sup>37</sup> employing a similarly expansive definition in the context of the Security Council’s practice would, in the editors’ admittedly subjective view, be over-inclusive and risk yielding results irrelevant to the primary research query. For example, a reference to “archaeological and cultural sites and monuments in the city of Tyre” is not, in the editors’ view, sufficiently connected to a salient concept of the environment to warrant inclusion in the catalogue.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> See, e.g., Environmental Protection Law (Revised Version) (Laos), art. 2; Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Australia), s. 528; Aarhus Convention.

<sup>31</sup> See, e.g., Andrew Brennan, Norva Yeuk-Sze Lo and YS Lo, *Understanding Environmental Philosophy* (Acumen 2010); Marie-Louise Larsson, ‘Legal Definitions of the Environment and of Environmental Damage’ (1999) *Scandinavian Studies in Law* 155.

<sup>32</sup> See World Meteorological Organization, ‘Environment’ (*public.wmo.int*) <[www.public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/environment](http://www.public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/focus-areas/environment)> accessed March 1, 2022. The assertion that the natural environment is made up of physical, chemical, and biotic factors is relatively uncontroversial. See *ibid.* See also ‘environment, n’ (2a) (*Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster) <[www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/environment](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/environment)> accessed March 3, 2022.

<sup>33</sup> ‘complex, n.’ (1a) (*Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford University Press) <<http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/37671>> (accessed April 5, 2022). On the inclusion of interlinkages, see, e.g., NATO ‘Glossary’ (n 21) 49.

<sup>34</sup> See further Larsson (n 31) 156–7.

<sup>35</sup> See, e.g., UNSD ‘Glossary of Environment Statistics’ Series: F, No. 67 (1997) 96.XVII.12; UNEP ‘From Conflict to Peacebuilding’ (n 29).

<sup>36</sup> See, e.g., Environmental Protection Law (Revised Version) (Laos), art. 2.

<sup>37</sup> See, e.g., ‘environment, n’ (2b) (*Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster) <[www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/environment](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/environment)> accessed March 3, 2022; Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Australia), s. 528. References to protection of purely cultural interests by the Security Council were not determined to be relevant to the scope of the present research. See, e.g., UNSCR 459 (1979), OP 5 (“[T]he protection of the archaeological and cultural sites and monuments in the city of Tyre in accordance with international law and the Convention of The Hague of 1954, under which such cities, sites and monuments are considered to be a heritage of interest to all mankind.”).

<sup>38</sup> See *ibid.*

Guided by inclusive approaches exhibited in certain international and regional legal instruments, the editors sought to develop a wide approach in terms of articulating the constituent components of the “complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors.”<sup>39</sup> This wide approach manifests in at least two ways.

First, the editors determined that, for the purposes of the catalogue, the environment includes the earth and its climate, biosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and outer space,<sup>40</sup> encompassing — and, as applicable, along with — the natural resources of the earth, such as air, water, land, flora and fauna, bio-diversity, and all renewable and non-renewable sources of energy,<sup>41</sup> and incorporating the interrelations between any of these systems or elements.<sup>42</sup> This terminology is meant to recognize the possibility of an overlap, for example, between the earth’s lithosphere and the natural resource of “land.” Further, “interrelations” between any of these systems or elements encompass ecosystems, which, in turn, represent interrelations between biotic and abiotic factors, as well as ecological processes and biogeochemical cycles.<sup>43</sup>

Second, the editors sought to include certain elements and systems of the environment that may have been subjected to a degree of human modification. In the modern world, humans have increasingly and, to varying degrees, modified elements and systems of natural environments — for example, by cutting down forests or cultivating crops. Accordingly, for the purposes of the catalogue, the environment includes, as well, human modifications to the natural environment to the extent that the modified element or system shares dominant ecological characteristics (for example, elements of composition, structure, function, and ecological processes) comparable to its natural counterpart and can sustain itself after human

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<sup>39</sup> See, e.g., ENMOD, art. II; NATO ‘Glossary’ (n 21) 49; Stockholm Declaration, principle 2. In the co-editors’ view, an inclusive approach would capture key elements and systems of the environment without seeking to present an authoritative or exhaustive list of such elements and systems (such a list might, in any event, be illimitable).

<sup>40</sup> See IEP ‘Commentary and Core Text’ (n 21). See also ENMOD, art. II; UNGA ‘Visit to Norway: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment’ (2020) A/HRC/43/53/Add.2 (‘SR Norway Visit’) 5.

<sup>41</sup> See Stockholm Declaration, principle 2; UNEP ‘ESSF’ (n 29) 8. See also California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code, Division 13. Environmental Quality (US), § 21060.5. On the inclusion of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) within the term “bio-diversity”, see Aarhus Convention, art. 2(3)(a) (“[B]iological diversity and its components, including genetically modified organisms”). See also CBD, art. 2 (“‘Biological diversity’ means the variability among living organisms from *all sources*”) (emphasis supplied).

<sup>42</sup> See NATO ‘Glossary’ (n 21) 49; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (India), sec. 2(a); UNFCCC, art. 1(3).

<sup>43</sup> Ecological processes and biogeochemical cycles include but are not limited to photosynthesis, soil formation, hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycling, pollination, and seed dispersal. See also UNEP ‘ESSF’ (n 29) 8, on the inclusion of ecosystems within the scope of “biological diversity”; UNGA ‘SR Norway Visit’ (n 40) 5.

intervention has ceased.<sup>44</sup>

In sum, for the purposes of the catalogue and the accompanying finding aid, the editors have defined the term “environment” as follows:

The definitional scope of the term “environment” may be understood as the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that constitute the natural world. As such, the environment includes the earth and its climate, biosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, and outer space, encompassing — and, as applicable, along with — the natural resources of the earth, such as air, water, land, flora and fauna, bio-diversity, and all renewable and non-renewable sources of energy, and incorporating the interrelations between any of these systems or elements.

The scope of the term “environment,” for the purposes of this project, is limited to elements and systems of the natural world. However, this notion of the environment includes human modifications to the natural environment to the extent that the modified element or system shares dominant ecological characteristics comparable to its natural counterpart and can sustain itself after human intervention has ceased.

## ***2.2 Identifying Relevant Documents***

To identify relevant documents, the research team reviewed all resolutions adopted by the Security Council and all presidential statements issued on behalf of the Security Council, covering the period starting with the formation of the Council in late 1945 through December 31, 2021. With respect to each resolution, at least two researchers conducted an initial evaluation to determine whether the resolution constituted at least an aspect of practice pertaining to the environment, as delineated by the above-identified definitional scope of the term “environment.” For each presidential statement, at least one researcher conducted that initial evaluation.

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<sup>44</sup> See Zachary Wurtzebach and Courtney Schultz, ‘Measuring Ecological Integrity: History, Practical Applications, and Research Opportunities’ (2016) 66 *BioScience* 446; Jeffrey D Parrish, David P Braun and Robert S Unnasch, ‘Are We Conserving What We Say We Are? Measuring Ecological Integrity within Protected Areas’ (2003) 53 *BioScience* 851, 852. See also Canada National Parks Act, 2000 (Canada), sec. 2(1) (defining ecological integrity in the context of national parks, as “a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of change and supporting processes”); Brennan et al (n 32) 118 (“[I]n particular, it is not dependent on human intervention for its existence or persistence”; “in keeping with its species-specific nature.”).

For the purposes of the catalogue, the editors sought to ensure the formulation and application of a consistent methodology, including in line with the above-identified definitional scope of the term “environment.” Further, at least one of the editors reviewed all resolutions and presidential statements nominated by researchers and made a final determination as to whether those resolutions and presidential statements were included in the catalogue.

So far as we are aware, there is no authentic, authoritative, and comprehensive catalogue of Security Council practice pertaining to the environment.<sup>45</sup> Partly because of that, the editors needed to make several arguably subjective editorial and interpretive choices in the preparation of the catalogue. For example, in relation to chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, the editors examined the material scope of those elements. In the view of the editors, within the scope of the term “chemical weapons” are all toxic chemicals, “regardless of their origin or of their method of production,”<sup>46</sup> presumably including naturally occurring chemicals.<sup>47</sup> Accordingly, references to “chemical weapons” or substantively similar language were included in the catalogue. Along the same lines, biological weapons were assessed by the editors to include “microbial or other biological agents,”<sup>48</sup> thereby falling within the purview of “biotic factors”<sup>49</sup> in terms of the adopted definition of the environment. On the other hand, the editors chose to exclude “nuclear weapons” in the absence of an express reference to “nuclear energy” — which is a natural resource<sup>50</sup> — or an

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<sup>45</sup> Efforts to collate at least some aspects of relevant practice of the Council concerning the environment have been significant. *See, e.g.*, Security Council Report (n 1) 21-26, for a selection of Security Council language concerning, in particular, climate change and climate security; Aldinger et al (n 1) 143-172, for a survey of how the Council has addressed, in particular, natural resources in relation to conflict.

<sup>46</sup> Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (adopted on 3 September 1992) 1974 UNTS 45 (CWC) arts. II(1)(a), II(2). Exceptions include toxic chemicals and their precursors “intended for purposes not prohibited under this Convention, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes.” CWC art. II(1)(a).

<sup>47</sup> *See further* Miguel A Sierra and Roberto Martínez-Álvarez, ‘Ricin and Saxitoxin: Two Natural Products That Became Chemical Weapons’ (2020) 97 *Journal of Chemical Education* 1707. References to specific industrial chemicals that were, in the co-editors’ assessment, not part of the “environment,” were excluded from the catalogue. *See, e.g.*, UNSCR 1333 (2000), OP 10 (“Decides that all States shall prevent the sale, supply or transfer, by their nationals or from their territories, of the chemical acetic anhydride to any person in the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control”). Acetic anhydride is “an industrial chemical [that] does not occur naturally in the environment.” Government of Canada, ‘Acetic Anhydride – Information Sheet’ (22 July 2016) <<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/chemical-substances/fact-sheets/chemicals-glance/acetic-anhydride.html>> accessed 12 May 2022.

<sup>48</sup> Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (entered into force 26 March 1975) 1015 UNTS 163 (BWC) art. I(1).

<sup>49</sup> *See above* Section 2.1: Defining “Environment.”

<sup>50</sup> Other examples of natural resources falling within the purview of the above definition of “environment” include petroleum, a “complex mixture of hydrocarbons that occur in Earth in liquid, gaseous, or solid [Footnote continued on next page]



ensuing radioactive harm in relation to the environment.

Where the object of the resolution or presidential statement substantively concerned an aspect of the environment, that document was included in the catalogue even if the *subject* of the resolution or presidential statement concerned a human-made element. For example, the Council’s references in Resolution 2511 (2020) and Resolution 2564 (2021) to “environmental risks” were included in the catalogue even though those risks arose in respect of a human-made oil tanker.<sup>51</sup>

In a similar vein, the editors excluded from the catalogue certain references in resolutions and presidential statements of the Council in which the *subject* pertained to the environment but the *object* did not. For example, references expressing concern regarding adverse societal (rather than environmental) consequences of natural disasters were excluded from the catalogue: consider Resolution 2012 (2011), wherein the Council addresses, among other aspects, the effect of an earthquake in Haiti on “major categories of crime, including murder, rape and kidnapping...”<sup>52</sup> Because the applicable notion of the “environment” is “limited to elements and systems of the natural world,”<sup>53</sup> the Council’s concern regarding “major categories of crime” was deemed to fall outside the scope of inquiry. Along similar lines, the Council’s recognition of damage to “agricultural and infrastructure sectors”<sup>54</sup> during the hurricane season was not deemed relevant on the basis that, in the editors’ view, that reference did not concern “elements and systems of the natural world.” Conversely, the editors included in the catalogue the Council’s reference in Resolution 2012 (2011) to Haiti’s “extreme vulnerability to natural disasters” on the basis that a vulnerability to natural disasters concerns, in the editors’ view, “elements and systems of the natural world.”<sup>55</sup>

Similarly, it may be recalled that the definition of the “environment” encompasses certain “human modifications” pertaining to the environment. Farms, for example, may fall within the scope of this aspect of the applicable notion of the

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form” and natural gas, a type of petroleum. Priscilla G. McLeroy, Joseph P. Riva, and Gordon I. Atwater, ‘petroleum’, *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2022) <<https://www.britannica.com/science/petroleum>> accessed May 12, 2022; Joseph P. Riva et al, ‘natural gas’, *Encyclopedia Britannica* (2021) <<https://www.britannica.com/science/natural-gas>> accessed May 12, 2022. In the co-editors’ view, those resources were distinguishable from petroleum products, including “waxes, lubricating oils, and asphalt,” which would not constitute “elements and systems of the natural world.” See U.S. Energy Information Administration, ‘Oil and Petroleum Products Explained’ (April 19, 2022) <<https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/oil-and-petroleum-products/>> accessed May 12, 2022. See *above* Section 2.1: Defining “Environment.”

<sup>51</sup> See UNSCR 2511 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble.

<sup>52</sup> UNSCR 2012 (2011), preamble.

<sup>53</sup> See *above* Section 2.1: Defining “Environment.”

<sup>54</sup> See UNSCR 1840 (2008), preamble.

<sup>55</sup> See *below* Annex: Catalogue, entry 119. See also UNSCR 2012 (2011), preamble. Similarly, certain references to floods in the Abyei Area have been included in the catalogue. See *below* Annex: Environment Catalogue, entry 281.

“environment.”<sup>56</sup> The editors chose, for instance, to include in the catalogue Resolution 2417 (2018), in which the Council calls on States to spare, in conflict, “objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farms...”<sup>57</sup> However, where the editors deemed the human-modified element or system to be ecologically dissimilar to natural counterparts, that practice was excluded from the scope of the “environment” for the purposes of the catalogue.<sup>58</sup> Accordingly, the editors excluded from the catalogue references to human-made objects even if those objects are *located* on terrain that may be classified as part of the “environment.” For instance, the Council’s references in Resolution 1917 (2010) to the removal of “landmines” were not deemed to fall within the material scope of the research inquiry.<sup>59</sup> Similarly, references to “earthwork” — that is, engineering works created by processing elements of the earth — were excluded from the scope of the catalogue.<sup>60</sup>

### 2.3 Catalogue Fields

The catalogue includes the following ten fields:

#### 2.3.1 Chron. order

This column records the chronological order of the responsive Security Council texts, in descending order (that is, from oldest to newest).

#### 2.3.2 Document symbol

This column records the U.N.-assigned symbol of the identified document.

#### 2.3.3 Document type

This column records whether the document is a resolution adopted by the Security

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<sup>56</sup> Not only do farms bear ecological similarities, in key respects, with their natural counterparts, farms may also be classified as “ecosystems” representing inter-relations between living organisms and other elements such as “water, soil and sun.” See Ian Wilkinson, ‘The Farm as an Ecosystem’ (2017) 18 *Biodiversity* 92. Along similar lines, the co-editors considered human cultivation of opium to fall within the applicable notion of “environment.” See, e.g., UNSCR 1662 (2006), OP 14.

<sup>57</sup> See *below* Annex: Catalogue, entry 250; UNSCR 2417 (2018), OP 1.

<sup>58</sup> See *above* Section 2.1: Defining “Environment.”

<sup>59</sup> See UNSCR 1917 (2010), OP 19 (“Welcomes the achievements to date in the implementation of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan, and encourages the Government of Afghanistan, with the support of the United Nations and all the relevant actors, to continue its efforts towards the removal of anti-personnel landmines, anti-tank landmines and explosive remnants of war”).

<sup>60</sup> See UNSCR 2287 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2318 (2016), preamble.

Council or a presidential statement issued on behalf of the Security Council.

#### **2.3.4 Date of document**

This column records, as applicable, the date on which a Security Council resolution was adopted or the date on which a presidential statement was issued.

#### **2.3.5 Title**

This column records the subject-matter-related aspects of the title of the Security Council resolution or presidential statement as set out in the U.N. Digital Library.

#### **2.3.6 Primary environment-related theme**

This column records, in broad terms, the primary environment-related theme(s) of the document as formulated by one of the editors.

#### **2.3.7 Environment-related topics**

This column summarizes the environment-related aspects of the document's context as arising under the above-mentioned environmental theme(s) as formulated by one of the editors.

#### **2.3.8 Relevant excerpt**

This column contains text excerpted from the Security Council document that an HLS PILAC researcher identified as pertaining to the environment. To preserve space and maintain ease of reading, all line breaks that appear in the original text have been removed. Ellipses (“[...]”) indicate omitted text, which may range from a part of a phrase to several pages. All italicized text from the original version has been replaced with non-italicized text. Misspellings (but not variations between British English and American English spellings) and grammatical errors appearing in the original text have been retained, rather than revised, and indicated, as warranted, with the use of the [sic] marker.

#### **2.3.9 URL to an English text**

This column records a source uniform record locator (URL) where the English text of the document was found. A live session of the U.N. Official Document System (ODS) website <<https://documents.un.org>> may need to already be open and current in the browser to access one of these URLs.

### 2.3.10 Chapter VI

### 2.3.11 Chapter VII

These columns record, respectively, whether at least part of the Security Council document was adopted expressly under Chapter VI of the U.N. Charter or under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter — or under neither of those Chapters.

## 3 MATERIAL SCOPE

This section seeks to systematically summarize and document the material scope of relevant Security Council practice concerning the environment as arising from the catalogue. The section covers: conduct concerning natural resources; conduct concerning chemical and biological weapons and materials; adverse environment-related phenomena and associated effects; risks to or impacts on elements or systems of the environment, including in armed conflict; relations between U.N. activities and elements or systems of the environment; environmental dimensions forming part of wider approaches, policies, or strategies; disposal or other waste-management-related practices; and liability concerning environmental damage.

### 3.1 *Conduct Concerning Natural Resources*

#### 3.1.1 Sovereignty, Ownership, and/or Rights in Relation to Natural Resources

At least 33 responsive documents<sup>61</sup> refer to sovereignty, including permanent sovereignty, sovereign rights, or rights over or with respect to natural resources.<sup>62</sup> One responsive document refers to certain natural resources “belong[ing]” to the people

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<sup>61</sup> By “responsive documents,” we mean Security Council resolutions or presidential statements included in the HLS PILAC Catalogue of Practice of the U.N. Security Council Concerning the Environment, 1945–2021 (*see below* Annex: Catalogue).

<sup>62</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; UNSCR 2554 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 39; UNSCR 2442 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2441 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 23; UNSCR 2383 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 19; UNSCR 2316 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2246 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 16; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; S/PRST/2015/3, p. 4; UNSCR 2184 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2146 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble, OP 6; UNSCR 1897 (2009), preamble, OP 5; UNSCR 1851 (2008), preamble; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2; UNSCR 1546 (2004), preamble, OP 3; UNSCR 1493 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1445 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1417 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1376 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1355 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 330 (1973), preamble.

of a State.<sup>63</sup> At least eight responsive documents refer to the right to control natural resources.<sup>64</sup> At least one responsive document refers to the right to control and exploit natural resources.<sup>65</sup>

### 3.1.2 Linkages with Peace, Security, or Development

With respect to linkages between natural resources and peace, security, and development, three subsets of thematic issues arise, with significant overlap across subsets. One subset concerns recommendations pertaining to how natural resources may contribute to sustainable peace and stability in a State,<sup>66</sup> while another concerns the contribution of natural resources toward long-term economic growth and sustainable development.<sup>67</sup>

In the third subset, regarding linkages with conflict, the Council addresses a wider range of concerns, including the potential for conflict over natural resources,<sup>68</sup> as well as linkages between natural resources, armed conflict, and post-conflict situations.<sup>69</sup> Further, certain responsive documents under this subset pertain to conflict-related linkages with specific resources. At least two responsive documents refer to tensions in certain regions over hydrocarbons exploration,<sup>70</sup> and at least four refer to the petroleum sector as a driver for tension<sup>71</sup> or conflict.<sup>72</sup> At least two responsive documents refer to intercommunal conflicts over land, access to water, or other resources.<sup>73</sup> Finally under this subset, the Council addresses the resolution of certain conflicts related to natural resources. In that respect, responsive documents refer to measures that address root causes concerning natural resources in relation to community or intercommunal conflicts<sup>74</sup> or to the role of local dispute mechanisms in

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<sup>63</sup> UNSCR 2434 (2018), preamble.

<sup>64</sup> UNSCR 1790 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1723 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1637 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1546 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1533 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1511 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1483 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1472 (2003), preamble.

<sup>65</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 5(d); UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(d); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(d).

<sup>67</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1.

<sup>68</sup> S/PRST/2018/18, p. 86; UNSCR 2333 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2308 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2239 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2190 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2116 (2013), preamble.

<sup>69</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1.

<sup>70</sup> UNSCR 2506 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2483 (2019), preamble.

<sup>71</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2011 (2013), OP 26.

<sup>72</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 40; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 24.

<sup>73</sup> UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2363 (2017), preamble.

<sup>74</sup> UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/18, p. 54; UNSCR 2363 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2296 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2228 (2015), preamble, Annex A; UNSCR 2173 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2148 (2014), preamble.

resolving conflicts over natural resources.<sup>75</sup>

### 3.1.3 Protection of Natural Resources

#### 3.1.3.1 *Protection of Marine Resources*

Responsive documents concerned with the protection of marine resources variously address illegal dumping,<sup>76</sup> endangerment of marine life,<sup>77</sup> or the avoidance of harm to the marine environment.<sup>78</sup>

The Security Council addresses aspects of piracy in relation to the protection of marine resources. For example, one responsive document states that concerns about protection of the marine environment and resources should not be allowed to mask the true nature of piracy off the coast of a State, which, according to the Council, is a transnational criminal enterprise driven primarily by financial gain.<sup>79</sup> Responsive documents under this theme may also refer to pirates' use of allegations of illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste to justify their criminal activities<sup>80</sup> or to the little evidence received by the U.N. indicating that illegal dumping is a factor responsible for forcing a State's youths to resort to piracy.<sup>81</sup>

In relevant practice, the Security Council also refers to the importance of preventing dumping, including of toxic substances;<sup>82</sup> the need to investigate new allegations of dumping;<sup>83</sup> and reporting by the Secretary-General on, among other aspects, allegations of illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of a State.<sup>84</sup> Responsive documents also reveal an emphasis on the absence of an evidentiary base in relation to dumping. For example, responsive documents refer to an absence of evidence of toxic waste dumping on land and at sea.<sup>85</sup> Additionally, certain responsive documents refer to the difficulty — without adequate

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<sup>75</sup> S/PRST/2018/18, p. 54; UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2363 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2296 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2228 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2173 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2148 (2014), preamble

<sup>76</sup> UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble.

<sup>77</sup> UNSCR 540 (1983), OP 5.

<sup>78</sup> UNSCR 2292 (2016), OP 5; UNSCR 2240 (2015), OP 10.

<sup>79</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble, OP 28.

<sup>80</sup> UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble.

<sup>81</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble, OP 28.

<sup>82</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble, OP 6.

<sup>83</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble.

<sup>84</sup> UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble.

<sup>85</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble, OP 28.

monitoring or reporting systems — of providing detailed information related to dumping off the coast of a State.<sup>86</sup>

In terms of relevant frameworks and reporting, at least five responsive documents refer to international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), as setting out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean.<sup>87</sup> At least three responsive documents refer to reporting by the Secretary-General on the protection of natural resources and water in a State.<sup>88</sup>

### 3.1.3.2 *Protection of Other Natural Resources*

References in relevant Security Council practice concerning the protection of other natural resources are varied. Responsive documents tend to refer to the overall objective of environmental protection or to the protection of specific natural resources.

Concerning the overall objective of environmental protection, at least three responsive documents refer to effective contact and communication to address environmental protection,<sup>89</sup> while two responsive documents refer to civilian projects<sup>90</sup> or engagement in joint projects<sup>91</sup> in the field of environmental protection. In terms of the protection of specific natural resources, relevant Security Council practice refers to a range of natural resources. At least four responsive documents refer to the protection of a State's natural resources,<sup>92</sup> including forests<sup>93</sup> and water resources.<sup>94</sup> Three responsive documents refer to a State's leadership in the preservation of a forest.<sup>95</sup> Another responsive document refers to protecting inhabitants of a State against loss of land and resources.<sup>96</sup> At least one responsive document refers both to the impartial protection of certain land and water resources in relation to occupied territories and to the need to investigate depletion of natural resources, particularly water resources.<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble.

<sup>87</sup> UNSCR 2240 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1929 (2010), preamble.

<sup>88</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 7.

<sup>89</sup> UNSCR 2587 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2561 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2506 (2020), preamble.

<sup>90</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), Annex IV.

<sup>91</sup> UNSCR 2231 (2015), Annex A, Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), para. 32.

<sup>92</sup> UNSCR 2127 (2013), OP 16; UNSCR 810 (1993), OP 16.

<sup>93</sup> UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble.

<sup>94</sup> UNSCR 465 (1980), OP 8.

<sup>95</sup> UNSCR 2556 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2612 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2502 (2019), preamble.

<sup>96</sup> UNSCR 21 (1947), art. 6(2).

<sup>97</sup> UNSCR 465 (1980), preamble, OP 8.

### 3.1.4 Establishment or Maintenance of Authority or Control in Connection with Natural Resources

#### 3.1.4.1 *Over Natural Resources*

At least nine responsive documents refer to strengthening, consolidating, or restoring government control or authority over natural resources.<sup>98</sup> Two responsive documents refer to the need for certain oil resources to be under the exclusive control of a State's National Oil Corporation.<sup>99</sup> At least one responsive document refers to the role of transparent and effective national security and customs structures in maintaining effective control and management of natural resources.<sup>100</sup>

#### 3.1.4.2 *Over Natural-Resource-Producing Areas*

At least 11 responsive documents refer to strengthening, extending, or consolidating stability, State authority, or control,<sup>101</sup> or restoring civil authority and public services,<sup>102</sup> over areas producing certain natural resources, including diamond-mining areas, diamond-producing areas, timber-producing areas, and/or forestry areas, or to concern over limited progress toward establishing authority and control over these areas.<sup>103</sup>

### 3.1.5 Management of Natural Resources

#### 3.1.5.1 *Effective, Responsible, Lawful, Transparent, and/or Sustainable Management*

At least 23 responsive documents refer to the effective, responsible, lawful, transparent, or sustainable management — or a combination thereof — of natural resources.<sup>104</sup> Two responsive documents refer to the transparency and management

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<sup>98</sup> UNSCR 2008 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 2005 (2011), preamble (f); UNSCR 1938 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1885 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1836 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1777 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1750 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1712 (2006), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 14.

<sup>99</sup> UNSCR 2510 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2434 (2018), preamble.

<sup>100</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

<sup>101</sup> UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 4; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 3; UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1537 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 10; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1436 (2002), OP 8; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 14.

<sup>102</sup> UNSCR 1400 (2002), OP 7.

<sup>103</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble.

<sup>104</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; UNSCR 2556 (2020), [Footnote continued on next page]



of a State's mineral and natural resources.<sup>105</sup>

### 3.1.5.2 *Linkages with Peace-and-Security-Related Themes or Issues*

Several responsive documents refer to transparent and effective management of natural resources as critical for sustainable peace and security in a State.<sup>106</sup> At least one responsive document refers to lawful, transparent, and sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources as a critical factor in maintaining stability and in preventing a relapse into conflict.<sup>107</sup> At least three responsive documents refer to management of natural resources as part of national peacebuilding priorities or plans, or both.<sup>108</sup> Two responsive documents refer to addressing the root causes of conflict, including management of land, water, and other resources.<sup>109</sup>

### 3.1.5.3 *Mechanisms or Measures to Support Management of Natural Resources*

#### 3.1.5.3.1 Development of Agreements, Laws, Regulations, Policies, Meetings, Dialogues, and/or Trainings

Under this theme, relevant Security Council practice largely addresses the drafting, adoption, implementation, or enforcement — or a combination of such aspects — of new laws or regulations, including in relation to forestry.<sup>110</sup> Other mechanisms referred to include:

- A national policy on charcoal for sustainable management of domestic

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OP 16; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble; OP 24; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2333 (2016), OP 1; UNSCR 2288 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2239 (2015), OP 2; UNSCR 2237 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2190 (2014), OP 2; UNSCR 2188 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2116 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 11; UNSCR 1941 (2010), OP 4; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1653 (2006), OP 17; UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 3; UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 4.

<sup>105</sup> UNSCR 2005 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1941 (2010), OP 4.

<sup>106</sup> UNSCR 2288 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2237 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2188 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble.

<sup>107</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 3.

<sup>108</sup> UNSCR 2288 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2109 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2057 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1996 (2011), preamble.

<sup>109</sup> UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2363 (2017), preamble.

<sup>110</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1731 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble.

- charcoal use in a State;<sup>111</sup>
- An agreement between parties concerning, among other aspects, natural-resource management;<sup>112</sup>
- Dialog between certain communities, including on shared access to natural resources;<sup>113</sup>
- A meeting between parties concerning natural resources;<sup>114</sup> and
- A training for diamond-mining officials.<sup>115</sup>

### 3.1.5.3.2 Establishment or Involvement of Commissions or Organizations

Security Council practice concerning the involvement of bodies or mechanisms in relation to the management of natural resources includes references to investigation by a commission into depletion of natural resources in certain occupied territories, particularly water resources, to ensure the protection of those resources,<sup>116</sup> as well as reporting or recommendations by a forest-concession review committee.<sup>117</sup>

Relevant Security Council practice also refers to the role of the U.N. regarding the management of natural resources. In particular, four responsive documents refer to the role of the U.N., among other actors, in empowering or building the capacity of governments in post-conflict situations to manage resources better<sup>118</sup> or lawfully, transparently, and sustainably.<sup>119</sup> Further, at least one responsive document characterizes the use, disposal, and management of natural resources as a multifaceted, cross-sector issue involving various U.N. entities.<sup>120</sup>

## **3.1.6 Administration and Governance**

Many responsive documents may be conceived as touching upon, at least in some salient sense, issues relevant to administering and governing natural resources. Of those, the most germane documents cover such aspects as: the demilitarization of

<sup>111</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble, OP 24.

<sup>112</sup> S/PRST/2011/3, p. 1–2.

<sup>113</sup> UNSCR 2228 (2015), Annex A, Benchmark 3.

<sup>114</sup> UNSCR 2044 (2012), preamble.

<sup>115</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>116</sup> UNSCR 465 (1980), OP 8.

<sup>117</sup> UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 3(a); UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>118</sup> S/PRST/2015/3, p. 3–4; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 3.

<sup>119</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4.

<sup>120</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

mining areas in a State and the professionalization and deployment of the State's mining police in those areas;<sup>121</sup> regional dialogue and cooperation concerning issues of water, energy, and the environment;<sup>122</sup> the proper administration of natural resources;<sup>123</sup> and the governance of natural resources.<sup>124</sup>

With respect to possible maladministration, at least one responsive document refers to a State's granting exclusive mining rights to a single company and the State's lack of transparency in doing so.<sup>125</sup>

### 3.1.7 Use or Exploitation of, or Trade in, Natural Resources

#### 3.1.7.1 *Legitimate Use, Exploitation, or Trade*

Responsive documents concerned with legitimate use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources address one or more of the following aspects: rational, normative, or legal bases underpinning the legitimate use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources; mechanisms or measures supporting the legitimate use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources; or linkages with peace, security, and development. Throughout the finding aid accompanying the catalogue, we use the term "trade" to include at least the import and export of natural resources.

##### 3.1.7.1.1 Rational, Normative, or Legal Bases

In relevant Security Council practice, four rational, normative, or legal bases can be detected in connection with the legitimate use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources.

First, at least six responsive documents refer to the legitimate — or transparent, legal, and fair-commercial-basis — trade or exploitation of the natural resources of a State for the benefit of a State or its people<sup>126</sup> or to the use of revenue from natural resources for legitimate purposes for the benefit of a State's people.<sup>127</sup> Relatedly, at least two responsive documents refer to a State's efforts to reestablish legitimate

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<sup>121</sup> UNSCR 2053 (2012), OP 25.

<sup>122</sup> UNSCR 2576 (2021), OP 4(b)(iv); UNSCR 2522 (2020), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2470 (2019), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2421 (2018), OP 2(b)(3).

<sup>123</sup> UNSCR 1509 (2003), OP 3(r).

<sup>124</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 11.

<sup>125</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>126</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 28; UNSCR 1346 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 4.

<sup>127</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 11.

trade in, and benefit from, natural resources.<sup>128</sup>

Second, one responsive document refers to the right to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.<sup>129</sup>

A third basis concerns the economic advancement or self-sufficiency of a State's people. At least one responsive document refers to the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries, as well as the regulation of the use of natural resources, to promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants.<sup>130</sup> One responsive document refers to the economic importance of legitimate diamond trade and its role in aiding prosperity, stability, and reconstruction of countries emerging from conflict.<sup>131</sup>

A fourth basis concerns sustainability or sustainable development. For example, one responsive document draws linkages between, on the one hand, legal utilization of and trade in natural resources and, on the other hand, sustainable development.<sup>132</sup> Similarly, at least one responsive document refers to access to diverse, reliable energy as critical for sustainable growth and development.<sup>133</sup> At least three responsive documents refer to sustainable management of the use of certain natural resources.<sup>134</sup>

### 3.1.7.1.2 Mechanisms or Measures to Support Legitimate Use, Exploitation, or Trade

Mechanisms or measures referred to in responsive documents as supporting legitimate use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources include: special bodies, mechanisms, or arrangements; exercise of due diligence; exercise of oversight or control; involvement of U.N. entities; enhancement of transparency in certain contexts; precluding the application of certain bans in specific cases; transforming the resource-extraction continuum; and the creation of conditions conducive to producing certain results.

#### 3.1.7.1.2.1 Bodies, Arrangements, and Mechanisms

Bodies referred to in relevant Security Council practice in connection with the

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<sup>128</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 28; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 24; UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 19.

<sup>129</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), preamble, Annex IV.

<sup>130</sup> UNSCR 21 (1947), art. 6(2).

<sup>131</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

<sup>132</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4.

<sup>133</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), preamble.

<sup>134</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), OP 24; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

legitimate use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources include a national technical commission with a focus on responsible extraction and exploitation of natural resources for inclusive growth and development<sup>135</sup> and appropriate national structures and institutions to control resource exploitation.<sup>136</sup> Relevant mechanisms include establishing, taking steps to establish, or preparing to establish a Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds<sup>137</sup> and arrangements for deposit of proceeds from certain natural resources into a State's development fund.<sup>138</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.2.2 Exercising Due Diligence

At least 13 responsive documents refer variously to responsible mineral-sourcing-supply-chain due diligence,<sup>139</sup> due diligence by importers, processing industries, and consumers<sup>140</sup> or to the use of specific due-diligence frameworks.<sup>141</sup> One responsive document refers to the link between the exercise of due diligence by certain comp-toirs (commercial agencies or factories), the improvement in governance of the mining sector, and the rise of mineral production and export in other mining areas.<sup>142</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.2.3 Establishing Control Over Exploitation or Trade

At least 15 responsive documents refer to the establishment, improvement, or strengthening of control over exploitation, export, or import of natural resources or some combination of such factors,<sup>143</sup> including control or regulation of diamond mining<sup>144</sup> or control over the gold sector.<sup>145</sup> At least one responsive document refers

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<sup>135</sup> UNSCR 2203 (2015), preamble.

<sup>136</sup> UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 7.

<sup>137</sup> UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1; UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 2; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 7; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 13; UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 7; UNSCR 1385 (2001), OP 1.

<sup>138</sup> UNSCR 1790 (2007), OP 3; UNSCR 1723 (2006), OP 3; UNSCR 1637 (2005), OP 3, Annex I; UNSCR 1546 (2004), OP 24; UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 20.

<sup>139</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 21; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 24; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 22; UNSCR 2101 (2013), OP 25.

<sup>140</sup> UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 14.

<sup>141</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 23; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 14.

<sup>142</sup> UNSCR 2021 (2011), preamble

<sup>143</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 29; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 26; UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 24; UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 17; UNSCR 1856 (2008), OP 21; UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 7; UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 10; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22.

<sup>144</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 11; UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 11; UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 11; UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 7; UNSCR 1537 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1436 (2002), OP 8.

<sup>145</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble.

to the review and assessment of a State's internal-controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of the State's potential diamond resources and production capacity.<sup>146</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.2.4 Involvement of U.N. Missions or Other U.N. Entities

Seven responsive documents refer to U.N. missions encouraging, or providing technical advice to, a government in the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages, in an equitable manner, the extraction and trade, among other aspects, of natural resources in a part of the State concerned.<sup>147</sup> At least one responsive document characterizes the use, disposal, and management of natural resources as a multifaceted, cross-sector issue involving various U.N. organizations.<sup>148</sup> Finally, one responsive document refers to the addition of an expert on natural resources issues to a U.N.-established group of experts concerning the situation in a particular State.<sup>149</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.2.5 Ensuring or Improving Transparency in Operations

At least 18 responsive documents refer to transparency in operations related to natural-resource exploitation or trade, including transparency concerning timber operations, the international diamond trade, administration of contracts for mining rights, export sales of petroleum and natural gas, export revenue from certain natural resources, and revenue from exploitation of certain natural resources.<sup>150</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.2.6 Exemptions for Securing Samples for Scientific-Research Purposes

At least two responsive documents refer to exemptions for the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific-research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley

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<sup>146</sup> UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 19.

<sup>147</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 29(ii)(b); UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 29(ii)(b); UNSCR 2348 (2017), OP 35 (iv); UNSCR 2277 (2016), OP 36 (iii); UNSCR 2211 (2015), OP 15(g); UNSCR 2147 (2014), OP 5(c); UNSCR 2098 (2013), OP 14(c).

<sup>148</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

<sup>149</sup> UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 5.

<sup>150</sup> UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 26; UNSCR 2053 (2012), OP 25; UNSCR 1856 (2008), OP 21; UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 7; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1 (c); UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 10; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1653 (2006), OP 17; UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 2; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble, OP 1; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22; UNSCR 1529 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 7; UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 20; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 13; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 7; UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 7; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

Process<sup>151</sup> (a multilateral trade regime seeking to prevent the flow of illicit diamonds<sup>152</sup>).

#### 3.1.7.1.2.7 Transformation of the Natural-Resource-Extraction Continuum

At least one responsive document refers to transforming the natural-resource-extraction continuum in “resource-endowed countries” into legal and productive use of natural resources.<sup>153</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.2.8 Creation of Specific Conditions

At least one responsive document refers to the creation of conditions conducive to resumption of cultivation of land for food production by internally displaced persons and refugees.<sup>154</sup>

#### 3.1.7.1.3 Linkages Between Legitimate Use, Exploitation, or Trade, and Peace, Security, or Development

Two categories of linkages with themes or issues related to peace, security, or development can be detected in relevant practice of the Security Council. First, at least seven responsive documents refer to threats posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea to fishing activities.<sup>155</sup> Second, at least one responsive document refers to problems in livestock exports influencing the worsening of the economic and humanitarian situation in a State.<sup>156</sup>

### *3.1.7.2 Illicit Use, Exploitation, or Trade*

Throughout the finding aid accompanying the catalogue, we use the term “illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources” to refer to all forms of illegal, illegitimate, unauthorized, banned, or otherwise-condemned use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources, including smuggling of or trafficking in natural resources.

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<sup>151</sup> UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 20; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 16

<sup>152</sup> Kimberley Process, ‘What Is the KP’ ([www.kimberleyprocess.com](http://www.kimberleyprocess.com)) <<https://www.kimberleyprocess.com/en/what-kp>> accessed 12 April 2023..

<sup>153</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4.

<sup>154</sup> UNSCR 2459 (2019), preamble.

<sup>155</sup> UNSC 2246 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2184 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1897 (2009), preamble.

<sup>156</sup> S/PRST/2001/30 (2001), p. 2.

### 3.1.7.2.1 Animals, Items, or Materials of Concern

Animals, items, or materials of concern identified in responsive documents in relation to illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources include cashew nuts, charcoal, coal, cocoa, cotton, diamonds, gold, iron, iron ore, ivory, minerals (including but not limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten, cobalt, and coltan), oil, opium, other precious metals and stones, timber, and wildlife.<sup>157</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.2 Forms of Illicit Use, Exploitation, or Trade

#### 3.1.7.2.2.1 Illegal or Otherwise-Condemed Fishing

At least 23 responsive documents refer to illegal, unauthorized, unregulated, or unreported fishing or a combination thereof.<sup>158</sup> At least four responsive documents refer to the importance of preventing illegal fishing.<sup>159</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.2.2 Other Forms of Illicit Use, Exploitation, or Trade

At least 148 responsive documents refer to illicit exploitation or smuggling of, or trafficking or trade in, natural resources.<sup>160</sup> At least one responsive document refers

<sup>157</sup> See, e.g., UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2399 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2387 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2321 (2016), OP 26; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2217 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2195 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2101 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 1662 (2006), OP 14; UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1333 (2000), preamble, OP 9.

<sup>158</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 20; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2498 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2317 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2316 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15; UNSCR 2246 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2244 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2186 (2014), preamble, OP 7; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble.

<sup>159</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble, OP 6.

<sup>160</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 3, 16; UNSCR 2611 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2610 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/21, 2; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 3; UNSCR 2582 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2571 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2020/5, p. 3; UNSCR 2557 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2536 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2531 (2020), OP 28(a)(iv); UNSCR 2528 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2521 (2020), OP 15(j); S/PRST/2020/5, p. 3; UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 20; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 2; UNSCR 2509 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2507 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 14; UNSCR 2501 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2499 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 1; S/PRST/2019/7, p. 3; UNSCR 2488 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2482 (2019), OP 13; UNSCR 2467 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2462 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/18, p. 136; S/PRST/2018/16,

[Footnote continued on next page]



to unlicensed mining.<sup>161</sup> At least three responsive documents refer to access to and seizure of oilfields by terrorist groups.<sup>162</sup> At least two responsive documents refer to cultivation of opium or to its cultivation, production, and trafficking.<sup>163</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.3 Linkages with Peace-and-Security-Related Themes or Issues

Responsive documents reveal a range of linkages between illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources and peace-and-security-related themes or issues, with significant overlap between certain sets of linkages. Linkages concern peace, security, stability, development, or a humanitarian situation within a State or a region; conflict; terrorism; crimes; armed groups and/or criminal networks; and

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p. 2; S/PRST/2018/17, p. 4; UNSCR 2428 (2018), OP 19(d); UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 2; UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 21(e); UNSCR 2391 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 2; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 43(f); UNSCR 2360 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2348 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2322 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2301 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2277 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2267, OP 15; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2253 (2015), preamble; S/PRST/2015/12, p. 5; UNSCR 2220 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2219 (2015), OP 33; UNSCR 2217 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2213 (2015), OP 11 (c); UNSCR 2211 (2015), OP 23; UNSCR 2210 (2015), OP 15; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 20; UNSCR 2195 (2014), preamble; S/PRST/2015/3, p. 3; S/PRST/2014/28, p. 2; UNSCR 2186 (2014), preamble, OP 7; UNSCR 2174 (2014), OP 4(c); UNSCR 2160 (2014), OP 4; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble, OP 7; UNSCR 2153 (2014), OP 25; UNSCR 2149 (2014), OP 31; UNSCR 2146 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2134 (2014), preamble; S/PRST/2013/21, p. 2; UNSCR 2127 (2013), OP 16; UNSCR 2121 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2117 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2078 (2012), preamble; S/PRST/2012/22, p. 2; UNSCR 2053 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 2021 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1991 (2011), preamble; S/PRST/2011/11, p. 3; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2; UNSCR 1952 (2010), preamble; S/PRST/2010/25, p. 29; UNSCR 1925 (2010), preamble; S/PRST/2010/6, p. 1–2; UNSCR 1906 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1896 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1857 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1856 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 1; UNSCR 1836 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1807 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1794 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1771 (2007), preamble; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1; UNSCR 1756 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1698 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1662 (2006), OP 14; UNSCR 1653 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1649 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1643 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1635 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1626 (2005), OP 11; UNSCR 1625 (2005), OP 6; UNSCR 1612 (2005), OP 13; UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1592 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; S/PRST/2004/46, p. 2; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22; UNSCR 1539 (2004), OP 3; UNSCR 1533 (2004), OP 6; UNSCR 1521 (2003), preamble; S/PRST/2003/27, p. 11; UNSCR 1499 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1493 (2003), preamble, OP 28; UNSCR 1478 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1460 (2003), OP 16(b); UNSCR 1459 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 2, 3; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1417 (2002), preamble, OP 15; UNSCR 1408 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1385 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1379 (2001), OP 6, 9(d), 13(c); UNSCR 1376 (2001), OP 8; UNSCR 1355 (2001), OP 21–22; UNSCR 1346 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1343 (2001), preamble, OP 2; UNSCR 1341 (2001), OP 24, 25; UNSCR 1333 (2000), preamble, OP 9; UNSCR 1332 (2000), OP 16; UNSCR 1323 (2000), preamble; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble; UNSCR 1304 (2000), preamble; S/PRST/2000/12, p. 4.

<sup>161</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>162</sup> UNSCR 2299 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2233 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2169 (2014), preamble.

<sup>163</sup> UNSCR 1662 (2006), OP 14; UNSCR 1333 (2000), preamble.

impacts on civilians.

### 3.1.7.2.3.1 Concerns Regarding Peace, Security, Stability, Development, or Humanitarian Situation

At least 38 responsive documents refer expressly to concerns regarding — or challenges, risks, or threats to — security, stability, peace, development, or governance, or a combination thereof, in certain States or regions in connection with:

- The illicit exploitation or smuggling of, or trade or trafficking in, natural resources,<sup>164</sup> including narcotics trade;<sup>165</sup> crude-oil exports;<sup>166</sup> opium cultivation, production, and trafficking;<sup>167</sup> and violation of a certain charcoal ban;<sup>168</sup> or
- Those involved in such activities.<sup>169</sup>

Furthermore, at least 14 responsive documents refer to destabilization or to destabilizing activities or forces including, or through, illicit exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources.<sup>170</sup> Three of those responsive documents refer specifically to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing as contributing toward destabilization among coastal communities.<sup>171</sup> At least seven responsive documents refer to the effect on a State's economic development, or economy and development, of illegal exploitation or plundering of natural resources,<sup>172</sup> including illegal and unauthorized fishing.<sup>173</sup> And at least five responsive documents refer to impacts on a State or

<sup>164</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 26; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 2; UNSCR 2571 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2499 (2019), preamble; S/PRST/2019/7, p. 3; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 6; UNSCR 2499 (2019), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 2; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2399 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2391 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2387 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2301 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2217 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2196 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2053 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1991 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1925 (2010), preamble.

<sup>165</sup> UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble.

<sup>166</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2146 (2014), preamble.

<sup>167</sup> UNSCR 1662 (2006), OP 14.

<sup>168</sup> UNSCR 2111 (2013), preamble.

<sup>169</sup> UNSCR 2611 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2557 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2509 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2501 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; S/PRST/2019/7, pp. 3–4; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 2; UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2153 (2014), OP 25.

<sup>170</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 13; UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; UNSCR 2521 (2020), OP 15(j); UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2428 (2018), OP 14(j); UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 5; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 20; UNSCR 2293 (2016), UNSCR 2136 (2016), preamble, OP 13; UNSCR 2277 (2016), OP 17; UNSCR 2211 (2015), OP 23; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 11; UNSCR 2134 (2014), preamble.

<sup>171</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2136 (2016), preamble.

<sup>172</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2186 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 3.

<sup>173</sup> UNSCR 2103 (2013), preamble.

region's humanitarian situation or crisis in relation to illegal exploitation, smuggling, or export of natural resources,<sup>174</sup> including charcoal exports.<sup>175</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.3.2 Conflict-Related Linkages

In relevant Security Council practice, conflict-related linkages with illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources span an array of potentially overlapping themes.

The vast majority of responsive documents refer to the role of certain conflict-related linkages in causing, fueling, or exacerbating conflict. Linkages potentially implicated in that sense include:

- Linkages between the illicit exploitation of, or trade or trafficking in, natural resources and the trafficking, illegal acquisition, or proliferation of certain arms or weapons — or a combination of such factors — fueling and exacerbating certain conflicts;<sup>176</sup>
- Sets of factors — such as illegal exploitation or plundering of, or trafficking or trade in, natural resources; the cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs; or the poaching and trafficking of wildlife — leading to, escalating, fueling, or perpetuating conflicts or crises in certain regions;<sup>177</sup> and
- The notion of illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources as one of the root causes of conflict.<sup>178</sup>

In relevant practice, the Security Council also refers to the linkage, “in the context of ... conflict,” between the illicit exploitation of natural resources and trafficking or trade in certain arms or weapons,<sup>179</sup> and linkages between illicit trade in natural resources, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, cross-border

<sup>174</sup> S/PRST/2020/2, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble.

<sup>175</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2036 (2012), preamble.

<sup>176</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 3; UNSCR 2389 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2360 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2220 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2117 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2078 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2053 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1952 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1925 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1906 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1896 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1857 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1856 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1807 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1771 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1756 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1698 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1653 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1649 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1643 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1635 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1521 (2003), preamble.

<sup>177</sup> UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble; S/PRST/2015/3, p. 3; UNSCR 2127 (2013), preamble, OP 16; UNSCR 2121 (2013), preamble; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1; UNSCR 1592 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22; UNSCR 1533 (2004), OP 6; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 3; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1355 (2001), OP 21; S/PRST/2000/12, p. 4; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

<sup>178</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 14; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 14.

<sup>179</sup> UNSCR 1533 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1499 (2003), preamble.

abduction and recruitment, and armed conflict.<sup>180</sup>

Under the theme of impact on children, relevant Security Council practice draws several conflict-related linkages, including with respect to:

- Rights violations and abuse of children in armed conflict in the context of illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources;<sup>181</sup>
- Illicit trade in natural resources or precious minerals as one of several cross-border activities deleterious to children in armed conflict;<sup>182</sup>
- Initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular illicit trade in natural resources;<sup>183</sup>
- Linkages between armed conflict and terrorism, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities with respect to prolonging armed conflict or intensifying its impact on civilian populations, including children;<sup>184</sup>
- Linkages between illicit trade in natural resources and armed conflict with respect to prolonging armed conflict and intensifying its impact on children;<sup>185</sup> and
- Linkages between illicit trade in natural resources, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, cross-border abduction and recruitment, and armed conflict with respect to prolonging armed conflict and intensifying its impact on children.<sup>186</sup>

Another theme arising in relevant practice concerns linkages with conflict minerals,<sup>187</sup> including: the link between sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and the illicit trade in natural resources, including conflict minerals;<sup>188</sup> the link between the trade in conflict diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel, or other prohibited materiel;<sup>189</sup> and the link between diamonds and armed conflict,<sup>190</sup> including the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in

<sup>180</sup> UNSCR 1539 (2004), OP 3.

<sup>181</sup> UNSCR 1460 (2003), OP 16(b).

<sup>182</sup> UNSCR 1379 (2001), OP 13(c); UNSCR 1314 (2000), OP 16(c).

<sup>183</sup> UNSCR 1612 (2005), OP 13; UNSCR 1539 (2004), OP 12(e); UNSCR 1314 (2000), OP 16(c).

<sup>184</sup> UNSCR 1379 (2001), OP 6.

<sup>185</sup> UNSCR 1314 (2000), OP 8.

<sup>186</sup> UNSCR 1539 (2004), OP 3.

<sup>187</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; S/PRST/2021/19, 3; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2467 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble.

<sup>188</sup> UNSCR 2467 (2019), preamble.

<sup>189</sup> UNSCR 1343 (2001), preamble.

<sup>190</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1400 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1385 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1343 (2001), preamble.

the conflict in a region<sup>191</sup> and the role played by the illicit diamond trade in fueling conflict in a region.<sup>192</sup>

One responsive document refers to conflict-related linkages that pertain to negative impacts of illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources on conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding, peace consolidation, or post-conflict development.<sup>193</sup>

Finally, one responsive document refers to how natural resources of a State should not be exploited to finance conflict in that State.<sup>194</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.3.3 Linkages with Terrorism and Certain Related Condemned Actors

Linkages involving terrorism or certain condemned actors, or both, with illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources, as set out in responsive documents, span a range of themes.

At least one responsive document refers to the linkage between illicit transfers of small arms and light weapons to or by criminal organizations or other “irresponsible” actors, including those suspected of terrorism, and illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources.<sup>195</sup>

A recurring theme in relevant Security Council practice is the notion of benefits to terrorists from illicit trade in natural resources — including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal, oil, or petroleum, or certain combinations of such resources<sup>196</sup> — or from illicit trafficking in wildlife and other crimes that affect the environment.<sup>197</sup> Related themes concern fundraising by terrorists and terrorist groups through the exploitation of natural resources<sup>198</sup> and the provision of support, including financial support, to terrorists through the exploitation of natural resources. For example, at least three responsive documents indicate that, with respect to certain contexts, engaging in direct or indirect trade in oil,<sup>199</sup> refined oil products, and other natural resources involving terrorist groups

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<sup>191</sup> UNSCR 1478 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1408 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1385 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

<sup>192</sup> UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1343 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

<sup>193</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, pp. 3–4.

<sup>194</sup> UNSCR 1376 (2001), OP 8.

<sup>195</sup> S/PRST/2010/6, p. 1–2.

<sup>196</sup> UNSCR 2610 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2482 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2322 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2253 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2195 (2014), preamble.

<sup>197</sup> UNSCR 2482 (2019), preamble.

<sup>198</sup> S/PRST/2020/5, p. 3; UNSCR 2462 (2019), preamble

<sup>199</sup> UNSCR 2169 (2014), preamble.

constitutes financial support for such terrorists.<sup>200</sup>

Relatedly, references to certain benefits or support to specific entities characterized by the Council as terrorist entities or at least implicitly associated by the Council with perpetrating certain acts of terror appear in numerous responsive documents. By and large, those references pertain to al-Shabaab. At least 16 responsive documents refer to al-Shabaab's extraction of or reliance on revenue from natural resources,<sup>201</sup> including through trade in charcoal or the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock;<sup>202</sup> al-Shabaab's ability to exploit the trade in sugar;<sup>203</sup> concern regarding al-Shabaab's involvement in illicit charcoal trade;<sup>204</sup> the funding of al-Shabaab through charcoal trade;<sup>205</sup> and the link between illegal fishing and al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue.<sup>206</sup> Further, at least four responsive documents refer to the Lord's Resistance Army's (LRA) generation of revenue from exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, and wildlife poaching<sup>207</sup> or the link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources and financing of armed groups in a region, including the LRA, Boko Haram, or both entities.<sup>208</sup> At least one responsive document refers to benefits to the Taliban from the cultivation of illicit opium.<sup>209</sup> Finally, at least one responsive document refers to generation of income for terrorist recruitment and operational abilities by oilfields controlled by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Al-Nusrah Front (ANF), and all other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with al-Qaida.<sup>210</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.3.4 Linkages with Crimes, Including Crimes of Corruption and Violence

As set out in responsive documents, linkages with crimes may concern transnational threats in certain regions posed by organized crime, including trafficking in

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<sup>200</sup> UNSCR 2299 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2233 (2015), preamble.

<sup>201</sup> UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 1; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 21.

<sup>202</sup> UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 1; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 33; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 25; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 25.

<sup>203</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble.

<sup>204</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 33; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 25.

<sup>205</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 44; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 29; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 20; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2036 (2012), preamble.

<sup>206</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble.

<sup>207</sup> UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble.

<sup>208</sup> S/PRST/2018/17, p. 4; S/PRST/2015/12, p. 5.

<sup>209</sup> UNSCR 1333 (2000), preamble, OP 9.

<sup>210</sup> UNSCR 2170 (2014), OP 13.

natural resources.<sup>211</sup> Further, at least one responsive document refers to threats to progress toward post-conflict transition by crimes of corruption and violence, including regarding exploitation of a State's natural resources.<sup>212</sup>

Other linkages with crime set out in Security Council practice include the “complex” relationship between piracy and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.<sup>213</sup> In this regard, responsive documents refer to pirates' use of allegations of illegal fishing to justify their criminal activities<sup>214</sup> or to the scant evidence received by the U.N. to indicate that illegal fishing is among the factors responsible for forcing a State's youths to resort to piracy.<sup>215</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.3.5 Linkages with Sanctioned Groups, Armed Groups, or Criminal Networks, or A Combination Thereof

At least three responsive documents refer to illicit cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through a State, trafficking of precursors into a State, or the illegal exploitation of natural resources in a State — or a combination of such factors — as a means of supporting or financing certain sanctioned entities.<sup>216</sup>

Further, in relevant practice, at least four themes may be identified with respect to linkages with armed groups or criminal networks, or both. One theme concerns support to armed groups or criminal networks through illicit trade in, or exploitation or trafficking of, natural resources.<sup>217</sup> A second theme involves the enabling of armed groups, at least partly, by exploitation of and trade in natural resources.<sup>218</sup> A third theme relates to insecurity in a region caused, at least partly, by linkages between armed groups, criminal networks, and illegal exploitation of natural resources.<sup>219</sup> And a fourth theme pertains to the involvement of armed groups in

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<sup>211</sup> UNSCR 2391 (2017), preamble.

<sup>212</sup> UNSCR 1836 (2008), preamble.

<sup>213</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2316 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2246 (2015), preamble.

<sup>214</sup> UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble.

<sup>215</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble, OP 28.

<sup>216</sup> UNSCR 2255 (2015), OP 4; UNSCR 2210 (2015), OP 15; UNSCR 2160 (2014), OP 4.

<sup>217</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; UNSCR 2571 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2509 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 21(e); UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 13(d); UNSCR 2213 (2015), OP 11(c); UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 12(d); S/PRST/2014/28, p. 2; UNSCR 2174 (2014), OP 4(c); UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 4(g); UNSCR 2134 (2014), OP 37(d); UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 18; UNSCR 2053 (2012), OP 25; UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 10; UNSCR 1925 (2010), OP 12(r); UNSCR 1906 (2009), OP 21(d); UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 16.

<sup>218</sup> UNSCR 2582 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2528 (2020), preamble.

<sup>219</sup> UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble.

certain activities, such as illegal minerals trade, the illegal production and trade of charcoal and wood, and wildlife poaching and trafficking<sup>220</sup> or use of force against State institutions, including with respect to the smuggling of natural resources.<sup>221</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.4 Impact of Natural-Resource Exploitation on Civilians

At least one responsive document refers to the impact of natural-resource exploitation on the protection of civilians.<sup>222</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.5 Measures to Address Illicit Use or Exploitation of, or Trade in, Natural Resources

Responsive documents refer to a wide range of measures addressing or otherwise responding to illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources. Broadly speaking, those measures concern: investigation and accountability; sanctions; cutting off financing for armed groups or for terrorism; bans on imports, exports, or other trade; involvement of the U.N.; reporting, monitoring, or control; action plans and strategies; cooperation, information exchange, and economic integration; and the involvement of the private sector.

##### 3.1.7.2.5.1 Investigation and Accountability

In Security Council practice, measures concerning investigation and accountability in relation to the illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources are generally aimed at those who are involved with, or suspected to be involved with, illicit exploitation or use of, or trade in, natural resources. Those measures concern investigating and combating transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illicit exploitation of natural resources;<sup>223</sup> holding accountable all those who participate or are complicit in the illicit trade of natural resources;<sup>224</sup> applying pressure on armed groups, traffickers, and other actors

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<sup>220</sup> UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble.

<sup>221</sup> S/PRST/2013/21, p. 2.

<sup>222</sup> S/PRST/2003/27 (2003), pp. 11–12.

<sup>223</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 6; UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 6; UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 55; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 43; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 29; UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 38; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 26; UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 20; UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 24; UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 17; UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 19.

<sup>224</sup> UNSCR 2482 (2019), OP 14; UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 17; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 19, 25; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 22, 28; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 20, 25.



involved in illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>225</sup> and investigating new allegations of illegal fishing.<sup>226</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.5.2 Sanctions

In Security Council practice, sanctions measures concerning illicit exploitation of or trade in natural resources have been decided in respect of at least four sets of persons, groups, or activities. Those sanctions may include travel bans, asset freezes, or arms embargoes, or a combination of those measures. The first set of groups eligible for designation are those who provide support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources.<sup>227</sup> The second set consists of those who pose a threat to the peace-and-national-reconciliation process in a State through the illicit trafficking of natural resources, including diamonds and gold.<sup>228</sup> The third are those individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities who are listed on a particular sanctions list, in respect of whom asset freezes would include trade in certain natural resources.<sup>229</sup> And the fourth are those engaged in acts that violate a certain charcoal ban.<sup>230</sup>

The Security Council has precluded application of sanctions measures in certain cases to protect against the illegal use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources. In particular, at least three responsive documents refer to the nonapplication of certain arms embargoes in relation to certain arms for wildlife rangers to defend against poaching and smuggling of ivory.<sup>231</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.5.3 Efforts Concerning Certain Groups, Including Armed Groups

Four responsive documents refer to efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products.<sup>232</sup> At least one responsive document refers to measures to disrupt oil transfers as a source of terrorism financing, including

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<sup>225</sup> UNSCR 2127 (2013), OP 16; UNSCR 1533 (2004), OP 6.

<sup>226</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble.

<sup>227</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 21(e); UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 13(d); UNSCR 2213 (2015), OP 11(c); UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 5(g); UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 12(d); UNSCR 2174 (2014), OP 4(c); UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 4(g); UNSCR 2134 (2014), OP 37(d); S/PRST/2014/28, p. 2.

<sup>228</sup> UNSCR 2153 (2014), OP 25.

<sup>229</sup> UNSCR 2610 (2021), OP 7, 13.

<sup>230</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 41.

<sup>231</sup> UNSCR 2536 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2507 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2488 (2019), OP 2(f).

<sup>232</sup> UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 17; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 20; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 23; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 21.

prohibitions on the transfer of oil, oil products, and oil-refining and related material to and from territory controlled by ISIL, the ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities associated with al-Qaida.<sup>233</sup> At least two responsive documents refer to the need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability, and security of Afghanistan from benefiting from the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan.<sup>234</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.5.4 Prevention of Illicit Imports, Exports, or Other Trade

In Security Council practice, one subset of measures concerning the prevention of illicit imports, exports, or other trade in natural resources includes the application of moratoria, bans, or limits:

- At least 19 responsive documents refer to moratoria, bans, or limits on exporting, selling, transferring, or supplying — or a combination of such acts as relates to — certain natural resources from a particular State<sup>235</sup> or measures to curb illicit exports of certain natural resources from a particular State;<sup>236</sup>
- At least six responsive documents refer to deploring or condemning the ongoing export of charcoal from a particular State in violation of a total ban on the export of charcoal;<sup>237</sup>
- At least 22 responsive documents refer to measures to prevent illicit imports, including imports in violation of moratoria,<sup>238</sup> import of all round logs and timber products originating in a particular State,<sup>239</sup> import of all rough diamonds from particular States,<sup>240</sup> import of rough diamonds not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime or scheme,<sup>241</sup> or import

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<sup>233</sup> S/PRST/2014/23, p. 5.

<sup>234</sup> UNSCR 2255 (2015), OP 4; UNSCR 2160 (2014), OP 4.

<sup>235</sup> UNSCR 2568 (2021), OP 13(j); UNSCR 2551 (2020), OP 23; UNSCR 2520 (2020), OP 12(i); UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 23; UNSCR 2472 (2019), OP 10(i); UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 41; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2321 (2016), OP 26; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 18; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble, OP 11; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 18; UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 1; UNSCR 810 (1993), preamble; UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13–14.

<sup>236</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 3–4; UNSCR 2441 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2146 (2014), preamble.

<sup>237</sup> UNSCR 2551 (2020), OP 23; UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 23; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 45; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 30; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 18; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble, OP 12.

<sup>238</sup> UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13.

<sup>239</sup> UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 10; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 17.

<sup>240</sup> UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 6; UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 1; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 1; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 1; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 6; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 6; UNSCR 1343 (2001), OP 6; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 1.

<sup>241</sup> UNSCR 1439 (2002), OP 3; UNSCR 1343 (2001), OP 2.

of charcoal from a particular State;<sup>242</sup> and

- At least 15 responsive documents address the renewal and non-renewal of measures pertaining to imports, including the non-renewal of certain measures concerning round log and timber products originating in a particular State,<sup>243</sup> the renewal of certain measures concerning timber,<sup>244</sup> and the termination<sup>245</sup> or renewal<sup>246</sup> of measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from a particular State.

Another related subset of measures concerns the implementation of certain schemes. At least three responsive documents refer to measures concerning implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme or the scheme's temporary suspension of rough-diamond trading.<sup>247</sup> At least nine responsive documents refer to the establishment and implementation of the Certificate of Origin scheme or to its role in curbing the illicit trade in diamonds,<sup>248</sup> to preparations for establishment of a Certificate of Origin regime,<sup>249</sup> or to calls for a State to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime.<sup>250</sup>

A final subset of relevant Security Council practice in this area concerns resolutions, commitments, and declarations. At least one responsive document concerns a resolution laying down measures to prevent diamonds from a particular State from entering the legitimate diamond trade.<sup>251</sup> At least one responsive document refers to commitments and declarations not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones.<sup>252</sup>

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<sup>242</sup> UNSCR 2551 (2020), OP 23; UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 23; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 41; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 18; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble, OP 11; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 18; UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22.

<sup>243</sup> UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1731 (2006), preamble.

<sup>244</sup> UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 1(b); UNSCR 1579 (2004), OP 1(b).

<sup>245</sup> UNSCR 1961 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble.

<sup>246</sup> UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 6; UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 1; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 1; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 1; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1(c); UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 1(b); UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 1; UNSCR 1579 (2004), OP 1(c).

<sup>247</sup> UNSCR 2134 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble.

<sup>248</sup> UNSCR 1446 (2002), OP 1; UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 7; UNSCR 1385 (2001), OP 1–2.

<sup>249</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble.

<sup>250</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 2; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 7; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 13; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 3.

<sup>251</sup> UNSCR 1643 (2005), preamble.

<sup>252</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 13.

### 3.1.7.2.5.5 Involvement of U.N. Entities

In the responsive documents, measures responding to or addressing illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources include the Security Council's determination or willingness to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources<sup>253</sup> or against those violating a certain charcoal ban,<sup>254</sup> reporting by the U.N. Secretary-General on, among other aspects, allegations of illegal fishing,<sup>255</sup> the U.N.'s help in preventing illegal access to or trade in natural resources,<sup>256</sup> and the role played by U.N. missions in supporting the detention, investigation, and prosecution of individuals suspected of, and sentencing of those found responsible for, trafficking in natural resources,<sup>257</sup> and in advising authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources.<sup>258</sup>

### 3.1.7.2.5.6 Reporting, Monitoring, or Control

At least one responsive document refers to the difficulty in providing detailed information related to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing without adequate monitoring or reporting systems.<sup>259</sup> Another responsive document refers to reporting, by States, of seizures or transfers of oil originating from ISIL- and ANF-controlled territory and seizures of oil-refining and related material for transfer into ISIL- and ANF-controlled territory.<sup>260</sup>

At least two responsive documents refer to the monitoring and control of stockpiles of certain natural resources, including charcoal and diamonds, at export points.<sup>261</sup> At least one responsive document concerns the resolution of the issue of diamond stockpiles.<sup>262</sup>

At least two responsive documents refer to reinforcing and improving security around mining regions to combat illicit exploitation or trade<sup>263</sup> or increasing control and oversight over the areas where natural resources, and particularly gold, are

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<sup>253</sup> UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 20; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 1; UNSCR 1625 (2005), OP 6.

<sup>254</sup> UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 19.

<sup>255</sup> UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble.

<sup>256</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; S/PRST/2015/3, p. 3–4; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2.

<sup>257</sup> UNSCR 2531 (2020), OP 28(a)(iv).

<sup>258</sup> UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 33(b); UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 41(c); UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 43(f); UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 34(a)(vii); UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 34(c); UNSCR 2149 (2014), OP 31(d).

<sup>259</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble.

<sup>260</sup> S/PRST/2014/23, p. 5.

<sup>261</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble

<sup>262</sup> UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 25.

<sup>263</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16.

illegally exploited.<sup>264</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.5.7 Action Plans and Strategies

At least one responsive document refers to progress under an action plan, including as concerns combating the illicit exploitation of natural resources.<sup>265</sup> Another responsive document refers to the inclusion of gender perspectives in comprehensive strategies to counter trafficking in natural resources.<sup>266</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.5.8 Cooperation, Information Exchange, and Economic Integration

In relevant Security Council practice, measures addressing or otherwise responding to illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources include: cooperation, among other means, to combat cross-border trafficking of illicit natural resources<sup>267</sup> or to otherwise address or respond to illicit exploitation of natural resources;<sup>268</sup> cooperation and information exchange concerning illicit trafficking in or exploitation of natural resources;<sup>269</sup> and economic integration with consideration for illegal exploitation of natural resources.<sup>270</sup>

#### 3.1.7.2.5.9 Involvement of the Private Sector

At least one responsive document refers to the contribution of the private sector to avoidance of illegal exploitation of natural resources in countries in conflict.<sup>271</sup>

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<sup>264</sup> UNSCR 2219 (2015), OP 33.

<sup>265</sup> UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 2.

<sup>266</sup> UNSCR 2391 (2017), OP 32.

<sup>267</sup> S/PRST/2010/25, p. 29; UNSCR 1653 (2006), OP 16.

<sup>268</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 20; UNSCR 2499 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2186 (2014), OP 7; UNSCR 2157 (2014), OP 7; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), OP 11; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2; UNSCR 1626 (2005), OP 11; S/PRST/2004/46, p. 2.

<sup>269</sup> S/PRST/2018/18, p. 136; UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 10; UNSCR 1807 (2008), OP 20.

<sup>270</sup> UNSCR 2389 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2360 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble.

<sup>271</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

### ***3.2 Conduct Concerning Chemical and Biological Weapons and Material***

As regards chemical<sup>272</sup> and/or biological<sup>273</sup> weapons and material, activities of concern identified in responsive documents include: transport, storage, and destruction of a State's chemical weapons;<sup>274</sup> use of toxic chemicals as weapons;<sup>275</sup> and civilian injuries and deaths from toxic chemicals.<sup>276</sup> At least two responsive documents refer to holding accountable those responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical.<sup>277</sup>

### ***3.3 Adverse Environment-Related Phenomena and Associated Effects***

#### **3.3.1 Forms of or Factors Otherwise Concerning Adverse Environment-Related Phenomena**

In responsive documents, an array of forms of or factors otherwise concerning adverse environment-related phenomena may be identified, with significant overlap between and across aspects of such forms or factors. Those forms or factors include climate change, floods, droughts, environmental degradation, ecological changes, desertification, land degradation, energy poverty or energy access, increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, lack of rainfall, forest fires, erratic precipitation, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, hurricanes, severe weather events and natural disasters, and locust upsurges or infestations — or a combination of such forms or factors.<sup>278</sup> For the purposes of this section, we use the term “environment-related

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<sup>272</sup> UNSCR 2319 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2314 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2298 (2016), OP 1; UNSCR 2235 (2015), preamble, OP 1, 4, 5, 8; UNSCR 2209 (2015), preamble, OP 1, 2, 6.

<sup>273</sup> UNSCR 2325 (2016), OP 14; UNSCR 686 (1992), OP 3(d).

<sup>274</sup> UNSCR 2298 (2016), OP 1.

<sup>275</sup> UNSCR 2319 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2314 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2235 (2015), preamble, OP 1; UNSCR 2209 (2015), OP 1.

<sup>276</sup> UNSCR 2319 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2314 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2235 (2015), preamble.

<sup>277</sup> UNSCR 2235 (2015), OP 4; UNSCR 2209 (2015), OP 6.

<sup>278</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2592 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2587 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2584 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2568 (2021), preamble.; UNSCR 2567 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2561 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3; UNSCR 2556 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2540 (2020), preamble, OP 13; UNSCR 2535 (2020), OP 10; UNSCR 2531 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2520 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2518 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2514 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; UNSCR 2502 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2476 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), [Footnote continued on next page]

phenomena” to encompass each of these forms or factors as well as any combination of them.

### 3.3.2 Adverse Effects of Environment-Related Phenomena

At least three responsive documents refer to the impact or effects, without further specification, of certain environment-related phenomena, including drought,<sup>279</sup> earthquake,<sup>280</sup> and flooding.<sup>281</sup> In terms of other impacts or effects of adverse environment-related phenomena, four broad themes can be identified: peace-and-security-related effects or impacts; humanitarian or socioeconomic effects or impacts; effects or impacts on natural resources; and contribution to the occurrence of other environment-related phenomena.

A large proportion of relevant responsive documents refer to peace-and-security-related effects or impacts of environment-related phenomena, including the effects of those phenomena on the security, stability, situation, or development of certain States or regions<sup>282</sup> or challenges to a region posed by certain environment-related phenomena, such as climate change and natural disasters.<sup>283</sup> Other linkages between adverse environment-related phenomena and peace-and-security-related themes or issues arise in connection with the changing global context of peace and security, which includes the impacts of climate change and the global nature of health pandemics.<sup>284</sup> Additionally, according at least to 31 responsive documents, complex security and political challenges in a region<sup>285</sup> — or challenges to the stability or development of a region<sup>286</sup> — are interrelated with the adverse effects of

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preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 18; S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble, OP 47; UNSCR 2423 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 4; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 26.

<sup>279</sup> UNSCR 2002 (2011), preamble.

<sup>280</sup> UNSCR 2600 (2021), preamble.

<sup>281</sup> S/PRST/2018/13, p. 3.

<sup>282</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2592 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3; UNSCR 2556 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2540 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2531 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; UNSCR 2502(2019), preamble; UNSCR 2476 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 18; S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2423 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 4; UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 26; S/PRST/2009/20, p. 2.

<sup>283</sup> UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble.

<sup>284</sup> UNSCR 2242 (2015), preamble.

<sup>285</sup> S/PRST/2013/20, p. 1; S/PRST/2012/26, p. 1.

<sup>286</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2592 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3; UNSCR 2556

[Footnote continued on next page]

climate and ecological changes. Finally, certain responsive documents also refer to tensions between pastoralists and farmers driven by pressures related to particular environment-related phenomena, among other factors.<sup>287</sup>

A second theme concerns challenges or risks to a State's or region's humanitarian situation, health system, agriculture, or socio-economic situation.<sup>288</sup> Responsive documents that refer to displacement caused by floods,<sup>289</sup> risks of famine or malnutrition caused by drought,<sup>290</sup> or to high levels of structural, chronic, and acute vulnerability caused by certain environment-related phenomena<sup>291</sup> may arguably be conceived as falling under this theme as well.

A third theme pertains to effects or impacts on natural resources. According to relevant Security Council practice, these effects include the contribution of drought to destruction of natural resources<sup>292</sup> and the effects of natural disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, and other weather phenomena, on land degradation.<sup>293</sup>

A fourth theme concerns the contribution of certain environment-related phenomena to the occurrence of other environment-related phenomena. For example, responsive documents set out that adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters may contribute to drought and desertification.<sup>294</sup>

### 3.3.3 Mechanisms to Address or Respond to Such Factors and Effects

In relevant responsive documents, mechanisms to address or respond to environment-related phenomena include risk assessments and risk-management strategies; risk reduction and preparedness in the face of natural disasters; actions responsive to climate change; and designated roles of certain actors.

First, at least 23 responsive documents refer to risk assessments and/or risk-

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(2020), preamble; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2540 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2531 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; UNSCR 2502 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2476 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 18; S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2423 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 4; UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 26; S/PRST/2014/17, p. 1; S/PRST/2009/20, p. 2.

<sup>287</sup> S/PRST/2019/7, pp. 3–4; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 3.

<sup>288</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2573 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2568 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), preamble; S/PRST/2001/30 (2001), p. 2.

<sup>289</sup> UNSCR 2497 (2019), preamble.

<sup>290</sup> UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2358 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2014 (2011), preamble.

<sup>291</sup> S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4.

<sup>292</sup> UNSCR 814 (1993), preamble.

<sup>293</sup> UNSCR 2476 (2019), preamble.

<sup>294</sup> UNSCR 2576 (2021), preamble.



management strategies of or relating to environment-related phenomena or their impacts, including concerning the stability or security of a State.<sup>295</sup> Further, at least six responsive documents refer to the need for long-term strategies based on and/or in addition to risk assessments in relation to those environment-related phenomena.<sup>296</sup>

Second, at least four responsive documents refer to risk reduction and preparedness with respect to addressing a State's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters.<sup>297</sup>

A third category consists of mechanisms to address or respond to climate change, including: meaningful actions to adapt to or mitigate challenges posed by climate change and ecological change;<sup>298</sup> regional dialogue and cooperation concerning climate change;<sup>299</sup> effective contact and communication to address issues related to climate change;<sup>300</sup> and the development of programs to help build and sustain peace, such as the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan of the Lake Chad Basin Commission.<sup>301</sup> A responsive document that refers to and affirms the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change as the key instrument for addressing climate change may also be conceived as falling within this theme.<sup>302</sup>

Finally, responsive documents refer to the role of certain actors in responding to these phenomena, including: the role of young people in strengthening capacities to respond to certain environment-related phenomena;<sup>303</sup> the role of a State in addressing floods and drought;<sup>304</sup> the U.N.'s coordination of drought response in a State;<sup>305</sup> the Security Council's commitment to addressing challenges in a region, which are interrelated with adverse effects of climate and ecological changes,<sup>306</sup> and

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<sup>295</sup>UNSCR 2584 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2568 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2567 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2540 (2020), OP 13; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2520 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2514 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2480 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2472 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 18; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), OP 47; UNSCR 2423 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 4; UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 26; S/PRST/2017/10, p. 4, S/PRST/2017/2, p. 4.

<sup>296</sup>S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2020/2, pp. 3; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4.

<sup>297</sup>UNSCR 2410 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2350 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2313 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2180 (2014), preamble.

<sup>298</sup>UNSCR 2576 (2021), preamble.

<sup>299</sup>UNSCR 2576 (2021), OP 4(b)(iv).

<sup>300</sup>UNSCR 2587 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2561 (2021), preamble.

<sup>301</sup>UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 23.

<sup>302</sup>S/PRST/2011/15, p. 1.

<sup>303</sup>UNSCR 2535 (2020), OP 10.

<sup>304</sup>UNSCR 2592 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble.

<sup>305</sup>UNSCR 2358 (2017), preamble.

<sup>306</sup>S/PRST/2017/10, p. 4; S/PRST/2017/2, p. 4; S/PRST/2016/11, p. 4; S/PRST/2015/24, p. 2; S/PRST/2014/17, p. 1; S/PRST/2013/20, p. 1.

the role of U.N. organs in addressing climate change, including its possible security implications.<sup>307</sup> (Note that references under this category may partly overlap with references under the above-mentioned categories of mechanisms addressing or responding to environment-related phenomena.)

### ***3.4 Risks to or Impacts on Elements or Systems of the Environment, Including in Armed Conflict***

Responsive documents contain references to impacts on elements or systems of the environment both within the context of armed conflict and outside the context of armed conflict. Impacts occurring within the context of armed conflict include the negative impact of armed conflict on certain natural resources or natural areas.<sup>308</sup> For instance, at least one responsive document refers to impacts on livestock-grazing areas and fishing grounds as well as destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets.<sup>309</sup> Other responsive documents refer to the damage and destruction of livestock resulting from escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by a State.<sup>310</sup> Measures or frameworks arising in relevant practice to help prevent, respond to, or otherwise address such impacts include:

- An environmental clean-up in the wake of conflict in a State;<sup>311</sup>
- Condemnation of attacks on natural assets and calling for those responsible to be held accountable;<sup>312</sup> and
- The obligation to spare farms, water systems, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, and agricultural assets during armed conflict.<sup>313</sup>

Further, in responsive documents, environmental effects may occur in connection with a “crisis” in a State; in at least one responsive document, the Council has indicated that those effects may exacerbate vulnerabilities, overstretch limited resources and basic social services, aggravate unemployment, diminish trade and investment, and affect regional stability and security.<sup>314</sup>

In responsive documents, risks to or impacts on elements or systems that may not

<sup>307</sup> S/PRST/2011/15, p. 1.

<sup>308</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 3; UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2348 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2277 (2016), preamble.

<sup>309</sup> UNSCR 2417 (2018), preamble.

<sup>310</sup> UNSCR 571 (1985), preamble; UNSCR 475 (1980), preamble.

<sup>311</sup> UNSCR 2559 (2020), preamble.

<sup>312</sup> UNSCR 2238 (2015), OP 5; UNSCR 2213 (2015), OP 4.

<sup>313</sup> S/PRST/2020/6, p. 1; UNSCR 2417 (2018), OP 1.

<sup>314</sup> S/PRST/2015/10, p. 2.

necessarily occur within the context of armed conflict concern the devastation of natural heritage<sup>315</sup> or environmental risks posed by oil tankers.<sup>316</sup> Under the responsive documents, mechanisms to address or respond to the risks posed by such oil tankers include U.N. officials' access to and inspection and maintenance of those oil tankers.<sup>317</sup>

### ***3.5 Relations Between U.N. Activities and Elements or Systems of the Environment***

#### **3.5.1 Identifying Impacts**

At least one responsive document refers to an environmental baseline study and regular environmental-impact assessments of the operations of certain U.N. missions.<sup>318</sup>

#### **3.5.2 Addressing or Responding to Impacts**

At least 18 responsive documents refer to addressing, managing, or otherwise responding to the environmental impact of the activities of U.N. missions.<sup>319</sup> Three types of such frameworks or measures to address or (otherwise) respond to the impacts of those activities may be identified. First, at least 16 responsive documents refer generally to U.N. missions considering and/or managing the environmental impacts of their operations.<sup>320</sup> Second, at least two responsive documents refer to an environmental clean-up<sup>321</sup> or an environmental assessment<sup>322</sup> in a State in relation to the closure of a U.N. entity. And third, at least one responsive document refers to the development of certain environmental policies in a State and their implementation in a U.N. mission.<sup>323</sup>

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<sup>315</sup> UNSCR 2127 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2121 (2013), preamble.

<sup>316</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2511 (2020), preamble.

<sup>317</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2511 (2020), preamble.

<sup>318</sup> UNSCR 2245 (2015), OP 6.

<sup>319</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 45; UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 44; UNSCR 2584 (2021), OP 58; UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 42; UNSCR 2531 (2020), OP 59; UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 7; UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 54; UNSCR 2423 (2018), OP 67; UNSCR 2409 (2018), OP 54; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2364 (2017), OP 41; UNSCR 2348 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2295 (2016), OP 39; UNSCR 2227 (2015), OP 25; UNSCR 2164 (2014), OP 19; UNSCR 2113 (2013), OP 28; UNSCR 2100 (2013), OP 32.

<sup>320</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 45; UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 44; UNSCR 2584 (2021), OP 58; UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 42; UNSCR 2531 (2020), OP 59; UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 54; UNSCR 2423 (2018), OP 67; UNSCR 2409 (2018), OP 54; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2364 (2017), OP 41; UNSCR 2348 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2295 (2016), OP 39; UNSCR 2227 (2015), OP 25; UNSCR 2164 (2014), OP 19; UNSCR 2113 (2013), OP 28; UNSCR 2100 (2013), OP 32.

<sup>321</sup> UNSCR 2559 (2020), preamble.

<sup>322</sup> UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 7.

<sup>323</sup> UNSCR 2245 (2015), OP 7.

### ***3.6 Environmental Dimensions Forming Part of Wider Approaches, Policies, or Strategies***

A number of responsive documents refer to the inclusion of certain environmental dimensions within wider approaches, policies, or strategies. References include, for example, the need for security to be accompanied by sustainable development, including environmental dimensions;<sup>324</sup> policy priorities of a State concerning fighting the illicit economy, including narcotics, paving the way for environmental development;<sup>325</sup> inclusion of the environment and energy as priorities within a State's "5Es" policy program (employment, education, environment, energy, and the rule of law);<sup>326</sup> and the inclusion of environmental aspects in a coherent, comprehensive, and coordinated approach responding to threats across a region.<sup>327</sup> At least one responsive document refers to supporting a particular State's nationals to take courses, placements, or degrees in environmental studies.<sup>328</sup>

### ***3.7 Disposal or Other Waste-Management-Related Practices***

Certain responsive documents are concerned with environmentally friendly practices regarding disposal or other processes concerning waste management. At least one responsive document refers to environmentally responsible disposal of items that violate certain embargoes or bans.<sup>329</sup> Responsive documents also refer to environmentally friendly best practices for facility decontamination and decommissioning, including cooperation on long-term storage facilities for the repository of low- and medium-level waste<sup>330</sup> and cooperation with regard to management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.<sup>331</sup>

### ***3.8 Liability Concerning Environmental Damage***

At least three responsive documents concern liability for environmental damage.<sup>332</sup> At least one responsive document refers to the non-application of certain immunity

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<sup>324</sup> UNSCR 2410 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2350 (2017), preamble.

<sup>325</sup> UNSCR 2274 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2210 (2015), preamble.

<sup>326</sup> UNSCR 2119 (2013), preamble.

<sup>327</sup> S/PRST/2014/17, p. 1.

<sup>328</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), Annex IV.

<sup>329</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 19.

<sup>330</sup> UNSCR 2231 (2015), JCPOA, Annex III - Civil Nuclear Cooperation, para. 13.

<sup>331</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), Annex IV.

<sup>332</sup> UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 22; UNSCR 692 (1991), preamble; UNSCR 687 (1991), OP 16.

schemes for petroleum and natural gas originating in a particular State in case of liability for damages assessed in connection with an ecological accident, including an oil spill.<sup>333</sup> According to at least two responsive documents, liability for damage as a result of unlawful invasion and occupation includes liability for environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources.<sup>334</sup>

## 4 PERSONAL SCOPE

In terms of personal scope, responsive documents address or otherwise refer to a diverse range of actors. Those actors include: States, governments, and persons or entities exercising governmental authority; other national-level entities; peoples of particular States; parties in a State; parties to a conflict or an agreement; international organizations, including the U.N.; regional and subregional organizations, communities, and arrangements; the international community; and industries, financial institutions, and trading centers. In certain instances, the Council also refers to combinations of various types of actors concerning a specific matter or set of matters.

### 4.1 *States, Governments, and Persons or Entities Exercising Governmental Authority*

#### 4.1.1 All States or All States Concerned

In responsive documents, references variously to “States” without further specification, or to “any State,” “all States,” “[U.N.] Member States,” “all countries,” or to “all States concerned”/“States concerned” arise in relation to an array of actions concerning: illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources; legitimate use or management of natural resources; legitimate trade in natural resources; chemical or biological weapons; or protection of elements and systems of the environment.

##### 4.1.1.1 *With Respect to Illicit Use or Exploitation of, or Trade in, Natural Resources*

In responsive documents, a large subset of references to all States or all States concerned arises in the context of actions to address or otherwise respond to the illicit

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<sup>333</sup> UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 22.

<sup>334</sup> UNSCR 692 (1992), preamble; UNSCR 687 (1991), OP 16.

use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources. Relevant actions include:

- Taking steps to end the plundering of natural resources and other forms of wealth of a State;<sup>335</sup>
- Working to achieve an end to the illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>336</sup>
- Prohibiting the procurement of coal, iron, and iron ore from a specified State;<sup>337</sup>
- Banning the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from specified States;<sup>338</sup>
- Continuing efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable;<sup>339</sup>
- Taking appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in or exploitation of natural resources,<sup>340</sup> in some cases through judicial means, and reporting to the Security Council;<sup>341</sup>
- Cooperating, including by exchanging information regarding the illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources;<sup>342</sup>
- Considering the ratification and implementation of instruments and participation in initiatives concerning preventing and countering illicit trafficking of natural resources;<sup>343</sup>
- Controlling illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children, including illicit exploitation of natural resources;<sup>344</sup>
- Cooperating to fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold, wildlife, or diamonds, or a combination of such items;<sup>345</sup> and
- Not importing logs from a specified State in accordance with a moratorium on the export of such logs.<sup>346</sup>

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<sup>335</sup> UNSCR 1499 (2003), OP 2; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 3.

<sup>336</sup> UNSCR 1533 (2004), preamble.

<sup>337</sup> UNSCR 2321 (2016), OP 26.

<sup>338</sup> UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 1; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 1; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 6; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 1.

<sup>339</sup> UNSCR 2482 (2019), OP 14; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 28; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 25.

<sup>340</sup> UNSCR 1794 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1756 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1592 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22; UNSCR 1499 (2003), OP 2.

<sup>341</sup> UNSCR 1906 (2009), OP 28; UNSCR 1856 (2008), OP 21; UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 15; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22.

<sup>342</sup> UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 10. This responsive document refers to “all States, particularly those in the region.”

<sup>343</sup> UNSCR 2482 (2019), OP 15(e).

<sup>344</sup> UNSCR 1612 (2005), OP 16.

<sup>345</sup> UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49.

<sup>346</sup> UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13.

At least one responsive document refers to “[a]ll countries, particularly those in the region” in connection with peace-consolidation efforts, notably concerning the fight against illegal exploitation of natural resources.<sup>347</sup>

Specifically with respect to charcoal imports and exports, relevant actions include: reporting on the implementation of the ban of charcoal exports from a particular State;<sup>348</sup> sharing with relevant entities information on ongoing export of charcoal from a particular State;<sup>349</sup> abiding by a certain charcoal ban;<sup>350</sup> preventing the direct or indirect import of charcoal from a particular State;<sup>351</sup> taking the necessary measures to prevent the use of their flag vessels for such importing;<sup>352</sup> and taking necessary measures or continuing efforts to implement a certain charcoal ban.<sup>353</sup>

Further, with respect to illegal fishing and dumping, relevant actions arising in covered Security Council practice include investigating any new allegations with a view to prosecuting such offenses when committed by persons under a State’s jurisdiction.<sup>354</sup>

#### 4.1.1.2 *With Respect to the Legitimate Use or Management of Natural Resources*

A subset of responsive document refers to “States” without further specification in connection with different actions pertaining to the legitimate use or management of natural resources, including: support and assistance to a particular State in its efforts to develop national fisheries;<sup>355</sup> support for a particular State’s preparations for a visit of representatives of the Kimberley Process;<sup>356</sup> and assistance to a particular State concerning the development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry<sup>357</sup> and the operation of an effective Certificate of Origin regime.<sup>358</sup>

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<sup>347</sup> UNSCR 1925 (2010), OP 8.

<sup>348</sup> UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22.

<sup>349</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 45; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 30.

<sup>350</sup> UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 20

<sup>351</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble, OP 13; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 18

<sup>352</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 13.

<sup>353</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 41; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22.

<sup>354</sup> UNSCR 2077 (2012), OP 28; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 8.

<sup>355</sup> UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 6.

<sup>356</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble

<sup>357</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 11.

<sup>358</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 3.

#### 4.1.1.3 *With Respect to Supporting Legitimate Trade in Natural Resources*

In responsive documents, references to all States or all States concerned also arise with respect to supporting legitimate trade in natural resources. Relevant actions include: assisting certain entities in developing responsible minerals trade;<sup>359</sup> regularly publishing full import and export statistics for natural resources;<sup>360</sup> implementing a regional certification scheme and reporting mineral-trade statistics;<sup>361</sup> preventing the import of certain natural resources from a particular State<sup>362</sup> or originating in a particular State;<sup>363</sup> raising awareness of due diligence guidelines,<sup>364</sup> including by urging importers, processing industries, such as gold refiners, and consumers of a State's mineral products to exercise due diligence;<sup>365</sup> ensuring that importers, processing industries, and consumers of a State's mineral products exercise due diligence on their suppliers and on the origin of the minerals they purchase;<sup>366</sup> taking steps that may be necessary under States' respective domestic legal systems to assure certain protection related to export sales of petroleum and natural gas from a particular State;<sup>367</sup> reporting seizures or transfers of oil originating from ISIL-and-ANF-controlled territory and seizures of oil-refining and related material for transfer into ISIL-and-ANF-controlled territory;<sup>368</sup> and ensuring that nationals and persons in their territory do not make available economic resources to ISIL, al-Qaida, and associated entities, including as relates to trade in certain natural resources, including petroleum.<sup>369</sup>

#### 4.1.1.4 *With Respect to Chemical or Biological Weapons*

In responsive documents, several references to all States or all States concerned arise in the context of chemical or biological weapons. This subset of actions, which

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<sup>359</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 21; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 24; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 22.

<sup>360</sup> UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 19. These responsive documents refer to "all States, particularly those in the region."

<sup>361</sup> UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 27.

<sup>362</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 41; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 22; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 6; UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 1; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 1; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 1; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 6; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 6; UNSCR 1343 (2001), OP 6.

<sup>363</sup> UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 10; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 17.

<sup>364</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 23; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 14; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 23.

<sup>365</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 22; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 25.

<sup>366</sup> UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 14.

<sup>367</sup> UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 22.

<sup>368</sup> S/PRST/2014/23, p. 5.

<sup>369</sup> UNSCR 2610 (2021), OP 13.



may overlap with some of the above subsets, includes cooperation with an investigative mechanism and providing it and a fact-finding mission with information on those involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, such as chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in a State.<sup>370</sup> This subset of actions also includes the establishment of domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.<sup>371</sup>

#### *4.1.1.5 With Respect to Protection of Elements and Systems of the Environment*

In responsive documents, references to all States or all concerned States also arise in the context of protection of elements or systems of the environment. Those actions include avoidance of harm to the marine environment when seizing and disposing of certain items<sup>372</sup> or when confronting migrant smugglers or human traffickers,<sup>373</sup> as well as disposing, in an environmentally responsible manner, items identified as being in violation of certain embargoes or a certain charcoal ban.<sup>374</sup>

### **4.1.2 Specified States or Governments**

#### *4.1.2.1 Individual States*

In responsive documents, references to individual States or governments, or authorities within a specified State, arise in connection with four broad, overlapping themes: responding to the illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources; managing or governing natural resources or their use; protecting elements or systems of the environment; and responding to natural disasters, climate change, or ecological changes or factors.

##### 4.1.2.1.1 With Respect to Illicit Use or Exploitation of, or Trade in, Natural Resources

Responsive documents contain numerous references to individual States or governments, or authorities within a specified State, in connection with the broad theme of illicit use or exploitation of, or trade in, natural resources. For example,

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<sup>370</sup> UNSCR 2235 (2015), OP 8.

<sup>371</sup> UNSCR 2325 (2016), OP 14.

<sup>372</sup> UNSCR 2292 (2016), OP 5.

<sup>373</sup> UNSCR 2240 (2015), OP 10.

<sup>374</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 19.

such references arise in connection with:

- Concern at or condemnation of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in a particular State;<sup>375</sup>
- Demands that illegal exploitation of the natural resources of a particular State cease;<sup>376</sup>
- Prohibitions on the supply, sale, or transfer of coal, iron, and iron ore from the territory of a particular State;<sup>377</sup>
- Strengthening or establishing authority or increasing control and oversight, on the part of the authorities in a particular State, over areas where certain natural resources are illegally exploited or produced;<sup>378</sup>
- Strengthening efforts, on the part of the government of a particular State, to establish control over exploitation and export of natural resources;<sup>379</sup>
- Taking necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from a particular State;<sup>380</sup>
- Taking measures, on the part of the government of or authorities in a particular State, to prevent rough-diamond smuggling,<sup>381</sup> strengthening controls on rough-diamond trade or diamond mining and export,<sup>382</sup> or addressing diamond smuggling and other forms of illicit natural-resource exploitation through all possible avenues;<sup>383</sup>
- Responsibility concerning appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from a particular State;<sup>384</sup>
- Ceasing to import rough diamonds that are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the government of a particular State;<sup>385</sup>

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<sup>375</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 1; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2348 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2277 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2196 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2127 (2013), OP 16; UNSCR 2101 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 1592 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22; UNSCR 1533 (2004), OP 6; UNSCR 1499 (2003); UNSCR 1493 (2003), OP 28; UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 2; UNSCR 1376 (2001), OP 8; UNSCR 1323 (2000), preamble.

<sup>376</sup> UNSCR 1376 (2001), OP 8.

<sup>377</sup> UNSCR 2321 (2016), OP 26.

<sup>378</sup> UNSCR 2219 (2015), OP 33, UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 3; UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 2; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1537 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 11; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1400 (2002), OP 7; UNSCR 1306, OP 14.

<sup>379</sup> UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 7; UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 10.

<sup>380</sup> UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 18; UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 11; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 18; UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22.

<sup>381</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble.

<sup>382</sup> UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 11; UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 7; UNSCR 1819 (2008), OP 4.

<sup>383</sup> UNSCR 2134 (2014), preamble.

<sup>384</sup> UNSCR 2146 (2014), preamble.

<sup>385</sup> UNSCR 1439 (2002), OP 3; UNSCR 1343 (2001), OP 2.

- Cooperation between the government of a particular State as well as other actors on aspects including information-exchange regarding illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources;<sup>386</sup>
- Establishing, on the part of the government of a particular State in collaboration with certain other actors, a plan for effective and transparent control over the exploitation of natural resources, including through a mapping exercise of the main sites of illegal exploitation;<sup>387</sup>
- Addressing, on the part of the government of a particular State with the support of the international community, threats to security and stability posed by those involved in narcotics trade and illicit exploitation of natural resources;<sup>388</sup>
- Cooperation between a State or the government of a particular State and the governments of certain other States to investigate and combat regional or transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>389</sup>
- Demonstrating, on the part of the authorities in a particular State, full commitment to combating drug trafficking;<sup>390</sup>
- Collaboration between the government of a particular State and the Group of Experts to rid the trade in natural resources of criminal networks;<sup>391</sup> and
- On the part of the government of or authorities in a particular State, taking steps, efforts, or measures, or finalizing strategies, to address, tackle, or end illicit trade, illegal smuggling, or exploitation of natural resources,<sup>392</sup> including by cooperating with a Security Council committee and with a group of experts,<sup>393</sup> or by holding accountable those who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources.<sup>394</sup>

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<sup>386</sup> UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 10; UNSCR 1807 (2008), OP 20.

<sup>387</sup> UNSCR 1856 (2008), OP 21.

<sup>388</sup> UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble.

<sup>389</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 6; UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 6; UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 55; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 43; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 29; UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 38; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 26; UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 20; UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 24; UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 17.

<sup>390</sup> UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15.

<sup>391</sup> UNSCR 1952 (2010), preamble.

<sup>392</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 14; UNSCR 2499 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 17; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 25; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 20; UNSCR 2134 (2014), preamble; S/PRST/2012/22, p. 2; UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 13; UNSCR 1794 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 15; UNSCR 1592 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22.

<sup>393</sup> S/PRST/2018/18, p. 136; UNSCR 1653 (2005), OP 16.

<sup>394</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 19; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 22; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 20.

#### 4.1.2.1.2 With Respect to Managing or Governing Natural Resources and the Use of Those Resources

In relevant Security Council practice, references to individual States or governments, or authorities within a specified State, also arise in connection with the management or governance of natural resources, including:

- The improvement of responsible and transparent governance of natural resources;<sup>395</sup>
- Steps or measures to consolidate, strengthen, or regain government control over natural resources;<sup>396</sup>
- Accelerating the restoration of civil authority and public services throughout a certain country, in particular in diamond-mining areas;<sup>397</sup>
- Efforts to consolidate government control over and regulation of diamond mining or to implement a policy to regulate and control diamond-mining activities;<sup>398</sup>
- Efforts to improve the transparency of the management of the revenues from the exploitation of natural resources;<sup>399</sup>
- Efforts toward issuing<sup>400</sup> or distributing and enforcing fishing licenses;<sup>401</sup>
- Reaching out to international organizations to learn about other initiatives and countries with issues concerning artisanal mining;<sup>402</sup>
- Increasing transparency in the administration of contracts for mining rights and the collection and accounting of taxes;<sup>403</sup>
- Implementation of due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals and minerals-traceability schemes;<sup>404</sup>
- Participating in an implementation program hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development with regard to due diligence

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<sup>395</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 11.

<sup>396</sup> UNSCR 2008 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 2005 (2011), preamble (f); UNSCR 1938 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1885 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1836 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1777 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1750 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1712 (2006), OP 4.

<sup>397</sup> UNSCR 1400 (2002), OP 7.

<sup>398</sup> UNSCR 1537 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1436 (2002), OP 8.

<sup>399</sup> UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 7; UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 10.

<sup>400</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2498 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2317 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2244 (2015), preamble.

<sup>401</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble.

<sup>402</sup> UNSCR 2101 (2013), OP 25.

<sup>403</sup> UNSCR 2053 (2012), OP 25.

<sup>404</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 21; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 24; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 22.

guidelines for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas;<sup>405</sup>

- Steps to address the tracing and certification of minerals;<sup>406</sup>
- Consolidating and assessing a pilot project concerning the traceability of mineral products;<sup>407</sup>
- Taking special measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from pre-established “compliant zones” under conditions set forth by the Kimberley Process, from which certain trade in rough diamonds may be permitted, so that diamonds are not used for the benefit of armed groups or to destabilize a particular State;<sup>408</sup>
- Communicating to the Security Council information on production and illicit export of diamonds;<sup>409</sup>
- Considering the commission of independent external advice on the management of diamond or timber resources, or both;<sup>410</sup>
- Establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold;<sup>411</sup>
- Efforts to improve control over the gold sector and establish effective governance of the gold-production sector;<sup>412</sup>
- Support to an anti-corruption commission and the ministry of mines and mineral resources in a State to increase the transparency and management of natural and mineral resources;<sup>413</sup>
- Mitigation of resource-based conflict;<sup>414</sup>
- Mitigation against the petroleum sector in a particular State driving or becoming a source of increased tension or conflict,<sup>415</sup> including by putting in place resource-sharing arrangements and a credible legal framework;<sup>416</sup> and
- Strengthening of transparency and accountability to effectively manage,<sup>417</sup>

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<sup>405</sup> UNSCR 2101 (2013), OP 25.

<sup>406</sup> UNSCR 2053 (2012), OP 25.

<sup>407</sup> UNSCR 1925 (2010), OP 12(r); UNSCR 1906 (2009), OP 28.

<sup>408</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 28; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 24.

<sup>409</sup> UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 11.

<sup>410</sup> UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 3(b); UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 5.

<sup>411</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 23; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 26.

<sup>412</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble.

<sup>413</sup> UNSCR 2005 (2011), OP 9.

<sup>414</sup> UNSCR 2005 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1941 (2010), OP 4.

<sup>415</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 26.

<sup>416</sup> UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 24; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 40.

<sup>417</sup> UNSCR 2116 (2013), preamble.

or by effectively managing,<sup>418</sup> natural resources.

In relevant Security Council practice, under the general theme of management or governance of natural resources, certain references to individual States pertain specifically to the Kimberley Process and the Certificate of Origin regime concerning the trade in rough diamonds. Those references include:

- The establishment of an effective or transparent and internationally verifiable — or a combination of such factors — Certificate of Origin regime<sup>419</sup> and/or describing that regime to the respective sanctions committee;<sup>420</sup>
- Ensuring the operation of an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds<sup>421</sup> and notifying the respective committee about the details of that regime;<sup>422</sup>
- Implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme<sup>423</sup> or cooperation with,<sup>424</sup> participation in,<sup>425</sup> or leadership of<sup>426</sup> the Kimberley Process;
- Efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme<sup>427</sup> or working to ensure the effectiveness of controls under the Kimberley Process;<sup>428</sup>
- Working with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to review and assess a State's internal-controls system for trade in rough diamonds<sup>429</sup> or implementing recommendations of the Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports<sup>430</sup> or over rough-diamond trade;<sup>431</sup> and
- Conducting a comprehensive geologic study of a State's potential diamond resources and production capacity.<sup>432</sup>

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<sup>418</sup> UNSCR 2239 (2015), OP 2; UNSCR 2333 (2016), OP 1.

<sup>419</sup> UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1(c); UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 2; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 7; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 13.

<sup>420</sup> UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1(c); UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 7.

<sup>421</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 2.

<sup>422</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 4.

<sup>423</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble.

<sup>424</sup> UNSCR 1731 (2006), preamble

<sup>425</sup> UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble.

<sup>426</sup> UNSCR 1961 (2010), preamble.

<sup>427</sup> UNSCR 1961 (2010), preamble.

<sup>428</sup> UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble.

<sup>429</sup> UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 19.

<sup>430</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 11; UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 11; UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 11; UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 7.

<sup>431</sup> UNSCR 1819 (2008), OP 4.

<sup>432</sup> UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 19.

In relation at least to one State, references under the responsive documents arise in the context of an array of actions pertaining to the use and management of forest resources, including: taking steps to implement a forestry-reform law;<sup>433</sup> reforming a forest-development authority;<sup>434</sup> implementing a forest initiative;<sup>435</sup> or implementing certain recommendations for transparency, accountability, and sustainable forest management<sup>436</sup> — or a combination of such actions.

#### 4.1.2.1.3 With Respect to Protecting Elements or Systems of the Environment

In addition to references concerning natural resources as set out above, references to particular States in connection with the protection of elements or systems of the environment in relevant Security Council practice arise in connection with safeguarding of natural areas from impact of armed conflict,<sup>437</sup> as well as with liability under international law for environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources as a result of a State's unlawful invasion and occupation of another State.<sup>438</sup>

#### 4.1.2.1.4 With Respect to Responding to Natural Disasters, Climate Change, or Ecological Changes or Factors

In responsive documents, references to individual States with respect to responding to natural disasters, climate change, or ecological changes or factors arise in the context of risk assessment or risk-management strategies, or both, in relation to natural disasters, climate change, ecological changes, or energy access — or a combination of such changes or factors;<sup>439</sup> taking into consideration the security implications of the adverse effects of climate change, other ecological changes, and natural disasters;<sup>440</sup> and establishing a national flood committee.<sup>441</sup>

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<sup>433</sup> UNSCR 1712 (2006), OP 5.

<sup>434</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), OP 3.

<sup>435</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), OP 3.

<sup>436</sup> UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 3(a); UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 4.

<sup>437</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2348 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2277 (2016), preamble.

<sup>438</sup> UNSCR 692 (1992), preamble; UNSCR 687 (1991), OP 16.

<sup>439</sup> UNSCR 2568 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2567 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2520 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2514 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2480 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2476 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2472 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 18; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), OP 47; UNSCR 2423 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 4; UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 26.

<sup>440</sup> UNSCR 2423 (2018), OP 68.

<sup>441</sup> S/PRST/2018/13, p. 3

### 4.1.2.2 *Combinations of States*

#### 4.1.2.2.1 Combinations of States in Connection with a Specific Concern or Set of Concerns

In relevant Security Council practice, responsive documents refer to combinations of States in connection with the following concerns or sets of concerns: destination States,<sup>442</sup> or States with destination markets,<sup>443</sup> for charcoal from a particular State; Combined Maritime Forces seeking to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from a particular State<sup>444</sup> or to inspect vessels believed to be carrying charcoal from that State in violation of a certain charcoal ban;<sup>445</sup> a group of States that recognizes a particular State's right to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;<sup>446</sup> relevant States that cooperate with a panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of a particular State and the link between that exploitation and the continuation of the conflict;<sup>447</sup> and States involved in against the illegal exploitation of natural resources.<sup>448</sup>

#### 4.1.2.2.2 States or Governments from Particular Regions or Regional Organizations

In responsive documents, references to States or governments from particular regions include references to States of or in particular regions or to States neighboring a specific State.

References to States of or in particular regions occur in connection with:

- Cooperation with a Security Council committee and with the relevant group of experts to combat cross-border trafficking of illicit natural resources;<sup>449</sup>
- Enhancement of information-sharing and joint action at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups

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<sup>442</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble.

<sup>443</sup> UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble.

<sup>444</sup> UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 25, UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 43; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 28; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 24; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 19.

<sup>445</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 15(i).

<sup>446</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), Annex IV.

<sup>447</sup> UNSCR 1493 (2003), OP 28; UNSCR 1417 (2002), OP 15; UNSCR 1332 (2002), OP 16; UNSCR 1341 (2001); UNSCR 1304 (2000), preamble.

<sup>448</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2389 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble.

<sup>449</sup> S/PRST/2010/25, p. 29; UNSCR 1653 (2006), OP 16.



- involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>450</sup>
- Support to a particular State's authorities' efforts to reestablish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources;<sup>451</sup>
  - Cooperation to promote lawful and transparent exploitation of natural resources;<sup>452</sup>
  - Endorsement of certain due diligence guidelines<sup>453</sup> or measures taken to implement certain due-diligence guidelines, including by adopting a regional certification mechanism into national legislation;<sup>454</sup>
  - Agreeing on ways to act on certain recommendations concerning improving the tracking of ore and precious metals;<sup>455</sup>
  - Requiring customs authorities to strengthen controls on exports and imports of minerals from a particular State;<sup>456</sup>
  - Taking measures to address environmental challenges;<sup>457</sup>
  - Regional cooperation to address illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>458</sup> and
  - Intensification of efforts to join the Kimberley Process.<sup>459</sup>

Responsive documents also contain references to States neighboring a specific State, including in connection with addressing illegal exploitation of natural resources. For example, those references occur in connection with cooperation at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources<sup>460</sup> and impeding support to illegal exploitation of natural resources from a particular State, particularly by preventing the flow of such resources through their respective territories.<sup>461</sup>

References to States from particular regional organizations include references to: member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

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<sup>450</sup> UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 19.

<sup>451</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 28; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 24; UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 19.

<sup>452</sup> UNSCR 1653 (2006), OP 17.

<sup>453</sup> UNSCR 2021 (2011), preamble.

<sup>454</sup> UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 23.

<sup>455</sup> UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 11.

<sup>456</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 29; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 26; UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 24; UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 17.

<sup>457</sup> UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 22.

<sup>458</sup> S/PRST/2004/46, p. 2.

<sup>459</sup> UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 6.

<sup>460</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 6; UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 6

<sup>461</sup> UNSCR 1649 (2005), OP 16; UNSCR 1592 (2005), OP 10.

(ICGLR) jointly fighting illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources;<sup>462</sup> member States of the ICGLR cooperating to investigate and combat regional or transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>463</sup> member States of the ICGLR taking measures to establish or implement the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources;<sup>464</sup> G5 Sahel States (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) including a gender perspective in the development of comprehensive strategies to counter trafficking in natural resources;<sup>465</sup> and member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) addressing challenges or threats from climate change and other ecological factors and from competition over natural resources or illegal exploitation of natural resources in a coordinated and holistic manner.<sup>466</sup>

### 4.1.3 Persons or Entities Exercising Governmental Authority

Relevant Security Council practice refers to certain persons or entities exercising governmental authority. Those references primarily occur in connection with responding to or otherwise addressing conduct concerning natural resources. For example, references to persons or entities exercising governmental authority arise in connection with:

- Adopting moratoria on exports of certain natural resources;<sup>467</sup>
- Contacting a vessel's flag State in relation to illicit exports of petroleum;<sup>468</sup>
- Implementing a forest initiative and necessary reforms in a particular State's forestry-development authority;<sup>469</sup>
- Taking steps to join the Kimberley Process;<sup>470</sup>
- Establishing control or authority over timber-producing or diamond-producing areas, or both, of a particular State;<sup>471</sup>

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<sup>462</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble.

<sup>463</sup> UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 55; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49; UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 43; UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 38; UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 20.

<sup>464</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 23; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 14; UNSCR 2021 (2011), preamble.

<sup>465</sup> UNSCR 2391 (2017), OP 32.

<sup>466</sup> S/PRST/2019/7, pp. 3–4; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 3.

<sup>467</sup> UNSCR 810 (1993), preamble, OP 16; UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13, 14.

<sup>468</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 4; UNSCR 2441 (2018), OP 4.

<sup>469</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 4; UNSCR 1579 (2004), OP 3; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 9.

<sup>470</sup> UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 9.

<sup>471</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 2, 10; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 11.

- Taking steps to ensure that government revenues from timber are used for legitimate purposes;<sup>472</sup>
- Impeding support to illegal exploitation of a particular State's natural resources;<sup>473</sup> and
- Regulating the use of natural resources; encouraging the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; and protecting inhabitants against the loss of lands and resources.<sup>474</sup>

In at least one responsive document, reference is made to an agreement, by an entity exercising governmental authority, to grant exclusive mining rights to a single company and that entity's lack of transparency in doing so.<sup>475</sup>

#### ***4.2 Other National-Level Entities***

Other national-level entities that responsive documents refer to include: a State's national oil company or corporation in connection with addressing illicit exports of petroleum<sup>476</sup> or control over oil resources;<sup>477</sup> a State's focal point in connection with informing the relevant Security Council committee of any vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil, illicitly exported from a particular State;<sup>478</sup> and the development fund for a State, which contains proceeds from export sales of certain natural resources.<sup>479</sup>

#### ***4.3 Peoples of Particular States***

In relevant Security Council documents, references to peoples of particular States arise in two contexts. One concerns the people of particular States who have the right to control their own natural resources.<sup>480</sup> A second concerns people of particular States for whose benefit certain natural resources may be used,<sup>481</sup> managed,<sup>482</sup>

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<sup>472</sup> UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 11

<sup>473</sup> UNSCR 1649 (2005), OP 16.

<sup>474</sup> UNSCR 21 (1947), art. 6(2).

<sup>475</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>476</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 3.

<sup>477</sup> UNSCR 2510 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2434 (2018), preamble.

<sup>478</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 3.

<sup>479</sup> UNSCR 1790 (2007), OP 3; UNSCR 1723 (2006), OP 3; UNSCR 1637 (2005), OP 3, Annex I; UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 22.

<sup>480</sup> UNSCR 1637 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1546 (2004), preamble, OP 3; UNSCR 1533 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1511 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1483 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1472 (2003), preamble.

<sup>481</sup> UNSCR 2510 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2434 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 1637 (2005), annex I; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 11.

<sup>482</sup> UNSCR 2333 (2016), OP 1; UNSCR 2005 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1941 (2010), OP 4; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble.

or exploited.<sup>483</sup>

#### ***4.4 Parties in a State or Parties to a Conflict or Agreement***

Responsive documents also refer to certain parties — specifically, parties in a State, parties to a conflict, or parties to an agreement.

First, responsive documents refer to parties in a specified State, such as in connection with cooperation in holding accountable those who are responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical in a particular context.<sup>484</sup>

Second, responsive documents refer to parties to a conflict in connection with two contexts: (i) cooperating with an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth;<sup>485</sup> and (ii) sparing, during armed conflict, certain objects, including farms, water systems, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, and agricultural assets.<sup>486</sup>

Third, responsive documents refer to parties to an agreement. Those references arise in relation to:

- Cooperation between E3/EU+3 parties<sup>487</sup> and another State on environmentally friendly best practices for facility decontamination and decommissioning, including cooperation on long-term storage facilities for the repository of low- and medium-level waste;<sup>488</sup>
- Engagement in joint projects by EU and E3+3 States, international participants, and another State, including in the field of environmental protection;<sup>489</sup>
- Implementation of commitments and fulfillment of certain responsibilities by parties to a comprehensive peace agreement concerning a particular State;<sup>490</sup> and
- Reaching agreement on certain critical issues, including natural-resource management, by parties to a comprehensive peace agreement concerning a particular State.<sup>491</sup>

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<sup>483</sup> UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 4; UNSCR 1346 (2001), preamble.

<sup>484</sup> UNSCR 2235 (2015), OP 4; UNSCR 2209 (2015), OP 6.

<sup>485</sup> UNSCR 1493 (2003), OP 28; UNSCR 1417 (2002), OP 15; UNSCR 1341 (2001), OP 24, 25; UNSCR 1332 (2000), OP 16; UNSCR 1304 (2000), preamble.

<sup>486</sup> S/PRST/2020/6, p. 1; UNSCR 2417 (2018), OP 1.

<sup>487</sup> This included China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

<sup>488</sup> UNSCR 2231 (2015), JCPOA, Annex III - Civil Nuclear Cooperation, para. 13.

<sup>489</sup> UNSCR 2231 (2015), Annex A, Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), para. 32.

<sup>490</sup> UNSCR 1521 (2003), OP 14.

<sup>491</sup> S/PRST/2011/3, p. 1–2.

## 4.5 *International Organizations*

### 4.5.1 **The United Nations**

Numerous responsive documents refer to the U.N. or to certain U.N. entities. References span potentially overlapping subsets of U.N. entities, including the U.N. itself; the Secretary-General and a special representative of the Secretary-General; expert panels and groups of experts; U.N.-related monitoring groups, teams, or mechanisms; U.N. missions and field or regional offices; U.N. peacekeeping operations; U.N. committees; Security Council-established commissions; the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime; and other U.N. entities, agencies, and organizations.

#### 4.5.1.1 *The United Nations Organization*

In relevant Security Council practice, references to the U.N. organization occur with respect to an array of contexts, including:

- Cooperation on environmental protection;<sup>492</sup>
- Risk assessment or risk-management strategies, or both, in relation to climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, or energy access — or a combination of such aspects;<sup>493</sup>
- Taking into consideration the security implications of the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters;<sup>494</sup>
- Support to or partnership with national authorities in developing or implementing a strategy supporting national peacebuilding priorities or plans, or both, including management of natural resources;<sup>495</sup>
- Prevention of illegal access to or trade in natural resources or both<sup>496</sup> as well as helping governments in post-conflict situations manage resources

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<sup>492</sup> S/PRST/2012/20, p. 2.

<sup>493</sup> S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; UNSCR 2584 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2568 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2567 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3; S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3; UNSCR 2540 (2020), OP 13; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2531 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2520 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2514 (2020), preamble; preamble; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3; UNSCR 2540 (2020), OP 13; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2480 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2472 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2461 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 18; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), OP 47; UNSCR 2423 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2408 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 4; UNSCR 2349 (2017), OP 26.

<sup>494</sup> UNSCR 2423 (2018), OP 68.

<sup>495</sup> UNSCR 2109 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2057 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1996 (2011), preamble.

<sup>496</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4; S/PRST/2015/3, p. 3–4; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2.

better<sup>497</sup> or lawfully, transparently, and sustainably;<sup>498</sup> and

- Support to the government of a particular State in effectively consolidating stability and State authority in sensitive diamond-producing areas.<sup>499</sup>

Further, at least two responsive documents refer to U.N. officials in connection with inspecting and maintaining a particular oil tanker.<sup>500</sup>

#### 4.5.1.2 *The Secretary-General and a Special Representative of the Secretary-General*

References to the Secretary-General in relation to reporting or providing information arise in respect of the following matters, among others:

- Violations of rights and abuses of children in armed conflict, including in the context of illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources;<sup>501</sup>
- Sources of financing of certain groups and entities, including through illicit trade in petroleum and other natural resources;<sup>502</sup>
- Risk assessments concerning climate change, other ecological changes, and natural disasters;<sup>503</sup>
- Updates on illegal fishing and dumping in reports relating to piracy off the coast of a State;<sup>504</sup>
- Protection of a State's natural resources and waters,<sup>505</sup> as well as alleged illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of a State;<sup>506</sup>
- Production and illicit export of diamonds;<sup>507</sup> and
- The estimated time for various items in connection with the termination of a U.N. mission, including an environmental clean-up.<sup>508</sup>

In addition to references concerning reporting or providing information, other references to the Secretary-General occur in relation to:

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<sup>497</sup> S/PRST/2015/3, p. 3–4; S/PRST/2011/4, p. 2; S/PRST/2007/22, p.3.

<sup>498</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4.

<sup>499</sup> UNSCR 1537 (2004), preamble.

<sup>500</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2511 (2020), preamble.

<sup>501</sup> UNSCR 1460 (2003), OP 16(b).

<sup>502</sup> UNSCR 2610 (2021), OP 106.

<sup>503</sup> UNSCR 2540 (2020), OP 13; UNSCR 2461 (2019), OP 21; UNSCR 2429 (2018), OP 47.

<sup>504</sup> UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), OP 28.

<sup>505</sup> UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 7.

<sup>506</sup> UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 7.

<sup>507</sup> UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 10.

<sup>508</sup> UNSCR 2559 (2020), preamble.

- Provision of political support concerning the fight against illicit exploitation of natural resources in a particular State;<sup>509</sup>
- Proposal of effective measures to control illicit trade and trafficking in natural resources;<sup>510</sup>
- Efforts to solve international problems in the environmental field;<sup>511</sup>
- Implementation of a zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in natural resources or wildlife;<sup>512</sup>
- Consideration of the environmental impact of the U.N. fulfilling its mandated tasks, including carrying out an environmental baseline study and regular environmental-impact assessments of the operations of certain U.N. missions and field offices;<sup>513</sup>
- Consideration of the environmental impacts of the operations of another U.N. mission;<sup>514</sup>
- Support to the African Union in the development of its environmental policies in a State and their implementation in a U.N. mission;<sup>515</sup>
- Submission of recommendations regarding the establishment and operation of an Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)-U.N. Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify those responsible for use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in a particular State;<sup>516</sup>
- Monitoring progress on the stabilization of a particular State and keeping the Security Council informed concerning restoration of effective government control over the State's natural and mineral resources;<sup>517</sup>
- Establishment of a panel of experts to collect information on the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel;<sup>518</sup> and
- Appointment of an additional expert on natural-resources issues to an existing group of experts.<sup>519</sup>

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<sup>509</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 3; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 3; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 3.

<sup>510</sup> UNSCR 1539 (2004), OP 3.

<sup>511</sup> UNSCR 2324 (2016), OP 1.

<sup>512</sup> UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 49; UNSCR 2409 (2018), OP 57.

<sup>513</sup> UNSCR 2245 (2015), OP 6.

<sup>514</sup> UNSCR 2164 (2014), OP 19; UNSCR 2100 (2013), OP 32.

<sup>515</sup> UNSCR 2245 (2015), OP 7.

<sup>516</sup> UNSCR 2235 (2015), OP 5.

<sup>517</sup> UNSCR 1712 (2006), OP 4.

<sup>518</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 19.

<sup>519</sup> UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 5.

Separately, at least four responsive documents refer to a Special Representative of the Secretary-General in connection with facilitating regional dialogue and co-operation, including on issues of energy, environment, water, or adverse impacts of climate change, or a combination of such issues.<sup>520</sup>

#### 4.5.1.3 *Expert Panels and Groups of Experts*

Relevant Security Council practice refers to expert panels and groups of experts, including to an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth,<sup>521</sup> and to a panel of experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of a particular State and the link between the exploitation and the continuation of the conflict.<sup>522</sup>

References to expert panels or groups of experts arise in connection with a range of actions concerning the gathering and reporting of information concerning the trade in natural resources. Such actions include:

- Following and reporting to the relevant committee any information relating to the illicit export from or illicit import to a particular State of petroleum, including crude oil;<sup>523</sup>
- Reporting on measures to prevent illegal exploitation of natural resources from financing armed groups and militias in a part of a particular State<sup>524</sup> or on revenue-generation by certain groups from exploitation of and trade in natural resources;<sup>525</sup>
- Gathering, examining, and analyzing information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in illicit exploitation of or trade in natural resources in a particular State;<sup>526</sup>
- Reporting on the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources as compared to other sources of income for armed groups;<sup>527</sup>
- Reporting on ongoing export of charcoal from a particular State and

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<sup>520</sup> UNSCR 2576 (2021), OP 4(b)(iv); UNSCR 2522 (2020), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2470 (2019), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2421 (2018), OP 2(b)(iii).

<sup>521</sup> UNSCR 1499 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1355 (2001), OP 21; UNSCR 1341 (2001), OP 24–25; UNSCR 1332 (2000), OP 16; UNSCR 1304 (2000), preamble.

<sup>522</sup> UNSCR 1493 (2003), OP 28; UNSCR 1417 (2002), preamble, OP 15.

<sup>523</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 3.

<sup>524</sup> UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 6.

<sup>525</sup> UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble.

<sup>526</sup> UNSCR 2428 (2018), OP 19(d).

<sup>527</sup> UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 6.



proposing further measures;<sup>528</sup>

- Reporting on the link between the exercise of due diligence by some comp-  
toirs, the improvement of mining-sector governance, and the rise of min-  
erals production and export in other mining areas;<sup>529</sup>
- Assessing evidence, if any, of illegal timber being exported from a particu-  
lar State;<sup>530</sup>
- Reporting or gathering and analyzing information on sources of financing,  
such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms<sup>531</sup> or the purchase  
of arms and related materiel and activities;<sup>532</sup>
- Reporting on the connection between the illegal exploitation of natural re-  
sources and trafficking in raw materials and arms;<sup>533</sup>
- Collecting information on the link between trade in diamonds and trade  
in arms and related materiel;<sup>534</sup>
- Reviewing information communicated by the Kimberley Process Certifi-  
cation Scheme concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds  
from a particular State;<sup>535</sup>
- Assessing a particular State's compliance with the Kimberley Process Cer-  
tification Scheme;<sup>536</sup> and
- Producing recommendations concerning due diligence guidelines for im-  
porters, processing industries, and consumers of mineral products regard-  
ing the purchase, sourcing, acquisition, and processing of mineral products  
from a particular State.<sup>537</sup>

References to expert panels or groups of experts also arise in connection with cooperating with or working in tandem with other relevant entities, including:

- Other panels of experts, in particular those with respect to natural re-  
sources;<sup>538</sup>

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<sup>528</sup> UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 45.

<sup>529</sup> UNSCR 2021 (2011), preamble.

<sup>530</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>531</sup> UNSCR 1903 (2009), OP 9 (a); UNSCR 1807 (2008), OP 18(d); UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 9(a); UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 9(b); UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 1(a).

<sup>532</sup> UNSCR 2153 (2014), OP 25; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 9(b).

<sup>533</sup> UNSCR 1533 (2004), preamble.

<sup>534</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 19(a).

<sup>535</sup> UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 20; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 14; UNSCR 1782 (2007), OP 13.

<sup>536</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 5(e); UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(e); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(e), 6(h); UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 4(d), 4(f); UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 5(d), 5(f).

<sup>537</sup> UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 7.

<sup>538</sup> UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 27; UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(g); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(g).

- States and U.N. missions in affected States concerning illegal exploitation of and trafficking in natural resources;<sup>539</sup> and
- The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.<sup>540</sup>

In addition to the above references, at least four responsive documents refer to panels of experts in connection with various peace-and-security-related themes. Those references arise in connection with: assessing the extent to which forests, forestry, and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security, and development rather than to instability;<sup>541</sup> determining to what extent relevant legislation or other reform efforts, or both, are contributing to a particular State's transition;<sup>542</sup> and providing recommendations on how natural resources could better contribute to the State's progress towards sustainable peace and stability.<sup>543</sup>

#### 4.5.1.4 *Monitoring Groups, Teams, or Mechanisms*

In relevant Security Council practice, references to monitoring groups, teams, or mechanisms arise in connection with reporting and information-gathering concerning illicit exploitation of or trade in natural resources, including: providing information on possible violations of prohibitions against the import from a State of diamonds not controlled by that State's Certificate of Origin scheme;<sup>544</sup> reporting on ongoing export of charcoal from a particular State and proposal of relevant measures;<sup>545</sup> assessing the impact of a certain charcoal ban;<sup>546</sup> assessing whether the illegal charcoal trade continues to generate significant funding for a particular group;<sup>547</sup> providing detailed information on possible environmentally sound destruction of charcoal from a particular State;<sup>548</sup> providing updates on certain measures concerning petroleum trade and natural resources;<sup>549</sup> and reporting on cooperation between organized-crime syndicates, including those illicitly

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<sup>539</sup> S/PRST/2018/18, p. 136.

<sup>540</sup> UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(e); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(h); UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 4(f); UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 4(e).

<sup>541</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 5(d); UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(d); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(d); UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble.

<sup>542</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 5(d); UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(d); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(d); UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble.

<sup>543</sup> UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 5(d); UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5(d); UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 6(d).

<sup>544</sup> UNSCR 1439 (2002), OP 3.

<sup>545</sup> UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 30.

<sup>546</sup> UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22.

<sup>547</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble.

<sup>548</sup> UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 19.

<sup>549</sup> UNSCR 2610 (2021), Annex I (iii).

exploiting natural resources in a particular State.<sup>550</sup>

#### 4.5.1.5 U.N. Missions or Field or Regional Offices

In relevant Security Council practice, references to U.N. missions, which include U.N. peacekeeping operations, frequently arise in connection with considering or managing, or both, the environmental impacts of the operations of such missions when fulfilling their mandated tasks.<sup>551</sup> References to certain U.N. field offices arise with respect to integrating or taking relevant information into account in their activities<sup>552</sup> or reducing the impact of their closure on the host State's environment and ensuring that an environmental assessment of sites remaining to be closed is carried out.<sup>553</sup>

References to U.N. missions additionally arise in connection with the following:

- Assisting, supporting, or advising governments of particular States on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of energy, environment, water, or adverse impacts of climate change, or a combination of such issues;<sup>554</sup>
- Assisting a government in restoring proper administration of natural resources;<sup>555</sup>
- Advising authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources;<sup>556</sup>
- Assisting a government in accelerating the restoration of civil authority and public services throughout the country, particularly in diamond-mining areas,<sup>557</sup> or assisting a government in establishing authority throughout the country, particularly in regions producing diamond and timber, gold, or

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<sup>550</sup> UNSCR 2160 (2014), Annex (p).

<sup>551</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 45; UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 44; UNSCR 2584 (2021), OP 58; UNSCR 2531 (2020), OP 59; UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 54; UNSCR 2423 (2018), OP 67; UNSCR 2409 (2018), OP 54; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2364 (2017), OP 41; UNSCR 2348 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2295 (2016), OP 39; UNSCR 2227 (2015), OP 25; UNSCR 2164 (2014), OP 19; UNSCR 2113 (2013), OP 28; UNSCR 2100 (2013), OP 32.

<sup>552</sup> S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; S/PRST/2019/10, p. 2; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3.

<sup>553</sup> UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 7.

<sup>554</sup> UNSCR 2576 (2021), OP 4(b)(iv); UNSCR 2522 (2020), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2470 (2019), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2421 (2018), OP 2(b)(iii).

<sup>555</sup> UNSCR 1509 (2003), OP 3(r).

<sup>556</sup> UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 33(b); UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 41(c); UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 44(c); UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 36(c); UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 34(c); UNSCR 2149 (2014), OP 31(d).

<sup>557</sup> UNSCR 1400 (2002), OP 7.

- other natural resources, or a combination of such resources;<sup>558</sup>
- Supporting and assisting authorities in preventing the export of charcoal from a particular State;<sup>559</sup>
  - Encouraging or providing technical advice to a particular State's government in the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, trade, transport, or value addition — or a combination of such factors — of natural resources in a part of the State;<sup>560</sup>
  - Helping with the detention, investigation, and prosecution of individuals suspected of, and sentencing of those found responsible for, transnational organized-crime activities, including trafficking in natural resources;<sup>561</sup>
  - Creating conditions conducive to resumption of cultivation of land for food production by internally displaced persons and refugees;<sup>562</sup>
  - Supporting the authorities of a State in developing and finalizing a nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation of natural resources<sup>563</sup> and exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources;<sup>564</sup>
  - Providing access to a U.N. country team to enable measures that address root causes of community conflict related to natural resources;<sup>565</sup>
  - Helping to curtail support to illegal armed groups from illicit trade in natural resources<sup>566</sup> or helping to prevent support to armed groups from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources,<sup>567</sup> from illicit activities, including production and trade in natural resources,<sup>568</sup> or from

<sup>558</sup> UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1961 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1731 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1647 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 10.

<sup>559</sup> UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 18; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 23; UNSCR 2472 (2019), OP 10 (i); UNSCR 2520 (2020), OP 12 (i); UNSCR 2568(2021), OP 13(j); UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 27; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 42; UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 24; UNSCR 2551 (2020), OP 24; UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 11; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 18.

<sup>560</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 29(ii)(b); UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 29(ii)(b); UNSCR 2348 (2017), OP 35; UNSCR 2277 (2016), OP 36(iii); UNSCR 2211 (2015), OP 15(g); UNSCR 2147 (2014), OP 5(c); UNSCR 2098 (2013), OP 14(c).

<sup>561</sup> UNSCR 2531 (2020), OP 28(a)(iv).

<sup>562</sup> UNSCR 2459 (2019), preamble

<sup>563</sup> UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 34(a)(vii).

<sup>564</sup> UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 43(f); UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 35(b); UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 33(c).

<sup>565</sup> UNSCR 2228 (2015), Annex A, Benchmark 3.

<sup>566</sup> UNSCR 1856 (2008), OP 3(j).

<sup>567</sup> UNSCR 1925 (2010), OP 12(r); UNSCR 1906 (2009), OP 21(d).

<sup>568</sup> UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 25; UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 18; UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 10.

illicit trade and natural resources;<sup>569</sup>

- Consolidating and assessing a pilot project concerning the traceability of mineral products;<sup>570</sup>
- Assisting, offering to assist, or continuing to assist a particular State's government in conducting joint patrols with the forestry-development authority to strengthen government control in forestry areas;<sup>571</sup>
- Helping governments prevent the illicit exploitation of resources from further fueling conflicts;<sup>572</sup>
- Continuing inter-mission cooperation among U.N. missions in the region, especially with regard to illicit exploitation of natural resources;<sup>573</sup>
- Seeking political solutions to stop cross-border flows of natural resources that threaten peace and stability in a particular State;<sup>574</sup>
- Fulfilling the commitments made in an international conference on water;<sup>575</sup> and
- Taking appropriate measures to secure the implementation of moratoriums on the export and import of logs.<sup>576</sup>

References to U.N. regional offices arise in connection with a range of contexts concerning illicit exploitation of natural resources. Related actions concern support to the development of a coherent and concerted subregional approach to address the link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources and financing of armed groups in the subregion, including the LRA or Boko Haram, or both,<sup>577</sup> and support to a regional organization and its member States in addressing threats from illegal exploitation of natural resources and from climate change and other ecological factors in a coordinated and holistic manner.<sup>578</sup> Related actions also pertain to other contexts, including the consideration of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters among factors affecting the stability of a particular region, such as through drought, desertification, and land degradation.<sup>579</sup>

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<sup>569</sup> UNSCR 2053 (2012), OP 25.

<sup>570</sup> UNSCR 1925 (2010), OP 12(r); UNSCR 1906 (2009), OP 28.

<sup>571</sup> UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 4; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 3; UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 5.

<sup>572</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

<sup>573</sup> UNSCR 1626 (2005), OP 11.

<sup>574</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 26.

<sup>575</sup> UNSCR 2003 (2011), OP 20.

<sup>576</sup> UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13.

<sup>577</sup> S/PRST/2018/17, p. 4; S/PRST/2015/12, p. 5.

<sup>578</sup> S/PRST/2019/7, pp. 3–4.

<sup>579</sup> S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2.

#### 4.5.1.6 U.N. Committees

In relevant Security Council practice, references to U.N. committees arise in connection with illicit trade in natural resources, including:

- Communicating information regarding vessels transporting petroleum, such as crude oil, illicitly exported from a particular State;<sup>580</sup>
- Holding a hearing, and reporting to the Security Council, on the role of diamonds in a conflict and the link between trade in diamonds from a particular State and trade in arms and related materiel;<sup>581</sup>
- Designating those involved in transfers of oil originating from ISIL-and-ANF-controlled territory or oil-refining and related material into ISIL-and-ANF-controlled territory;<sup>582</sup> and
- Recommending to the Security Council ways to improve measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from a particular State.<sup>583</sup>

References to U.N. committees also include: calls for a State to report to a specific committee<sup>584</sup> or to reinforce cooperation with a specific committee;<sup>585</sup> calls for a monitoring mechanism to report to a specific committee;<sup>586</sup> requests for the Kimberley Process to communicate with the Security Council through a specific committee;<sup>587</sup> and calls for the Secretary-General to consult with a specific committee to establish a group of experts.<sup>588</sup>

#### 4.5.1.7 Security Council-Established Commissions

In responsive documents, references to Security Council-established Commissions arise in relation to investigating the depletion of natural resources, particularly water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of natural resources of certain occupied territories,<sup>589</sup> as well as taking action in conjunction with the International Atomic Energy Agency under previous resolutions.<sup>590</sup>

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<sup>580</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 4.

<sup>581</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 12.

<sup>582</sup> S/PRST/2014/23, p. 5.

<sup>583</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 48; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 29.

<sup>584</sup> UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1; UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 13; UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 10.

<sup>585</sup> S/PRST/2018/18, p. 136; S/PRST/2010/25, p. 29.

<sup>586</sup> UNSCR 1439 (2002), OP 3.

<sup>587</sup> UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 20; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 14; UNSCR 1819 (2008), OP 5; UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 9; UNSCR 1782 (2007).

<sup>588</sup> UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 9.

<sup>589</sup> UNSCR 465 (1980), OP 8.

<sup>590</sup> UNSCR 715 (1991), OP 3–4; UNSCR 699 (1991), OP 2.

#### 4.5.1.8 U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime

References to the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) arise in connection with continuing to bring together relevant Member States and international organizations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in charcoal from a particular State;<sup>591</sup> working with other actors to improve maritime domain awareness and enforcement capabilities;<sup>592</sup> and providing consultations on cooperation between organized-crime syndicates, including those illicitly exploiting natural resources in a particular State.<sup>593</sup>

#### 4.5.1.9 Other U.N. Agencies, Entities, and Organizations

Relevant Security Council practice contains multiple references to “U.N. agencies,” “U.N. entities,” and “U.N. organizations.” Depending on the scope of the terms “U.N. agencies,” “U.N. entities,” and “U.N. organizations,” there may be a significant degree of overlap between those terms, as well as between each of those terms and the aforementioned subsets of U.N. entities.

In relevant Security Council practice, references to “U.N. agencies” — including the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), and the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) — are set out in connection with fulfilling commitments made in an international conference on water.<sup>594</sup>

References to “U.N. entities” arise with respect to addressing or responding to conduct concerning natural resources, including: supporting a particular State’s efforts to ensure that natural resources contribute to peace, security, and development;<sup>595</sup> supporting resource-endowed States to transform the natural-resource-extraction continuum from illegal exploitation into a legal productive use of natural resources;<sup>596</sup> and controlling illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children, including illicit exploitation of natural resources.<sup>597</sup> At least two responsive documents also refer to consultations with relevant U.N. entities regarding measures pertaining to the import and export of charcoal from a particular State.<sup>598</sup>

At least one responsive document refers to the valuable contribution of “various UN organizations” in promoting lawful, transparent, and sustainable

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<sup>591</sup> UNSCR 2551 (2020), OP 25; UNSCR 2498 (2019), OP 25; UNSCR 2444 (2018), OP 46; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 31; UNSCR 2317 (2016), OP 26; UNSCR 2244 (2015), OP 21.

<sup>592</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble.

<sup>593</sup> UNSCR 2160 (2014), OP 4.

<sup>594</sup> UNSCR 2003 (2011), OP 20.

<sup>595</sup> UNSCR 2128 (2013), OP 12.

<sup>596</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 4.

<sup>597</sup> UNSCR 1612 (2005), OP 16.

<sup>598</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 48; UNSCR 2111 (2013), OP 29.

management and exploitation of natural resources.<sup>599</sup>

#### 4.5.2 Other International Organizations

At least one responsive document refers to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in a particular State.<sup>600</sup> Relevant Security Council practice also includes references to international organizations in connection with offering assistance to a particular State concerning the development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry<sup>601</sup> and the operation of an effective Certificate of Origin regime.<sup>602</sup> Further, at least two responsive documents refer to support from specialized international organizations for a particular State's establishment of national control over exploitation and export of national resources and improvement of transparency of management of revenues from the exploitation of those natural resources.<sup>603</sup>

#### 4.6 *Regional and Subregional Organizations, Arrangements, and Communities*

In terms of personal scope, there may be a degree of overlap between regional and subregional organizations and other international organizations. In relevant Security Council practice, at least nine responsive documents refer, without further specification, to regional organizations or to regional and subregional organizations and arrangements.<sup>604</sup> At least 30 responsive documents refer more specifically to, variously, the League of Arab States,<sup>605</sup> the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region,<sup>606</sup> the Economic Community of West African States,<sup>607</sup> the African Union and

<sup>599</sup> S/PRST/2007/22, p. 2.

<sup>600</sup> UNSCR 2319 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2314 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2235 (2015), OP 5, 8; UNSCR 2209 (2015), preamble.

<sup>601</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 11.

<sup>602</sup> UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 9; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 3.

<sup>603</sup> UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 7; UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 10.

<sup>604</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 3; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 3; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 3; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 6; S/PRST/2007/22, p. 3; UNSCR 1612 (2005), OP 13, 16; UNSCR 1539 (2004), OP 12(e); UNSCR 1379 (2001), OP 13(c); UNSCR 1314 (2000), OP 16.

<sup>605</sup> S/PRST/2012/20, p. 2.

<sup>606</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 55; UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 23; UNSCR 2389 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 24; UNSCR 2339 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 43; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 26–27; UNSCR 2262 (2016), OP 14; UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 38; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 24; UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 20; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2078 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2021 (2011), preamble.

<sup>607</sup> S/PRST/2019/7, pp. 3–4; S/PRST/2018/16, pp. 1–3.



all relevant subregional organizations,<sup>608</sup> or regional economic communities.<sup>609</sup>

#### ***4.7 International Community***

In relevant Security Council practice, references to the international community are set out in connection with: cooperation or support to combat or otherwise respond to illegal fishing or exploitation of natural resources, or both;<sup>610</sup> support in relation to issuing fishing licenses;<sup>611</sup> support for a particular State's efforts to ensure that natural resources are contributing to peace, security, and development;<sup>612</sup> efforts to address challenges in a particular State in line with policy priorities, including in relation to the environment;<sup>613</sup> and assistance to a transitional government in establishing its control over diamond- and timber-producing areas.<sup>614</sup>

#### ***4.8 Industries, International Financial Institutions, and International Trading Centers***

In relevant Security Council practice, references to industries, international financial institutions, and international trading centers arise primarily in relation to responding to or addressing illicit exploitation of or trade in natural resources. At least one responsive document refers to members of the diamond industry in connection with commitments not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones,<sup>615</sup> and at least one responsive document refers to the importance of financial institutions encouraging such companies to do so.<sup>616</sup> References to international financial institutions arise in relation to assisting authorities in establishing effective and transparent control over the exploitation of natural resources<sup>617</sup> or assisting governments in efforts to create appropriate national structures and institutions to

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<sup>608</sup> UNSCR 2053 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1991 (2011), preamble; S/PRST/2011/11, p. 3.

<sup>609</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 16; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble.

<sup>610</sup> UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 20; UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2186 (2014), OP 7; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), OP 11; S/PRST/2011/11, p. 3; UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 7; UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 10.

<sup>611</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2498 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2317 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2244 (2015), preamble.

<sup>612</sup> UNSCR 2128 (2013), OP 12.

<sup>613</sup> UNSCR 2119 (2013), preamble.

<sup>614</sup> UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble

<sup>615</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 13.

<sup>616</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 13.

<sup>617</sup> UNSCR 1856 (2008), OP 21; UNSCR 1756 (2007), OP 15; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22.

control resource exploitation.<sup>618</sup>

At least one responsive document refers to international trading centers in connection with support for a particular State's authorities' efforts to reestablish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources.<sup>619</sup> At least two responsive documents refer to importers and processing industries in connection with exercising due diligence<sup>620</sup> or adopting policies, practices, and codes of conduct to prevent indirect support to armed groups in a particular State through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources.<sup>621</sup>

#### ***4.9 Combinations of Types of Actors Concerning a Specific Matter or Set of Matters***

Relevant Security Council practice characterizes certain individuals or entities as involved in, concerned with, or responsible for certain matters pertaining to natural resources, including: illicit exploitation of natural resources,<sup>622</sup> smuggling of natural resources,<sup>623</sup> or both;<sup>624</sup> illicit trade in<sup>625</sup> or exploitation of and trade in<sup>626</sup> natural resources; and attempts to illicitly export petroleum.<sup>627</sup> Such references often arise in connection with certain remedial steps in respect of the above-mentioned matters, including: cessation of illegal exploitation of natural resources;<sup>628</sup> working to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy;<sup>629</sup> and halting all illegal

<sup>618</sup> UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 7.

<sup>619</sup> UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 28.

<sup>620</sup> UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 22; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble.

<sup>621</sup> UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 16.

<sup>622</sup> UNSCR 2611 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2605 (2021), OP 6; UNSCR 2552 (2020), OP 6; UNSCR 2521 (2020), OP 15(j); UNSCR 2557 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2020/5, p. 3; UNSCR 2502 (2019), OP 16; UNSCR 2501 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2482 (2019), OP 13; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2462 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2277 (2016), OP 17; UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2160 (2014), OP 4(p); UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 4(g); UNSCR 2134 (2014), OP 37(d); UNSCR 2078 (2012), OP 17; UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 19; S/PRST/2003/27, p. 12; UNSCR 1355 (2001), OP 21.

<sup>623</sup> S/PRST/2013/21, p. 2.

<sup>624</sup> UNSCR 2448 (2018), OP 55; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 49; UNSCR 2301 (2016), OP 43; UNSCR 2217 (2015), OP 38; UNSCR 2196 (2015), OP 20.

<sup>625</sup> UNSCR 1379 (2001), OP 9(d).

<sup>626</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 3; UNSCR 2428 (2018), OP 14(j); UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2262 (2016), preamble.

<sup>627</sup> UNSCR 2509 (2020), OP 1.

<sup>628</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 13; UNSCR 2556 (2020), OP 13; UNSCR 2409 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2389 (2017), OP 5; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 10; UNSCR 2348 (2017), OP 15; UNSCR 2293 (2016), OP 13; UNSCR 2211 (2015), OP 23; UNSCR 2198 (2015), OP 11.

<sup>629</sup> UNSCR 1333 (2000), OP 9.

drugs activities.<sup>630</sup> Further, at least one responsive document characterizes a certain group as responsible for not responding to a major environmental and humanitarian risk posed by an oil tanker<sup>631</sup> and underscores the need for that group to facilitate unconditional and safe access to that tanker for U.N. experts.<sup>632</sup>

Other combinations of different types of actors — which are united by their involvement in or being concerned with a specific matter or set of matters — referred to in relevant Security Council practice include:

- The Kimberley Process or Kimberley Process Certification Scheme with respect to communicating information on production and illicit export of diamonds or informing or reporting on developments regarding a particular State's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme or its progress toward joining the Kimberley Process;<sup>633</sup>
- A particular State's government and federal states along with regional stakeholders with respect to addressing al-Shabaab's exploitation of trade in sugar;<sup>634</sup>
- A particular State's government and federal states along with U.N. Member States and charcoal-destination markets with respect to reducing the export of charcoal;<sup>635</sup>
- International actors and donors with respect to fulfilling commitments made in an international conference on water;<sup>636</sup>
- Foreign governments, nationals, and corporations that experienced environmental damage and depletion of natural resources as a result of unlawful invasion and occupation;<sup>637</sup>
- States, international financial institutions, and other organizations with respect to assisting governments in a particular region in efforts to create appropriate national structures and institutions to control resource exploitation;<sup>638</sup>
- A particular State's government along with international financial

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<sup>630</sup> S/PRST/2000/12, p. 4.

<sup>631</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble.

<sup>632</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble.

<sup>633</sup> UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 12; UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 20; UNSCR 1961 (2010), OP 12; UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 8; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 14; UNSCR 1819 (2008), OP 5; UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 9; UNSCR 1782 (2007), OP 13; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 7; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 12.

<sup>634</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble.

<sup>635</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2551 (2020), preamble.

<sup>636</sup> UNSCR 2003 (2011), OP 20.

<sup>637</sup> UNSCR 687 (1991), OP 16. *See also* UNSCR 692 (1992), preamble.

<sup>638</sup> UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 7.

institutions and the donor community with respect to establishing a State's institutional capacity to ensure that certain sectors are controlled and operated in a transparent and legitimate way;<sup>639</sup>

- States, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations with respect to assisting in recovery efforts related to developing the administrative capacities of a particular State's government;<sup>640</sup>
- Certain companies and individuals involved in trading in rough diamonds with respect to making certain declarations in respect of a particular State's diamonds;<sup>641</sup> and
- States, relevant international organizations, and certain other bodies with respect to assisting a particular State's government or certain other States in a particular region, or both, with development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry<sup>642</sup> or with their Certificate of Origin regimes.<sup>643</sup>

## 5 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The geographical scope of responsive documents spans the territories of certain regions, States, and groups of States (as grouped here by the informal U.N. regional groups of Member States);<sup>644</sup> the territories of certain trusts; and certain seas.

### 5.1 *Territories of Regions, States, or Groups of States*

#### 5.1.1 African States

In terms of geographical scope, the largest subset of responsive documents concerns States in the African States regional group. Responsive documents under this subset refer to Africa in general<sup>645</sup> or to certain regions in or States forming part of Africa. Regions that such relevant practice refer to include: West Africa,<sup>646</sup> West

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<sup>639</sup> UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 7.

<sup>640</sup> UNSCR 1400 (2002), OP 7.

<sup>641</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 13.

<sup>642</sup> UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 11.

<sup>643</sup> UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 9.

<sup>644</sup> See United Nations (n 17).

<sup>645</sup> S/PRST/2020/5, p. 3.

<sup>646</sup> S/PRST/2020/2, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 1643 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1521 (2003), preamble.

Africa and the Sahel region;<sup>647</sup> the Great Lakes Region;<sup>648</sup> “parts of Africa”;<sup>649</sup> the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin;<sup>650</sup> the Central African Region;<sup>651</sup> and the Sahel region.<sup>652</sup> Relevant groups or combinations of States that relevant practice refers to include West African economies,<sup>653</sup> diamond-exporting countries in West Africa,<sup>654</sup> governments in the region,<sup>655</sup> “a number of African States,”<sup>656</sup> and African Union Member States.<sup>657</sup>

References to specific African States or parts thereof are also set out in relevant Security Council practice. Such States include Angola,<sup>658</sup> Central African Republic (CAR),<sup>659</sup> Côte d’Ivoire,<sup>660</sup> Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC),<sup>661</sup> Guinea-

<sup>647</sup> S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3; S/PRST/2019/7, pp. 3–4; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 2; S/PRST/2018/3, p. 2.

<sup>648</sup> S/PRST/2021/19, p. 3; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2136 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2078 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1952 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1925 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1906 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1896 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1857 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1856 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1807 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1771 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1756 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1698 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1653 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1649 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1635 (2005), preamble.

<sup>649</sup> S/PRST/2021/21, p. 2; UNSCR 2457 (2019), OP 6.

<sup>650</sup> S/PRST/2020/2, pp. 1–2.

<sup>651</sup> S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble.

<sup>652</sup> S/PRST/2017/10, p. 4; S/PRST/2017/2, p. 4; S/PRST/2016/11, p. 4; S/PRST/2015/24, p. 2; S/PRST/2014/17, p. 1; S/PRST/2013/20, p. 1; S/PRST/2012/26, p. 1.

<sup>653</sup> S/PRST/2009/20, p. 2.

<sup>654</sup> UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 9.

<sup>655</sup> UNSCR 1457 (2003), OP 7.

<sup>656</sup> S/PRST/2021/10, p. 3.

<sup>657</sup> S/PRST/2021/21, p. 7; UNSCR 2457 (2019), preamble.

<sup>658</sup> UNSCR 1439 (2002), OP 3; UNSCR 571 (1985), preamble; UNSCR 475 (1980), preamble.

<sup>659</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2536 (2020), OP 1; UNSCR 2507 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2499 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2488 (2019), OP 2(f); UNSCR 2399 (2018), OP 28; UNSCR 2387 (2017), OP 48; UNSCR 2339 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2301 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2217 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2196 (2015), preamble; S/PRST/2014/28, p. 2; UNSCR 2134 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2127 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2121 (2013), preamble.

<sup>660</sup> UNSCR 2219 (2015), OP 33; UNSCR 2153 (2014), OP 25; UNSCR 2101 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 20; UNSCR 1980 (2011), OP 1; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 1; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 1.

<sup>661</sup> UNSCR 2612 (2021), OP 16; S/PRST/2021/19, p. 3; UNSCR 2502 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2463 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2360 (2017), OP 26; UNSCR 2348 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2147 (2014), OP 5(c); UNSCR 2136 (2014), OP 24; UNSCR 2098 (2013), OP 14(c); UNSCR 2053 (2012), preamble; S/PRST/2012/22, p. 2; UNSCR 2021 (2011), OP 10; S/PRST/2011/11, p. 3; UNSCR 1991 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1952 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1925 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1906 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1896 (2009), OP 7; UNSCR 1856 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1807 (2008), OP 20; UNSCR 1794 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1756 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1653 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1649 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1635 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1592 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1565 (2004), OP 22; UNSCR 1533 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1499 (2003), preamble, OP 2; UNSCR 1457 (2003), preamble, OP 2, 3, 4, 7; UNSCR 1445 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1417 (2002), preamble, OP 15; UNSCR 1376 (2001), preamble, OP 8; UNSCR 1355 (2001), preamble, OP 21–22; UNSCR 1341 (2001), OP 24–25; UNSCR 1332 (2000), OP 16; UNSCR 1323 (2000), preamble; UNSCR 1304 (2000), preamble.

Bissau,<sup>662</sup> Liberia,<sup>663</sup> Libya,<sup>664</sup> Mali,<sup>665</sup> Sierra Leone,<sup>666</sup> Somalia,<sup>667</sup> South Africa,<sup>668</sup> South Sudan,<sup>669</sup> and Sudan.<sup>670</sup> Regarding parts of specific States, relevant Security Council practice includes references to:

- Certain specific portions of the DRC, including “eastern” DRC,<sup>671</sup> “eastern provinces” of DRC,<sup>672</sup> the “eastern part” of DRC,<sup>673</sup> the Kivus and Orientale Province,<sup>674</sup> and North and South Kivu,<sup>675</sup> and
- Other regions within a specific State in Africa or spanning the territory of

<sup>662</sup> UNSCR 2512 (2020), OP 20; UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2186 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), preamble.

<sup>663</sup> UNSCR 2333 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2308 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2288 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2190 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2188 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2116 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 2008 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1961 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1938 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1885 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1836 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1777 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1750 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1731 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1712 (2006), OP 4; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 3(b); UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1579 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1549 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1521 (2003), preamble, OP 6, 10, 11, 14; UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble; UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 7, 9–10; UNSCR 1343 (2001), OP 2, 6; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

<sup>664</sup> UNSCR 2571 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2510 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2509 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2441 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2434 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2298 (2016), OP 1; UNSCR 2213 (2015), OP 11(c); UNSCR 2174 (2014), OP 4(c); UNSCR 2146 (2014), preamble.

<sup>665</sup> UNSCR 2531 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2480 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2423 (2018), OP 68.

<sup>666</sup> UNSCR 2005 (2011), OP 9; UNSCR 1941 (2010), OP 4; UNSCR 1537 (2004), OP 4; UNSCR 1436 (2002), OP 8; UNSCR 1408 (2002), UNSCR 1446 (2002), preamble, OP 1; UNSCR 1400 (2002), OP 7; UNSCR 1385 (2001), preamble, OP 1–2; UNSCR 1346 (2001), preamble; UNSCR 1343 (2001), OP 2; UNSCR 1306 (2000), preamble.

<sup>667</sup> UNSCR 2607 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2592 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2568 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2554 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2520 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2498 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2472 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2442 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2431 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/13, p. 3; UNSCR 2385 (2017), OP 23; UNSCR 2383 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2358 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2317 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2316 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2246 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2245 (2015), OP 7; UNSCR 2244 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22; UNSCR 2184 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2182 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 2002 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 8; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1897 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1851 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 6; S/PRST/2001/30 (2001), pp. 1–2; UNSCR 814 (1993), preamble.

<sup>668</sup> UNSCR 571 (1985), preamble; UNSCR 475 (1980), preamble.

<sup>669</sup> UNSCR 2521 (2020), OP 15; UNSCR 2514 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2497 (2019), preamble.

<sup>670</sup> UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2559 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2497 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2003 (2011), OP 20.

<sup>671</sup> UNSCR 2211 (2015), OP 15(g); UNSCR 2198 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2293 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2147 (2014), OP 5(c); UNSCR 2098 (2013), OP 14(c).

<sup>672</sup> UNSCR 2053 (2012), preamble.

<sup>673</sup> UNSCR 1925 (2010), OP 8; UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 6; UNSCR 1533 (2004), OP 6.

<sup>674</sup> UNSCR 1925 (2010), preamble.

<sup>675</sup> UNSCR 1906 (2009), OP 28.

multiple States in Africa, including: Darfur;<sup>676</sup> the Abyei Area;<sup>677</sup> the Chinko Project and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park;<sup>678</sup> the Congo basin forest;<sup>679</sup> the coast of Somalia;<sup>680</sup> regions in Liberia producing certain natural resources;<sup>681</sup> and regions in Sierra Leone producing diamonds.<sup>682</sup>

### 5.1.2 Asia-Pacific States

In relevant Security Council practice, responsive documents that concern States and regions in the Asia-Pacific States regional group refer to certain regions, States, or parts of States. Relevant regions include “the region of the Gulf.”<sup>683</sup> Relevant States include Afghanistan,<sup>684</sup> Cambodia,<sup>685</sup> Cyprus,<sup>686</sup> Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,<sup>687</sup> Iran,<sup>688</sup> Iraq,<sup>689</sup> Kuwait,<sup>690</sup> Syrian Arab Republic,<sup>691</sup> and Yemen,<sup>692</sup> as well as States neighboring Cambodia.<sup>693</sup> Regarding parts of Asia-Pacific States,

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<sup>676</sup> UNSCR 2579 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2524 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2429 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2003 (2011), OP 20.

<sup>677</sup> UNSCR 2497 (2019), preamble.

<sup>678</sup> UNSCR 2536 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2507 (2020), OP 1(f); UNSCR 2488 (2019), OP 2(f).

<sup>679</sup> UNSCR 2556 (2020), preamble.

<sup>680</sup> UNSCR 2554 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 8.

<sup>681</sup> UNSCR 2128 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2079 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2025 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1961 (2010), preamble; UNSCR 1903 (2009), preamble; UNSCR 1854 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1819 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 1792 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1731 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1689 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1607 (2005), preamble.

<sup>682</sup> UNSCR 1537 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 14.

<sup>683</sup> UNSCR 540 (1983), OP 5.

<sup>684</sup> UNSCR 2611 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2557 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2501 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2274 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2210 (2015), OP 15; UNSCR 2255 (2015), preamble, OP 4; UNSCR 2160 (2014), OP 4; S/PRST/2000/12, p. 4; UNSCR 1662 (2006), OP 14.

<sup>685</sup> UNSCR 810 (1993), preamble, OP 16; UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13–14.

<sup>686</sup> UNSCR 2587 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2561 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2506 (2020), preamble.

<sup>687</sup> UNSCR 2321 (2016), OP 26.

<sup>688</sup> UNSCR 2231 (2015), JCPOA, Annex III - Civil Nuclear Cooperation, para. 13; UNSCR 1929 (2010), Annex IV.

<sup>689</sup> UNSCR 2576 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2522 (2020), OP 2; UNSCR 2470 (2019), OP 2(b)(iv); UNSCR 2421 (2018), OP 2(b)(iii); UNSCR 2299 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2233 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2169 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 1790 (2007), preamble; UNSCR 1723 (2006), preamble; UNSCR 1637 (2005), preamble; UNSCR 1546 (2004), preamble; UNSCR 1511 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 20, 22; UNSCR 1472 (2003), preamble; UNSCR 715 (1991), OP 5–6; UNSCR 692 (1991), preamble; UNSCR 687 (1991), OP 16; UNSCR 686 (1991), OP 3.

<sup>690</sup> UNSCR 686 (1992), OP 3(d); UNSCR 687 (1991), OP 16; UNSCR 692 (1992), preamble.

<sup>691</sup> UNSCR 2319 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2314 (2016), preamble; S/PRST/2015/10, p. 2; UNSCR 2209 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2235 (2015), preamble, OP 1, 4, 8.

<sup>692</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2511 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2014 (2011), preamble.

<sup>693</sup> UNSCR 792 (1992), OP 13.

relevant references include areas of Iraq where forces of certain other States were present temporarily and in the adjacent waters<sup>694</sup> and the Houthi-controlled north of Yemen.<sup>695</sup>

### 5.1.3 Latin American and Caribbean States

Relevant Security Council practice makes some references to States in the Latin American and Caribbean States regional group. One responsive resolution refers to “Latin American countries,”<sup>696</sup> and eight responsive resolutions refer to Haiti.<sup>697</sup>

### 5.1.4 Western European and Other States

Three documents in relevant Security Council practice refer to States in the Western European and Other States regional group. One responsive document refers to “Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem”;<sup>698</sup> and one document each refers to the government of a State in the Western European and Other States regional group in connection with communicating information about the production and illicit export of diamonds in an African State<sup>699</sup> and to a number of Western European and Other States in the context of cooperation with regard to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).<sup>700</sup>

### 5.1.5 Eastern European States

No relevant Security Council practice expressly referred to a State in the Eastern European States regional group.

## 5.2 Territories of Trusts

In relevant Security Council practice, at least one responsive document refers to the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.<sup>701</sup>

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<sup>694</sup> UNSCR 686 (1992), OP 3(d).

<sup>695</sup> UNSCR 2564 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2511 (2020), preamble.

<sup>696</sup> UNSCR 330 (1973), preamble.

<sup>697</sup> UNSCR 2600 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2476 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2410 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2350 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2313 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2180 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2119 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2012 (2011), preamble.

<sup>698</sup> UNSCR 465 (1980), OP 8.

<sup>699</sup> UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 11.

<sup>700</sup> UNSCR 1929 (2010), Annex IV.

<sup>701</sup> UNSCR 21 (1947), art. 6(2).



### 5.3 Seas

In relevant Security Council practice, references to the sea or parts thereof concern fisheries,<sup>702</sup> portions of particular seas,<sup>703</sup> exclusive economic zones of particular States,<sup>704</sup> or territorial waters of particular States.<sup>705</sup>

## 6 TEMPORAL SCOPE

In relevant Security Council practice, relatively scant express references are made concerning temporal scope as such. The references that are made may be grouped into four categories: periods during which certain measures were applicable or operational; periods concerning environmental cleanups; periods concerning forecasting the effects of environmental degradation; and periods concerning environmental damages.

### 6.1 *Periods During Which Certain Measures Were Applicable or Operational*

In relevant Security Council practice, certain references related to temporal scope concern periods during which various measures are applicable or operational, including with respect to:

- Establishment or renewal, until a specific date, of certain bans on imports,<sup>706</sup> including bans on imports of certain natural resources originating in a particular State;<sup>707</sup>
- Establishment or extension, until a specific date, of mandates of certain

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<sup>702</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2554 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2442 (2018), preamble; UNSCR 2383 (2017), preamble; UNSCR 2316 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2246 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2184 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2125 (2013), preamble; UNSCR 2077 (2012), preamble; UNSCR 2020 (2011), preamble; UNSCR 1976 (2011), preamble, OP 6; UNSCR 1950 (2010), preamble, OP 6; UNSCR 1897 (2009), OP 5; UNSCR 1851 (2008), preamble; UNSCR 21 (1947), OP 2.

<sup>703</sup> UNSCR 2506 (2020), preamble; UNSCR 2483 (2019), preamble.

<sup>704</sup> UNSCR 2608 (2021), preamble; UNSCR 2500 (2019), preamble; UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2316 (2016), preamble; UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15; UNSCR 2246 (2015), preamble; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2186 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), preamble.

<sup>705</sup> UNSCR 2458 (2019), OP 26; UNSCR 2404 (2018), OP 20; UNSCR 2343 (2017), OP 18; UNSCR 2267 (2016), OP 15; UNSCR 2203 (2015), OP 12; UNSCR 2186 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 15; UNSCR 2157 (2014), preamble; UNSCR 2103 (2013), preamble.

<sup>706</sup> UNSCR 2182 (2014), OP 11, 22; UNSCR 2045 (2012), OP 6; UNSCR 1893 (2009), OP 1; UNSCR 1842 (2008), OP 1; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 1(c); UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 1(b); UNSCR 1607 (2005), OP 1; UNSCR 1579 (2004), OP 1(b), 1(c); UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 1, 6.

<sup>707</sup> UNSCR 1478 (2003), OP 17; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 6.

U.N. missions or expert panels;<sup>708</sup>

- Time limits for certain obligations in relation to reporting and informing,<sup>709</sup> including regarding steps taken to implement import bans, information about protection of a State's natural resources and waters, or information on the potential funding of illicit arms trades through financing from natural resources;
- Extension, until a specific date, of arrangements concerning the depositing of proceeds from exports of certain natural resources;<sup>710</sup>
- Strategies responsive to certain effects of climate change and other adverse environmental phenomena or to support stabilization and build resilience in the face of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters;<sup>711</sup> and
- The conduct of a review visit by the Kimberley Process concerning a particular State's participation in and implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.<sup>712</sup>

## **6.2 *Estimated Period For An Environmental Cleanup***

At least one responsive document refers to the estimated period for an environmental cleanup in a particular State.<sup>713</sup>

## **6.3 *Forecasting Certain Effects of Environmental Degradation in the Long Run***

At least one responsive document refers to forecasting certain effects of environmental degradation "in the long run."<sup>714</sup>

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<sup>708</sup> UNSCR 2188 (2014), OP 2, 6; UNSCR 2128 (2013), OP 5; UNSCR 2079 (2012), OP 5; UNSCR 2025 (2011), OP 5; UNSCR 2002 (2011), OP 6; UNSCR 1952 (2010), OP 5; UNSCR 1854 (2008), OP 4(d); UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 5; UNSCR 1731 (2006), OP 4; UNSCR 1647 (2005), OP 9; UNSCR 1643 (2005), OP 9; UNSCR 1549 (2004), OP 1.

<sup>709</sup> UNSCR 2235 (2015), OP 5; UNSCR 2036 (2012), OP 22; UNSCR 1976 (2011), OP 7; UNSCR 1807 (2008), OP 18(d); UNSCR 1698 (2006), OP 6; UNSCR 1439 (2002), OP 3; UNSCR 1408 (2002), OP 10; UNSCR 1306 (2000), OP 19.

<sup>710</sup> UNSCR 1790 (2007), OP 3; UNSCR 1723 (2006), OP 3; UNSCR 1637 (2005), OP 3.

<sup>711</sup> UNSCR 2605 (2021), preamble; S/PRST/2021/16, p. 2; UNSCR 2552 (2020), preamble; S/PRST/2020/7, p. 3; S/PRST/2020/2, p. 3; S/PRST/2019/10, pp. 1–2; UNSCR 2448 (2018), preamble; S/PRST/2018/16, p. 4; S/PRST/2021/3, p. 3.

<sup>712</sup> UNSCR 1792 (2007), OP 8.

<sup>713</sup> UNSCR 2559 (2020), preamble.

<sup>714</sup> UNSCR 2518 (2020), preamble.

#### ***6.4 Period of Liability Concerning Damages in Connection with an Ecological Accident***

At least one responsive document refers to liability for damages assessed in connection with an ecological accident, including an oil spill, occurring after a specific date.<sup>715</sup>

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<sup>715</sup> UNSCR 1483 (2003), OP 22.

**ANNEX: HLS PILAC CATALOGUE OF PRACTICE OF THE U.N.  
SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT, 1945–  
2021**

HLS PILAC Catalogue of Practice of the U.N. Security Council Concerning the Environment, 1945–2021 (Editors: Radhika Kapoor and Dustin A. Lewis)

Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
1	S/RES/21 (1947)	Resolution	2-Apr-1947	On the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Protection against loss of lands and resources	Use of natural resources; development of fisheries and agriculture; protection of inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources	Article 6. In discharging its obligations under Article 76b of the Charter, the Administering Authority shall ... 2. Promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources;	<a href="https://undocs.org/S/RES/21(1947)">https://undocs.org/S/RES/21(1947)</a>	No	No
2	S/RES/330 (1973)	Resolution	21-Mar-1973	On peace and security in Latin America	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources, including concerning coercive measures which affect the free exercise of permanent sovereignty over the natural resources of Latin American countries,	Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources, ... Noting with deep concern the existence and use of coercive measures which affect the free exercise of permanent sovereignty over the natural resources of Latin American countries,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/288/57/PDF/NR028857.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/288/57/PDF/NR028857.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
3	S/RES/465 (1980)	Resolution	1-Mar-1980	On Israeli settlement policies in the occupied territories	Depletion of natural resources	Impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources; reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources	Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of private and public land and property, and water resources, ... 8. Requests the Commission to continue to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, to investigate the reported serious depletion of natural resources, particularly the water resources, with a view to ensuring the protection of those important natural resources of the territories under occupation, and to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the present resolution;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/399/58/PDF/NR039958.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/399/58/PDF/NR039958.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
4	S/RES/475 (1980)	Resolution	27-Jun-1980	On policies of South Africa towards Angola	Damage and destruction of livestock	Damage and destruction of livestock	[C]oncerned about the damage and destruction of property, including bridges and livestock, resulting from the escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,	<a href="https://undocs.org/S/RES/475(1980)">https://undocs.org/S/RES/475(1980)</a>	No	No
5	S/RES/540 (1983)	Resolution	31-Oct-1983	On the situation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq	Endangerment of marine life	Endangerment of marine life	5. Calls upon both parties to refrain from any action that may endanger peace and security as well as marine life in the region of the Gulf;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/453/98/PDF/NR045398.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/453/98/PDF/NR045398.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
6	S/RES/571 (1985)	Resolution	20-Sep-1985	On South Africa's military activities against Angola	Damage and destruction of livestock	Damage and destruction of livestock	[C]oncerned about the damage and destruction of property, including bridges and livestock, resulting from the escalated acts of aggression and armed incursions by the racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,	<a href="https://undocs.org/S/RES/571(1985)">https://undocs.org/S/RES/571(1985)</a>	No	No
7	S/RES/686 (1991)	Resolution	2-Mar-1991	On the end of hostilities in the Gulf region	Chemical and biological weapons and material	Identification of chemical and biological weapons and material	3. Also demands that Iraq: ... (d) Provide all information and assistance in identifying ... any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) are present temporarily, and in the adjacent waters;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/22/PDF/NR059622.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/22/PDF/NR059622.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
8	S/RES/687 (1991)	Resolution	3-Apr-1991	On restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait	Liability for environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources	Liability for environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources	16. Reaffirms that Iraq, without prejudice to its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, which will be addressed through the normal mechanisms, is liable under international law for any direct loss, damage - including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources - or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of its unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/23/PDF/NR059623.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/23/PDF/NR059623.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
9	S/RES/692 (1991)	Resolution	20-May-1991	On establishment of the UN Compensation Fund and the UN Compensation Commission under Security Council resolution 687 (1991)	Liability for environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources	Liability for environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources	Recalling its resolutions 674 (1990) of 29 October 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 concerning the liability of Iraq, without prejudice to its debts and obligations arising prior to 2 August 1990, for any direct loss, damage, including environmental damage and the depletion of natural resources, or injury to foreign Governments, nationals and corporations as a result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/28/PDF/NR059628.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/28/PDF/NR059628.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
10	S/RES/699 (1991)	Resolution	17-Jun-1991	On destruction, removal or rendering harmless of weapons in Iraq	Destruction, removal, or rendering harmless chemical and biological weapons	Destruction, removal, or rendering harmless chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support, and manufacturing facilities related thereto	2. Confirms that the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency have the authority to conduct activities under section C of resolution 687 (1991) for the purpose of the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of the items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of that resolution, after the forty-five-day period following the approval of this plan until such activities have been completed;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/28/PDF/NR059635.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/28/PDF/NR059635.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
11	S/RES/715 (1991)	Resolution	11-Oct-1991	On plans for monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)	Monitoring and verification of destruction, removal, or rendering harmless chemical and biological weapons	Monitoring and verification of destruction, removal, or rendering harmless chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support, and manufacturing facilities related thereto	3. Requests the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out, with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission, the plan submitted by him [3/] and to continue to discharge his other responsibilities under resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991) and 707 (1991); 4. Decides that the Special Commission, in the exercise of its responsibilities as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, shall: ... (b) Continue to render assistance and cooperation to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by providing him by mutual agreement with the necessary special expertise and logistical, informational and other operational support for the carrying out of the plan submitted by him; (c) Perform such other functions, in cooperation in the nuclear field with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as may be necessary to coordinate activities under the plans approved by the present resolution, including making use of commonly available services and information to the fullest extent possible, in order to achieve maximum efficiency and optimum use of resources; 5. Demands that Iraq meet unconditionally all its obligations under the plans approved by the present resolution and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out the plans; 6. Decides to encourage the maximum assistance, in cash and in kind, from all Member States to support the Special Commission and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency in carrying out their activities under the plans approved by the present resolution, without prejudice to Iraq's liability for the full costs of such activities;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/51/PDF/NR059651.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/596/51/PDF/NR059651.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
12	S/RES/792 (1992)	Resolution	30-Nov-1992	On implementation of the Cambodia peace process	Moratorium on export of logs	Moratorium on the export of logs to protect natural resources; not importing such logs; similar moratorium on the export of minerals and gems in order to protect natural resources	13. Supports the decision of the Supreme National Council dated 22 September 1992 to set a moratorium on the export of logs from Cambodia in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources; requests States, especially neighbouring States, to respect this moratorium by not importing such logs; and requests UNTAC to take appropriate measures to secure the implementation of such moratorium; 14. Requests the Supreme National Council to consider the adoption of a similar moratorium on the export of minerals and gems in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N92/760/95/PDF/N9276095.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N92/760/95/PDF/N9276095.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
13	S/RES/810 (1993)	Resolution	8-Mar-1993	On the election for the Constituent Assembly in Cambodia	Moratorium on the export of minerals and gems	Moratorium on the export of minerals and gems and limits on the export of sawn timber in order to protect natural resources	Welcoming the decision taken by the SNC at its meeting on 10 February 1993 to adopt a moratorium on the export of minerals and gems and to consider limits on the export of sawn timber from Cambodia in order to protect Cambodia's natural resources, ... 16. Commends the decision of the SNC at its meeting on 10 February 1993 to adopt measures for the protection of Cambodia's natural resources, and supports steps taken by the Technical Advisory Committee on Management and Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources to implement these decisions;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N93/133/99/PDF/N9313399.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N93/133/99/PDF/N9313399.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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14	S/RES/814 (1993)*	Resolution	26-Mar-1993	On the expansion of the size and mandate of the UN Operation in Somalia II	Effects of drought on natural resources	Crippling drought has contributed to massive destruction to the means of production and the natural resources	Concerned that the crippling famine and drought in Somalia, compounded by the civil strife, have caused massive destruction to the means of production and the natural and human resources of that country,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N93/226/18/PDF/N9322618.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N93/226/18/PDF/N9322618.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
15	S/PRST/2000/12	Presidential Statement	7-Apr-2000	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 4125th meeting, 7 Apr. 2000, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan"	Cultivation, production, and trafficking of drugs	Increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan; Taliban and others to halt all illegal drugs activities; addressing drug-related issues in a coordinated manner	The Security Council is deeply disturbed by an alarming increase in the cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs in Afghanistan, especially in areas controlled by the Taliban, and by its consequences for the continuation of the conflict. It demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities. The Council encourages the initiative of the 'Six plus Two' group to address the drug-related issues in a coordinated manner with the support of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/383/12/PDF/N0038312.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/383/12/PDF/N0038312.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
16	S/RES/1304 (2000)	Resolution	16-Jun-2000	Concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth	[C]alling on all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/2000/20) in its investigation and visits in the region,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/485/59/PDF/N0048559.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/485/59/PDF/N0048559.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
17	S/RES/1306 (2000)	Resolution	5-Jul-2000	On sanctions against import of diamonds from Sierra Leone	Illicit trade in diamonds	Role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the conflict; improving transparency of the international diamond trade; economic importance of legitimate diamond trade; ban on direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone; Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds; development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry; commitments not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones; need for the extension of government authority to the diamond-producing areas; panel of experts to collect information on the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel	Expressing its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone, and at reports that such diamonds transit neighbouring countries, including the territory of Liberia, Welcoming ongoing efforts by interested States, the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, the World Federation of Diamond Bourses, the Diamond High Council, other representatives of the diamond industry and non-governmental experts to improve the transparency of the international diamond trade, and encouraging further action in this regard, Emphasizing that the legitimate diamond trade is of great economic importance for many States, and can make a positive contribution to prosperity and stability and to the reconstruction of countries emerging from conflict, and emphasizing further that nothing in this resolution is intended to undermine the legitimate diamond trade or to diminish confidence in the integrity of the legitimate diamond industry, ... 1. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Sierra Leone to their territory; 2. Requests the Government of Sierra Leone to ensure, as a matter of urgency, that an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds is in operation in Sierra Leone; 3. Also requests States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to facilitate the full operation of an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Sierra Leone rough diamonds; 4. Further requests the Government of Sierra Leone to notify the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997) ("the Committee") of the details of such a Certificate of Origin regime when it is fully in operation; ... 6. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above are established for an initial period of 18 months ... 11. Invites States, international organizations, members of the diamond industry and other relevant entities in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone to contribute to the further development of a well-structured and well-regulated diamond industry that provides for the identification of the provenance of rough diamonds; 12. Requests the Committee to hold an exploratory hearing in New York no later than 31 July 2000 to assess the role of diamonds in the Sierra Leone conflict and the link between trade in Sierra Leone diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel... and further requests the Committee to report on the hearing to the Council; 13. Welcomes the commitments made by certain members of the diamond industry not to trade in diamonds originating from conflict zones, including in Sierra Leone, urges all other companies and individuals involved in trading in rough diamonds to make similar declarations in respect of Sierra Leone diamonds, and underlines the importance of relevant financial institutions encouraging such companies to do so; 14. Stresses the need for the extension of government authority to the diamond-producing areas for a durable solution to the problem of illegal exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone; ... 19. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a panel of experts, for an initial period of four months, consisting of no more than five members: (a) To collect information on ... the link between trade in diamonds and trade in arms and related materiel	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/517/01/PDF/N0051701.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/517/01/PDF/N0051701.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
18	S/RES/1314 (2000)	Resolution	11-Aug-2000	On the protection of children in situations of armed conflicts	Illicit trade in natural resources	Linkages between the illicit trade in natural resources and armed conflict; initiatives to curb the cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as the illicit trade in natural resources	8. Expresses its grave concern at the linkages between the illicit trade in natural resources and armed conflict, ... which can prolong armed conflict and intensify its impact on children, and in this regard expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; ... 16. Welcomes recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and urges them to: ... (c) Undertake initiatives to curb the cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as ... the illicit trade in natural resources;	<a href="http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1314">http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1314</a>	No	No
19	S/RES/1323 (2000)	Resolution	13-Oct-2000	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Expressing its deep concern at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian and human rights situations, as well as at reports of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/687/58/PDF/N0068758.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/687/58/PDF/N0068758.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No



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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
20	S/RES/1332 (2000)	Resolution	14-Dec-2000	On extension of the mandate of UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth	16. Calls once again on all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and others concerned to cooperate fully with the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/2000/20) in its investigation and visits in the region;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/798/15/PDF/N0079815.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/798/15/PDF/N0079815.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
21	S/RES/1333 (2000)	Resolution	19-Dec-2000	On measures against the Taliban	Cultivation of illicit opium	Benefit to Taliban from cultivation of illicit opium; rise in the illicit production of opium; Taliban to work to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy	Noting that the Taliban benefits directly from the cultivation of illicit opium by imposing a tax on its production and indirectly benefits from the processing and trafficking of such opium, and recognizing that these substantial resources strengthen the Taliban's capacity to harbour terrorists, ... Reiterating its deep concern ... over the significant rise in the illicit production of opium, ... 9. Demands that the Taliban, as well as others, halt all illegal drugs activities and work to virtually eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the proceeds of which finance Taliban terrorist activities;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/806/62/PDF/N0080662.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/806/62/PDF/N0080662.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
22	S/RES/1341 (2001)	Resolution	22-Feb-2001	On the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth; cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources	24. Expresses its full support for the work of the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and once again urges the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other parties concerned to cooperate fully with it; 25. Reaffirms that it attaches the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, affirms that it is ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to this exploitation, and awaits with interest in this respect the final conclusions of the expert panel, including the conclusions relating to the level of cooperation of States with the expert panel;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/262/20/PDF/N0126220.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/262/20/PDF/N0126220.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
23	S/RES/1343 (2001)	Resolution	7-Mar-2001	On the situation in Liberia	Illicit diamond trade	The link between diamonds and armed conflict; the link between the trade in conflict diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel, or other prohibited materiel; the role played by the illicit diamond trade in fuelling the conflict; direct or indirect import of rough diamonds which are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime; direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia	Welcoming General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/56 of 1 December 2000, in particular its call for measures engaging all concerned parties including diamond producing, processing, exporting and importing countries as well as the diamond industry to break the link between diamonds and armed conflict, and its call upon all States to implement fully Security Council measures targeting the link between the trade in conflict diamonds and the supply to rebel movements of weapons, fuel or other prohibited materiel, ... Recalling its concern already expressed in resolution 1306 (2000) at the role played by the illicit diamond trade in fuelling the conflict in Sierra Leone and at reports that such diamonds transit neighbouring countries, including Liberia, ... 2. Demands that the Government of Liberia ... (c) cease all direct or indirect import of rough diamonds which are not controlled through the Certificate of Origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone, in accordance with resolution 1306 (2000); ... 6. Decides further that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/276/08/PDF/N0127608.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/276/08/PDF/N0127608.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
24	S/RES/1346 (2001)	Resolution	30-Mar-2001	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	Legitimate exploitation of natural resources	Legitimate exploitation of natural resources	Recognizing the importance of ... the legitimate exploitation of the natural resources of Sierra Leone for the benefit of its people,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/312/19/PDF/N0131219.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/312/19/PDF/N0131219.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
25	S/RES/1355 (2001)	Resolution	15-Jun-2001	On the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Sovereignty over natural resources; Expert Panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth; the illegal exploitation of resources by individuals, Governments and armed groups involved in the conflict; the link between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth and the continuation of the conflict; cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources	Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, ... 21. Expresses its full support for the work of the Expert Panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and notes that the report of the Expert Panel of 12 April 2001 (S/2001/357) contains disturbing information about the illegal exploitation of Congolese resources by individuals, Governments and armed groups involved in the conflict and the link between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict; 22. Reaffirms that it attaches the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirms that it is ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to this exploitation;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/413/07/PDF/N0141307.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/413/07/PDF/N0141307.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

HLS PILAC Catalogue of Practice of the U.N. Security Council Concerning the Environment, 1945–2021 (Editors: Radhika Kapoor and Dustin A. Lewis)

Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
26	S/PRST/2001/30	Presidential Statement	31-Oct-2001	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 4401st meeting, 31 Oct. 2001, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia"	The humanitarian situation related to lack of rainfall and livestock exports	The humanitarian situation due to, inter alia, lack of rainfall; problems in livestock exports have been a major influence in worsening the economic and humanitarian situation	The Security Council expresses concern about the humanitarian situation in Somalia, in particular in southern areas, and in the Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Hiran regions due to the expected food insecurity and lack of rainfall in the October-December period. ... Noting that problems in livestock exports have also been a major influence in worsening the economic and humanitarian situation, the Council calls on all States and on all authorities within Somalia to cooperate in efforts to allow the resumption of such exports.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/612/19/PDF/N0161219.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/612/19/PDF/N0161219.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
27	S/RES/1376 (2001)	Resolution	9-Nov-2001	On the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and implementation of phase III of the deployment of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Sovereignty over natural resources; illegal exploitation of natural resources; natural resources should not be exploited to finance the conflict	[R]eaffirming also the political independence, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including over its natural resources, ... 8. Reiterates its condemnation of all illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, demands that such exploitation cease and stresses that the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should not be exploited to finance the conflict in that country;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/631/31/PDF/N0163131.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/631/31/PDF/N0163131.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
28	S/RES/1379 (2001)	Resolution	20-Nov-2001	On the protection of children in armed conflicts	Illicit trade in natural resources and precious minerals	The linkages between armed conflict and terrorism, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities, which can prolong armed conflict or intensify its impact on civilian populations, including children; illicit trade in natural resources; cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as the illicit trade in precious minerals	6. Expresses its intention to consider taking appropriate steps, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to address the linkages between armed conflict and terrorism, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities, which can prolong armed conflict or intensify its impact on civilian populations, including children; ... 9. Urges Member States to: ... (d) Consider measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities under their jurisdiction that engage in illicit trade in natural resources and small arms, in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations; ... 13. Urges regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to: ... (c) Take steps leading to the elimination of cross-border activities deleterious to children in times of armed conflict, such as the cross-border recruitment and abduction of children, the sale of or traffic in children, attacks on camps and settlements of refugees and internally displaced persons, the illicit trade in precious minerals, the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, and other criminal activities;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/651/10/PDF/N0165110.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/651/10/PDF/N0165110.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
29	S/RES/1385 (2001)	Resolution	19-Dec-2001	On extension of measures against illicit trade in diamonds in Sierra Leone	Illicit trade in diamonds	The role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict; the link between illicit trade in rough diamonds and armed conflict; the Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds in Sierra Leone, and the export of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone certified under that regime	Expressing its continued concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict in Sierra Leone, Welcoming General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/56 of 1 December 2000, as well as ongoing efforts by interested States, the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, and non-governmental organizations to break the link between illicit trade in rough diamonds and armed conflict, particularly through the significant progress made by the Kimberley Process, and encouraging further progress in this regard, ... 1. Welcomes the establishment and implementation of the Certificate of Origin regime for trade in diamonds in Sierra Leone, and the export of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone certified under that regime; 2. Welcomes reports that the Certificate of Origin regime is helping to curb the flow of conflict diamonds out of Sierra Leone;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/707/57/PDF/N0170757.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/707/57/PDF/N0170757.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
30	S/RES/1400 (2002)	Resolution	28-Mar-2002	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	Restoration of civil authority and public services in diamond mining areas	The restoration of civil authority and public services throughout the country, in particular in the diamond mining areas	7. Emphasizes that the development of the administrative capacities of the Government of Sierra Leone is essential to sustainable peace and development, and to the holding of free and fair elections, and therefore urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of UNAMSIL, in accordance with its mandate, to accelerate the restoration of civil authority and public services throughout the country, in particular in the diamond mining areas, including the deployment of key government personnel and police and the deployment of the Sierra Leone Army on border security tasks, and calls on States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to assist in the wide range of recovery efforts;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/309/07/PDF/N0230907.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/309/07/PDF/N0230907.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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31	S/RES/1408 (2002)	Resolution	6-May-2002	On measures against Liberia for non-compliance with demands in paragraph 2 of resolution 1343 (2001)	Illicit trade in diamonds	The role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict in the region; Certificate of Origin regime for rough diamonds; revenue derived the timber industry	Welcoming General Assembly resolution 56/263 of 13 March 2002, looking forward to the full implementation of the international certification scheme proposed by the Kimberley Process as soon as possible and recalling its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict in the region, ... 7. Reiterates its call upon the Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, bearing in mind the plans for the international certification scheme under the Kimberley Process and to provide the Committee with a detailed description of the proposed regime; ... 9. Calls again upon States, relevant international organizations and other bodies in a position to do so to offer assistance to the Government of Liberia and other diamond exporting countries in West Africa with their Certificate of Origin regimes; 10. Calls upon the Government of Liberia to take urgent steps, including through the establishment of transparent and internationally verifiable audit regimes, to ensure that revenue derived by the Government of Liberia from the Liberia Shipping Registry and the Liberian timber industry is used for legitimate social, humanitarian and development purposes, and is not used in violation of this resolution, and to report back to the Committee on the steps taken and results of such audits not later than three months after the date of adoption of this resolution;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/368/48/PDF/N0236848.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/368/48/PDF/N0236848.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
32	S/RES/1417 (2002)	Resolution	14-Jun-2002	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Sovereignty over natural resources; the Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth and the link between the exploitation and the continuation of the conflict	Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, and, in this respect, looking forward to receiving the report by the Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the link between the exploitation and the continuation of the conflict, ... 15. Requests all parties and relevant States to extend their full cooperation to the Panel of Experts on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the link between the exploitation and the continuation of the conflict;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/426/09/PDF/N0242609.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/426/09/PDF/N0242609.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
33	S/RES/1436 (2002)	Resolution	24-Sep-2002	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	Control over diamond mining areas and activities	Control over diamond mining areas; policy to regulate and control diamond mining activities	8. Notes the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone towards effective control of the diamond mining areas, ... and urges the Government of Sierra Leone to set out and implement urgently a policy to regulate and control diamond mining activities;	<a href="http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1436">http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1436</a>	No	No
34	S/RES/1439 (2002)	Resolution	18-Oct-2002	On extension of the mandate of the UN Monitoring Mechanism on Angola Sanctions Established by Security Council Resolution 1295 (2000)	Import of diamonds	Possible violations of prohibitions against the import from Angola of diamonds not controlled by the Government of Angola's certificate of origin scheme	3. Requests the monitoring mechanism to provide the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") within 10 days of the date of adoption of this resolution with an action plan for its future work to include: ... - details on ongoing monitoring and investigation of possible violations of the arms embargo established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) and prohibitions against the import from Angola of diamonds not controlled by the Government of Angola's certificate of origin scheme as called for under resolution 1173 (1998);	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/649/69/PDF/N0264969.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/649/69/PDF/N0264969.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
35	S/RES/1445 (2002)	Resolution	4-Dec-2002	On peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sovereignty over natural resources	Sovereignty over natural resources	Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/723/18/IMG/N0272318.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/723/18/IMG/N0272318.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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36	S/RES/1446 (2002)	Resolution	4-Dec-2002	On extension of measures against illicit trade in diamonds in Sierra Leone	Illicit trade in diamonds	Improvements in the overall security situation in the diamond-producing areas; efforts to extend governmental authority throughout Sierra Leone, including the diamond-producing areas; the role played by illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the recent conflict; the link between illicit trade in rough diamonds and armed conflict	Welcoming the end of the conflict in Sierra Leone, the significant progress made in the peace process and improvements in the overall security situation in the country, including in the diamond-producing areas, with the assistance of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, Emphasizing that the Government must strengthen its efforts to extend its authority throughout Sierra Leone, including the diamond-producing areas, and .... noting with concern that the situation in Liberia remains a threat to security in Sierra Leone, especially the diamond-mining areas, and to other countries in the region, Recalling the role played by illicit trade in diamonds in fuelling the recent conflict in Sierra Leone, and expressing its concern at the current large volume of illicit trade in diamonds and its potential negative impact on the fragile situation in Sierra Leone, Welcoming General Assembly resolution A/RES/56/263 of 13 March 2002, as well as ongoing efforts by interested States, the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, and non-governmental organizations to break the link between illicit trade in rough diamonds and armed conflict, particularly through the significant progress made by the Kimberley Process, and encouraging further progress in this regard, ... 1. Welcomes the latest report of the Government of Sierra Leone entitled the Fourth Review of the Certificate of Origin Scheme (S/2002/826) of 25 July 2002, including its assessment that the Scheme is helping to curb the illicit trade in diamonds from Sierra Leone;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/723/24/PDF/N027324.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/723/24/PDF/N027324.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
37	S/RES/1457 (2003)	Resolution	24-Jan-2003	On illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	The plundering of resources; the illegal exploitation of natural resources; the plundering of natural resources and other forms of wealth continues and is one of the main elements fuelling the conflict in the region; natural resources should be exploited transparently, legally and on a fair commercial basis, to benefit the country and its people; the importance of natural resources and extractive sectors for the future; appropriate national structures and institutions to control resource exploitation	Reiterating its commitment to take appropriate action to help put an end to the plundering of the resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in support of the peace process, ... 2. Strongly condemns the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; 3. Notes with concern that the plundering of the natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues and is one of the main elements fuelling the conflict in the region, and in this regard, demands that all States concerned take immediate steps to end these illegal activities, which are perpetuating the conflict, impeding the economic development of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and exacerbating the suffering of its people; 4. Reiterates that the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be exploited transparently, legally and on a fair commercial basis, to benefit the country and its people; ... 7. Takes note of the importance of the natural resources and extractive sectors for the future of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, encourages States, international financial institutions, and other organizations to assist Governments in the region in efforts to create appropriate national structures and institutions to control resource exploitation, encourages also the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to work closely with the International Financial Institutions and the donor community to establish Congolese institutional capacity to ensure that these sectors are controlled and operated in a transparent and legitimate way, so that the riches of the Democratic Republic of the Congo can benefit the Congolese people;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/22/55/PDF/N0322255.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/22/55/PDF/N0322255.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
38	S/RES/1459 (2003)	Resolution	28-Jan-2003	On Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds	Illicit trade in rough diamonds	The linkage between the illicit trade in rough diamonds from certain regions of the world and the fuelling of armed conflicts that affect international peace and security; the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Noting with deep concern the linkage between the illicit trade in rough diamonds from certain regions of the world and the fuelling of armed conflicts that affect international peace and security, ... Highlighting further the importance of conflict prevention through efforts to hinder the fuelling of conflicts by illicit trade in rough diamonds, which is the very nature of the Kimberley Process, ... 1. Strongly supports the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, as well as the ongoing process to refine and implement the regime, adopted at the Interlaken Conference as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds and looks forward to its implementation and strongly encourages the participants to further resolve outstanding issues;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/22/758/PDF/N0322758.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/22/758/PDF/N0322758.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
39	S/RES/1460 (2003)	Resolution	30-Jan-2003	On children in armed conflict	Illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources	Violations of rights and abuses of children in armed conflict in the context of illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources	16. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 31 October 2003 on the implementation of this resolution and of its resolution 1379 (2001) which would include, inter alia: ... (b) An assessment of violations of rights and abuses of children in armed conflict, including in the context of illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and of illicit trafficking of small arms in conflict zones;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/23/1/16/PDF/N0323116.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/23/1/16/PDF/N0323116.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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40	S/RES/1472 (2003)	Resolution	28-Mar-2003	On providing humanitarian assistance to Iraq and resuming of the "Oil-for-food" Programme established under resolution 986 (1995)	The right to control natural resources	The right of the people of Iraq to control their own natural resources	Reaffirming the respect for the right of the people of Iraq to determine their own political future and to control their own natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/302/09/PDF/N0330209.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/302/09/PDF/N0330209.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
41	S/RES/1478 (2003)	Resolution	6-May-2003	On measures imposed to enforce compliance with demands in resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia	The illicit trade in diamonds	The role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict in the region; an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Liberian rough diamonds; the import of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia	Welcoming General Assembly Resolution A/Res/57/302 of 15 April 2003, and Security Council resolution 1459 (2003), welcoming the launch of the Kimberley Process on 1 January 2003, and recalling its concern at the role played by the illicit trade in diamonds in the conflict in the region, ... 13. Reiterates its call upon the Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent, internationally verifiable and fully compatible with the Kimberley Process, and to provide the Committee with a detailed description of the proposed regime; ... 17. Decides that (a) all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent, for a period of 10 months, the import into their territories of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/348/12/PDF/N0334812.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/348/12/PDF/N0334812.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
42	S/RES/1483 (2003)	Resolution	22-May-2003	On lifting the economic sanctions on Iraq imposed by resolution 661 (1990)	Export sales of petroleum and natural gas	The right of the Iraqi people freely to control their own natural resources; export sales of petroleum and natural gas from Iraq; immunity of petroleum and natural gas originating in Iraq; liability for damages assessed in connection with an ecological accident, including an oil spill	Stressing the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and control their own natural resources, ... 20. Decides that all export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas from Iraq following the date of the adoption of this resolution shall be made consistent with prevailing international market best practices, to be audited by independent public accountants reporting to the International Advisory and Monitoring Board referred to in paragraph 12 above in order to ensure transparency, and decides further that, except as provided in paragraph 21 below, all proceeds from such sales shall be deposited into the Development Fund for Iraq until such time as an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq is properly constituted; ... 22. Noting the relevance of the establishment of an internationally recognized, representative government of Iraq and the desirability of prompt completion of the restructuring of Iraq's debt as referred to in paragraph 15 above, further decides that, until December 31, 2007, unless the Council decides otherwise, petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas originating in Iraq shall be immune, until title passes to the initial purchaser from legal proceedings against them and not be subject to any form of attachment, garnishment, or execution, and that all States shall take any steps that may be necessary under their respective domestic legal systems to assure this protection, and that proceeds and obligations arising from sales thereof, as well as the Development Fund for Iraq, shall enjoy privileges and immunities equivalent to those enjoyed by the United Nations except that the abovementioned privileges and immunities will not apply with respect to any legal proceeding in which recourse to such proceeds or obligations is necessary to satisfy liability for damages assessed in connection with an ecological accident, including an oil spill, that occurs after the date of adoption of this resolution;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/368/53/PDF/N0336853.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/368/53/PDF/N0336853.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
43	S/RES/1493 (2003)	Resolution	28-Jul-2003	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation of the natural resources	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; sovereignty over natural resources; group of experts on illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other sources of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the link that exists between it and the continuation of hostilities	Concerned by the continued illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and reaffirming in this regard its commitment to respect for the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources, ... 28. Condemns categorically the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other sources of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expresses its intention to consider means that could be used to end it, awaits with interest the report to be submitted shortly by the group of experts on such illegal exploitation and on the link that exists between it and the continuation of hostilities, and demands that all parties and interested States offer full cooperation to the group of experts;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/443/15/PDF/N0344315.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/443/15/PDF/N0344315.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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44	S/RES/1499 (2003)	Resolution	13-Aug-2003	On extension of the mandate of the UN Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Plundering of natural resources; illegal exploitation of natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the context of the conflict and, in particular, its connection with the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons	Noting with great concern that the plundering of natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues, especially in the eastern part of the country, as reported to the Council in an interim briefing, on 24 July 2003, from the Chairman of the Expert Panel on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (hereinafter "the Panel"), and stressing that appropriate action should be taken with regard to those responsible for such activities, ... Recognizing that exchanging information and attempting to resolve issues will help ... heighten awareness of the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the context of the conflict and, in particular, its connection with the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, ... Renewing its support to the Panel in its efforts to secure ... a clearer picture of activities related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ... 2. Reiterates its demand that all States concerned take immediate steps to end the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/466/27/PDF/N0346627.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/466/27/PDF/N0346627.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
45	S/RES/1509 (2003)	Resolution	19-Sep-2003	On establishment of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Restoring proper administration of natural resources	Restoring proper administration of natural resources	3. Decides that UNMIL shall have the following mandate: ... Support for Security Reform: ... (r) to assist the transitional government in restoring proper administration of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/525/70/PDF/N0352570.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/525/70/PDF/N0352570.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
46	S/RES/1511 (2003)	Resolution	16-Oct-2003	On authorizing a multinational force under unified command to take all necessary measures to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq	The right of the Iraqi people freely to control their own natural resources	The right of the Iraqi people freely to control their own natural resources	[R]eaffirming the right of the Iraqi people freely to determine their own political future and control their own natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/563/91/PDF/N0356391.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/563/91/PDF/N0356391.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
47	S/PRST/2003/27	Presidential Statement	15-Dec-2003	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 4882nd meeting, 15 Dec. 2003, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict"	Addressing the impact of natural resource exploitation on the protection of civilians	Investigation of the linkages between illicit trade in natural resources and the conduct of the conflict; measures to address the direct or indirect import of natural resources where proceeds are used to fuel conflict (sanctions; regional and subregional approaches); measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in illicit trade of natural resources in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations (legislation; penalties for dealers; certification and registration systems; embargoes)	Aide Memoire For the consideration of issues pertaining to the protection of civilians during the Security Council's deliberation of peacekeeping mandates ... NATURAL RESOURCES AND ARMED CONFLICT Primary Objectives[:] Address the impact of natural resource exploitation on the protection of civilians through: Issues for Consideration Precedents[:] • Investigation of the linkages between illicit trade in natural resources and the conduct of the conflict. • Measures to address the direct or indirect import of natural resources where proceeds are used to fuel conflict (sanctions; regional and subregional approaches). • Measures against corporate actors, individuals and entities involved in illicit trade of natural resources in violation of relevant Security Council resolutions and the Charter of the United Nations (legislation; penalties for dealers; certification and registration systems; embargoes). Precedents[:] S/RES/1478(2003), OP18, 19 S/RES/1409(2002), OP4, 5, 6 S/RES/1408(2002), OP16 S/RES/1379(2001), OP7 S/RES/1343(2001), OP5(a-d), 6, 7(a&b), 13a S/RES/1333(2000), OP5(a-c), 7, 8(ac), 10, 11, 12, 14, 15d, 23 S/RES/1325(2000), OP14 S/RES/1314(2000), OP15 S/RES/1298(2000), OP6, 7, 8, 16 S/RES/1296(2000), OP21 S/RES/1267(1999), OP4 S/RES/1265(1999), OP16 S/PRST/1999/28[.]	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/656/51/PDF/N0365651.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/656/51/PDF/N0365651.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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48	S/RES/1521 (2003)	Resolution	22-Dec-2003	On dissolution of the Security Council Committee Established pursuant to Resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of illegal arms as a major source of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia; prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia; prevent the import into their territories of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia; establish full authority and control over the timber producing areas; restoration of the Government's authority over natural resources	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of illegal arms as a major source of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia, ... 6. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of all rough diamonds from Liberia to their territory, whether or not such diamonds originated in Liberia; 7. Calls upon the National Transitional Government of Liberia to take urgent steps to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable with a view to joining the Kimberley Process, and to provide the Committee with a detailed description of the proposed regime; ... 9. Encourages the National Transitional Government of Liberia to take steps to join the Kimberley Process as soon as possible; 10. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import into their territories of all round logs and timber products originating in Liberia; 11. Urges the National Transitional Government of Liberia to establish its full authority and control over the timber producing areas, and to take all necessary steps to ensure that government revenues from the Liberian timber industry are not used to fuel conflict or otherwise in violation of the Council's resolutions but are used for legitimate purposes for the benefit of the Liberian people, including development; ... 14. Urges all parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 18 August 2003 to implement fully their commitments and fulfil their responsibilities in the National Transitional Government of Liberia, and not to hinder the restoration of the Government's authority throughout the country, particularly over natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/66/9/60/PDF/N0366960.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N03/66/9/60/PDF/N0366960.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
49	S/RES/1533 (2004)	Resolution	12-Mar-2004	On establishment of a Committee to examine implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1493 (2003)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Right of the Congolese people to control their own natural resources; connection between illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in raw materials and arms; condemnation of the continuing illegal exploitation of natural resources; applying the necessary pressure on the armed groups, traffickers and all other actors involved	Underscoring the right of the Congolese people to control their own natural resources, recalling in this regard the statement made by its President on 19 November 2003 (S/PRST/2003/21), which emphasizes the connection, in the context of the continuing conflict, between the illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in raw materials and arms, as highlighted in the final report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the Democratic Republic of Congo (S/2003/1027), and stressing for this purpose, the need for all Member States to work to achieve an end to the illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... 6. Reiterates its condemnation of the continuing illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially in the eastern part of the country, which contributes to the perpetuation of the conflict, and reaffirms the importance of bringing an end to these illegal activities, including by applying the necessary pressure on the armed groups, traffickers and all other actors involved;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/26/8/75/PDF/N0426875.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/26/8/75/PDF/N0426875.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
50	S/RES/1537 (2004)	Resolution	30-Mar-2004	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	Control over diamond mining and production	Effective consolidation of stability and State authority in the sensitive diamond-producing areas; control over, and regulation of, diamond mining	Reiterating the importance of the effective consolidation of stability and State authority throughout Sierra Leone, particularly in the sensitive diamond-producing areas ... and stressing continued United Nations support to the Government of Sierra Leone in fulfilling these objectives, ... 4. Urges the Government of Sierra Leone to continue to strengthen its control over, and regulation of, diamond mining, including through the High Level Steering Committee;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/28/9/76/PDF/N0428976.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/28/9/76/PDF/N0428976.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
51	S/RES/1539 (2004)	Resolution	22-Apr-2004	On children in armed conflict	Illicit trade in natural resources	Curbing linkages between illicit trade in natural resources, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, cross-border abduction and recruitment, and armed conflict; Secretary-General to propose effective measures to control this illicit trade and trafficking; sub- and interregional initiatives to end illicit trade in natural resources	3. Expresses its intention to take appropriate measures, in particular while considering subregional and cross-border activities, to curb linkages between illicit trade in natural ... resources, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, cross-border abduction and recruitment, and armed conflict, which can prolong armed conflict and intensify its impact on children, and consequently requests the Secretary-General to propose effective measures to control this illicit trade and trafficking; ... 12. Welcomes recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict and, in this regard, ... encourages such organizations and arrangements, in cooperation with the United Nations, to pursue their efforts, through, inter alia: ... (e) Undertaking sub- and interregional initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular, ... illicit trade in natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/31/8/63/PDF/N0431863.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/31/8/63/PDF/N0431863.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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52	S/RES/1546 (2004)	Resolution	8-Jun-2004	On formation of a sovereign Interim Government of Iraq	Right to control natural resources; export of petroleum and natural gas	Right of the Iraqi people to control their own national resources; arrangements concerning depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum and natural gas	Reaffirming also the right of the Iraqi people freely to ... control their own natural resources, ... 3. Reaffirms the right of the Iraqi people freely ... exercise full authority and control over their ... natural resources; ... 24. ... [D]ecides ... that the arrangements for the depositing of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) shall continue to apply,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/381/16/PDF/N0438116.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/381/16/PDF/N0438116.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
53	S/RES/1549 (2004)	Resolution	17-Jun-2004	On re-establishment of the UN Panel of Experts Established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia	Management of timber and diamond	Appeal for lifting of sanctions on Liberia's timber and diamonds; Panel of Experts to report on sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms; NTGL to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, establish its full authority and control over the timber producing areas, and ensure that government revenues from timber are used for legitimate purposes for the benefit of the Liberian people	Also taking note of the views expressed by the Chairman of the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) in the Security Council on 3 June 2004 appealing for the lifting of current sanctions on Liberia's timber and diamonds, ... 1. Decides to re-establish the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 22 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period to commence no later than 30 June until 21 December 2004 to undertake the following tasks: (a) to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, particularly ongoing violations, of the measures referred to in paragraphs 2, 4, 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) ... including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms; ... 4. Encourages the NTGL to take urgent steps to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, and urges the NTGL to establish its full authority and control over the timber producing areas, and to take all necessary steps to ensure that government revenues from the Liberian timber industry are not used to fuel conflict or otherwise in violation of the Council's resolutions but are used for legitimate purposes for the benefit of the Liberian people, including development;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/393/73/PDF/N0439373.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/393/73/PDF/N0439373.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
54	S/RES/1565 (2004)	Resolution	1-Oct-2004	On extension and strengthening of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and the fuelling of armed conflict; condemnation of illegal exploitation of the natural resources; States to take appropriate steps in order to end these illegal activities; international financial institutions to assist in establishing efficient and transparent control of the exploitation of natural resources	22. Recalls the link between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources in certain regions and the fuelling of armed conflicts and, in line with its resolutions 1493 (2003), 1533 (2004) and 1552 (2004), condemns categorically the illegal exploitation of the natural resources and other sources of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, urges all States, especially those in the region including the Democratic Republic of the Congo itself, to take appropriate steps in order to end these illegal activities, including if necessary through judicial means, and to report to the Council as appropriate, and exhorts the international financial institutions to assist the Government of National Unity and Transition in establishing efficient and transparent control of the exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/531/89/PDF/N0453189.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/531/89/PDF/N0453189.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
55	S/PRST/2004/46	Presidential Statement	14-Dec-2004	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 5100th meeting, 14 Dec. 2004, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict"	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Regional cooperation to address illegal exploitation of natural resources	The Security Council, recognizing the regional dimensions of certain armed conflict, stresses the need for regional cooperation in order to address cross-border issues such as ... illegal exploitation of natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/646/01/PDF/N0464601.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/646/01/PDF/N0464601.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A



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56	S/RES/1579 (2004)	Resolution	21-Dec-2004	On renewing sanctions against Liberia and re-establishing the Panel of Experts Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1549 (2004)	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; management of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the sources of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia; limited progress towards establishing Liberia's full authority and control over the timber-producing areas; preparations by the National Transitional Government of Liberia to establish a transparent, internationally verifiable, and effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds; States to increase their support for these efforts; renewal of certain measures on timber and diamonds; implementing the Liberia Forest Initiative and necessary reforms in the Forestry Development Authority; all members of the National Transitional Government to commit themselves to this end	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the sources of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia, ... Noting with concern that, despite having initiated important reforms, the National Transitional Government of Liberia has made only limited progress towards establishing its full authority and control over the timber-producing areas and towards ensuring that government revenues from the Liberian timber industry are not used to fuel conflict or otherwise in violation of the Council's resolutions but are used for legitimate purposes for the benefit of the Liberian people, including development, Welcoming the start of preparations by the National Transitional Government of Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, looking forward to the visit by representatives of the Kimberley Process to Liberia in early 2005, encouraging the Government to continue its preparations in that regard and urging States to increase their support for its efforts, ... 1. Decides, ... (b) to renew the measures on timber imposed by paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution, and to review them after six months; (c) to renew the measures on diamonds imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of six months from the date of adoption of this resolution, but to review them after three months in the light of the Kimberley Process visit and the preliminary report of the Expert Panel requested in paragraph 8 (f) below, with a view to lifting the measures as soon as possible, when the Council concludes that the National Transitional Government has established an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable; ... 3. Encourages the National Transitional Government of Liberia to intensify its efforts to meet these conditions, in particular by implementing the Liberia Forest Initiative and the necessary reforms in the Forestry Development Authority, and urges all members of the National Transitional Government to commit themselves to this end for the benefit of the Liberian people;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N04/658/25/PDF/N0465825.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N04/658/25/PDF/N0465825.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
57	S/RES/1592 (2005)	Resolution	30-Mar-2005	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources in certain regions fuelling armed conflicts; condemnation of illegal exploitation of natural resources; States to take steps in order to end these illegal activities; States neighbouring DRC to impede support to the illegal exploitation of Congolese natural resources	Recalling the link between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources in certain regions and the fuelling of armed conflicts, condemning categorically the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other sources of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urging all States, especially those in the region including the Democratic Republic of the Congo itself, to take appropriate steps in order to end these illegal activities, ... 10. Further urges all States neighbouring the Democratic Republic of the Congo to impede any kind of support to the illegal exploitation of Congolese natural resources, particularly by preventing the flow of such resources through their respective territories;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N05/288/91/PDF/N0528891.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N05/288/91/PDF/N0528891.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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58	S/RES/1607 (2005)	Resolution	21-Jun-2005	On renewing sanctions against Liberia and re-establishing the Panel of Experts Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1579 (2004)	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources; management of natural resources	Linkage between illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and proliferation and trafficking of arms and the recruitment and use of mercenaries fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia; National Transitional Government to establish its control over diamond- and timber-producing areas; no evidence of illegal exports of timber; completion of the Forest Concession Review; increase in unlicensed mining and illegal exports of diamonds; grant of exclusive mining rights to a single company; establishing an official Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds; implementing Liberia Forest Initiative and Forest Concession Review Committee's recommendations; commissioning independent external advice on the management of Liberia's diamond and timber resources; UNMIL to assist in re-establishing authority throughout Liberia, including diamond-producing and timber-producing areas	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds and timber, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms and the recruitment and use of mercenaries as one of the sources of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, particularly in Liberia, ... Emphasizing the need for the international community to help the National Transitional Government ... to establish its control over the diamond- and timber-producing areas ... Welcoming the assessment of the Panel of Experts that there is no evidence of illegal timber being exported from Liberia, ... Acknowledging the recent completion of the Forest Concession Review and welcoming the report of the Forest Concession Review Committee, Welcoming the progress made by the National Transitional Government of Liberia with training for diamond mining officials, but noting with serious concern the increase in unlicensed mining and illegal exports of diamonds and the National Transitional Government of Liberia's agreement to, and lack of transparency in, granting exclusive mining rights to a single company, ... 1. Decides, ... to renew the measures on diamonds imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of six months from the date of adoption of this resolution; 2. Urges the National Transitional Government of Liberia to intensify its efforts, with the support of UNMIL, to establish its authority over the diamond- producing areas, and to work towards establishing an official Certificate of Origin regime for trade in rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, with a view to joining the Kimberley Process; ... 4. Calls on the National Transitional Government of Liberia urgently to intensify its efforts to reform the Forestry Development Authority, to implement the Liberia Forest Initiative and to implement the Forest Concession Review Committee's recommendations for reform, which will ensure transparency, accountability and sustainable forest management and contribute towards the lifting of the measures on timber set forth in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003); 5. Invites the National Transitional Government of Liberia to consider, with the assistance of international partners and for a specific time period, the possibility of commissioning independent external advice on the management of Liberia's diamond and timber resources, in order to increase investor confidence and attract additional donor support; ... 10. Urges UNMIL to intensify its efforts, as mandated in resolution 1509 (2003), to assist the National Transitional Government of Liberia in re-establishing its authority throughout Liberia, including diamond-producing and timber-producing areas,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/393/26/PDF/N0539326.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/393/26/PDF/N0539326.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
59	S/RES/1612 (2005)	Resolution	26-Jul-2005	On children in armed conflict	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular illicit trade in natural resources through the development and implementation of guidelines on children and armed conflict; measures to control illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children, including illicit exploitation of natural resources	13. Welcomes recent initiatives by regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the protection of children affected by armed conflict, and encourages ... sub- and interregional initiatives to end activities harmful to children in times of conflict, in particular ... illicit trade in natural resources through the development and implementation of guidelines on children and armed conflict; ... 16. Urges Member States, United Nations entities, regional and subregional organizations and other parties concerned, to take appropriate measures to control illicit subregional and cross-border activities harmful to children, including illicit exploitation of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/439/59/PDF/N0543959.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/439/59/PDF/N0543959.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
60	S/RES/1625 (2005)	Resolution	14-Sep-2005	On adoption of the Declaration on Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Security Council's Role in Conflict Prevention, particularly in Africa	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources	Security Council's determination to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources	6. Reaffirms its determination to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources ... in areas where it contributes to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflict; ,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/510/64/PDF/N0551064.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/510/64/PDF/N0551064.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
61	S/RES/1626 (2005)	Resolution	19-Sep-2005	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	UN missions to continue intermission cooperation, especially with regard to illicit exploitation of natural resources	11. Encourages the United Nations missions in the region, within their capabilities and areas of deployment and without prejudice to their mandates, to continue their efforts towards enhancing intermission cooperation, especially with regard to ... the illicit exploitation of natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/514/22/PDF/N0551422.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/514/22/PDF/N0551422.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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62	S/RES/1635 (2005)	Resolution	28-Oct-2005	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts	Recognizing the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and in particular in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/577/42/PDF/N0557742.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/577/42/PDF/N0557742.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
63	S/RES/1637 (2005)	Resolution	11-Nov-2005	On extension of the mandate of the Multinational Force in Iraq	Right to control natural resources; export of petroleum and natural gas	Right of the Iraqi people to control their own national resources; arrangements concerning depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum and natural gas	Reaffirming also the right of the Iraqi people freely to ... control their own natural resources, ... 3. Decides to extend until 31 December 2006 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas ... Annex I ... The Government of Iraq believes that the provisions of resolution 1546 (2004) relating to the deposit of proceeds into the Development Fund for Iraq and the role of the International Advisory and Monitoring Board will help to ensure that Iraq's natural resources are used for the benefit of the Iraqi people.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/592/77/PDF/N0559277.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/592/77/PDF/N0559277.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
64	S/RES/1643 (2005)	Resolution	15-Dec-2005	On renewal of the measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) on arms embargo against Côte d'Ivoire	Production and illicit export of diamonds	Resolution adopted by Kimberley Process setting out concrete measures to prevent the introduction of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire into the legitimate diamond trade; linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms and the recruitment and use of mercenaries fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa; States to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to their territory, and intensify their efforts to join the Kimberley Process; Group of Experts to gather and analyse information on sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire; Secretary-General, French Government, and Kimberley Process to share information about the production and illicit export of diamonds	Taking note of the final communiqué of the Kimberley Process Plenary Meeting held in Moscow from 15 to 17 November 2005 and of the resolution adopted by Kimberley Process participants at that meeting setting out concrete measures to prevent the introduction of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire into the legitimate diamond trade, and recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources such as diamonds, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms and the recruitment and use of mercenaries as one of the sources of fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in West Africa, ... 6. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to their territory, welcomes the measures agreed by participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to this effect, and calls upon the States in the region which are not participants in the Kimberley Process to intensify their efforts to join the Kimberley Process in order to increase the effectiveness of monitoring the import of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire; ... 9. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to re-establish, within 30 days from the date of adoption of this resolution and for a period of 6 months, a group of experts ... to perform the following mandate: ... (b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, in cooperation with the governments of those countries, ... on the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities, ... 10. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information gathered by UNOCI and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, ... about the production and illicit export of diamonds; 11. Requests also the French Government to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information gathered by the French forces and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, ... about the production and illicit export of diamonds; 12. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information and, when possible, reviewed by the Group of Experts, about the production and illicit export of diamonds;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/644/81/PDF/N0564481.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/644/81/PDF/N0564481.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
65	S/RES/1647 (2005)	Resolution	20-Dec-2005	On renewal of the measures on arms, travel, diamonds and timber imposed on Liberia by resolution 1521 (2003)	Management of natural resources	UNMIL's assistance in helping the new Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond- and timber-producing areas; renewal of measures on diamonds and timber; Liberia to reform the Forestry Development Authority, implement the Liberia Forest Initiative and implement the Forest Concession Review Committee's recommendations for transparency, accountability and sustainable forest management; Liberia to consider commissioning independent external advice on the management of Liberia's diamond resources; UNMIL to continue its joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority; Panel of Experts to report on sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms	Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the new Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond- and timber-producing areas, ... 1. Decides, ... (b) To renew the measures on diamonds and timber imposed by paragraphs 6 and 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) for a further period of six months from the date of adoption of this resolution; ... 3. ... [E]ncourages the new Government of Liberia: (a) To reform the Forestry Development Authority, to implement the Liberia Forest Initiative and to implement the Forest Concession Review Committee's recommendations for reform and cancellation of existing logging concessions, which will ensure transparency, accountability and sustainable forest management and contribute towards the lifting of the measures on timber in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 1521 (2003); (b) To consider, with the assistance of international partners and for a specific time period, the possibility of commissioning independent external advice on the management of Liberia's diamond resources, in order to increase revenue and investor confidence and to attract additional donor support; ... 5. ... [E]ncourages UNMIL to continue its joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority; ... 9. Decides to re-establish the Panel of Experts ... for a further period until 21 June 2006 to undertake the following tasks: (a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by resolution 1521 (2003), ... including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/653/99/PDF/N0565399.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/653/99/PDF/N0565399.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
66	S/RES/1649 (2005)	Resolution	21-Dec-2005	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolution 1596 (2005) on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in those resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts; States to impede support to the illegal exploitation of Congolese natural resources	Aware that the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in those resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms is one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, and especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ... 16. Demands further that all States neighbouring the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as the Government of National Unity and Transition, impede any kind of support to the illegal exploitation of Congolese natural resources, particularly by preventing the flow of such resources through their respective territories;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/658/00/PDF/N0565800.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N05/658/00/PDF/N0565800.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
67	S/RES/1653 (2006)	Resolution	27-Jan-2006	On conflict prevention and peaceful resolution of disputes in the Great Lakes region	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in those resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts; countries of the region to combat cross-border trafficking of illicit natural resources; cooperation to promote lawful and transparent exploitation of natural resources	Aware that the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in those resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms is one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ... 16. Calls upon the countries of the region to reinforce their cooperation with the Security Council's Committee and with the Group of Experts established by resolution 1533 (2004) ... to combat cross-border trafficking of ... illicit natural resources ... 17. Urges the governments concerned in the region to enhance their cooperation to promote lawful and transparent exploitation of natural resources among themselves and in the region;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/226/45/PDF/N0622645.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/226/45/PDF/N0622645.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
68	S/RES/1662 (2006)	Resolution	23-Mar-2006	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	Opium cultivation, production and trafficking	Threats to security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally from opium cultivation, production and trafficking	14. Recognizes the risk that opium cultivation, production and trafficking poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan as well as to the region and internationally;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/281/41/PDF/N0628141.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/281/41/PDF/N0628141.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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69	S/RES/1689 (2006)	Resolution	20-Jun-2006	On application of measures on timber and diamonds imposed on Liberia by resolution 1521 (2003)	Management of natural resources	Liberia's commitment to transparent management of the country's forestry resources for the benefit of Liberians; creation of Forest Reform Monitoring Committee (FRMC); ensuring transparency in timber operations; establishing a mechanism for civil society to monitor forestry sector; drafting new forestry laws and regulations; Liberia's progress in the timber sector needs appropriate forestry legislation; UNMIL's assistance in helping Government establish its authority in the diamond and timber-producing regions	Applauding the Government of Liberia's commitment to transparent management of the country's forestry resources for the benefit of Liberians and its reforms in the timber sector, including promulgating Executive Order No. 1, which declared all purported forest concessions null and void; creating a Forest Reform Monitoring Committee (FRMC); placing an internationally-recruited financial controller in the Forestry Development Authority, making progress towards implementing a management contract to ensure transparency in timber operations; establishing a mechanism for civil society to monitor the forestry sector; and drafting new forestry laws and regulations, Stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector is held back by the absence of appropriate forestry legislation, and urging speedy adoption of the necessary laws, ... Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the new Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/395/96/PDF/N0639596.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/395/96/PDF/N0639596.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
70	S/RES/1698 (2006)	Resolution	31-Jul-2006	On extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts; Group of Experts to report on measures to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources financing armed groups and militias, and on relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources; DRC to establish control over the exploitation and export of natural resources, and improve transparency of export revenue; States in the Great Lakes of Africa region to agree on ways to act on recommendations concerning improving the tracking of ore and precious metals	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, ... 6. Requests the Group of Experts, in close consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the neighbouring States, the World Bank, MONUC and private sector actors: – to include in its report to be submitted by 20 December 2006, further recommendations based on paragraphs 158 and 159 of its report dated 18 July 2006, on feasible and effective measures the Council might impose to prevent the illegal exploitation of natural resources financing armed groups and militias in the Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through a certificate of origin regime; – to include in the above-mentioned report an assessment of the relative importance of the exploitation of natural resources to the armed groups as compared to other sources of income; ... 10. Urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen its efforts, with the support of the international community, including specialised international organisations, ... to establishing its control over the exploitation and export of natural resources, and to improving the transparency of export revenue from those natural resources; 11. Welcomes the recommendations of the Group of Experts aimed at improving the tracking of ore and precious metals within a regional framework, and encourages States in the region of the Great Lakes of Africa to agree on ways to act upon those recommendations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/450/81/PDF/N0645081.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/450/81/PDF/N0645081.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
71	S/RES/1712 (2006)	Resolution	29-Sep-2006	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Control over natural resources; Forestry Reform Law	Secretary-General to monitor progress on the stabilization of Liberia and keep the Security Council informed concerning restoration of effective Government control over Liberia's natural and mineral resources; Liberia, in close coordination with UNMIL, to take steps to ensure the effective implementation of the Forestry Reform Law	4. Requests the Secretary-General to monitor progress on the stabilization of Liberia and to continue to keep the Security Council informed, with particular reference to ... restoration of effective Government control over the country's natural and mineral resources, ... 5. Calls on the Government of Liberia, in close coordination with UNMIL, to take the necessary steps on its part towards achieving the benchmarks laid out in paragraph 4 above, including ensuring the effective implementation of the Forestry Reform Law,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/545/07/PDF/N0654507.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/545/07/PDF/N0654507.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
72	S/RES/1723 (2006)	Resolution	28-Nov-2006	On extension of the mandate of the Multinational Force in Iraq	Right to control natural resources; export of petroleum and natural gas	Right of the Iraqi people to control their own national resources; arrangements concerning depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum and natural gas	Reaffirming also the right of the Iraqi people freely to ... control their own national resources, ... 3. Decides to extend until 31 December 2007 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/632/35/PDF/N0663235.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/632/35/PDF/N0663235.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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73	S/RES/1731 (2006)	Resolution	20-Dec-2006	On renewal of the measures on arms, travel and diamonds imposed on Liberia by resolution 1521 (2003)	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Non-renewal of measures regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia; Liberia's progress in the timber sector with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law; Liberia's cooperation with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; UNMIL's assistance in helping the new Government establish its authority in the diamond and timber-producing regions; renewal of certain measures on diamonds; Liberia to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds; UNMIL's offer to provide joint patrols to strengthen Government control in forestry areas; Panel of Experts to cooperate with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; Kimberley Process to inform Security Council about Liberia's progress toward joining the Kimberley Process	Recalling its decision not to renew the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia, and stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, Welcoming the Government of Liberia's continuing cooperation with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and noting Liberia's progress towards putting in place the necessary internal controls and other requirements in order to satisfy the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process, Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the new Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions, ... Taking note of the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Liberia dated 20 December 2006 (S/2006/976), including on the issues of diamonds, timber, rubber, and arms, ... 1. Decides, ... (c) To renew the measures on diamonds imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by paragraph 4 of resolution 1689 (2006) for an additional six (6) months with a review by the Council after four (4) months, to allow the Government of Liberia sufficient time to establish an effective Certificate of Origin regime for trade in Liberian rough diamonds that is transparent and internationally verifiable, with a view to joining the Kimberley Process, and calls upon the Government of Liberia to provide the Sanctions Committee, established according to paragraph 21 of resolution 1521 (2003) with a detailed description of the proposed regime; ... 3. Encourages the Government of Liberia to benefit from UNMIL's offer to provide joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority with a view to strengthening Government control in forestry areas; 4. Decides to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 1689 (2006) for a further period until 20 June 2007 to undertake the following tasks: ... (e) To cooperate ... with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; ... 7. Encourages the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Security Council through its Committee about any possible follow-up visit to Liberia and its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government towards joining the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N06/674/58/PDF/N0667458.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N06/674/58/PDF/N0667458.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
74	S/RES/1750 (2007)	Resolution	30-Mar-2007	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Control over natural resources	Progress in regaining government control over Liberia's natural resources	Further welcoming ... the significant progress made in regaining government control over Liberia's natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N07/290/03/PDF/N0729003.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N07/290/03/PDF/N0729003.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
75	S/RES/1756 (2007)	Resolution	15-May-2007	On extension of the mandate and deployment of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Control over exploitation of natural resources; exploitation of natural resources	Link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts; Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen efforts at establishing control over the exploitation and export of natural resources, and improving the transparency of the management of revenues from the exploitation of those natural resources; States to take appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in natural resources; international financial institutions to assist in establishing effective and transparent control over the exploitation of natural resources	Recognizing the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and in particular in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and urging all States, especially those in the region, to take appropriate steps to end these illegal activities, ... 7. Urges the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen its efforts, with the support of the international community, including specialized international organizations, with a view to ... establishing its control over the exploitation and export of natural resources, and improving the transparency of the management of the revenues from the exploitation of those natural resources; ... 15. Urges all States, especially those in the region, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo itself, to take appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in natural resources, including if necessary through judicial means, and, where necessary, to report to the Council, and calls upon the international financial institutions to assist the Government of the DRC in establishing effective and transparent control over the exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N07/343/29/PDF/N0734329.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N07/343/29/PDF/N0734329.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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76	S/PRST/2007/22	Presidential Statement	25-Jun-2007	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 5705th meeting, 25 June 2007, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security"	Management of natural resources; exploitation and illicit trade of natural resources	Role of natural resources in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; right to control and exploit natural resources; natural resources contributing to long-term economic growth and sustainable development; Security Council's determination to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; exploitation, trafficking, and illicit trade of natural resources contributing to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflict; assistance by UN missions and peacekeeping operations in preventing illegal exploitation of resources from further fuelling the conflict; cooperation among source, transit and destination countries in preventing and combating trafficking, illicit trade, and illegal exploitation of natural resources; use, disposal and management of natural resources is a multifaceted and cross sector issue; valuable contribution of various UN organizations in promoting lawful, transparent and sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources; need for the private sector to help with avoidance of illegal exploitation of natural resources; importance of transparent and effective national security and customs structures for the effective control and management of natural resources; role of lawful, transparent and sustainable management exploitation of natural resources in maintaining stability and in preventing a relapse into conflict	[T]he Security Council recognizes the role that natural resources can play in armed conflict and post-conflict situations. The Security Council reaffirms that every state has the full and inherent sovereign right to control and exploit its own natural resources in accordance with the Charter and the principles of international law. The Security Council stresses that natural resources are a crucial factor in contributing to long-term economic growth and sustainable development. The Security Council recalls resolution 1625 (2005) whereby the Council adopted the declaration on strengthening the effectiveness of the Security Council's role in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, in which it reaffirmed its determination to take action against illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources .... Moreover, the Security Council notes that, in specific armed conflict situations, the exploitation, trafficking, and illicit trade of natural resources have played a role in areas where they have contributed to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflict. The Security Council, through its various resolutions, has taken measures on this issue, more specifically to prevent illegal exploitation of natural resources, especially diamonds and timber, from fuelling armed conflicts and to encourage transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the clarification of the responsibility of management of natural resources, and has established sanctions committees and groups and panels of experts to oversee the implementation of those measures. The Security Council emphasizes the importance of improving the work of and strengthening the contributions made by existing sanctions committees and the various experts' groups and panels established by the Council in dealing with the impact of illegal exploitation of natural resources on conflicts in the countries under its consideration. ... The Security Council recognizes that UN missions and peacekeeping operations deployed in resource-endowed countries experiencing armed conflict could play a role in helping the governments concerned, with full respect of their sovereignty over their natural resources, to prevent the illegal exploitation of those resources from further fuelling the conflict. The Security Council underlines the importance of taking this dimension of conflict into account, where appropriate, in the mandates of UN and regional peacekeeping operations, within their capabilities, including by making provision for assisting governments, upon their request, in preventing the illegal exploitation of natural resources by the parties to the conflict, in particular, where appropriate, by developing adequate observation and policing capacities to that end. The Security Council recognizes, in conflict and post-conflict situations, the importance of cooperation, in shared responsibility, among source, transit and destination countries in preventing and combating trafficking, illicit trade, and illegal exploitation of natural resources. The Security Council also emphasizes the important contribution of commodity monitoring and certification schemes such as the Kimberley Process. The Security Council acknowledges the crucial role that the Peacebuilding Commission, together with other UN and non-UN actors, can play, in post-conflict situations, in assisting governments, upon their request, in ensuring that natural resources become an engine for sustainable development. ... The Security Council also stresses that the use, disposal and management of natural resources is a multifaceted and cross sector issue that involves various UN organizations. In this regard, the Security Council acknowledges the valuable contribution of various UN organizations in promoting lawful, transparent and sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources. The Security Council recognizes the need for the private sector to contribute to ... avoidance of illegal exploitation of natural resources in countries in conflict. ... The Security Council stresses the important role, in the context of Security Sector Reform in post-conflict environment, of transparent and effective national security and customs structures for the effective control and management of natural resources by preventing the illegal access to and the trade and exploitation of those resources. The Security Council emphasizes that, in countries emerging from conflict, lawful, transparent and sustainable management, -at local, national and international level-, and exploitation of natural resources is a critical factor in maintaining stability and in preventing a relapse into conflict. The Council recalls in this respect that it has welcomed ... related efforts such as the Liberia Forest Initiative. ... In this regard, the Security Council recognizes, in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, the need for a more coordinated approach by the United Nations, regional organizations and governments concerned, in particular the empowerment of governments in post-conflict situations to better manage their resources.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/394/05/PDF/N0739405.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/394/05/PDF/N0739405.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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77	S/RES/1771 (2007)	Resolution	10-Aug-2007	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 as amended and expanded by paragraph 1 of resolution 1596	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Linkage between illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts	[R]ecognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/456/16/PDF/N0745616.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/456/16/PDF/N0745616.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
78	S/RES/1777 (2007)	Resolution	20-Sep-2007	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Control over natural resources	Steps to regain and consolidate government control over Liberia's natural resources	Further welcoming ... the important steps it has taken to regain and consolidate government control over Liberia's natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/511/29/PDF/N0751129.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/511/29/PDF/N0751129.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
79	S/RES/1782 (2007)	Resolution	29-Oct-2007	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005) on sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts	Production and illicit export of diamonds	Kimberley Process to share information concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds	13. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/568/47/PDF/N0756847.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/568/47/PDF/N0756847.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
80	S/RES/1790 (2007)	Resolution	18-Dec-2007	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	Right to control natural resources; export of petroleum and natural gas	Right of the Iraqi people to control their own national resources; arrangements concerning depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum and natural gas	Reaffirming also the right of the Iraqi people freely to ... control their own national resources, ... 3. Decides to extend until 31 December 2008 the arrangements established in paragraph 20 of resolution 1483 (2003) for the depositing into the Development Fund for Iraq of proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products, and natural gas	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/650/72/PDF/N0765072.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/650/72/PDF/N0765072.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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81	S/RES/1792 (2007)	Resolution	19-Dec-2007	On renewal of measures on arms and travel imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and on extension of the mandate of the current Panel of Experts on Liberia	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Non-renewal of measures regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia; Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law; Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; UNMIL's assistance in helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions; Panel of Experts to assess Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; Kimberley Process to inform Security Council on progress in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Recalling its decision not to renew the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia, and stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, including ... the conservation and protection of biodiversity, and the process for the awarding of contracts for commercial forestry operations, Recalling its decision to terminate the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds, Welcoming the Government of Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, noting Liberia's implementation of the necessary internal controls and other requirements of the Kimberley Process, and calling on the Government of Liberia to continue to work diligently to ensure the effectiveness of these controls, Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions, ... 4. Welcomes UNMIL's assistance to the Government of Liberia in conducting joint patrols with the Forestry Development Authority with a view to strengthening Government control in forestry areas; 5. Decides to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1760 (2007) for a further period until 20 June 2008 to undertake the following tasks: ... (d) To assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and to coordinate with the Kimberley Process in assessing compliance; ... (f) To cooperate actively ... with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; ... 8. Encourages the Government of Liberia to invite the Kimberley Process to conduct a review visit within a year of Liberia's full participation in and implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; 9. Encourages the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Security Council through its Committee about any possible review visit to Liberia and its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/653/23/PDF/N0765323.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/653/23/PDF/N0765323.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
82	S/RES/1794 (2007)	Resolution	21-Dec-2007	On extension of the mandate and capacity of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal trade in natural resources	States to take steps to end the illegal trade in natural resources	Urging all States, especially those in the region, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo itself, to take the appropriate steps to end the illegal trade in natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/655/72/PDF/N0765572.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/655/72/PDF/N0765572.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
83	S/RES/1807 (2008)	Resolution	31-Mar-2008	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts; report of Group of Experts to include information on the sources of financing, such as from natural resources, which are funding the illicit trade of arms; cooperation and information exchange regarding illegal trafficking in natural resources	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, ... 18. Requests the Group of Experts to fulfil the following mandate: ... (d) To update the Committee on its work as appropriate and report to the Council in writing, through the Committee, by 15 August 2008 and again before 15 November 2008, on the implementation of the measures set forth in paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 9 and 11 above, with recommendations in this regard, including information on the sources of financing, such as from natural resources, which are funding the illicit trade of arms; ... 20. Requests the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, other Governments in the region as appropriate, MONUC and the Group of Experts to cooperate intensively, including by exchanging information ... regarding the illegal trafficking in natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/288/63/PDF/N0828863.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/288/63/PDF/N0828863.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
84	S/RES/1819 (2008)	Resolution	18-Jun-2008	On extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Non-renewal of measures regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia; Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law; Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; UNMIL's assistance in helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions; Liberia to implement the recommendations of the most recent Kimberley Process review; Kimberley Process to inform Security Council on progress in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Recalling its decision not to renew the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia, and stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, including the resolution of land and tenure rights, the conservation and protection of biodiversity, and the process for the awarding of contracts for commercial forestry operations, Recalling its decision to terminate the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds, Welcoming the Government of Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, noting Liberia's implementation of the necessary internal controls and other recommendations of the Kimberley Process, and calling on the Government of Liberia to continue to work diligently to ensure the effectiveness of these controls, Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond and timber-producing regions, ... 4. Encourages the Government of Liberia to implement the recommendations of the most recent Kimberley Process review and work closely with the Kimberley Process to continue to strengthen Liberian controls on rough diamond trade; 5. Encourages the Kimberley Process to inform, as appropriate, the Security Council through its Committee about its assessment of progress made by the Liberian Government in implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/389/05/PDF/N0838905.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/389/05/PDF/N0838905.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
85	S/RES/1836 (2008)	Resolution	29-Sep-2008	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Control over natural resources; exploitation of natural resources	Measures taken by the Government to consolidate its control over Liberia's natural resources; consolidation of Liberia's post-conflict transition threatened by crimes of corruption and violence, including regarding exploitation of Liberia's natural resources	Further welcoming ... the important measures taken by the Government to consolidate its control over Liberia's natural resources ... Recognizing the significant challenges that remain in the consolidation of Liberia's post-conflict transition, ... and noting that crimes of corruption and violence, in particular with regard to exploitation of Liberia's natural resources, threaten to undermine progress towards those ends,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/525/89/PDF/N0852589.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/525/89/PDF/N0852589.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
86	S/RES/1842 (2008)	Resolution	29-Oct-2008	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005) on sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts	Production and illicit export of diamonds	Measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire; Kimberley Process to communicate to the Security Council information concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds	1. Decides to renew until 31 October 2009 ... the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005); ... 14. Requests also the Kimberley Process to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/575/01/PDF/N0857501.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/575/01/PDF/N0857501.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
87	S/RES/1851 (2008)	Resolution	16-Dec-2008	On fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Rights with respect to natural resources	Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/655/01/PDF/N0865501.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N08/655/01/PDF/N0865501.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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88	S/RES/1854 (2008)	Resolution	19-Dec-2008	On extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Non-renewal of certain measures concerning round log and timber products originating in Liberia; Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of relevant legislation; UNMIL's assistance in helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions; Panel of experts to assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; Liberia to continue to implement the recommendations of the 2008 Kimberley Process review team; Kimberley Process to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Recalling its decision not to renew the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia, and stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, including ... the conservation and protection of biodiversity, and the process for the awarding of contracts for commercial forestry operations, Recalling its decision to terminate the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds, and welcoming the Government of Liberia's participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, noting Liberia's implementation of the necessary internal controls and other requirements of the Kimberley Process, and calling on the Government of Liberia to continue to work diligently to ensure the effectiveness of these controls, ... Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions, ... 4. Decides to extend the mandate of the current Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 1819 (2008) for a further period until 20 December 2009 to undertake the following tasks: ... (d) To assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and to coordinate with the Kimberley Process in assessing compliance; ... (f) To cooperate actively ... with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; ... 7. Encourages the Government of Liberia to continue to implement the recommendations of the 2008 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and export; 8. Encourages the Kimberley Process to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/66/3/82/PDF/N0866382.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/66/3/82/PDF/N0866382.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
89	S/RES/1856 (2008)	Resolution	22-Dec-2008	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts; MONUC to curtail the provision of support to illegal armed groups derived from illicit trade in natural resources; States, especially those in the region, to take appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in natural resources; Government of DRC to work with specialist organizations, international financial institutions, MONUC, and countries of the region, to establish a plan for an effective and transparent control over the exploitation of natural resources, including through a mapping exercise of the main sites of illegal exploitation	Recognizing the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, the illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and in particular in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ... 3. Decides that MONUC shall, from the adoption of this resolution, have the mandate, in this order of priority, working in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to: ... (j) Use its monitoring and inspection capacities to curtail the provision of support to illegal armed groups derived from illicit trade in natural resources; ... 21. Urges all States, especially those in the region, to take appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in natural resources, including if necessary through judicial means, and, where necessary, to report to the Security Council, encourages in particular the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to work with specialist organizations, international financial institutions and MONUC, as well as the countries of the region, to establish a plan for an effective and transparent control over the exploitation of natural resources including through conducting a mapping exercise of the main sites of illegal exploitation;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/66/6/94/PDF/N0866694.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/66/6/94/PDF/N0866694.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
90	S/RES/1857 (2008)	Resolution	22-Dec-2008	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/66/6/43/PDF/N0866643.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/66/6/43/PDF/N0866643.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
91	S/PRST/2009/20	Presidential Statement	10-Jul-2009	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6160th meeting, 10 July 2009, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Development challenges posed by climate change adaptation and mitigation	West African economies confronted with development challenges, including climate change adaptation and mitigation	The Security Council expresses its concern on the impact of the global economic crisis on West African economies, since the region is already confronted with development challenges such as ... climate change adaptation and mitigation,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/40/43/PDF/N0940043.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/40/43/PDF/N0940043.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
92	S/RES/1885 (2009)	Resolution	15-Sep-2009	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Control over natural resources	Steps taken with regard to strengthening Government control over natural resources	Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Liberia ... to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening Government control over natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/51/4/01/PDF/N0951401.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/51/4/01/PDF/N0951401.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
93	S/RES/1893 (2009)	Resolution	29-Oct-2009	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1572 (2004) and 1643 (2005) on sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts	Imports of rough diamonds	Renewal of measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire; nonapplication in the case of imports solely for the purposes of scientific research and analysis to facilitate the development of specific technical information	1. Decides to renew until 31 October 2010 ... the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005); ... 16. Decides that, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) shall not apply to an import that will be used solely for the purposes of scientific research and analysis to facilitate the development of specific technical information concerning Ivorian diamond production, provided the research is coordinated by the Kimberley Process, and approved on a case by case basis by the Committee;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/58/4/29/PDF/N0958429.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/58/4/29/PDF/N0958429.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
94	S/RES/1897 (2009)	Resolution	30-Nov-2009	On acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the waters off the coast of Somalia	Rights with respect to offshore natural resources	Threat posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea to fishing activities; Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law	Continuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose ... to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law ... Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, ... 5. Acknowledges Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/62/4/65/PDF/N0962465.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/62/4/65/PDF/N0962465.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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95	S/RES/1896 (2009)*	Resolution	7-Dec-2009	On expansion of the mandate of the Committee Established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and extension of measures on arms, transport, financial and travel against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by resolution 1807 (2008)	Due diligence concerning mineral sourcing and purchasing	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa; MONUC recommendations concerning guidelines for the exercise of due diligence by the importers, processing industries and consumers of mineral products; cooperation and information exchange regarding illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources; importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence; importers and processing industries to adopt policies and practices, as well as codes of conduct, to prevent indirect support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources	Recognizing the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, ... 7. Decides that the mandate of the Group of Experts referred to in paragraph 6 above shall also include the task to produce, taking into account paragraph 4 (g) of resolution 1857 (2008), drawing inter alia on their reports and taking advantage of work done in other forums, 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 (including steps to be taken to ascertain the origin of mineral products), acquisition and processing of mineral products from the Democratic Republic of the Congo; ... 10. Requests the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States, particularly those in the region, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and the Group of Experts to cooperate intensively, including by exchanging information regarding ... the illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources ... 14. Calls upon Member States to take measures to ensure that importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products under their jurisdiction exercise due diligence on their suppliers and on the origin of the minerals they purchase; ... 16. Recommends that importers and processing industries adopt policies and practices, as well as codes of conduct, to prevent indirect support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/624/53/PDF/N0962453.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/624/53/PDF/N0962453.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
96	S/RES/1903 (2009)	Resolution	17-Dec-2009	On extension of travel ban on persons deemed to be a threat to the peace in Liberia and readjustment of the arms embargo	Measures concerning round log and timber products; timber sector	Non-renewal of certain measures concerning round log and timber products originating in Liberia; Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of relevant legislation; UNMIL's assistance in helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions; Panel of Experts to assess the extent to which forestry and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability	Recalling its decision not to renew the measures in paragraph 10 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding round log and timber products originating in Liberia, and stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, and other new legislation related to revenue transparency (the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and resolution of land and tenure rights (Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Lands and Lands Commission Act), ... Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions, ... 9. Decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts ... to undertake the following tasks: ... (a) To conduct two follow-up assessment missions to Liberia and neighbouring States, in order to investigate and compile a midterm and a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 and 6 above and resolution 1521 (2003), as amended by paragraphs 3, and 4 above, ... including the various sources of financing, such as from natural resources, for the illicit trade of arms; ... (d) Within the context of Liberia's evolving legal framework, assess the extent to which forestry and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation (National Forestry Reform Law, Lands Commission Act, Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Land, and Liberia Extract Industries Transparency Initiative Act) is contributing to this transition;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/656/55/PDF/N0965655.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/656/55/PDF/N0965655.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
97	S/RES/1906 (2009)	Resolution	23-Dec-2009	On extension of the deployment of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	linkage between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms is one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region; MONUC to help prevent the provision of support to armed groups, including support derived from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources; States to take appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in natural resources; MONUC to consolidate and assess, jointly with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, its pilot project concerning minerals traceability	Emphasizing that the linkage between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms is one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, particularly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ... 21. Requests MONUC, working in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to continue its coordination of operations with the FARDC brigades deployed in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ... with a view to: ... (d) Carrying out enhanced efforts to prevent the provision of support to armed groups, including support derived from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources; ... 28. Urges all States, especially those in the region, to take appropriate steps to end the illicit trade in natural resources, including if necessary through judicial means, and, where necessary, to report to the Security Council, and urges MONUC, in accordance with paragraph 3 (j) of resolution 1856 (2008), to consolidate and assess, jointly with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, its pilot project of bringing together all State services in five trading counters in North and South Kivu in order to improve the traceability of mineral products;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/665/48/PDF/N0966548.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/665/48/PDF/N0966548.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
98	S/PRST/2010/6	Presidential Statement	19-Mar-2010	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6288th meeting, 19 Mar. 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region"	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Linkage between illicit transfers of small arms and light weapons to or by criminal organizations or other irresponsible actors, including those suspected of terrorism, and illegal exploitation of natural resources and illicit trade in such resources	The Security Council is alarmed that illicit transfers of SALW [small arms and light weapons] in contravention of arms embargoes and export bans, to or by criminal organizations or other irresponsible actors, including those suspected of engaging in terrorist acts, are linked with ... illegal exploitation of natural resources and illicit trade in such resources.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/281/64/PDF/N1028164.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/281/64/PDF/N1028164.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
99	S/RES/1925 (2010)	Resolution	28-May-2010	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Security challenges in DRC posed by continued illegal exploitation of natural resources; linkage between illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region; all countries to join in efforts to ensure peace, notably with regard to fight against illegal exploitation of natural resources; MONUSCO to support efforts to prevent the provision of support to armed groups, from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources, and to consolidate and assess pilot project on the traceability of mineral products	Stressing the significant security challenges in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular in the Kivu and Orientale Province, posed by ... the continued illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... Emphasizing that the linkage between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms is among the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, ... 8. ... [C]alls upon all countries, in particular those in the region, to join their efforts to ensure sustainable peace consolidation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably with regard to ... the fight against illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... 12. Decides that MONUSCO shall have the following mandate in this order of priority: ... Stabilization and peace consolidation ... (r) With respect to the urgent need to fight illegal exploitation and trade of, [sic] natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, support the Government's efforts and enhance its capabilities, along with international partners and neighbouring countries, to prevent the provision of support to armed groups, in particular support derived from illicit economic activities and illicit trade in natural resources, and consolidate and assess, jointly with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the pilot project of bringing together all State services in five trading counters in North and South Kivu in order to improve the traceability of mineral products;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/380/13/PDF/N1038013.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/380/13/PDF/N1038013.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
100	S/RES/1929 (2010)	Resolution	9-Jun-2010	On measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran in connection with its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development	Right to nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; management of spent fuel and radioactive waste	Right to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination; access to diverse, reliable energy is critical for sustainable growth and development; law of the sea, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), sets out the legal framework applicable to ocean activities; cooperation on management of spent fuel and radioactive waste; projects in the field of environmental protection; supporting courses, placements or degrees in environmental studies	[R]ecalling the right of States Party, in conformity with Articles I and II of that Treaty, to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination, ... Recognizing that access to diverse, reliable energy is critical for sustainable growth and development, ... Recalling that the law of the sea, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), sets out the legal framework applicable to ocean activities, ... Annex IV Proposal to the Islamic Republic of Iran by China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the European Union ... China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union High Representative state their readiness: to recognize Iran's right to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its NPT obligations; ... Nuclear Energy – Reaffirmation of Iran's right to nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes in conformity with its obligations under the NPT. ... – Cooperation with regard to management of spent fuel and radioactive waste. ... Environment, Infrastructure – Civilian Projects in the field of environmental protection, ... Economic, social and human development/humanitarian issues ... Cooperation/technical support in education in areas of benefit to Iran: – Supporting Iranians to take courses, placements or degrees in areas such as ... environmental studies;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/396/79/PDF/N1039679.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/396/79/PDF/N1039679.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
101	S/RES/1938 (2010)	Resolution	15-Sep-2010	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	Control over natural resources	Strengthening government control over natural resources	Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Liberia ... to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening Government control over natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/535/07/PDF/N1053507.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/535/07/PDF/N1053507.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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102	S/RES/1941 (2010)	Resolution	29-Sep-2010	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	Management of natural resources	Supporting the Anti-Corruption Commission to increase the transparency and management of Sierra Leone's natural and mineral resources for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans and mitigating the risk of resource based conflict	4. Calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone, with the support of UNIPSIL, development partners and other stakeholders to continue good governance reform by supporting the Anti-Corruption Commission to increase the transparency and management of Sierra Leone's natural and mineral resources for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans and mitigating the risk of resource based conflict;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/55/8/86/PDF/N1055886.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/55/8/86/PDF/N1055886.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
103	S/PRST/2010/25	Presidential Statement	22-Nov-2010	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6427th meeting, 22 Nov. 2010, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict"	Trafficking of illicit natural resources	Cooperation to combat cross-border trafficking of illicit natural resources	Calls upon the countries of the region to reinforce their cooperation with the Security Council's Committee and with the Group of Experts ... to combat cross-border trafficking of ... illicit natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/64/6/55/PDF/N1064655.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/64/6/55/PDF/N1064655.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
104	S/RES/1950 (2010)	Resolution	23-Nov-2010	On acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the waters off the coast of Somalia	Rights with respect to offshore natural resources; illegal fishing; illegal dumping	Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law; importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including toxic substances; international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 sets out the legal framework applicable to ocean activities	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, and stressing the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including toxic substances, Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("The Convention"), sets out the legal framework applicable to ... other ocean activities, ... 6. Acknowledges Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalls the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including toxic substances,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/64/9/02/PDF/N1064902.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/64/9/02/PDF/N1064902.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
105	S/RES/1952 (2010)	Resolution	29-Nov-2010	On extension of measures on arms, transport, financial and travel against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by resolution 1807 (2008) and expansion of the mandate of the Committee Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004)	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa; commitment to rid the trade in natural resources of criminal networks; addition of a sixth expert on natural resources issues; States to publish full import and export statistics for natural resources; information sharing and joint action at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources	Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, ... Supporting the commitment of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to rid the trade in natural resources of criminal networks and welcoming the enhanced collaboration between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Group of Experts in this area, ... 5. Requests the Secretary-General to extend, for a period expiring on 30 November 2011, the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and renewed by subsequent resolutions, with the addition of a sixth expert on natural resources issues, ... 19. Recommends that all States, particularly those in the region, regularly publish full import and export statistics for natural resources including gold, cassiterite, coltan, wolframite, timber, and charcoal and enhance information sharing and joint action at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/65/5/23/PDF/N1065523.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/65/5/23/PDF/N1065523.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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106	S/RES/1961 (2010)	Resolution	17-Dec-2010	On renewal of measures on arms and travel imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Terminating certain measures in relation to diamonds; Liberia's participation and leadership in the Kimberley Process; ensuring effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; UNMIL's assistance in helping the Government establish its authority in the diamond, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions; Panel of Experts to assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability, assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts; strengthening internal controls over diamond mining and exports; reporting on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Recalling its decision to terminate the measures in paragraph 6 of resolution 1521 (2003) regarding diamonds, and welcoming the Government of Liberia's participation and leadership at the regional and international levels in the Kimberley Process, and encouraging the Government of Liberia to redouble its commitment and efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions, ... 6. Decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts ... to undertake the following tasks: ... (d) Within the context of Liberia's evolving legal framework, assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation (National Forestry Reform Law, Lands Commission Act, Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Land, and Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and other reform efforts are contributing to this transition, and to provide recommendations, if appropriate, on how such natural resources could better contribute to the country's progress towards sustainable peace and stability; (e) To assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and to coordinate with the Kimberley Process in assessing compliance; ... (g) To cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 9 of resolution 1946 (2010) and that on the Democratic Republic of the Congo re-established by paragraph 5 of resolution 1952 (2010) with respect to natural resources; (h) To cooperate actively with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; ... 11. Urges the Government of Liberia to implement the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports; 12. Encourages the Kimberley Process to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N10/70/0/1/PDF/N1070001.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N10/70/0/1/PDF/N1070001.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
107	S/PRST/2011/3	Presidential Statement	9-Feb-2011	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6478th meeting, 9 Feb. 2011, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan"	Management of natural resources	Parties to reach agreement on Abyei and other critical issues, including natural resource management	The Council urges the parties to reach quickly an agreement on Abyei and other critical issues, including ... natural resource management.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N11/22975/PDF/N1122975.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N11/22975/PDF/N1122975.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
108	S/PRST/2011/4	Presidential Statement	11-Feb-2011	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6479th meeting, 11 Feb. 2011, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security: the interdependence between security and development"	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; management of natural resources	UN's help in preventing illegal access to natural resources, and helping governments in post-conflict situations manage resources better	The Security Council recalls the role played by the illegal exploitation of natural resources in fuelling some past and current conflicts. In this regard, it recognizes that the United Nations can play a role in helping the States concerned, as appropriate, upon their request and with full respect for their sovereignty over natural resources and under national ownership, to prevent illegal access to those resources and to lay the basis for their legal exploitation with a view to promoting development, in particular through the empowerment of governments in post-conflict situations to better manage their resources.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N11/23178/PDF/N1123178.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N11/23178/PDF/N1123178.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A



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109	S/RES/1976 (2011)	Resolution	11-Apr-2011	On acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Rights with respect to offshore natural resources; illegal fishing; illegal dumping	Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances; need to investigate allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping; allegations of illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste in Somali waters to justify criminal activities; support and assistance to Somalia in its efforts to develop national fisheries; Secretary-General to report on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters, and on alleged illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalling the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, and stressing the need to investigate allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping, Being concerned at the same time that allegations of illegal fishing and dumping of toxic waste in Somali waters have been used by pirates in an attempt to justify their criminal activities, ... 6. Invites States and regional organizations to continue their support and assistance to Somalia in its efforts to develop national fisheries ... in line with the Regional Plan of Action, 7. Recalls preambular paragraphs 6 and 7 above and operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1950 (2010), and requests the Secretary-General to report within six months on the protection of Somali natural resources and waters, and on alleged illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of Somalia, taking into account the studies on this matter previously conducted by the United Nations Environmental Programme and other competent agencies and organizations, and expresses its readiness to keep the matter under review; 8. Urges States individually or within the framework of competent international organizations to positively consider investigating allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, with a view to prosecuting such offences when committed by persons under their jurisdiction;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N11/295/44/PDF/N1129544.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N11/295/44/PDF/N1129544.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
110	S/RES/1980 (2011)	Resolution	28-Apr-2011	On renewal of measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1572 (2004), 1643 (2005), 1946 (2010) and 1975 (2011) on sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts until 30 Apr. 2012	Imports of rough diamonds	Renewal of measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire; Ivorian authorities to work with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to conduct a review and assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's internal controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of Côte d'Ivoire's potential diamond resources and production capacity	1. ... [F]urther decides to renew until 30 April 2012 the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005); ... 19. Encourages the Ivorian authorities to work with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to conduct a review and assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's internal controls system for trade in rough diamonds and a comprehensive geologic study of Côte d'Ivoire's potential diamond resources and production capacity, with a view to possibly modifying or lifting, as appropriate, the measures imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005);	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N11/315/11/PDF/N1131511.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N11/315/11/PDF/N1131511.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
111	S/PRST/2011/11	Presidential Statement	18-May-2011	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6539th meeting, 18 May 2011, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo"	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	African Union and all relevant sub-regional organizations to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the fight against illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	The Security Council calls upon the international community, the African Union and all relevant sub-regional organizations to further engage in support of the stabilisation efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably in the fields of ... the fight against illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N11/347/62/PDF/N1134762.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N11/347/62/PDF/N1134762.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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112	S/RES/1991 (2011)	Resolution	28-Jun-2011	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 30 June 2012	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Significant security challenges in the Democratic Republic of the Congo include illegal exploitation of natural resources; African Union and all relevant sub-regional organizations to support DRC in combating illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Stressing that significant security challenges remain in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including ... illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... Calling upon the African Union and all relevant sub-regional organizations to further engage in support of the stabilization efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably in the fields of ... combating illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/391/19/PDF/N1139119.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/391/19/PDF/N1139119.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
113	S/RES/1996 (2011)	Resolution	8-Jul-2011	On establishment of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	Management of natural resources	United Nations' support to national authorities in developing a strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities, including management of natural resources	Emphasizing the vital role of the United Nations to support national authorities, in close consultation with international partners, to consolidate the peace and prevent a return to violence and therefore to develop an early strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities, including ... management of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/405/83/PDF/N1140583.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/405/83/PDF/N1140583.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
114	S/PRST/2011/15	Presidential Statement	20-Jul-2011	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6587th meeting, 20 July 2011, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security: impact of climate change"	Addressing climate change	Underlines General Assembly resolution 63/281 reaffirming that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the key instrument for addressing climate change, recalling the provisions of the UNFCCC, including climate change calls for cooperation by all countries and their participation in an international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions, and invites UN organs to intensify their efforts in addressing climate change, including its possible security implications	The Security Council underlines General Assembly resolution 63/281 of June 3, 2009, which: reaffirms that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the key instrument for addressing climate change, recalls the provisions of the UNFCCC, including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions, and invites the relevant organs of the United Nations, as appropriate and within their respective mandates to intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change, including its possible security implications.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/424/28/PDF/N1142428.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/424/28/PDF/N1142428.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
115	S/RES/2002 (2011)	Resolution	29-Jul-2011	On re-establishment of the UN Monitoring Group Established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1519 (2003) on arms embargo against Somalia for a period of 12 months	Drought	Impact of drought in Somalia	Reiterating its serious concern about ... the impact of the current drought	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/439/03/PDF/N1143903.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/439/03/PDF/N1143903.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
116	S/RES/2003 (2011)	Resolution	29-Jul-2011	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 31 July 2012	Darfur International Conference on Water	UNAMID and other agencies to fulfill commitments made at Darfur International Conference on water	20. Commends the outcome of the Darfur International Conference on water held in Khartoum on 27 and 28 June 2011 ... and calls on UNAMID, where consistent with its mandate, and all other UN agencies in particular UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, as well as international actors and donors to meet their commitments made in that conference;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/438/85/PDF/N1143885.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/438/85/PDF/N1143885.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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117	S/RES/2005 (2011)	Resolution	14-Sep-2011	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) until 15 Sept. 2012	Control and management of natural resources	Strengthening the Government's control over natural resources; supporting the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources to increase the transparency and management of Sierra Leone's natural and mineral resources for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans; mitigating the risk of resource-based conflict	f. Welcoming the steady progress the Government has made in implementing the Agenda for Change, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening the Government's control over natural resources ... 9. Calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone, with the support of UNIPSIL, development partners and all other stakeholders in the country ... to continue good governance reform by supporting the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources to increase the transparency and management of Sierra Leone's natural and mineral resources for the benefit of all Sierra Leoneans and mitigating the risk of resource-based conflict;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/497/00/PDF/N1149700.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/497/00/PDF/N1149700.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
118	S/RES/2008 (2011)	Resolution	16-Sep-2011	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 Sept. 2012	Control over natural resources	Steps taken to strengthen government control over natural resources	Welcoming the efforts of the Government of Liberia ... to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular steps taken with regard to strengthening Government control over natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/502/32/PDF/N1150232.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/502/32/PDF/N1150232.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
119	S/RES/2012 (2011)	Resolution	14-Oct-2011	On extension of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until 15 Oct. 2012	Vulnerability to natural disasters	Haiti's ongoing cholera epidemic and vulnerability to natural disasters	Acknowledging that Haiti continues to face ... an ongoing cholera epidemic, and extreme vulnerability to natural disasters,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/546/00/PDF/N1154600.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/546/00/PDF/N1154600.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
120	S/RES/2014 (2011)	Resolution	21-Oct-2011	On the situation in Yemen	Drought	Alarming levels of malnutrition caused by drought	Expressing serious concern also about ... the alarming levels of malnutrition caused by drought	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/559/61/PDF/N1155961.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/559/61/PDF/N1155961.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
121	S/RES/2020 (2011)	Resolution	22-Nov-2011	On acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the waters off the coast of Somalia	Rights with respect to offshore natural resources; illegal fishing; illegal dumping	Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances; need to investigate allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping; report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and water; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 sets out the legal framework applicable to ocean activities	Continuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose ... to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law, ... Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalling the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, and stressing the need to investigate allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping, and noting with appreciation in this respect the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and water (S/2011/661) prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council Resolution 1976 (2011), Further reaffirming that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("The Convention"), sets out the legal framework applicable to ... other ocean activities,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/604/21/PDF/N1160421.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/604/21/PDF/N1160421.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
122	S/RES/2021 (2011)	Resolution	29-Nov-2011	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 1807 (2008) and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 30 Nov. 2012	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Link between the exercise of due diligence by some comptoirs, the improvement of the mining sector governance and the rise of minerals production and export in other mining areas; regional efforts against the illegal exploitation of natural resources; establishing a Regional Initiative against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources; endorsement of the due diligence guidelines; all States to regularly publish full import and export statistics for natural resources; cooperating at regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; MONUSCO to support the relevant Congolese authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit activities	[N]oting ... the link between the exercise of due diligence by some comptoirs, the improvement of the mining sector governance and the rise of minerals production and export in other mining areas as reported by the Group of Experts, Welcoming the regional efforts by the countries of the Great Lakes region in the context of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, noting the commitment of these countries to establish a Regional Initiative against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and their endorsement of the due diligence guidelines, as defined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and encouraging those states to implement the components of the Regional Initiative; ... 9. Recommends that all States, particularly those in the region, regularly publish full import and export statistics for natural resources including gold, cassiterite, coltan, wolframite, timber, and charcoal and enhance information sharing and joint action at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; 10. Recalls the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to support the relevant Congolese authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit activities, including production and trade in natural resources, notably by carrying out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/611/51/PDF/N1161151.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/611/51/PDF/N1161151.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
123	S/RES/2025 (2011)	Resolution	14-Dec-2011	On renewal of measures on arms and travel imposed by resolution 1521 (2003) and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to para. 9 of Security Council resolution 1903 (2009) concerning Liberia for a period of 12 months	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in Liberia; measures to prevent rough diamond smuggling; Liberia to improve its control over the gold sector; establishing effective governance of the gold production sector; UNMIL's assistance in helping the Government establish its authority in the diamond, gold, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions; Panel of Experts to assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development, cooperate actively with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and to assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts; strengthening internal controls over diamond mining and exports; Kimberley Process to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme	Encouraging the Government of Liberia to reaffirm its commitment and redouble its efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in Liberia and to take all possible measures to prevent rough diamond smuggling, Encouraging the Government of Liberia to improve its control over the gold sector and adopt the necessary legislation in this regard, and focus its efforts on establishing effective governance of the gold production sector, Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in the diamond, gold, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions, ... 5. Decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts ... to undertake the following tasks: ... (d) Within the context of Liberia's evolving legal framework, assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation (National Forestry Reform Law, Lands Commission Act, Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Land, and Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and other reform efforts are contributing to this transition, and to provide recommendations on how such natural resources could better contribute to the country's progress towards sustainable peace and stability; (e) To cooperate actively with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and to assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; ... (g) To cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 13 of resolution 1980 (2011) and that on the Democratic Republic of the Congo re-established by paragraph 4 of resolution 2021 (2011) with respect to natural resources; ... 11. Urges the Government of Liberia to complete implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports; 12. Encourages the Kimberley Process to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts and to report on developments regarding Liberia's implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/637/99/PDF/N1163799.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/637/99/PDF/N1163799.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
124	S/RES/2036 (2012)	Resolution	22-Feb-2012	On addition of tasks to and expansion of the logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 31 Oct. 2012	Charcoal exports	Charcoal exports from Somalia are a significant revenue source for Al Shabaab; preventing the export of charcoal from Somalia; all Member States to take necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia; all Member States to report on implementation; Monitoring Group to assess the impact of the charcoal ban	Expressing concern that charcoal exports from Somalia are a significant revenue source for Al Shabaab and also exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, ... 22. Decides that Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia and that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia; further decides that all Member States shall report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea ("the Committee") within 120 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken towards effective implementation of this paragraph; and requests the Monitoring Group re-established pursuant to resolution 2002 (2011) to assess the impact of the charcoal ban in its Final Report;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/238/47/PDF/N1223847.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/238/47/PDF/N1223847.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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125	S/RES/2044 (2012)	Resolution	24-Apr-2012	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 30 Apr. 2013	Natural resources	Council welcomes meeting between parties concerning natural resources	Welcoming ... the 9 November 2011 meeting of the parties on natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/312/71/PDF/N1231271.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/312/71/PDF/N1231271.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
126	S/RES/2045 (2012)	Resolution	26-Apr-2012	On measures on arms and related materiel, the renewal of measures imposed by paras. 9 to 12 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and para. 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) against Côte d'Ivoire and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts until 30 Apr. 2013	Production and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to communicate to Security Council information on the production and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire; sanctions exemptions for the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley Process	6. ... [F]urther decides to renew until 30 April 2013 the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 1643 (2005); ... 20. Requests also the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to communicate as appropriate to the Security Council, through the Committee, information which, where possible, has been reviewed by the Group of Experts, concerning the production and illicit export of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire and further decides to renew the exemptions set out by paragraphs 16 and 17 of resolution 1893 (2009) with regard to the securing of samples of rough diamonds for scientific research purposes coordinated by the Kimberley Process;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/321/11/PDF/N1232111.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/321/11/PDF/N1232111.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
127	S/RES/2053 (2012)	Resolution	27-Jun-2012	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 30 June 2013	Illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources	Serious challenges in the eastern provinces in DRC include illegal exploitation of natural resources; linkage between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region; combating illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources; tracing and certification of minerals; demilitarization of the mining areas in the DRC; MONUSCO to support authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit trade and natural resources; Congolese Government to further increase transparency in the administration of contracts for mining rights	Acknowledging that there have been positive developments relative to the consolidation of peace and stability across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but stressing that serious challenges remain, particularly in the eastern provinces, including ... illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... Emphasizing that the linkage between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms is among the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, ... Reiterating its call upon the African Union and all relevant subregional organizations to further engage in support of the stabilization efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, notably in the fields of ... combating illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources, ... 25. Welcomes the steps taken by the Congolese authorities to address the tracing and certification of minerals, encourages further cooperation throughout the region, urges demilitarization of the mining areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the professionalization and deployment of Congolese Mining Police in these areas, calls upon MONUSCO to support the relevant Congolese authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from ... illicit trade and natural resources, including to carry out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters and encourages the Congolese Government to further increase transparency in the administration of contracts for mining rights and the collection and accounting for taxes;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/393/13/PDF/N1239313.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/393/13/PDF/N1239313.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
128	S/RES/2057 (2012)	Resolution	5-Jul-2012	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 July 2013	Management of natural resources	UN to partner with national authorities on implementing an effective strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities, including management of natural resources	Emphasizing the vital role of the United Nations to support national authorities, in close consultation with international partners, to consolidate the peace and prevent a return to violence and therefore to develop an early strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities, including ... management of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/406/82/PDF/N1240682.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/406/82/PDF/N1240682.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
129	S/PRST/2012/20	Presidential Statement	26-Sep-2012	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6841st meeting, 26 Sept. 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East"	Environment protection	United Nations and League of Arab States to cooperate on environment protection	The Security Council acknowledges the intention expressed by representatives of both organizations [that is, the United Nations and the League of Arab States] to cooperate across a broad agenda of mutual concern, formulating adequate joint responses, where appropriate, to ... environment protection, ... while reiterating the need to ensure that all UN efforts to restore peace and security also respect and promote the rule of law.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/523/14/PDF/N1252314.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/523/14/PDF/N1252314.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
130	S/PRST/2012/22	Presidential Statement	19-Oct-2012	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6850th meeting, 19 Oct. 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo"	Illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	The Security Council ... urges the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/560/07/PDF/N1256007.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/560/07/PDF/N1256007.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
131	S/RES/2077 (2012)	Resolution	21-Nov-2012	On acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels in the waters off the coast of Somalia	Rights with respect to offshore natural resources; illegal fishing; illegal dumping	Threat posed by piracy and armed robbery at sea to fishing activities; Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; need to investigate any new allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping; difficulty in providing detailed information related to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and dumping off Somalia's coast; little evidence to justify claims that illegal fishing and dumping are factors responsible for forcing Somali youths to resort to piracy; no evidence of toxic waste dumping on land and at sea; report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and water; States to consider investigating any new allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances; concerns about protection of the marine environment as well as resources should not be allowed to mask the true nature of piracy off the coast of Somalia; Secretary-General's intention to include updates on illegal fishing and dumping in his reports relating to piracy off the Coast of Somalia	Continuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels pose ... to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law, ... Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, in accordance with international law, recalling the importance of preventing, in accordance with international law, illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, and stressing the need to investigate any new allegations of such illegal fishing and dumping; noting the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/783), which acknowledges difficulty in providing detailed information related to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and dumping off Somalia's coast without adequate monitoring or reporting systems, and states that the United Nations has received little evidence to date to justify claims that illegal fishing and dumping are factors responsible for forcing Somali youths to resort to piracy, and that there is currently no evidence of toxic waste dumping on land and at sea; emphasizing that the concerns about protection of the marine environment as well as resources should not be allowed to mask the true nature of piracy off the coast of Somalia which is a transnational criminal enterprise driven primarily by the opportunity for financial gain, and expressing appreciation in this respect for the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of Somali natural resources and water (S/2011/661) prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of Security Council Resolution 1976 (2011), ... 28. Urges States individually or within the framework of competent international organizations to positively consider investigating any new allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, with a view to prosecuting such offences when committed by persons under their jurisdiction; encourages increased efforts to monitor and report on such allegations; takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/783), which acknowledges difficulty in providing detailed information related to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and dumping off Somalia's coast without adequate monitoring or reporting systems, and states that the United Nations has received little evidence to date to justify claims that illegal fishing and dumping are factors responsible for forcing Somali youths to resort to piracy, and that there is currently no evidence of toxic waste dumping on land and at sea; and emphasizes that the concerns about protection of the marine environment as well as resources should not be allowed to mask the true nature of piracy off the coast of Somalia which is a transnational criminal enterprise driven primarily by the opportunity for financial gain; and takes note of the Secretary-General's intention to include updates on these issues in his reports relating to piracy off the Coast of Somalia;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/60/0/84/PDF/N1260084.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/60/0/84/PDF/N1260084.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
132	S/RES/2078 (2012)	Resolution	28-Nov-2012	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 1807 (2008) and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Feb. 2014	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa; regional efforts against the illegal exploitation of natural resources; customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC; regional cooperation to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; MONUSCO to support prevention of support to armed groups from illicit activities, including production and trade in natural resources	Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... 13. ... [W] elcomes the efforts to date by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, and urges continued effort in this regard; ... 17. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and reiterates its call to the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC, and to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; 18. Recalls the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to support the relevant Congolese authorities in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit activities, including production and trade in natural resources, notably by carrying out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/61/3/43/PDF/N1261343.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/61/3/43/PDF/N1261343.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
133	S/PRST/2012/26	Presidential Statement	10-Dec-2012	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6882nd meeting, 10 Dec. 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Complex security and political challenges in this region inter-related with adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	The Security Council ... remains engaged in addressing the complex security and political challenges in this region that are inter-related with ... adverse effects of climate and ecological changes.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/636/50/PDF/N1263650.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/636/50/PDF/N1263650.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
134	S/RES/2079 (2012)	Resolution	12-Dec-2012	On renewal of the measures imposed by Security Council resolutions on Liberia and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to para. 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 12 months	Management of natural resources	Effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law and other new legislation; implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in Liberia; measures to prevent rough diamond smuggling; effective governance of the gold production sector; UNMIL helping the Government establish authority in Liberia's diamond, gold, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions; Panel of Experts to assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development and provide recommendations on how natural resources could better contribute to the country's progress towards sustainable peace and stability; strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports; improving responsible and transparent governance of natural resources	Stressing that Liberia's progress in the timber sector must continue with the effective implementation and enforcement of the National Forestry Reform Law signed into law on 5 October 2006, and other new legislation related to revenue transparency (the Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and resolution of land and tenure rights (Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Lands and Lands Commission Act), Encouraging the Government of Liberia to reaffirm its commitment and redouble its efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in Liberia and to take all possible measures to prevent rough diamond smuggling, Encouraging the Government of Liberia to improve its control over the gold sector and adopt the necessary legislation in this regard, particularly in the regional offices, and focus its efforts on establishing effective governance of the gold production sector, Stressing the continuing importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in ... Liberia's diamond, gold, timber, and other natural resources-producing regions, ... 5. Decides to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption of this resolution to undertake the following tasks in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Côte d'Ivoire Group of Experts: ... (d) Within the context of Liberia's evolving legal framework, assess the extent to which forests and other natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development rather than to instability and to what extent relevant legislation (National Forestry Reform Law, Lands Commission Act, Community Rights Law with respect to Forest Land, and Liberia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act) and other reform efforts are contributing to this transition, and to provide recommendations on how such natural resources could better contribute to the country's progress towards sustainable peace and stability; (e) To cooperate actively with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, including during a planned KP mission in 2013, and to assess the Government of Liberia's compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; ... 11. Calls on the Government of Liberia to complete implementation of the recommendations of the 2009 Kimberley Process review team to strengthen internal controls over diamond mining and exports, particularly in the regional offices, and focus its efforts on improving responsible and transparent governance of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/646/17/PDF/N1264617.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N12/646/17/PDF/N1264617.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
135	S/RES/2098 (2013)	Resolution	28-Mar-2013	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 31 Mar. 2014	Extraction and trade of natural resources	Special Representative for the DRC to encourage the prompt establishment and the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC	14. Calls on the Special Representative for the DRC to perform, through his good offices, the following tasks: ... (c) Encourage the prompt establishment and the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/273/81/PDF/N1327381.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/273/81/PDF/N1327381.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
136	S/RES/2100 (2013)	Resolution	25-Apr-2013	On establishment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	Environmental impacts of MINUSMA operations	Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of MINUSMA; encourages MINUSMA to manage environmental impacts	32. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of MINUSMA when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, encourages MINUSMA to manage them, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/314/17/PDF/N1331417.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/314/17/PDF/N1331417.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
137	S/RES/2101 (2013)	Resolution	25-Apr-2013	On measures on arms and related materiel, the renewal of measures imposed by paras. 9 to 12 of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004), para. 12 of resolution 1975 (2011), and para. 6 of resolution 1643 (2005) against Côte d'Ivoire and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts until 30 Apr. 2014	Contraband of natural resources; artisanal mining	Contraband of natural resources, in particular cocoa, cashew nuts, cotton, timber, gold and diamonds which are illegally exported from or imported into Côte d'Ivoire; participation in OECD-hosted implementation programme with regard to the due diligence guidelines for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas; reaching out to international organizations to learn about other initiatives and countries with similar issues on artisanal mining	Further expressing concern at the large-scale contraband of natural resources, in particular cocoa, cashew nuts, cotton, timber, gold and diamonds which are illegally exported from or imported into Côte d'Ivoire, ... 25. Encourages the Ivorian authorities to participate in the OECD-hosted implementation programme with regard to the due diligence guidelines for responsible supply chains of minerals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas and to reach out to international organizations with a view to taking advantage of lessons learned from other initiatives and countries that have and are confronting similar issues on artisanal mining;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/314/35/PDF/N1331435.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/314/35/PDF/N1331435.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
138	S/RES/2103 (2013)	Resolution	22-May-2013	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 31 May 2014	Illegal and unauthorized fishing	Illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, which undermines prospects for the country's economic development; international cooperation to fight illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone	Condemning cases of illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, which undermines prospects for the country's economic development, ... 11. Encourages members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/343/53/PDF/N1334353.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/343/53/PDF/N1334353.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
139	S/RES/2109 (2013)	Resolution	11-Jul-2013	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 July 2014	Management of natural resources	UN to partner with national authorities on implementing an effective strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities and plans, including management of natural resources	[E]mphasizing the vital role of the United Nations to support national authorities, in close consultation with international partners, and therefore to further develop its partnership with national authorities on implementing an effective strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities and plans, including ... management of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/391/16/PDF/N1339116.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/391/16/PDF/N1339116.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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140	S/RES/2111 (2013)	Resolution	24-Jul-2013	On extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea until 25 Nov. 2014	Charcoal exports; petroleum sector	Continued violation of the charcoal ban; impact of violations on the deteriorating security situation in the Juba regions; Somali authorities to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia; AMISOM to support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so; States to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia; Monitoring Group to provide information on possible environmentally sound destruction of Somali charcoal; Security Council's willingness to take action against those who violate the charcoal ban; mitigating against petroleum sector in Somalia becoming a source of increased tension in Somalia; recommendations on ways to improve the implementation of the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia	Expressing concern at the continued violation of the charcoal ban, and expressing particular concern over ... the impact of these violations on the deteriorating security situation in the Juba regions, ... Charcoal ban 18. Reiterates that the Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia and requests that AMISOM support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so, as part of AMISOM's implementation of its mandate set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093, and reiterates that all Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia; 19. Expresses its deep concern at reports of continuing violations of the charcoal ban by Member States, requests further detailed information from the Monitoring Group on possible environmentally sound destruction of Somali charcoal, reiterates its support for the President of Somalia's task-force on charcoal issues, and underscores its willingness to take action against those who violate the charcoal ban; 20. Reminds all Member States, including police and troop contributing contingents to AMISOM, of their obligations to abide by the charcoal ban, as set out in resolution 2036 (2012); ... Petroleum sector 26. Encourages the Federal Government of Somalia, to mitigate properly against the risk of the petroleum sector in Somalia becoming a source of increased tension in Somalia; ... 29. Requests the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group and recommend to the Council ways to improve the implementation of ... the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/406/44/PDF/N1340644.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/406/44/PDF/N1340644.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
141	S/RES/2113 (2013)	Resolution	30-Jul-2013	On extension of the mandate of AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 31 Aug. 2014	Environmental impacts of UNAMID operations	UNAMID's efforts to manage the environmental impacts of its operations	28. Recognizes UNAMID's efforts to manage the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling mandated tasks, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and encourages UNAMID to continue such efforts;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/412/80/PDF/N1341280.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/412/80/PDF/N1341280.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
142	S/RES/2116 (2013)	Resolution	18-Sep-2013	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 Sept. 2014	Management of natural resources; conflict over natural resources	Strengthening government transparency and accountability to manage effectively Liberia's natural resources; potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources	Encouraging the Government of Liberia ... to combat corruption and promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen Government transparency and accountability to manage effectively Liberia's natural resources, noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/479/69/PDF/N1347969.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/479/69/PDF/N1347969.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
143	S/RES/2117 (2013)	Resolution	26-Sep-2013	On small arms	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as a major factor fuelling and exacerbating many conflicts	Recalling with concern ... the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as a major factor fuelling and exacerbating many conflicts,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/487/41/PDF/N1348741.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/487/41/PDF/N1348741.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
144	S/RES/2119 (2013)	Resolution	10-Oct-2013	On extension of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until 15 Oct. 2014	Vulnerability to natural disasters; environment and energy as policy priorities	Security to be accompanied by efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address Haiti's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters; Haiti government's policy priorities set forth in its "5Es" policy programme include environment and energy	[R]eiterating the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role, ... [W]elcoming the continuing efforts of the Government of Haiti and the international community to address these challenges, in line with the government's priorities set forth in its "5Es" policy programme (employment, education, environment, energy and the rule of law),	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/508/20/PDF/N1350820.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/508/20/PDF/N1350820.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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145	S/RES/2121 (2013)	Resolution	10-Oct-2013	On the situation in the Central African Republic	Devastation of natural heritage; poaching and trafficking of wildlife	Devastation of natural heritage; poaching and trafficking of wildlife fuelling crisis in the CAR	Condemning the devastation of natural heritage and noting that poaching and trafficking of wildlife are among the factors that fuel the crisis in the CAR,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/508/38/PDF/N1350838.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/508/38/PDF/N1350838.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
146	S/RES/2125 (2013)	Resolution	18-Nov-2013	On acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights with respect to natural resources; threats to legal fishing; illegal fishing; illegal dumping	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; piracy and armed robbery at sea pose threat to fishing activities; report of the Secretary-General on "Allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of Somalia"	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, ... [C] ontinuing to be gravely concerned by the on-going threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea pose ... to other vulnerable ships, including fishing activities in conformity with international law, ... Noting the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/623), particularly Section IX on "Allegations of illegal fishing and illegal dumping, including of toxic substances, off the coast of Somalia",	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/568/44/PDF/N1356844.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/568/44/PDF/N1356844.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
147	S/RES/2127 (2013)	Resolution	5-Dec-2013	On the situation in the Central African Republic	Devastation of natural heritage; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Devastation of natural heritage; poaching and trafficking of wildlife fuelling crisis in the CAR; illegal exploitation of natural resources perpetuating the conflict; need to apply necessary pressure on armed groups, traffickers and all other actors involved in illegal exploitation of natural resources	Reiterating its condemnation of the devastation of natural heritage and noting that poaching and trafficking of wildlife are among the factors that fuel the crisis in the CAR, ... Protection of natural resources 16. Condemns the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the CAR which contributes to the perpetuation of the conflict, and underlines the importance of bringing an end to these illegal activities, including by applying the necessary pressure on the armed groups, traffickers and all other actors involved;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/594/43/PDF/N1359443.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/594/43/PDF/N1359443.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
148	S/RES/2128 (2013)	Resolution	10-Dec-2013	On renewal of the measures imposed by Security Council resolutions on Liberia and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to para. 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 12 months	Management of natural resources	Transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security; steps towards better management and protection of Liberia's forests and other natural resources; UNMIL helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in Liberia's diamond, gold, timber, and other natural resources producing regions; support for Liberia's reform efforts aimed at ensuring that natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development	Underlining that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security, Recognizing that the Government of Liberia has taken important steps towards better management and protection of Liberia's forests and other natural resources, stressing that further steps need to be taken to protect and properly manage Liberia's natural resources transparently, effectively and in a manner that maximizes the social and economic benefits to the community and protects the rights of the Liberian people, ... Acknowledging the contributions and continued importance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in ... helping the Government establish its authority throughout the country, particularly in ... Liberia's diamond, gold, timber, and other natural resources producing regions, ... 12. Encourages the international community, including relevant United Nations entities, to support the Government of Liberia's reform efforts aimed at ensuring that natural resources are contributing to peace, security and development;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/611/14/PDF/N1361114.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/611/14/PDF/N1361114.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
149	S/PRST/2013/20	Presidential Statement	12-Dec-2013	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7081st meeting, 12 Dec. 2013, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Complex security and political challenges in the Sahel are interrelated with adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	The Security Council reiterates its continued concern about the alarming situation in the Sahel region and reaffirms its continued commitment to address the complex security and political challenges in this region, which are interrelated with ... the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/616/45/pdf/N1361645.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/616/45/pdf/N1361645.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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150	S/PRST/2013/21	Presidential Statement	16-Dec-2013	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7083rd meeting, 16 Dec. 2013, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Libya"	Smuggling of natural resources	Concern at use of force by armed groups against state institutions, including the smuggling of natural resources	The Council expresses its concern at the use of force by armed groups against state institutions, including the ... smuggling of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/622/07/PDF/N1362207.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/622/07/PDF/N1362207.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
151	S/RES/2134 (2014)	Resolution	28-Jan-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) until 31 Jan. 2015	Diamond smuggling and other forms of illicit natural resource exploitation	Kimberley Process Certification Scheme's temporary suspension of rough diamond trading by the CAR; diamond smuggling and other forms of illicit natural resource exploitation, including wildlife poaching, are destabilizing forces; sanctions for providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds and wildlife and wildlife products, in the CAR	Noting the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme's temporary suspension of rough diamond trading by the CAR and expressing concern that diamond smuggling and other forms of illicit natural resource exploitation, including wildlife poaching, are destabilizing forces in CAR, and encouraging the Transitional Authorities and the State Authorities to address these issues through all possible avenues, ... 37. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 30 and 32 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as: ... (d) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds and wildlife and wildlife products, in the CAR;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/218/94/PDF/N1421894.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/218/94/PDF/N1421894.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
152	S/RES/2136 (2014)	Resolution	30-Jan-2014	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 1807 (2008) and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Feb. 2015	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa; regional cooperation and economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources; sanctions for supporting armed groups in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources; customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC; regional cooperation to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; MONUSCO to help prevent support to armed groups from illicit activities; Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts	Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources, ... 4. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to the following individuals, and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: ... (g) Individuals or entities supporting armed groups in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products; ... 24. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and reiterates its call to the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC, and to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking; 25. ... [N]otes that MONUSCO should play a role in preventing the provision of support to armed groups from illicit activities, including production and trade in natural resources, notably by carrying out spot checks and regular visits to mining sites, trade routes and markets, in the vicinity of the five pilot trading counters; ... 27. Calls upon the Group of Experts to cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by paragraph 13 of resolution 1980 (2011) with respect to natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/221/86/PDF/N1422186.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/221/86/PDF/N1422186.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
153	S/RES/2146 (2014)	Resolution	19-Mar-2014	On measures imposed to vessels illicitly exporting oil from Libya	Illicit export of crude oil	Responsibility of the Libyan authorities in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from Libya; illicit export of crude oil from Libya undermines the Government of Libya and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya	Underlining the primary responsibility of the Libyan authorities in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of crude oil from Libya, and reaffirming the importance of international support for Libyan sovereignty over its territory and resources, ... [E]xpressing concern that the illicit export of crude oil from Libya undermines the Government of Libya and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/501/21/PDF/N1450121.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/501/21/PDF/N1450121.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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154	S/RES/2147 (2014)	Resolution	28-Mar-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 31 Mar. 2015	Management of natural resources	MONUSCO to encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC	5. Authorizes MONUSCO, in support of the Congolese authorities and their efforts to deliver the reforms called by the PSC Framework and stabilisation in eastern DRC, to contribute to the following tasks, in coordination with the UNCT and other actors, including through the SRSG's good offices; [sic] ... (c) Encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure to control key mining activities and to manage in an equitable manner the extraction and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/282/13/PDF/N1428213.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/282/13/PDF/N1428213.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
155	S/RES/2148 (2014)	Resolution	3-Apr-2014	On endorsing Secretary-General's revised strategies for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	Conflict over natural resources	Role of local dispute resolution mechanisms in preventing and resolving including conflict over natural resources	Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/289/54/PDF/N1428954.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/289/54/PDF/N1428954.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
156	S/RES/2149 (2014)	Resolution	10-Apr-2014	On establishment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 30 Apr. 2015	Exploitation of natural resources	MINUSCA to advise the Transitional Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources	31. Further decides that the mandate of MINUSCA shall include the following additional tasks as conditions permit and requests the Secretariat to begin planning for these tasks: ... (d) ... advise the Transitional Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/295/81/PDF/N1429581.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/295/81/PDF/N1429581.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
157	S/RES/2153 (2014)	Resolution	29-Apr-2014	On modification and renewal of sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire until 30 Apr. 2015 and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts until 30 May 2015	Exploitation and illicit trafficking of natural resources	Group of Experts to gather and analyse all relevant information on sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire; those determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire through the illicit trafficking of natural resources, including diamonds and gold, may be designated by the Committee	25. Reiterates that paragraph 7(b) of resolution 1727 (2006) includes a mandate for the Group of Experts to gather and analyse all relevant information on sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for the purchase of arms and related materiel and activities and notes that pursuant to paragraph 12(a) of resolution 1727 (2006) those who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire through the illicit trafficking of natural resources, including diamonds and gold, may be designated by the Committee;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/314/93/PDF/N1431493.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/314/93/PDF/N1431493.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
158	S/RES/2157 (2014)	Resolution	29-May-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 30 Nov. 2014	Illegal and unauthorized fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone; illegal exploitation of natural resources which undermines prospects for the country's economic development; international community's cooperation to combat illegal fishing and exploitation of natural resources	Condemning cases of illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, as well as illegal exploitation of natural resources which undermines prospects for the country's economic development, ... 7. Encourages members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/413/51/PDF/N1441351.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/413/51/PDF/N1441351.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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159	S/RES/2160 (2014)	Resolution	17-Jun-2014	On threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by Taliban	Illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Means of financing or support include use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan; need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan from benefiting from illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan; Monitoring Team to report on cooperation between organized crime syndicates, notably groups undertaking hostage-taking for ransom, narcotics producers and traders, as well as those illegally exploiting natural resources in Afghanistan, and parties eligible for designation	4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan, and underscores the need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from ... the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan; ... Annex In accordance with paragraph 43 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following responsibilities: ... (p) To submit to the Committee on 1 December 2014 a special written report, in consultation with the Government of Afghanistan, UNODC and the United Nations sanctions expert panels, as appropriate, on specific cases of cooperation between organized crime syndicates, notably groups undertaking hostage-taking for ransom, narcotics producers and traders, as well as those illegally exploiting natural resources in Afghanistan, including precious and semi-precious stones, and those individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities eligible for listing under paragraph 1 of this resolution;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/43/2/86/PDF/N1443286.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/43/2/86/PDF/N1443286.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
160	S/RES/2164 (2014)	Resolution	25-Jun-2014	On extension the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2015	Environmental impacts of MINUSMA operations	Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of MINUSMA; encourages MINUSMA to manage environmental impacts	19. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the environmental impacts of the operations of MINUSMA when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, encourages MINUSMA to manage them, as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/44/3/23/PDF/N1444323.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/44/3/23/PDF/N1444323.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
161	S/RES/2169 (2014)	Resolution	30-Jul-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2015	Seizure of oilfields; trade in oil	Access to and seizure of oilfields in Iraq by terrorist groups; engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil from Iraq involving these terrorist groups constitutes financial support for such terrorists	[A]lso expressing grave concern over reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee, strongly condemning any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil from Iraq involving these terrorist groups, and emphasizing that such engagement constitutes financial support for such terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings by the Committee,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/48/8/95/PDF/N1448895.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/48/8/95/PDF/N1448895.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
162	S/RES/2170 (2014)	Resolution	15-Aug-2014	On threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts by Al-Qaida	Income from oilfields	Oilfields controlled by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income for terrorist recruitment and operational abilities	13. Notes with concern that oilfields and related infrastructure controlled by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income which support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organise and carry out terrorist attacks;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/50/8/49/PDF/N1450849.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/50/8/49/PDF/N1450849.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
163	S/RES/2173 (2014)	Resolution	27-Aug-2014	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 30 June 2015	Conflict over natural resources	Role of local dispute mechanisms in resolving conflicts over natural resources	Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, ...	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/51/9/24/PDF/N1451924.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/51/9/24/PDF/N1451924.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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164	S/PRST/2014/17	Presidential Statement	27-Aug-2014	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7249th meeting, 27 Aug. 2014, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Security and political challenges to the stability and development of the Sahel are interrelated with the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes; importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach encompassing environmental aspects to respond to the threats across the Sahel region	The Security Council reiterates its continued concern about the alarming situation in the Sahel region and reaffirms its continued commitment to address the complex security and political challenges to the stability and development of the region ... and reaffirms its continued commitment to address these challenges, which are interrelated with ... the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes. The Security Council reiterates the importance of a coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approach encompassing ... environmental aspects to respond to the threats across the Sahel region as well as to address the root causes of these challenges.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/518/89/pdf/N1451889.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/518/89/pdf/N1451889.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
165	S/RES/2174 (2014)	Resolution	27-Aug-2014	On the situation in Libya	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Sanctions for engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, including by providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya	4. Reaffirms that the measures specified in paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of resolution 2009 (2011), ... shall also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decides that such acts may include but are not limited to: ... (c) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/519/62/PDF/N1451962.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/519/62/PDF/N1451962.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
166	S/RES/2180 (2014)	Resolution	14-Oct-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until 15 Oct. 2015	Vulnerability to natural disasters	Security to be accompanied by efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address Haiti's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters	[R]eiterating the need for security to be accompanied by social and economic development, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/568/67/PDF/N1456867.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/568/67/PDF/N1456867.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
167	S/RES/2182 (2014)	Resolution	24-Oct-2014	On renewal of the provisions of para. 2 of Security Council resolution 2142 (2014) until 30 Oct. 2015 concerning the arms embargo on Somalia and on extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 30 Nov. 2015	Charcoal imports and exports		<p>Recalling the total ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, irrespective of whether such charcoal originated in Somalia, as set out in resolution 2036 (2012), ... Stressing the need for all Member States ... to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean, Taking note of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group's continued assessment that the illegal charcoal trade continues to generate significant funding for Al-Shabaab, reiterating that charcoal exports from Somalia are a significant revenue source for Al-Shabaab and also exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, and deploring the continued violation of the ban, Expressing concern that destination countries for Somali charcoal have not yet taken sufficient steps to prevent the importation of charcoal from Somalia, Taking note of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia's 8 October letter to the Security Council requesting Member States to provide military assistance to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia ... Encouraging the FGS, in consultation with all levels of Government in Somalia, to mitigate properly against the petroleum sector in Somalia becoming a source of increased tension in Somalia, including through respecting the provisions of the constitution, and stressing the need to resolve issues of resource management and ownership as part of ongoing discussions around federalism, ... Maritime interdiction of charcoal and arms 11. Reaffirms the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), and reiterates that the Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia and reiterates its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013), that AMISOM support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so, as part of AMISOM's implementation of its mandate set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093; 12. Condemns the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia reaffirmed above; 13. Urges all Member States, including those contributing AMISOM police and troop contingents, to respect and implement their obligations to prevent the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2002), and affirms this includes taking the necessary measures to prevent the use of their flag vessels for such importing; ... 15. Authorizes for a period of 12 months from the date of this resolution Member States, acting nationally or through voluntary multinational naval partnerships, such as "Combined Maritime Forces", in cooperation with the FGS and which the FGS has notified to the Secretary-General and which the Secretary-General has subsequently notified to all Member States, in order to ensure strict implementation of ... the charcoal ban, to inspect, without undue delay, in Somali territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia extending to and including the Arabian sea and Persian Gulf, vessels bound to or from Somalia which they have reasonable grounds to believe are: (i) Carrying charcoal from Somalia in violation of the charcoal ban; ... 17. Authorizes Member States to seize and dispose of (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable or unusable, storage, or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) any items identified in inspections pursuant to paragraph 15, the delivery, import or export of which is prohibited by ... the charcoal ban, ... and decides that charcoal seized in accordance with this paragraph may be disposed of through resale which shall be monitored by the SEMG; ... 19. Requests Member States to dispose of any charcoal, weapons or military equipment seized pursuant to paragraph 17, in an environmentally responsible manner, taking into account the United Nations Environment Programme's 4 September 2013 letter to the Chair of the Committee, and the Committee's 7 May 2014 "Implementation Assistance Notice", calls upon all Member States in the region to cooperate in the disposal of such charcoal, weapons or military equipment, ... 22. Decides to review after six months from the date of this resolution, the provisions set out in paragraphs 11 to 21 above; ... 48. Requests the Committee, in accordance with its mandate and in consultation with the Monitoring Group and other relevant United Nations entities to consider the recommendations in the reports of the Monitoring Group and recommend to the Council ways to improve ... the measures regarding the import and export of charcoal from Somalia,</p>	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/58/09/PDF/N1458809.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/58/09/PDF/N1458809.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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168	S/RES/2184 (2014)	Resolution	12-Nov-2014	On acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources	Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, ... [C] ontinuing to be gravely concerned by the on-going threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea pose to ... fishing activities in conformity with international law,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/622/89/PDF/N1462289.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/622/89/PDF/N1462289.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
169	S/PRST/2014/23	Presidential Statement	19-Nov-2014	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7316th meeting, 19 Nov. 2014, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts"	Seizures or transfers of oil	States to report seizures or transfers of oil originating from ISIL and ANF-controlled territory and seizures of oil refining and related material for transfer into ISIL and ANF-controlled territory; 1267/1989 Committee to consider listing those involved in these activities; Security Council will consider additional measures to disrupt oil transfers as a source of terrorism financing, including prohibitions on the transfer of oil, oil products and oil refining and related material to and from territory controlled by ISIL, the ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida	The Security Council encourages Member States to report to the 1267/1989 Committee seizures or transfers of oil that they have reason to believe originated from ISIL and ANF-controlled territory and seizures of oil refining and related material believed to be for transfer into ISIL and ANF-controlled territory; encourages the Committee to immediately consider designations of individuals and entities engaged in these activities; and expresses its intention to consider additional measures to disrupt this source of terrorism financing, including prohibitions on the transfer of oil, oil products and oil refining and related material to and from territory controlled by ISIL, the ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/638/34/PDF/N1463834.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/638/34/PDF/N1463834.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
170	S/RES/2186 (2014)	Resolution	25-Nov-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 28 Feb. 2015	Illegal and unauthorized fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone; illegal exploitation of natural resources which undermines prospects for the country's economic development; international community's cooperation to combat illegal fishing and exploitation of natural resources	Condemning cases of illegal and unauthorized fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, as well as illegal exploitation of natural resources which undermines prospects for the country's economic development, ... 7. Encourages members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/649/20/PDF/N1464920.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/649/20/PDF/N1464920.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
171	S/RES/2188 (2014)	Resolution	9-Dec-2014	On renewal of the measures imposed by Security Council resolutions on Liberia and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to para. 9 of resolution 1903 (2009) for a period of 10 months	Management of natural resources	Transparent and effective management of natural resources critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security	Underlining that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/682/44/PDF/N1468244.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/682/44/PDF/N1468244.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
172	S/RES/2190 (2014)	Resolution	15-Dec-2014	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 Sept. 2015	Conflict over natural resources; management of natural resources	Potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources; strengthening transparency and accountability by effectively managing Liberia's natural resources	Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources ... 2. Encourages the Government of Liberia to prioritize its efforts ... to promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen Government transparency and accountability, including by managing effectively Liberia's natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/697/20/PDF/N1469720.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N14/697/20/PDF/N1469720.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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173	S/PRST/2014/28	Presidential Statement	18-Dec-2014	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7349th meeting, 18 Dec. 2014, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Central African Republic"	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Sanctions for supporting armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources	The Security Council expresses its intent to consider designating additional individual and entities who engage in or provide support for acts that undermine the peace, stability and security of the CAR, including those who provide support to armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, for targeted sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 2127 (2014) and 2134 (2014).	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/705/93/PDF/N1470593.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/705/93/PDF/N1470593.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
174	S/RES/2195 (2014)	Resolution	19-Dec-2014	On preventing and combating terrorism, including terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime	Illicit trade in natural resources	Benefit to terrorists from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil	Expressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including ... from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/708/75/PDF/N1470875.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N14/708/75/PDF/N1470875.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
175	S/PRST/2015/3	Presidential Statement	19-Jan-2015	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7361st meeting, 19 Jan. 2015, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Maintenance of international peace and security"	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Role played by the illegal exploitation of natural resources in fuelling some past and current conflicts; UN to help prevent illegal access to and trade in natural resources, and help governments in post-conflict situations manage resources better	The Security Council recalls the role played by the illegal exploitation of natural resources in fuelling some past and current conflicts. In this regard, the Security Council recognizes that the United Nations can play a role in helping the States concerned, as appropriate, upon their request and with full respect for their sovereignty over natural resources and under national ownership, to prevent illegal access to those resources and to lay the basis for their legal exploitation with a view to promoting development, in particular through the empowerment of governments in post-conflict situations to better manage their resources.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/016/12/PDF/N1501612.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/016/12/PDF/N1501612.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
176	S/RES/2196 (2015)	Resolution	22-Jan-2015	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 2127 (2013) until 29 Feb. 2016	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking threatens the peace and stability of CAR; sanctions for providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products; cooperation to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking	[F]urther expressing concern that illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to threaten the peace and stability of CAR, ... 12. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 4 and 7 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as: ... (d) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR; ... 20. Urges the CAR, its neighbouring States and other member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/020/30/PDF/N1502030.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/020/30/PDF/N1502030.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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177	S/RES/2198 (2015)	Resolution	29-Jan-2015	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 1807 (2008) and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Aug. 2016	Sovereignty over natural resources; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Security and humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC due to smuggling of Congolese natural resources; transparent and effective management of natural resources critical for the DRC's sustainable peace and security; sovereignty of DRC over natural resources; linkage between illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region; regional cooperation and economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources; involvement of armed groups in the illegal minerals trade, the illegal production and trade of charcoal and wood, and wildlife poaching and trafficking; sanctions for supporting those involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products; armed groups to cease exploitation of natural resources; holding accountable those who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources; cutting off financing for armed groups involved in the illicit trade of natural resources; implementing due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals and minerals traceability schemes; cooperation to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources	Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC due to ... the smuggling of Congolese natural resources, ... Underlining that the transparent and effective management of its natural resources is critical for the DRC's sustainable peace and security, stressing its full respect for the sovereignty of the Government of the DRC over its natural resources and its responsibility to effectively manage these resources in this regard, Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the ICGLR and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources, Noting with concern reports indicating the involvement of elements of the FARDC, as well as armed groups, in the illegal minerals trade, the illegal production and trade of charcoal and wood, and wildlife poaching and trafficking, ... 5. Decides that the measures referred to in paragraph 3 above shall apply to individuals and entities as designated by the Committee for engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the DRC, and decides that such acts include: ... (g) supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups, involved in destabilizing activities in the DRC through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products; ... 11. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, ... Natural Resources 20. Further encourages the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those members of the FARDC who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products; 21. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products; 22. Welcomes in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), recognizes the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and calls on all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade; 23. Welcomes measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, and requests the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and encourages all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines; 24. Encourages a swift response by the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and further encourages the ICGLR to take immediate actions to fully implement the mineral certification process; 25. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to cut off financing for armed groups and criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC; 26. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and calls upon the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/025/04/PDF/N1502504.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/025/04/PDF/N1502504.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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178	S/RES/2203 (2015)	Resolution	18-Feb-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 29 Feb. 2016	Illegal fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Establishment of a national technical commission with a focus on responsible extraction and exploitation of natural resources for inclusive growth and development; international community's cooperation to fight illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources	Welcoming the establishment of a national technical commission with a focus on responsible extraction and exploitation of natural resources for inclusive growth and development, ... 12. Encourages members of the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau, in order to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/044/93/PDF/N1504493.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/044/93/PDF/N1504493.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
179	S/RES/2209 (2015)	Resolution	6-Mar-2015	On use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic	Chemical weapons	Reports from the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic; documented instance of the use of toxic chemicals as weapons within the territory of a State Party to the CWC; condemnation of use of toxic chemicals as weapons; those responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, must be held accountable; all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to extend their full cooperation to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission	Noting the first, second, and third reports from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Fact-Finding Mission, which was mandated to establish the facts surrounding allegations of the use of toxic chemicals for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, ... Noting that this is the first ever documented instance of the use of toxic chemicals as weapons within the territory of a State Party to the CWC, ... 1. Condemns in the strongest terms any use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic; 2. Expresses deep concern that toxic chemicals have been used as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic as concluded with a high degree of confidence by the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission and notes that such use of toxic chemicals as a weapon would constitute a violation of resolution 2118 and of the CWC; ... 6. Stresses that those individuals responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, must be held accountable, and calls on all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to extend their full cooperation to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/062/62/PDF/N1506262.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/062/62/PDF/N1506262.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
180	S/RES/2210 (2015)	Resolution	16-Mar-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until 17 Mar. 2016	Fight against narcotics; environmental development; illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, trafficking of precursors, and illegal exploitation of natural resources	Afghan government reform programme containing policy priorities concerning fighting the illicit economy, including narcotics, paving the way for environmental development; means of supporting or financing certain sanctioned entities includes the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs, trafficking of precursors, and illegal exploitation of natural resources	Welcoming the Afghan government reform programme entitled "Realizing Self-Reliance: Commitments to Reforms and Renewed Partnership" that contains strategic policy priorities for Afghanistan towards ... fighting corruption and the illicit economy, including narcotics, and paving the way for ... sustainable, social, environmental and economic development, ... 15. ... [N]otes that means of financing or supporting these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities includes but is not limited to proceeds derived from illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, the trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan, the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/070/30/PDF/N1507030.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/070/30/PDF/N1507030.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
181	S/RES/2211 (2015)	Resolution	26-Mar-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 31 Mar. 2016	Mining activities; exploitation of natural resources	MONUSCO to encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC; armed groups to cease exploitation of natural resources	15. Authorizes MONUSCO, in support of the Congolese authorities and their efforts to deliver the reforms called by the PSC Framework and stabilisation in eastern DRC, to contribute to the following tasks, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and other actors, including through the SRSR's good offices; [sic] ... (g) Encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC; ... 23. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, and all other armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/086/10/PDF/N1508610.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/086/10/PDF/N1508610.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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182	S/RES/2213 (2015)	Resolution	27-Mar-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 Sept. 2015	Attacks on natural assets; illicit exploitation of natural resources	Condemnation of attacks on natural assets; calling for those responsible to be held accountable; sanctions measures in respect of those providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya	4. Condemns the use of violence against civilians and civilian institutions and continuing escalation of conflict, including attacks on ... natural assets, and calls for those responsible to be held accountable; ... 11. Reaffirms that the travel ban and asset freeze measures ... apply to individuals and entities designated under that resolution and under resolution 1973 (2011) and by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011), and reaffirms that these measures also apply to individuals and entities determined by the Committee to be engaging in or providing support for other acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya, or obstruct or undermine the successful completion of its political transition, and decides that such acts may include but are not limited to: ... (c) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/089/74/PDF/N1508974.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/089/74/PDF/N1508974.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
183	S/PRST/2015/10	Presidential Statement	24-Apr-2015	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7433rd meeting, 24 Apr. 2015, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East"	Environmental effects of Syrian crisis	Environmental effects of Syrian crisis on neighboring countries have exacerbated vulnerabilities, overstretched limited resources and basic social services such as health, water, sanitation, housing capacities, energy and education, aggravated unemployment, diminished trade and investment, and affected regional stability and security	The Security Council notes with deep concern that the crisis in Syria has had ... environmental ... effects on neighbouring countries; which [sic] have exacerbated vulnerabilities; overstretched limited resources and basic social services such as health, water, sanitation, housing capacities, energy and education; aggravated unemployment; diminished trade and investment; and affected regional stability and security.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/116/95/PDF/N1511695.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/116/95/PDF/N1511695.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
184	S/RES/2217 (2015)	Resolution	28-Apr-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 30 Apr. 2016	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR; MINUSCA to support the CAR authorities to develop a nationally-owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources and advise the Transitional Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; cooperation at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Reiterating that illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... 33. Further authorises MINUSCA to use its capacities to assist the CAR authorities for, and, where relevant, implement, the following essential tasks: ... (c) Illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources To support the CAR authorities to develop a nationally-owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources which continue to fund and supply armed groups in the CAR taking into account, where appropriate, the reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) and the decisions of the Kimberley process (KP), with the aim of extending the State authority over the entire territory and its resources; 34. Further authorizes MINUSCA to carry out within its existing resources the following additional tasks: ... (c) To ... advise the Transitional Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; ... 38. Urges the CAR, its neighbouring States and other member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/121/41/PDF/N1512141.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/121/41/PDF/N1512141.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
185	S/RES/2219 (2015)	Resolution	28-Apr-2015	On modification and renewal of sanctions against Côte d'Ivoire until 30 Apr. 2016 and on extension of the mandate of the UN Group of Experts until 30 May 2016	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Ivorian authorities to increase control and oversight over the areas where natural resources, and particularly gold, are illegally exploited	33. Calls upon the Ivorian authorities to ... increase control and oversight over the areas where natural resources, and particularly gold, are illegally exploited,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/121/69/PDF/N1512169.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/121/69/PDF/N1512169.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
186	S/RES/2220 (2015)	Resolution	22-May-2015	On small arms	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Link between illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as a major factor fuelling and exacerbating conflicts	Recalling with concern ... the link between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, illicit trade in such resources and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as a major factor fuelling and exacerbating many conflicts,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/019/PDF/N1501919.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/019/PDF/N1501919.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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187	S/PRST/2015/12	Presidential Statement	11-Jun-2015	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7461st meeting, 11 June 2015, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region"	Illegal wildlife trade	Concern regarding illegal wildlife trade; link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources and financing of armed groups in the subregion; UNOCA to support development of a coherent and concerted subregional approach to address this	The Council also expresses its continuing concern regarding ... the illegal wildlife trade .... The Security Council expresses its concern at the link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources and financing of armed groups in the subregion, including the LRA, and, in this regard, encourages UNOCA to continue to support the development of a coherent and concerted subregional approach to address this disturbing phenomenon.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/175/45/PDF/N1517545.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/175/45/PDF/N1517545.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
188	S/RES/2227 (2015)	Resolution	29-Jun-2015	On extension of the mandate of UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2016	Environmental impact of MINUSMA operations	MINUSMA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations	25. Requests MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, and to operate mindfully in the vicinity of cultural and historical sites;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/201/16/PDF/N1520116.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/201/16/PDF/N1520116.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
189	S/RES/2228 (2015)	Resolution	29-Jun-2015	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 30 June 2016	Conflict over natural resources	Role of local dispute resolution mechanisms in preventing and resolving conflict over natural resources; requirements for UNAMID progress include the provision of access to the United Nations Country Team to enable measures that address root causes related to natural resources; dialogue between pastoralist and agriculturalist communities over peaceful coexistence and shared access to natural resources	Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, ... Annex A: UNAMID benchmarks as set out in Annex 1 of the Secretary-General report of 15 April 2014 (S/2014/279) ... Benchmark 3: prevention or mitigation of community conflict through mediation and, in conjunction with the United Nations country team, measures to address its root causes Requirements for progress would include ... the provision of access to the United Nations Country Team to enable measures that address root causes related to natural resources, recovery and reconstruction. Indicators Dialogue between pastoralist and agriculturalist communities over peaceful coexistence and shared access to natural resources, in particular prior to and during the migration season.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/201/59/PDF/N1520159.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/201/59/PDF/N1520159.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
190	S/RES/2231 (2015)	Resolution	20-Jul-2015	On Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on the Islamic Republic of Iran's nuclear programme	Joint projects on environmental protection; environmentally friendly best practices on facility decontamination and decommissioning	Engagement in joint projects including in the field of environmental protection; cooperation on environmentally friendly best practices for facility decontamination and decommissioning, including cooperation on long term storage facilities for the repository of low and medium level waste	Annex A: Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), Vienna, 14 July 2015 ... Iran and E3/EU+3 will take the following voluntary measures within the timeframe as detailed in this JCPOA and its Annexes ... SANCTIONS ... 32. EU and E3+3 countries and international participants will engage in joint projects with Iran, including through IAEA technical cooperation projects, in the field of ... environmental protection, as detailed in Annex III. ... JCPOA Annex III - Civil Nuclear Cooperation ... F. Waste Management and Facility Decommissioning ... 13. E3/EU+3 parties, as appropriate, are prepared to cooperate with Iran in areas of safe, effective, and environmentally friendly best practices for facility decontamination and decommissioning, including co-operation on long term storage facilities for the repository of low and medium level waste.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/225/27/PDF/N1522527.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/225/27/PDF/N1522527.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
191	S/RES/2233 (2015)	Resolution	29-Jul-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2016	Seizure of oilfields; trade in natural resources	Access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups; direct or indirect trade in oil, refined oil products, and other natural resources involving terrorist groups	[E]xpressing grave concern over reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee, strongly condemning any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources, ... from Iraq involving these terrorist groups, consistent with Security Council Resolution 2199 (2015), and emphasizing that such engagement constitutes financial support for such terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings by the Committee,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/236/42/PDF/N1523642.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/236/42/PDF/N1523642.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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192	S/RES/2235 (2015)	Resolution	7-Aug-2015	On establishment of an OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic	Chemical weapons	Use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a chemical weapon; civilians killed and injured by toxic chemicals in the Syrian Arab Republic; condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic; those responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, must be held accountable; all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to extend their full cooperation; UN Secretary-General, in coordination with the OPCW Director-General, to submit recommendations on establishment and operation of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism	Recalling that the Syrian Arab Republic acceded to the CWC, noting that the use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a chemical weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic is a violation of resolution 2118, and further noting that any such use by the Syrian Arab Republic would constitute a violation of the CWC, Condemning in the strongest terms any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and noting with outrage that civilians continue to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, ... 1. Reiterates its condemnation in the strongest terms of any use of any toxic chemical, such as chlorine, as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic; ... 4. Expresses its determination to identify those responsible for these acts and reiterates that those individuals, entities, groups, or governments responsible for any use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, must be held accountable, and calls on all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to extend their full cooperation in this regard; 5. Requests the UN Secretary-General, in coordination with the OPCW Director-General, to submit to the Security Council, for its authorisation, within 20 days of the adoption of this resolution, recommendations, including elements of Terms of Reference, regarding the establishment and operation of an OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify to the greatest extent feasible individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic where the OPCW FFM determines or has determined that a specific incident in the Syrian Arab Republic involved or likely involved the use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, and expresses its intent to respond to the recommendations, including elements of Terms of Reference, within five days of receipt; ... 8. Calls on all other States to cooperate fully with the Joint Investigative Mechanism and in particular to provide it and the OPCW FFM with any relevant information they may possess pertaining to individuals, entities, groups, or governments who were perpetrators, organisers, sponsors or otherwise involved in use of chemicals as weapons, including chlorine or any other toxic chemical, in the Syrian Arab Republic;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/248/88/PDF/N1524888.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/248/88/PDF/N1524888.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
193	S/RES/2237 (2015)	Resolution	2-Sep-2015	On renewal of measures on arms and travel imposed by Security Council resolution 1521 (2003) and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia	Management of natural resources	Transparent and effective management of natural resources critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security	Underlining that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/270/42/PDF/N1527042.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/270/42/PDF/N1527042.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
194	S/RES/2238 (2015)	Resolution	10-Sep-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 Mar. 2016	Attacks on natural assets	Escalation of conflict, including attacks on natural assets; those responsible to be held accountable	5. Condemns ... continuing escalation of conflict, including attacks on ... natural assets, and calls for those responsible to be held accountable;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/277/33/PDF/N1527733.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/277/33/PDF/N1527733.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
195	S/RES/2239 (2015)	Resolution	17-Sep-2015	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 Sept. 2016	Conflict over natural resources; management of natural resources	Potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources; effective management of Liberia's natural resources	Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources ... 2. Encourages the Government of Liberia ... to promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen transparency and accountability, including by managing effectively Liberia's natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/283/88/PDF/N1528388.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N15/283/88/PDF/N1528388.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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196	S/RES/2240 (2015)	Resolution	9-Oct-2015	On migrant smuggling and human trafficking into, through and from the Libyan territory and off the coast of Libya	Activities in the ocean; harm to marine environment	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean; Member States to avoid causing harm to the marine environment when confronting migrant smugglers or human traffickers	Recalling that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, sets out the legal framework applicable to activities in the ocean, ... 10. Decides to authorise Member States acting nationally or through regional organisations to use all measures commensurate to the specific circumstances in confronting migrant smugglers or human traffickers ... and calls upon Member States and regional organisations carrying out activities under paragraphs 7, 8 and this paragraph, ... to avoid causing harm to the marine environment	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/307/07/PDF/N1530707.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/307/07/PDF/N1530707.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
197	S/RES/2242 (2015)	Resolution	13-Oct-2015	On women and peace and security	Impacts of climate change	Changing global context of peace and security includes the impacts of climate change and the global nature of health pandemics	Noting the changing global context of peace and security, in particular ... the impacts of climate change and the global nature of health pandemics, and in this regard reiterating its intention to increase attention to women, peace and security as a cross-cutting subject in all relevant thematic areas of work on its agenda, including threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/311/09/PDF/N1531109.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/311/09/PDF/N1531109.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
198	S/RES/2244 (2015)	Resolution	23-Oct-2015	On extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea until 15 Dec. 2016	Illegal fishing; sovereignty over natural resources; charcoal imports and exports	Illegal fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction; ensuring that fishing licenses are issued in a responsible manner and in line with the appropriate Somali legal framework; Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal; Somali authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal; AMISOM to support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so; efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces to disrupt the export and import of charcoal; concern that the charcoal trade provides funding for Al-Shabaab; UN Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work	Expressing serious concern at reports of illegal fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, underlining the importance of refraining from illegal fishing, and encouraging the FGS, with the support of the international community, to ensure that fishing licenses are issued in a responsible manner and in line with the appropriate Somali legal framework, ... 16. Reaffirms Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; ... 18. Reaffirms the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), condemns the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia, and reiterates that the Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, and further reiterates its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013), that AMISOM support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so, as part of AMISOM's implementation of its mandate set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 2093; 19. Welcomes the efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in their efforts to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and further welcomes the cooperation between the SEMG and CMF in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade; 20. Expresses concern that the charcoal trade provides funding for Al-Shabaab, and in that context reiterates paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and further decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2016; 21. Encourages the UN Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant Member States and international organisations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/332/33/PDF/N1533233.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/332/33/PDF/N1533233.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
199	S/RES/2245 (2015)	Resolution	9-Nov-2015	On expansion of the mission of the UN Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOA) and the change of its name to UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	Environmental impact of UN tasks; development and implementation of environmental policies	Environmental impact of the UN fulfilling its mandated tasks; environmental baseline study and regular environmental impact assessments of the operations of UNSOM and UNSOS; development of the African Union's environmental policies in Somalia and their implementation in AMISOM	6. Further requests the Secretary-General to consider the environmental impact of the UN fulfilling its mandated tasks, including carrying out an environmental baseline study and regular environmental impact assessments of the operations of UNSOM and UNSOS; 7. Further requests the Secretary-General to support the African Union in the development of its environmental policies in Somalia and their implementation in AMISOM through the provision of mentoring and guidance;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/355/82/PDF/N1535582.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/355/82/PDF/N1535582.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
200	S/RES/2246 (2015)	Resolution	10-Nov-2015	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources; illegal fishing	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; illegal fishing in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); relationship between illegal fishing and piracy	Reaffirming its respect for ... Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, ... [C]ontinuing to be gravely concerned by the ongoing threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea poses to ... fishing activities in conformity with international law, ... Expressing serious concern over recent reports of illegal fishing in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and noting the complex relationship between illegal fishing and piracy,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/357/98/PDF/N1535798.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/357/98/PDF/N1535798.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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201	S/PRST/2015/24	Presidential Statement	8-Dec-2015	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 6160th meeting, 10 July 2009, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Continued commitment of Security Council to address challenges in the Sahel, including adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	The Security Council encourages further progress by the United Nations system and its partners toward the implementation of the UNISS, including through support to the Group of 5 for the Sahel (G5 Sahel) in order to assist in addressing the security and political challenges to the stability and development of the Sahel region. The Security Council reaffirms its continued commitment to address all these challenges, which are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/408/43/PDF/N1540843.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/408/43/PDF/N1540843.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
202	S/RES/2253 (2015)	Resolution	17-Dec-2015	On renaming of Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee as "1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee" and the Al-Qaida Sanctions List as "ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List" and on extension of the mandate the Office of the Ombudsperson for a period of 24 months from the date of expiration of its current mandate in Dec. 2017	Illicit trade in natural resources	Benefit to terrorists from illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil	[E]xpressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including ... from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/437/45/PDF/N1543745.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/437/45/PDF/N1543745.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
203	S/RES/2255 (2015)	Resolution	22-Dec-2015	On sanctions concerning individuals and entities and other groups and undertakings associated with the Taliban and the threat international terrorism poses to Afghanistan	Illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan; illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs	Threats to security and stability of Afghanistan from those involved in narcotics trade and illicit exploitation of natural resources; Afghanistan with the support of the international community to continue to address these threats; means of supporting or financing certain sanctioned entities includes the use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan; preventing those associated with the Taliban from benefiting from illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan	Recognizing the threats that the Taliban, illegal armed groups and criminals involved in narcotics trade, and illicit exploitation of natural resources, continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan and urges the Government of Afghanistan with the support of the international community to continue to address these threats, ... 4. Notes that such means of financing or support include but are not limited to the use of proceeds derived from crimes, including the illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs originating in and transiting through Afghanistan, and trafficking of precursors into Afghanistan, and underscores the need to prevent those associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan from benefiting, directly or indirectly, from entities engaging in activities prohibited by this resolution, as well as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in Afghanistan;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/445/02/PDF/N1544502.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/445/02/PDF/N1544502.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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204	S/RES/2262 (2016)	Resolution	27-Jan-2016	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 2127 (2013) until 28 Feb. 2017	Illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Impact of illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife on economy, development, peace and stability of CAR; LRA's generation of revenues from the exploitation and trade of natural resources; sanctions in respect of those who provide support through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources; implementing Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources; raising awareness of the due diligence guidelines; re-establishing legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources	Expressing concern that illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife has a negative impact in the economy and the development of the country, and that it continues to threaten the peace and stability of CAR, ... Noting with concern the findings of the Panel of Experts' final report that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) ... is generating revenues from the exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching, ... 13. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 5 and 8 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as: ... (d) Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR; ... 14. Welcomes measures taken by Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to implement the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources as endorsed in the 2010 Lusaka Declaration, including promoting the use by economic actors of Due Diligence Frameworks such as the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, and encourages all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines; ... 19. Calls for enhanced vigilance from trading centres and States in the region to support the CAR transitional authorities' efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/019/79/PDF/N1601979.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/019/79/PDF/N1601979.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
205	S/RES/2267 (2016)	Resolution	26-Feb-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 28 Feb. 2017	Illegal fishing; exploitation of natural resources	International community's cooperation to combat illegal fishing and exploitation of natural resources	15. ... [C]alls upon the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources; and urges the authorities of Guinea-Bissau to demonstrate full commitment to combating drug trafficking;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/052/43/PDF/N1605243.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/052/43/PDF/N1605243.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
206	S/RES/2274 (2016)	Resolution	15-Mar-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) until 17 Mar. 2017	Fight against narcotics; environmental development	Afghan government reform programme containing policy priorities concerning fighting the illicit economy, including narcotics, paving the way for environmental development	Welcoming the Afghan government reform programme entitled "Realizing Self-Reliance: Commitments to Reforms and Renewed Partnership" that contains strategic policy priorities for Afghanistan towards ... fighting corruption and the illicit economy, including narcotics, and paving the way for enhanced private sector investment and sustainable, social, environmental and economic development,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/070/84/PDF/N1607084.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/070/84/PDF/N1607084.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
207	S/RES/2277 (2016)	Resolution	30-Mar-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 31 Mar. 2017	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; impact of conflict on natural areas; control over key mining activities	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; Government of the DRC to continue efforts to safeguard those areas; consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC	Expressing concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encouraging the Government of the DRC to continue efforts to safeguard those areas, ... 17. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, and all other armed groups cease immediately ... other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, ... 36. Further authorizes MONUSCO to use its capacities for the following essential tasks: ... (iii) Mining activities Encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/088/82/PDF/N1608882.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/088/82/PDF/N1608882.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
208	S/RES/2288 (2016)	Resolution	25-May-2016	On termination of measures on arms imposed by Security Council resolution 1521 (2003) and on dissolution of the Committee and the Panel of Experts on Liberia	Management of natural resources	Transparent and effective management of natural resources for sustainable peace and security in Liberia	Underlining that the transparent and effective management of natural resources is critical for Liberia's sustainable peace and security,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/147/35/PDF/N1614735.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/147/35/PDF/N1614735.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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209	S/RES/2292 (2016)	Resolution	14-Jun-2016	On inspection of vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya	Harm to marine environment	In seizing and disposing of certain items, Member States to avoid causing harm to the marine environment	5. ... [D]ecides that all such Member States shall, upon discovery of items prohibited by paragraph 9 or 10 of resolution 1970, as modified by paragraph 13 of 2009 (2011), paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2095 (2013), and paragraph 8 of resolution 2174 (2014), seize and dispose ... of such items, ... and urges Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to avoid causing harm to the marine environment	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/174/94/PDF/N1617494.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/174/94/PDF/N1617494.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
210	S/RES/2293 (2016)	Resolution	23-Jun-2016	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 1807 (2008) and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Aug. 2017	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Linkage between armed groups, criminal networks and illegal exploitation of natural resources contributes to the insecurity in eastern DRC; security and humanitarian crisis due to smuggling of Congolese natural resources, in particular gold and ivory; linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region; armed groups to cease exploitation of natural resources; addressing issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources; cutting off financing for armed groups involved in illicit trade of natural resources; implementing due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, minerals traceability schemes, the regional certification scheme, and reporting mineral trade statistics; raising awareness of the due diligence guidelines; cooperating at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking; customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC	[N]oting the finding that the linkage between armed groups, criminal networks and illegal exploitation of natural resources contributes to the insecurity in eastern DRC, ... Reiterating its deep concern regarding the security and humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC due to ... the smuggling of Congolese natural resources, in particular gold and ivory, ... Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources, ... 13. Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately ... other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, ... Natural Resources 22. Further encourages the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products; 23. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products; 24. Welcomes in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), recognizes the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and calls on all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade; 25. Welcomes measures taken by the Governments in the region to implement the Group of Experts due diligence guidelines, including adopting the Regional Certification Mechanism of the ICGLR into their national legislation, in accordance with OECD Guidance and international practice, requests the extension of the certification process to other Member States in the region, and calls on all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010); 26. Encourages the ICGLR and ICGLR Member States to work closely with the industry schemes currently operating in the DRC to ensure sustainability, transparency, and accountability of operations, and further recognizes and encourages the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold; 27. Continues to encourage the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, notes that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and recommends all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010); 28. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC; 29. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and calls upon the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of minerals from the DRC;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/72/PDF/N1619072.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/72/PDF/N1619072.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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211	S/RES/2295 (2016)	Resolution	29-Jun-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2017	Environmental impact of MINUSMA operations	MINUSMA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations	Environmental impact of MINUSMA's operations 39. Requests MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/20/0/90/PDF/N1620090.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/20/0/90/PDF/N1620090.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
212	S/RES/2296 (2016)	Resolution	29-Jun-2016	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 30 June 2017	Conflict over natural resources	Role of local dispute resolution mechanisms in preventing and resolving conflict over natural resources	Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/20/1/57/PDF/N1620157.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/20/1/57/PDF/N1620157.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
213	S/RES/2298 (2016)	Resolution	22-Jul-2016	On destruction of Libya's chemical weapons	Chemical weapons	Plan for destruction of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile; measures to ensure transport, storage and destruction of chemical weapons	1. Endorses the decision EC-M-52/DEC.1 of the Executive Council of the OPCW on 20 July requesting the Director-General to assist Libya in developing a modified plan of destruction of Libya's chemical weapons, that will be considered by the Executive Council, along with recommendations from the Director-General for additional measures needed to ensure the expeditious transport, storage and destruction of Libya's chemical weapons and expressing the Executive Council's determination to ensure the destruction of Libya's chemical weapons stockpile in a safe and expeditious manner;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/20/7/9/PDF/N1623079.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/20/7/9/PDF/N1623079.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
214	S/RES/2299 (2016)	Resolution	25-Jul-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 July 2017	Seizure of oilfields; trade in natural resources	Access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups; direct or indirect trade in oil, refined oil products, and other natural resources by terrorists	[A]lso expressing grave concern over reports of access to and seizure of oilfields and pipelines in Iraq by terrorist groups listed by the Committee, strongly condemning any engagement in direct or indirect trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources, ... involving these terrorist groups, ... and emphasizing that such engagement constitutes financial support for such terrorists and may lead to further sanctions listings by the Committee,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/23/3/95/PDF/N1623395.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/23/3/95/PDF/N1623395.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
215	S/RES/2301 (2016)	Resolution	26-Jul-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2017	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking as threats to peace and stability of the CAR; nationally-owned strategy to tackle illicit exploitation of natural resources and illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources; efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; regional cooperation to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking	Reiterating that illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... 34. Decides that MINUSCA's strategic objective is to support the creation of conditions conducive to the sustainable reduction of the presence of, and threat posed by, armed groups through a comprehensive approach ... that combines and includes the following core priority tasks: (a) Support for the reconciliation and stabilization political processes, the extension of State authority and the preservation of territorial integrity ... (vii) To help the CAR authorities in developing and implementing a nationally-owned strategy to address ... illicit exploitation of natural resources related to the presence of armed groups; ... 35. Further authorises MINUSCA to use its capacities to assist the CAR authorities for, and, where relevant, implement, the following essential tasks: ... (b) Illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources To support the CAR authorities to develop a nationally-owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources which continue to fund and supply armed groups in the CAR taking into account, where appropriate, the reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) and the decisions of the Kimberley Process (KP), with the aim of extending the State authority over the entire territory and its resources; 36. Further authorizes MINUSCA to carry out within its existing resources the following additional tasks: ... (c) To ... advise the Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; ... 43. Urges the CAR, its neighbouring States and other member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/23/6/45/PDF/N1623645.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/23/6/45/PDF/N1623645.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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216	S/PRST/2016/11	Presidential Statement	28-Jul-2016	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7749th meeting, 28 July 2016, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Continued commitment of Security Council to address challenges in the Sahel, including adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	The Security Council ... encourages further progress by the United Nations system and its partners towards the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS), including through support to the Group of 5 for the Sahel (G5), in order to assist in addressing the security and political challenges to the stability and development of the Sahel region and reaffirms its continued commitment to address such challenges, which are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/239/53/PDF/N1623953.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/239/53/PDF/N1623953.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
217	S/RES/2308 (2016)	Resolution	14-Sep-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 31 Dec. 2016	Conflict over natural resources	Potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources	Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/287/46/PDF/N1628746.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/287/46/PDF/N1628746.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
218	S/RES/2313 (2016)	Resolution	13-Oct-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until 15 Apr. 2017	Vulnerability to natural disasters	Security to be accompanied by efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address Haiti's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters	[R]eiterating the need for security to be accompanied by ... efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/323/90/PDF/N1632390.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/323/90/PDF/N1632390.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
219	S/RES/2314 (2016)	Resolution	31-Oct-2016	On extension of the mandate of the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic until 18 Nov. 2016	Toxic chemicals	Use of any toxic chemicals as a weapon; civilians continuing to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic	Condemning again in the strongest terms any use of any toxic chemical as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and expressing alarm that civilians continue to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/352/05/PDF/N1635205.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/352/05/PDF/N1635205.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
220	S/RES/2316 (2016)	Resolution	9-Nov-2016	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources; illegal fishing	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone; destabilization among coastal communities; complex relationship between IUU fishing and piracy	Reaffirming its respect for ... Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, ... Expressing serious concern over reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and noting the complex relationship between IUU fishing and piracy, recognizing that IUU fishing accounts for millions of dollars in lost revenue for Somalia each year, and can contribute to destabilization among coastal communities,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/374/11/PDF/N1637411.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/374/11/PDF/N1637411.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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221	S/RES/2317 (2016)	Resolution	10-Nov-2016	On renewal of the provisions of para. 2 of Security Council resolution 2142 (2014) until 15 Nov. 2017 concerning the arms embargo on Somalia and on extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea until 15 Dec. 2017	Illegal fishing; sovereignty over natural resources; charcoal imports and exports	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction; issuing fishing licenses; Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; Al-Shabaab's increasing reliance on revenue from natural resources including the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock; ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal; efforts to implement ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal	Expressing serious concern at reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, underlining the importance of refraining from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, welcoming further reporting on the matter, and encouraging the FGS, with the support of the international community, to ensure that fishing licenses are issued in a responsible manner and in line with the appropriate Somali legal framework, ... 19. Reaffirms Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; ... 21. Expresses serious concern at Al-Shabaab's increasing reliance on revenue from natural resources including the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock and looks forward to further SEMG reporting on this issue; 22. Reaffirms the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), welcomes the decrease in exports of charcoal from Somalia and increased efforts of Member States to prevent the import of charcoal of Somali origin, reiterates that the Somali authorities shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, and urges Member States to continue their efforts to ensure full implementation of the ban; 23. Reiterates its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013), that AMISOM support and assist the Somali authorities in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia and calls upon AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the SEMG to charcoal exporting ports; 24. Welcomes the efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in their efforts to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and further welcomes the cooperation between the SEMG and CMF in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade; 25. Expresses concern that the charcoal trade provides funding for Al-Shabaab, and in that context reiterates paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and further decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2017; 26. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant Member States and international organizations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/375/84/PDF/N1637584.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/375/84/PDF/N1637584.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
222	S/RES/2319 (2016)	Resolution	17-Nov-2016	On renewal of the mandate of the OPCW-UN Joint Investigative Mechanism to identify the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic for one additional year	Toxic chemicals	Use of any toxic chemicals as a weapon; civilians continuing to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic	Condemning again in the strongest terms any use of any toxic chemicals as a weapon in the Syrian Arab Republic and expressing alarm that civilians continue to be killed and injured by toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/392/13/PDF/N1639213.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/392/13/PDF/N1639213.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
223	S/RES/2321 (2016)	Resolution	30-Nov-2016	On strengthening sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and condemning the nuclear test of 9 Sept. 2016	Ban on supply, sell or transfer coal, iron, and iron ore from DPRK	DPRK not to supply, sell or transfer coal, iron, and iron ore; all States to prohibit the procurement of such material from the DPRK	26. Decides that paragraph 29 of resolution 2270 (2016) shall be replaced by the following: "Decides that the DPRK shall not supply, sell or transfer, directly or indirectly, from its territory or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft, coal, iron, and iron ore, and that all States shall prohibit the procurement of such material from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK, and decides that this provision shall not apply with respect to: (a) Coal that the procuring State confirms on the basis of credible information has originated outside the DPRK and was transported through the DPRK solely for export from the Port of Rajin (Rason), provided that the State notifies the Committee in advance and such transactions are unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) or this resolution; ... "	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/407/50/PDF/N1640750.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/407/50/PDF/N1640750.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
224	S/RES/2322 (2016)	Resolution	12-Dec-2016	On international judicial cooperation in countering terrorism	Illicit trade in natural resources	Benefit to terrorists from illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil	[E]xpressing concern that terrorists benefit from transnational organized crime in some regions, including ... from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal and oil,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/433/54/PDF/N1643354.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N16/433/54/PDF/N1643354.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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225	S/RES/2324 (2016)	Resolution	14-Dec-2016	On Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon	Efforts to solve environmental problems	Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's efforts at solving international problems in the environmental field	1. Acknowledges the contribution of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to international peace, security and development, his exceptional efforts to solve international problems in ... environmental ... fields,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/439/88/PDF/N1643988.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/439/88/PDF/N1643988.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
226	S/RES/2325 (2016)	Resolution	15-Dec-2016	On non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons	Chemical and biological weapons	Establishing domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of chemical or biological weapons	14. Recalls its decision that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of ... chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate control over related materials,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/442/57/PDF/N1644257.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/442/57/PDF/N1644257.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
227	S/RES/2333 (2016)	Resolution	23-Dec-2016	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) until 30 Mar. 2018	Management of and conflict over natural resources	Potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources; strengthening transparency and accountability, including by effectively managing Liberia's natural resources for the benefit of all the people of Liberia	Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources ... 1. Calls upon the Government of Liberia ... to promote efficiency and good governance, in particular by continuing to strengthen transparency and accountability, including by effectively managing Liberia's natural resources for the benefit of all the people of Liberia,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/463/40/PDF/N1646340.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/463/40/PDF/N1646340.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
228	S/PRST/2017/2	Presidential Statement	20-Jan-2017	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 7868th meeting, 20 Jan. 2017, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Continued commitment of Security Council to address challenges in the Sahel, including adverse effects of climate and ecological changes; need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to climate change impacts	The Security Council encourages further progress by the United Nations system and its partners towards the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS), including through support to the Group of 5 for the Sahel (G5), in order to assist in addressing the security and political challenges to the stability and development of the Sahel region and reaffirms its continued commitment to address such challenges, which are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes, and, in this regards, highlights the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to climate change impacts.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/015/82/PDF/N1701582.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/015/82/PDF/N1701582.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
229	S/RES/2339 (2017)	Resolution	27-Jan-2017	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic until 31 Jan. 2018 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 2127 (2013) until 28 Feb. 2018	Illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources; traceability of diamonds	Illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife has a negative impact in the economy and the development of the country; LRA's generation of revenues from the exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching; implementing the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources; efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from natural resources; measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from compliant zones; resolving the issue of the diamond stockpiles	Expressing concern that illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife has a negative impact in the economy and the development of the country, and that it continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... Noting with concern the findings of the Panel of Experts' final report that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) ... is generating revenues from the exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching, ... 18. Welcomes measures taken by Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to implement the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources as endorsed in the 2010 Lusaka Declaration, including promoting the use by economic actors of Due Diligence Frameworks such as the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, and encourages all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines; ... 24. Calls for enhanced vigilance from trading centres and States in the region to support the CAR authorities' efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources; and commends the CAR for taking special measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from compliant zones so that diamonds are not used for the benefit of armed groups or to destabilize the CAR; 25. Encourages the KP to resolve the issue of the diamond stockpiles in cooperation with the CAR authorities and in consultation with the Panel of Experts;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/023/21/PDF/N1702321.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/023/21/PDF/N1702321.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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230	S/RES/2343 (2017)	Resolution	23-Feb-2017	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 28 Feb. 2018	Illegal fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to fight illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources	18. ... [C]alls upon the international community to enhance cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/048/71/PDF/N1704871.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/048/71/PDF/N1704871.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
231	S/RES/2348 (2017)	Resolution	31-Mar-2017	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 31 Mar. 2018	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; environmental impacts of MONUSCO operations	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; Government of the DRC to safeguard those areas; armed groups to cease illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; consolidation of national civilian structure to control key mining activities and manage extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC; MONUSCO to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations	Expressing concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups among others, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encouraging the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, ... 15. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately ... the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, ... 35. Further authorizes MONUSCO to pursue the following tasks: ... (iv) Mining activities Encourage the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC; ... 48. Requests MONUSCO to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/085/94/PDF/N1708594.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/085/94/PDF/N1708594.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
232	S/RES/2349 (2017)	Resolution	31-Mar-2017	On the situation in the Lake Chad Basin region	Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan; adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes	Measures to address environmental challenges; development of programmes to help build and sustain peace including the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan of the LCBC; adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of the Region, including through water scarcity, drought, desertification, and land degradation; need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors	22. Calls upon the Governments in the Region to take further measures to address ... environmental challenges, ... 23. Recognises the complex challenges faced by the Region and welcomes the development of programmes by the respective Governments to help build and sustain peace by addressing the root causes of the crisis, namely ... the Lake Chad Development and Climate Resilience Action Plan of the LCBC; ... 26. Recognises the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of the Region, including through water scarcity, drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and emphasises the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/086/16/PDF/N1708616.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/086/16/PDF/N1708616.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
233	S/RES/2350 (2017)	Resolution	13-Apr-2017	On final extension of the mandate of the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) until 15 Oct. 2017 and establishment of the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	Sustainable development, including environmental dimensions; risk reduction and preparedness concerning natural disasters	Security to be accompanied by sustainable development, including environmental dimensions; risk reduction and preparedness addressing Haiti's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters	[R]eiterating the need for security to be accompanied by sustainable development in its social, economic and environmental dimensions, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government of Haiti plays a leading role, with the assistance of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT),	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/101/43/PDF/N1710143.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/101/43/PDF/N1710143.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
234	S/RES/2358 (2017)	Resolution	14-Jun-2017	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 Mar. 2018	Drought	Risk of famine in Somalia as a result of the severe drought; UN coordination of drought response	Expressing grave concern at the credible and renewed risk of famine in Somalia as a result of the severe drought in the context of ongoing conflict, ... and welcoming United Nations' efforts to coordinate the drought response and support the Somali authorities,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/169/78/PDF/N1716978.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/169/78/PDF/N1716978.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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235	S/RES/2360 (2017)	Resolution	21-Jun-2017	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 2293 (2016) until 1 July 2018 and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Aug. 2018	Illegal exploitation of natural resources	Linkage between illegal exploitation of natural resources and proliferation and trafficking of arms; armed groups to cease exploitation of natural resources; holding accountable those who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources; cutting off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources; measures to implement due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals; efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes; develop a responsible minerals trade; raise awareness of due diligence guidelines; establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for export of artisanal gold; efforts to end illicit trade in natural resources and to hold those complicit in illicit trade accountable; regional cooperation to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of mineral from the DRC	Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, illicit trade in such resources, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources, ... Demands that the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA and all other armed groups operating in the DRC cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, ... Natural Resources 19. Further encourages the continuation of efforts by the Government of the DRC to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable those elements of the FARDC which participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products; 20. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products; 21. Welcomes in this regard the measures taken by the Congolese Government to implement the due diligence guidelines on the supply chain of minerals, as defined by the Group of Experts and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), recognizes the Congolese Government's efforts to implement minerals traceability schemes, and calls on all States to assist the DRC, the ICGLR and the countries in the Great Lakes region to develop a responsible minerals trade; 22. ... [C]alls on all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines, including by urging importers, processing industries, including gold refiners, and consumers of Congolese mineral products to exercise due diligence in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010); 23. ... [F]urther recognizes and encourages the DRC government's continued support for the establishment of traceability and diligence systems to allow for the export of artisanal gold; 24. Continues to encourage the ICGLR to put in place the necessary technical capacity required to support Member States in their fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, notes that some ICGLR Member States have made significant progress, and recommends all Member States to fully implement the regional certification scheme and report mineral trade statistics in accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1952 (2010); 25. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, armed groups or criminal networks, including those with members in the FARDC; 26. Reaffirms the provisions of paragraphs 7 to 9 of resolution 2021 (2011) and calls upon the DRC and States in the Great Lakes region to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, including wildlife poaching and trafficking, and require their customs authorities to strengthen their control on exports and imports of mineral from the DRC;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/18046/PDF/N1718046.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/18046/PDF/N1718046.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
236	S/RES/2363 (2017)	Resolution	29-Jun-2017	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 30 June 2018	Management of and conflict over natural resources	Root causes of conflict include management of land, water and other resources; role of local dispute mechanisms in resolving conflicts over natural resources	[U]nderscoring the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict, including management of land, water and other resources ... Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/19158/PDF/N1719158.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/19158/PDF/N1719158.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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237	S/RES/2364 (2017)	Resolution	29-Jun-2017	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2018	Environmental impact of MINUSMA operations	MINUSMA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations	Environmental impact of MINUSMA's operations 41. Requests MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/192/10/PDF/N1719210.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/192/10/PDF/N1719210.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
238	S/PRST/2017/10	Presidential Statement	24-Jul-2017	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8009th meeting, 24 July 2017, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate and ecological changes	Continued commitment of the Security Council to address challenges in the Sahel region, including the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes; need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to climate change impacts	The Security Council encourages further progress by the implementation of the UNISS, including through support to the G5, in order to assist in addressing the security and political challenges to the stability and development of the Sahel region and reaffirms its continued commitment to address such challenges, which are interrelated with humanitarian and development issues as well as the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes, and, in this regard, highlights the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to climate change impacts.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/227/02/PDF/N1722702.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/227/02/PDF/N1722702.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
239	S/RES/2383 (2017)	Resolution	7-Nov-2017	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries	Reaffirming its respect for ... Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/369/36/PDF/N1736936.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/369/36/PDF/N1736936.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
240	S/RES/2385 (2017)	Resolution	14-Nov-2017	On renewal of the provisions of para. 2 of Security Council resolution 2142 (2014) until 15 Nov. 2018 concerning the arms embargo on Somalia and on extension of the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea until 15 Dec. 2018	Sovereignty over natural resources; petroleum sector as driver for conflict; charcoal imports and exports	Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; petroleum sector as driver for increased conflict; resource-sharing arrangements and credible legal framework to ensure that petroleum sector does not become a source of increased tension; ban on import and export of Somali charcoal; efforts of Member States to prevent the import of charcoal of Somali origin; FGS and FMS to take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia; AMISOM to support and assist in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal; efforts of Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia; concern that the charcoal trade provides significant funding for Al-Shabaab; Members States to share information with the SEMG; SEMG to focus on this in their next report and propose further measures; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work	23. Reaffirms Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; 24. Reiterates its serious concern that the petroleum sector in Somalia could be a driver for increased conflict, and in that context underlines the vital importance of the FGS putting in place, without undue delay, resource-sharing arrangements and credible legal framework [sic] to ensure that the petroleum sector in Somalia does not become a source of increased tension; 25. Expresses serious concern at Al-Shabaab's increasing reliance on revenue from natural resources including the taxing of illicit sugar trade, agricultural production, and livestock and further expresses its concern at the group's involvement in the illicit charcoal trade, and looks forward to further SEMG reporting on this issue; Charcoal ban 26. Reaffirms the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), welcomes efforts of Member States to prevent the import of charcoal of Somali origin, reiterates that the FGS and FMS shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, and urges Member States to continue their efforts to ensure full implementation of the ban; 27. Reiterates its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013), that AMISOM support and assist the FGS and FMS in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia and calls upon AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the SEMG to charcoal exporting ports; 28. Welcomes the efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in their efforts to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and further welcomes the cooperation between the SEMG and CMF in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade; 29. Expresses concern that the charcoal trade provides significant funding for Al-Shabaab, and in that context reiterates paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and further decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2018; 30. Condemns the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal, calls on Members States to share information with the SEMG, requests the SEMG to focus on this in their next report, and propose further measures, taking account of human rights concerns, and expresses its intention to consider further measures if violations continue; 31. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work, with the FGS, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant Member States and international organizations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/381/44/PDF/N1738144.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/381/44/PDF/N1738144.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
241	S/RES/2387 (2017)	Resolution	15-Nov-2017	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2018	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources; environmental impacts of MINUSCA operations	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds, and wildlife poaching and trafficking as threats to the peace and stability of the CAR; nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources; MINUSCA to advise authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; MINUSCA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations; cooperation at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources	Reiterating that illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds, and wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... 43. Further authorises MINUSCA to pursue the following tasks of its mandate, ... (f) Illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources To continue to support the CAR Authorities to develop and finalize a nationally owned strategy to tackle the illicit exploitation and trafficking networks of natural resources which continue to fund and supply armed groups in the CAR taking into account, where appropriate, the reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) and the decisions of the Kimberley Process (KP), with the aim of extending the State authority over the entire territory and its resources; 44. Further authorises MINUSCA to carry out the following additional tasks: ... (c) To ... advise the Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; ... 48. Requests MINUSCA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations; 49. Calls on the CAR, its neighbouring States and other member States of the ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/384/79/PDF/N1738479.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N17/384/79/PDF/N1738479.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
242	S/RES/2389 (2017)	Resolution	8-Dec-2017	On implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Linkage between the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region; regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources; armed groups to cease exploitation of natural resources; Governments of the region to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Recalling the linkage between the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, including poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife, and the proliferation and trafficking of arms as one of the major factors fuelling and exacerbating conflicts in the Great Lakes region, and encouraging the continuation of the regional efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the governments involved against the illegal exploitation of natural resources, and stressing, in this regard, the importance of regional cooperation and deepening economic integration with special consideration for the exploitation of natural resources, ... 2. Welcomes also the progress under the Regional Plan of action for the Implementation of the Regional Commitments under the PSC Framework, including ... combating illegal exploitation of natural resources ... 5. Demands that all armed groups operating in the DRC, including the FDLR, the ADF, the LRA, cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities, including the exploitation of natural resources, ... 17. Stresses the need to undertake further efforts to cut off financing for armed groups involved in destabilizing activities through the illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife products, and encourages the continuation of efforts by the Governments of the region to address issues of illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, including holding accountable all those who participate in the illicit trade of natural resources, particularly gold and wildlife products, and further encourages enhanced cooperation among the Governments in the region in line with its resolution 2360 (2017);	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/428/12/PDF/N1742812.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/428/12/PDF/N1742812.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
243	S/RES/2391 (2017)	Resolution	8-Dec-2017	On providing operational and logistical support through the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to the Group of Five for the Sahel Joint Force	Trafficking in natural resources; gender perspective in tackling trafficking in natural resources	Transnational threat in the Sahel region posed by organized crime including trafficking in natural resources; including a gender perspective in the development of comprehensive strategies to counter that threat	Expressing its deep concern regarding the transnational threat posed by ... organized crime (including trafficking in ... natural resources, ...) in the Sahel region, ... 32. Calls upon G5 Sahel States ... to include a gender perspective in the development of comprehensive strategies to counter the threat posed by ... organized crime (including trafficking in ... natural resources, ...) in the Sahel region;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/433/57/PDF/N1743357.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/433/57/PDF/N1743357.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
244	S/RES/2399 (2018)	Resolution	30-Jan-2018	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic until 31 Jan. 2019 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 2127 (2013) until 28 Feb. 2019	Illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife threatens the peace and stability of the CAR; sanctions measures in respect of those who support armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products tackling illegal exploitation of natural resources; efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from natural resources; measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from compliant zones	Expressing concern that illicit trafficking, trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife has a negative impact in the economy and the development of the country, and that it continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... 21. Further decides in this regard that the measures contained in paragraphs 9 and 16 shall also apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee as: ... (e) Providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including diamonds, gold, wildlife as well as wildlife products in or from the CAR; ... 23. Welcomes measures taken by Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) to implement the Regional Initiative against Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources as endorsed in the 2010 Lusaka Declaration, including promoting the use by economic actors of Due Diligence Frameworks such as the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, and encourages all States, particularly those in the region, to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence guidelines; ... 28. Calls for enhanced vigilance from international trading centres and States in the region to support the CAR authorities' efforts to re-establish legitimate trade and benefit from its natural resources; and commends the CAR for taking special measures to enhance traceability of diamonds from compliant zones so that diamonds are not used for the benefit of armed groups or to destabilize the CAR;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/025/70/PDF/N1802570.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/025/70/PDF/N1802570.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
245	S/PRST/2018/3	Presidential Statement	30-Jan-2018	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8170th meeting, 30 Jan. 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Trafficking in natural resources; adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes	Threats to security situation in West Africa and the Sahel posed by trafficking in natural resources; adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation; need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors	The Security Council expresses its serious concern over the challenging security situation in West Africa and the Sahel, notably threats posed by ... transnational organized crime, including trafficking in ... natural resources, .... The Security Council recognises the adverse effects of climate change and ecological changes among other factors on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... and emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/025/56/PDF/N1802556.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/025/56/PDF/N1802556.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
246	S/RES/2404 (2018)	Resolution	28-Feb-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 28 Feb. 2019	Illegal fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to fight illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources	20. ... [C]alls upon the international community to continue cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/055/81/PDF/N1805581.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/055/81/PDF/N1805581.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
247	S/RES/2408 (2018)	Resolution	27-Mar-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 Mar. 2019	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters	Risk of famine in Somalia as a result of the severe drought and environmental factors, among other things; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors	Expressing grave concern at the credible and continued risk of famine in Somalia as a result of the severe drought in the context of ongoing conflict and environmental factors, ... Recalling its Presidential statement S/PRST/2011/15, recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters among other factors on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and emphasising the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/087/04/PDF/N1808704.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/087/04/PDF/N1808704.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
248	S/RES/2409 (2018)	Resolution	27-Mar-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 31 Mar. 2019	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; environmental impacts of MONUSCO's operations	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; cooperation in fighting illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold and wildlife; armed groups to cease illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; MONUSCO to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations; zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in natural resources or wildlife	Expressing concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources by armed groups among others, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encouraging the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, Welcoming the decisions of the ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] at its 7th summit on 19 October 2017 regarding the fight against illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes region and encouraging member States to further increase cooperation in fighting illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, including gold and wildlife, ... 20. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately ... the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, ... 54. Requests MONUSCO to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations; ... 57. ... [R]equests the Secretary-General ... to implement a zero-tolerance policy on ... trafficking in natural resources or wildlife, including by making full use of the existing authority of the SRSO to ensure accountability of the Mission's staff and through effective mission support arrangement;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/087/18/PDF/N1808718.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/087/18/PDF/N1808718.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
249	S/RES/2410 (2018)	Resolution	10-Apr-2018	Extension of the mandate of the UN Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINJUSTH) until 15 Apr. 2019	Sustainable development, including environmental dimensions; risk reduction and preparedness concerning natural disasters	Security to be accompanied by sustainable development, including environmental dimensions; risk reduction and preparedness addressing Haiti's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters	Reiterating the need for security to be accompanied by sustainable development, in its social, economic, and environmental dimensions, including efforts in risk reduction and preparedness that address the country's extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, efforts in which the Government plays a leading role with the assistance of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT),	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/101/69/PDF/N1810169.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/101/69/PDF/N1810169.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
250	S/RES/2417 (2018)	Resolution	24-May-2018	On conflict-induced food insecurity	Sparing farms, water systems, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, and agricultural assets during armed conflict	Impact of armed conflict on destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, and displacement from land, livestock grazing areas, and fishing grounds; compliance with international humanitarian law obligations concerning, among other aspects, sparing objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farms, and refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as crops and livestock	Recognising that armed conflict impacts on food security can be direct, such as displacement from land, livestock grazing areas, and fishing grounds or destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems and markets, leading to increased food prices or decreased household purchasing power, or decreased access to supplies that are necessary for food preparation, including water and fuel, ... 1. ... [C]alls on all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law regarding ... taking constant care to spare civilian objects, including objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farms, ... water systems, ... and refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, crops, livestock, agricultural assets, drinking water installations and supplies, and irrigation works, and respecting and protecting humanitarian personnel and consignments used for humanitarian relief operations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/159/35/PDF/N1815935.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/159/35/PDF/N1815935.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
251	S/PRST/2018/13	Presidential Statement	7-Jun-2018	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8280th meeting, 7 June 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia"	Flooding	Impact of recent flooding in Somalia; establishment of a National Flood Committee	The Security Council expresses deep concern about the humanitarian situation in Somalia, including ... the impact of recent flooding. The Security Council welcomes the establishment of a National Flood Committee by the Somali authorities to help coordinate the response.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/175/32/PDF/N1817532.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/175/32/PDF/N1817532.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
252	S/RES/2421 (2018)	Resolution	14-Jun-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 May 2019	Assistance to Government of Iraq on issues of water, energy, and the environment	Advice, support, and assistance to the Government of Iraq concerning regional dialogue and cooperation on energy, environment, and water	2. Decides further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2018/430), shall ... (b) further advise, support, and assist: ... (iii) the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of ... energy, environment, water,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/184/13/PDF/N1818413.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/184/13/PDF/N1818413.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
253	S/RES/2423 (2018)	Resolution	28-Jun-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2019	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters; environmental impacts of MINUSMA's operations	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of Mali, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies relating to these factors; MINUSMA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations; security implications of the adverse effects of climate change and other ecological changes and natural disasters	Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Mali, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... and emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the government of Mali and the United Nations relating to these factors, ... Environmental issues 67. Requests MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations, ... 68. Notes the importance for the Government of Mali and the United Nations to take into consideration, as appropriate, the security implications of the adverse effects of climate change and other ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, in their activities, programs and strategies in Mali;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/202/50/PDF/N1820250.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/202/50/PDF/N1820250.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
254	S/RES/2428 (2018)	Resolution	13-Jul-2018	On renewal of sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan until 1 July 2019	Illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources	Destabilizing activities include illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources; Panel of Experts to gather, examine and analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources in South Sudan	14. Underscores that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 13 above may include, but are not limited to: ... (j) Engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources; ... 19. ... [D]ecides that the Panel should carry out the following tasks: ... (d) Gather, examine and analyse information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources in South Sudan;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/223/00/PDF/N1822300.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N18/223/00/PDF/N1822300.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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255	S/RES/2429 (2018)	Resolution	13-Jul-2018	On extension of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) until 30 June 2019	Conflicts over land, access to water and other resources; adverse implications of climate change, other ecological changes and natural disasters	Inter-communal conflicts over land, access to water and other resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, on the situation in Darfur, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; addressing the root causes of the conflict, including management of land, water and other resources; role of local dispute resolution mechanisms in addressing conflict over natural resources; risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to climate change, other ecological changes and natural disasters	[E]xpressing concern at ongoing inter-communal conflicts over land, access to water and other resources, ... Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the situation in Darfur, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... [U]nderscoring the importance of fully addressing the root causes of the conflict, including management of land, water and other resources, ... Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, ... 47. Requests the United Nations and the Government of Sudan to consider the adverse implications of climate change, other ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, in their programmes in Darfur, including by undertaking risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors and further requests the Secretary-General to provide information of such assessments in mandated reporting as appropriate;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/22/3/25/PDF/N1822325.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/22/3/25/PDF/N1822325.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
256	S/RES/2431 (2018)	Resolution	30-Jul-2018	On authorization to the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 31 May 2019	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation; need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies relating to these factors	Recalling its Presidential statement S/PRST/2011/15, recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters among other factors on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and emphasising the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/24/3/59/PDF/N1824359.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/24/3/59/PDF/N1824359.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
257	S/PRST/2018/16	Presidential Statement	10-Aug-2018	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8327th meeting, 10 Aug. 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters	Illegal exploitation of natural resources as a threat to security situation in West Africa and the Sahel; tensions between pastoralists and farmers driven by competition for natural resources, and pressures related to climate and ecological factors; climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters and epidemics, contributing to the high levels of structural, chronic and acute vulnerability; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; need for long-term strategies based on risk assessments; such information to be taken into consideration by UNOWAS in its activities.	The Security Council reiterates its serious concern over the challenging security situation in West Africa and the Sahel, notably threats posed by ... transnational organized crime, including ... illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... The Security Council expresses its concern for increased tensions between pastoralists and farmers in the region driven by competition for natural resources, ... pressures related to climate and ecological factors, ... and encourages ECOWAS and its Member States, with the support of UNOWAS, to address these challenges in a coordinated and holistic manner. ... The Security Council expresses concern over the overall humanitarian situation in the region, characterized by ... adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters and epidemics, which contribute to the high levels of structural, chronic and acute vulnerability in the region and continue to affect populations, and call for significant humanitarian and development action as well as the disbursement of previously pledged funds. ... The Security Council recognizes the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters among other factors on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... continues to stress the need for long-term strategies by governments and the United Nations, based on risk assessments, to support stabilization and build resilience, and further requests that such information be taken into consideration by UNOWAS in its activities.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/25/6/88/PDF/N1825688.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/25/6/88/PDF/N1825688.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
258	S/PRST/2018/17	Presidential Statement	10-Aug-2018	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8328th meeting, 10 Aug. 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region"	Illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources	Link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources and financing of armed groups including the LRA and Boko Haram; need for UNOCA to address this phenomenon	The Security Council expresses its concern at the link between illicit trafficking in wildlife and natural resources and financing of armed groups in the subregion, including the LRA and Boko Haram, and, in this regard, encourages UNOCA to continue to support the development of a coherent and concerted subregional approach to address this disturbing phenomenon.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/25/6/95/PDF/N1825695.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/25/6/95/PDF/N1825695.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A



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259	S/RES/2434 (2018)	Resolution	13-Sep-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 15 Sept. 2019	Use of and control over oil resources	Libya's oil resources belong to all Libyans; Libya's oil resources need to remain under the exclusive control of the NOC	Recalling events in the Oil Crescent and the Security Council's Press Statement of 19 July 2018 welcoming the announcement that Libya's National Oil Corporation (NOC) had resumed its work on behalf, and for the benefit, of all Libyans to whom Libya's oil resources belong, that Libya's oil resources need to remain under the exclusive control of the NOC,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/286/13/PDF/N1828613.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/286/13/PDF/N1828613.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
260	S/PRST/2018/18	Presidential Statement	21-Sep-2018	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8359th meeting, 21 Sept. 2018, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict"	Conflict over natural resources; illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources	Role of local dispute resolution mechanisms in addressing conflict over natural resources; potential for conflict over natural resources; cooperation and information exchange concerning illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources; cooperation to combat cross-border trafficking of illicit natural resources	Addendum: Selection of agreed language ... Noting that local dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in preventing and resolving inter-communal conflict, including conflict over natural resources, ... Noting with concern the potential for conflict over [affected country]'s natural resources and disputes related to land ownership ... Requests the Governments of the [affected State] and of all States, particularly those in the region, the United Nations Organization Mission in the [affected State] and the Group of Experts to cooperate intensively, including by exchanging information regarding ... the illegal exploitation and trafficking in natural resources, ... Calls upon the countries of the region to reinforce their cooperation with the Security Council's Committee and with the Group of Experts ... to combat cross-border trafficking of ... illicit natural resources	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/295/57/PDF/N1829557.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/295/57/PDF/N1829557.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
261	S/RES/2441 (2018)	Resolution	5-Nov-2018	On extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts concerning Libya until 15 Feb. 2020	Illicit export of petroleum	Measures to prevent illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil; international support for Libyan sovereignty over its resources	Underlining the primary responsibility of the GNA in taking appropriate action to prevent the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya and reaffirming the importance of international support for Libyan sovereignty over its territory and resources, ... 4. Calls on the Government of National Accord, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag State, in the first instance, to resolve the issue and directs the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of National Accord's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/360/95/PDF/N1836095.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/360/95/PDF/N1836095.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
262	S/RES/2442 (2018)	Resolution	6-Nov-2018	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/363/23/PDF/N1836323.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N18/363/23/PDF/N1836323.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

Chron. order	Document symbol	Document type	Date of document	Title (UN language)	Primary environment-related theme	Environment-related topics	Excerpt	URL to an English text	Chapter VI	Chapter VII
263	S/RES/2444 (2018)	Resolution	14-Nov-2018	On lifting of arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes and targeted sanctions on Eritrea, termination of the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) with effect from 16 Dec. 2018, and establishment of the Panel of Experts on Somalia	Sovereignty over natural resources; petroleum sector as driver for conflict; charcoal imports and exports	Al-Shabaab's increased revenue from natural resources; Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal; Somali authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal; AMISOM to support and assist the Somali authorities in doing so; efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces to disrupt the export and import of charcoal; concern that the charcoal trade provides funding for Al-Shabaab; UN Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work	Threats to peace and security in Somalia 33. Condemns Al-Shabaab's increased revenue from natural resources including the taxing of the illicit sugar trade, agricultural production and livestock, further expresses concern at the group's involvement in the illicit charcoal trade, and welcomes the Panel of Experts' reporting on these issues; ... 39. Reaffirms Somalia's sovereignty over its natural resources; 40. Reiterates its serious concern that the petroleum sector in Somalia could be a driver for increased conflict, welcomes the political agreement on petroleum and mineral resource-sharing reached by the FGS and the FMSs in June 2018, and underlines the vital importance of the FGS and FMSs putting in place, without undue delay, resource-sharing arrangements and credible legal frameworks to ensure that the petroleum sector in Somalia does not become a source of increased tension; Somalia Charcoal ban 41. Reaffirms its decision regarding the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), welcomes efforts of Member States to prevent the import of charcoal of Somali origin, reiterates that the FGS and FMSs shall take the necessary measures to prevent the export of charcoal from Somalia, urges Member States to continue their efforts to ensure full implementation of the ban, and further reiterates that individuals and entities engaged in acts which violate the charcoal ban may be listed for targeted measures; 42. Reiterates its requests in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013) and paragraph 16 of resolution 2431 (2018) that AMISOM support and assist the FGS and FMSs in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia, and calls upon AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the Panel of Experts to charcoal exporting ports; 43. Welcomes the efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and further welcomes the cooperation between the Panel of Experts and CMF in keeping the Committee informed on the charcoal trade; 44. Expresses concern that the charcoal trade provides significant funding for Al-Shabaab, and in that context reiterates paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and further decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2019; 45. Condemns the ongoing export of charcoal from Somalia, in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal, calls on Member States to share information with the Panel of Experts, requests the Panel of Experts to continue to focus on this in their next report and propose further measures, taking account of human rights concerns, and expresses its intention to consider further measures if violations continue; 46. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work with the FGS, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant Member States and international organisations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/379/78/PDF/N1837978.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/379/78/PDF/N1837978.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
264	S/RES/2448 (2018)	Resolution	13-Dec-2018	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2019	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters; environmental impacts of MINUSCA operations	Illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds, and wildlife poaching and trafficking as threats to the peace and stability of the CAR; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of the Central African Region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; MINUSCA to advise authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; Secretary-General to implement a zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in natural resources or wildlife; MINUSCA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations; cooperation at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources	Reiterating that illicit trade, exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds, and wildlife poaching and trafficking continues to threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of the Central African Region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and stressing the need for adequate risk assessment by the United Nations relating to these factors and for long-term strategies by governments of the Central African Region and the United Nations to support stabilization and build resilience, ... 41. Further authorises MINUSCA to carry out the following additional tasks: ... (c) To ... advise the Authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; ... 49. Requests the Secretary-General to implement a zero-tolerance policy on ... trafficking in natural resources or wildlife, including by making full use of the existing authority of the SRSG to ensure accountability of the Mission's staff and through effective mission support arrangement; ... Environmental issues and natural resources 54. Requests MINUSCA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations; 55. Calls on the CAR, its neighbouring States and other member States of the IGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat regional criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources including gold, diamonds and wildlife poaching and trafficking;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/438/53/PDF/N1843853.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N18/438/53/PDF/N1843853.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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265	S/RES/2457 (2019)	Resolution	27-Feb-2019	On ending conflict in Africa by 2020	Illicit exploitation of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters	Challenges to Africa, including natural resources, climate change and natural disasters; illicit exploitation, trafficking, and illicit trade of natural resources contributing to outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflicts; threats to security situation in parts of Africa due to illicit trafficking in natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of a number of AU Member States, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies relating to these factors; regulatory mechanisms on the exploitation and management of natural resources; ensuring that proceeds from these resources are utilized in meeting the basic needs of people	Noting that Africa still faces enormous challenges, including: ... illicit exploitation of natural resources, ... climate change and natural disasters, ... Noting that in some armed conflict situations, the illicit exploitation, trafficking, and illicit trade of natural resources has contributed to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of such conflicts and further noting the resolutions adopted and sanctions measures taken on this issue to support the prevention of illegal exploitation of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called "conflict minerals" like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal and wildlife from fueling armed conflicts, and encouraging the AU member states to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, ... 6. Expresses concern over the challenging security situation in parts of Africa, notably threats posed by ... transnational organized crime, which can include illicit trafficking in ... natural resources, ... 18. Recognizes the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of a number of AU Member States, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... and emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the respective governments and the United Nations relating to these factors; ... 20. Reaffirms its determination to take action against illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources ... in areas where it contributes to the outbreak, escalation or continuation of armed conflict in Africa and encourages AU Member States to strengthen their regulatory mechanisms on the exploitation and management of natural resources and to ensure that the proceeds from these resources are utilized in meeting the basic needs of their people, with a view to promoting equitable development and distribution of benefits;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/05831/PDF/N1905831.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/05831/PDF/N1905831.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
266	S/RES/2458 (2019)	Resolution	28-Feb-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 28 Feb. 2020	Illegal fishing; illegal exploitation of natural resources	Cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to fight illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources	26. ... [C]alls upon the international community to continue cooperation with Guinea-Bissau to enable it to ensure control of air traffic and surveillance of maritime security within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing in Guinea-Bissau's territorial waters and exclusive economic zone and other cases of illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/05964/PDF/N1905964.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/05964/PDF/N1905964.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
267	S/RES/2459 (2019)	Resolution	15-Mar-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 Mar. 2020	Cultivation of land for food production	Resumption of cultivation of land for food production by IDPs and refugees	[N]oting the importance of UNMISS's contribution to ... creating ... the conditions for the safe, informed, voluntary, and dignified return or relocation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, so that they may resume their livelihoods including the cultivation of land for food production,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/07520/PDF/N1907520.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/07520/PDF/N1907520.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
268	S/RES/2461 (2019)	Resolution	27-Mar-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 Mar. 2020	Drought; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters	Humanitarian crisis in Somalia due to drought; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation; need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies; Secretary-General to provide information on risk assessments	Expressing grave concern at the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Somalia as a result of the drought ... Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters among other factors on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... and emphasising the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by governments and the United Nations relating to these factors, ... 21. Requests the United Nations and the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States to consider the adverse implications of climate change, other ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, in their programmes in Somalia, including by undertaking risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors and further requests the Secretary-General to provide information of such assessments in mandated reporting as appropriate;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/08860/PDF/N1908860.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/08860/PDF/N1908860.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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269	S/RES/2462 (2019)	Resolution	28-Mar-2019	On prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism	Exploitation of natural resources	Fundraising by terrorists and terrorist groups through exploitation of natural resources	Noting with grave concern that terrorists and terrorist groups raise funds through a variety of means, which include but are not limited to ... exploitation of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/09/016/PDF/N1909016.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/09/016/PDF/N1909016.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
270	S/RES/2463 (2019)	Resolution	29-Mar-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 20 Dec. 2019	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; impact of conflict on natural areas	Illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called "conflict minerals", particularly gold, as well as charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; efforts to safeguard those areas; fighting illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources	Expressing concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called "conflict minerals", particularly gold, as well as charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them among others, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encouraging the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, further encouraging member States of ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] and regional economic communities to further increase cooperation in fighting illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, including through the responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/09/3/00/PDF/N1909300.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/09/3/00/PDF/N1909300.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
271	S/RES/2467 (2019)	Resolution	23-Apr-2019	On sexual violence in armed conflict	Illicit trade in natural resources	Link between sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and the illicit trade in natural resources, including "conflict minerals"	Recognizing the link between sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations and the illicit trade in natural resources, including so-called "conflict minerals"	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/11/8/28/PDF/N1911828.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/11/8/28/PDF/N1911828.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
272	S/RES/2470 (2019)	Resolution	21-May-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 May 2020	Assistance to Government of Iraq on issues of water, energy, and the environment	Advice, support, and assistance to the Government of Iraq concerning regional dialogue and cooperation on energy, environment, and water	2. Decides further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2019/414), shall ... (b) further advise, support, and assist: ... (iv) the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of ... energy, environment, water,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/14/8/88/PDF/N1914888.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/14/8/88/PDF/N1914888.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
273	S/RES/2472 (2019)	Resolution	31-May-2019	On authorization to the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 31 May 2020	Risk assessment and risk management strategies concerning ecological changes, natural disasters, energy access, and climate change; charcoal exports	Need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies concerning climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, and energy access on the stability of Somalia; AMISOM to support and assist in implementation of charcoal ban	Emphasising the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the FGS and the UN, of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, energy access, and other factors on the stability of Somalia, ... 10. Decides to authorise AMISOM to carry out the following priority tasks to achieve these objectives: ... (i) Support and assist the FGS and FMSs in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia and the documentation and facilitation of the inspection of seized equipment as requested in paragraph 18 of resolution 2111 (2013) and paragraph 6 of resolution 2182 (2014);	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/16/0/44/PDF/N1916044.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/16/0/44/PDF/N1916044.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
274	S/RES/2476 (2019)	Resolution	25-Jun-2019	On establishment of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)	Adverse effects of natural disasters; need for disaster risk assessment	Adverse effects of natural disasters on the stability of Haiti, including earthquakes, hurricanes, and other weather phenomena and their impact on land degradation; need for adequate disaster risk assessment and response capabilities	Recognizing the adverse effects of natural disasters on the stability of Haiti, including earthquakes, hurricanes, and other weather phenomena and their impact on land degradation ... and emphasizing the need for adequate disaster risk assessment and response capabilities by the Government of Haiti relating to these factors,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/19/2/52/PDF/N1919252.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/19/2/52/PDF/N1919252.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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275	S/RES/2480 (2019)	Resolution	28-Jun-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2020	Risk assessment and risk management strategies concerning ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, energy access, and climate change	Need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies concerning ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, energy access, and climate change in relation to the security and stability of Mali	Emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, by the government of Mali and the United Nations, of ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, ... energy access, climate change, among other factors, on the security and stability of Mali,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/20019/PDF/N1920019.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/20019/PDF/N1920019.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
276	S/RES/2482 (2019)	Resolution	19-Jul-2019	On preventing and combating terrorism, including terrorism benefitting from transnational organized crime	Illicit trade in natural resources	Benefit to terrorists from illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, charcoal and oil, and illicit trafficking in wildlife and other crimes that affect the environment; efforts to end the illicit trade in natural resources; ratifying and implementing instruments and participating in initiatives concerning preventing and countering illicit trafficking of natural resources	Acknowledging, in this regard, that terrorists can benefit from organized crime, whether domestic or transnational, such as the trafficking in arms, ... as well as the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, charcoal and oil, illicit trafficking in wildlife and other crimes that affect the environment, ... 13. Expresses concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, such as precious metals and minerals like gold, silver, copper and diamonds, as well as timber, charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups, terrorist groups and criminal networks supporting them; 14. Encourages all States to continue efforts to end the illicit trade [sic] in natural resources, in particular in the gold sector, and to hold those complicit in the illicit trade accountable, as part of broader efforts to ensure that the illicit trade in natural resources is not benefiting sanctioned entities, terrorist groups, armed groups or criminal networks; 15. Calls upon Member States, including through relevant central and competent authorities, to: ... (e) consider the ratification and implementation of global instruments as well as their participation in national, regional and global initiatives that aim to build capacity to prevent and counter the illicit trafficking, including through seaports and at sea, of natural resources, ... in order to prevent and counteract the linkages between terrorism at sea and organized crime, whether domestic or transnational,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/22498/PDF/N1922498.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/22498.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
277	S/RES/2483 (2019)	Resolution	25-Jul-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 31 Jan. 2020	Hydrocarbons exploration	Increased tensions in the eastern Mediterranean over hydrocarbons exploration	Expressing concern at the increased tensions in the eastern Mediterranean over hydrocarbons exploration,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/23117/PDF/N1923117.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/23117.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
278	S/PRST/2019/7	Presidential Statement	7-Aug-2019	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8592nd meeting, 7 Aug. 2019, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Illegal exploitation of natural resources; pressures related to climate and ecological factors	Threats to security situation in West Africa and the Sahel posed by, among other factors, illegal exploitation of natural resources; tensions between pastoralists and farmers driven by competition for natural resources and pressures related to climate and ecological factors; need to address these challenges in a coordinated and holistic manner	The Security Council reiterates its concern over the challenging security situation in West Africa and the Sahel, notably threats posed by ... transnational organised crime, including trafficking in persons, arms and drugs and illegal exploitation of natural resources, which can be interlinked ... The Security Council welcomes the study concluded by UNOWAS on conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in the region, which concludes that tensions are being driven by competition for natural resources, ... pressures related to climate and ecological factors, ... It encourages ECOWAS and its Member States, with the support of UNOWAS, to address these challenges in a coordinated and holistic manner.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/24796/PDF/N1924796.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N19/24796.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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279	S/RES/2488 (2019)	Resolution	12-Sep-2019	On renewal and adjustment of measures on arms embargo against the Central African Republic until 31 Jan. 2020	Poaching; smuggling of ivory	Nonapplication of certain sanctions measures in respect of armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui- Bangoran National Park defending against poaching and smuggling of ivory	2. Decides, pursuant to its intention as expressed in paragraph 10 of resolution 2454 (2019) to review the arms embargo measures on the CAR authorities, to adjust the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of resolution 2399 (2018) and extended by paragraph 1 of resolution 2454 (2019), such that, until 31 January 2020, they shall not apply to: ... (f) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area and by armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR's international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/277/94/PDF/N1927794.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/277/94/PDF/N1927794.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
280	S/PRST/2019/10	Presidential Statement	12-Sep-2019	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8618th meeting, 12 Sept. 2019, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region"	Effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on stability	Climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters affecting the stability of the Central African Region, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation; need for long-term strategies based on risk assessments; UNOCA to take this information into account in its activities	The Council further encourages UNOCA to take into consideration climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters among other factors affecting the stability of the Central African Region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... continues to stress the need for long-term strategies by governments and the United Nations, based on risk assessments, to support stabilisation and build resilience, and further requests that such information be taken into consideration by UNOCA in its activities.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/278/14/PDF/N1927814.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/278/14/PDF/N1927814.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
281	S/RES/2497 (2019)	Resolution	14-Nov-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) until 15 May 2020	Floods	Floods in the Abyei Area	[R]ecalling that floods in October 2019 displaced approximately 40,000 people, ... 24. Welcomes the Abyei UN Joint Programme Initiative supported by the Sudan and South Sudan UN Country Teams, particularly given recent flooding and resulting forced human displacements;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/368/08/PDF/N1936808.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/368/08/PDF/N1936808.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
282	S/RES/2498 (2019)	Resolution	15-Nov-2019	On extension of exemptions for the arms embargo and enforcement authorizations for the ban on illicit trade and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 Dec. 2020	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; charcoal exports	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction; issuing fishing licenses in accordance with Somali legislation; Al-Shabaab's extraction of revenue from natural resources; total ban on the export of charcoal; AMISOM to support and assist in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal; efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work	[F]urther expressing concern at continued reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, and encourages the FGS, with support from the international community, to ensure fishing licenses are issued in accordance with the appropriate Somali legislation, ... 1. Condemns Al-Shabaab's extraction of revenue from natural resources in addition to the charcoal trade, including the taxing of the illicit sugar trade, agricultural production and livestock, ... Somalia Charcoal ban 23. Condemns any exports of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal, reaffirms its decision regarding the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of its resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), and paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2020; 24. Reiterates its requests that AMISOM support and assist the FGS and FMSs in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia, and calls upon AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the Panel to charcoal exporting ports; 25. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts of the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) to disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its work with the FGS and FMS, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant States and international organisations to develop strategies to disrupt the trade in Somali charcoal, and the trafficking of other licit and illicit goods that may finance terrorist activities in Somalia;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/369/61/PDF/N1936961.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N19/369/61/PDF/N1936961.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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283	S/RES/2499 (2019)	Resolution	15-Nov-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2020	Smuggling of natural resources	Threats to the peace and stability of the CAR from smuggling of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, wildlife poaching and trafficking; need for a strategy to tackle illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources	Condemning cross-border criminal activities, such as ... smuggling of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, wildlife poaching and trafficking, ... that threaten the peace and stability of the CAR and stressing the need for CAR authorities to finalise and implement, in cooperation with relevant partners, a strategy to tackle the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/369/56/PDF/N1936956.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/369/56/PDF/N1936956.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
284	S/RES/2500 (2019)	Resolution	4-Dec-2019	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources; illegal fishing	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; destabilization among coastal communities due to illegal fishing; distribution and enforcement of fishing licences	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, ... Expressing serious concern over reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), recognizing that IUU fishing can contribute to destabilization among coastal communities, and noting the complex relationship between IUU fishing and piracy, welcoming Somalia's accession to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and the ongoing efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia towards the development of a legal regime for the distribution and enforcement of fishing licences [sic]	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/392/23/PDF/N1939223.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/392/23/PDF/N1939223.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
285	S/RES/2501 (2019)	Resolution	16-Dec-2019	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) and extension of the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Threats to security and stability of Afghanistan by Taliban, illegal armed groups and criminals involved in illicit exploitation of natural resources	[R]ecognizing the threats that the Taliban, illegal armed groups and criminals involved in ... illicit exploitation of natural resources, continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/413/11/PDF/N1941311.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/413/11/PDF/N1941311.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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286	S/RES/2502 (2019)	Resolution	19-Dec-2019	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 20 Dec. 2020	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access; illicit exploitation of natural resources; protection of natural areas	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation; fostering broad national consensus around the fight against illegal exploitations of natural resources; addressing root causes of conflict, including illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; promoting transparent and lawful management of natural resources	Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access, among other factors, on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation ... welcoming the leadership of the DRC in the development of national strategies to address these issues and in the preservation of the Congo basin forest, ... 3. Requests the Secretary-General and calls upon regional organisations to provide political support to the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC and the restoration of trust among the different parties, including through their good offices, in order to ... foster a broad national consensus around ... the fight against illegal exploitations of natural resources, ... 14. ... [W]elcomes the renewed commitments of the DRC and its neighbours to work together to tackle insecurity in Eastern DRC and to promote long lasting regional development, bearing in mind the need to address the root causes of conflict, including the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources ... 16. Expresses concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them, the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encourages the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, calls on member States of ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] and regional economic communities to jointly fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, and encourages them to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, and recalls in this regard its resolutions 2457 (2019) and 2389 (2017);	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/424/95/PDF/N1942495.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/424/95/PDF/N1942495.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
287	S/RES/2506 (2020)	Resolution	30-Jan-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 31 July 2020	Hydrocarbons exploration; environmental protection	Tensions over hydrocarbons exploration; effective contact and communication to address to address environmental protection	Expressing deep concern at the further escalation and increased tensions in the eastern Mediterranean over hydrocarbons exploration, ... Recognising that effective contact and communication between the sides enhances the prospects for settlement and is in the interests of all Cypriots, and helps to address island-wide matters, including environmental protection and crime,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/024/31/PDF/N2002431.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/024/31/PDF/N2002431.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
288	S/RES/2507 (2020)	Resolution	31-Jan-2020	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic until 31 July 2020 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 2127 (2013) until 31 Aug. 2020	Poaching; smuggling of ivory	Nonapplication of certain sanctions measures in respect of armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui- Bangoran National Park defending against poaching and smuggling of ivory	1. Decides that, until 31 July 2020, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, ... and further decides that these measures shall not apply to: ... (f) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area and by armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR’s international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/025/66/PDF/N2002566.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/025/66/PDF/N2002566.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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289	S/RES/2509 (2020)	Resolution	11-Feb-2020	On renewing the mandate of the Panel of Experts assisting the 1970 Libya Sanctions Committee until 15 May 2021 as well as the measures related to the illicit export from Libya of petroleum until 30 April 2021	Illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil	Illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil, as a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya; measures concerning transportation of petroleum, including crude oil, illicitly exported from Libya	Expressing its concern that the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya undermines the Government of National Accord (GNA) and National Oil Corporation and poses a threat to the peace, security and stability of Libya, and noting with concern the reports of the illicit import of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products to Libya, Recalling that providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya may constitute acts that threaten the peace, stability and security of Libya, ... 1. Condemns attempts to illicitly export petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, from Libya, including by parallel institutions which are not acting under the authority of the Government of National Accord; ... 3. ... [R]eiterates its request that the focal point inform the Committee of any vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya, and urges the Government of National Accord to work closely with the National Oil Company in that regard, and to provide regular updates to inform the Committee on ports, oil fields, and installations that are under its control, and to inform the Committee about the mechanism used to certify legal exports of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, and requests that the Panel of Experts closely follow and report to the Committee any information relating to the illicit export from or illicit import to Libya of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products; 4. Calls on the Government of National Accord, on the basis of any information regarding such exports or attempted exports, to expeditiously contact the concerned vessel's flag State, in the first instance, to resolve the issue and directs the Committee to immediately inform all relevant Member States about notifications to the Committee from the Government of National Accord's focal point regarding vessels transporting petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported from Libya;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/036/03/PDF/N2003603.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/036/03/PDF/N2003603.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
290	S/PRST/2020/2	Presidential Statement	11-Feb-2020	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8720th meeting, 11 Feb. 2020, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes and natural disasters; illicit exploitation of natural resources	Illegal exploitation of natural resources, among other factors, fuelling challenging humanitarian and security situation; adverse effects of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, land degradation on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region; need for long-term strategies, based on risk assessments in relation to these factors; UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities	The Security Council expresses its deep concern about the continued deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin as well as over the challenging security situation in West-Africa, fuelled, among others, by ... transnational organised crime, including trafficking in persons, arms and drugs and illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... The Security Council recognises the adverse effects of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... among other factors on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region and continues to stress the need for long-term strategies, based on risk assessments, by governments and the United Nations, to support stabilisation and build resilience and encourages UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/036/23/PDF/N2003623.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/036/23/PDF/N2003623.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
291	S/RES/2510 (2020)	Resolution	12-Feb-2020	On endorsement of the conclusions of the Berlin Conference on Libya convened on 19 Jan. 2020	Control over oil resources	Libya's oil resources are for the benefit of Libyans; oil resources to remain under control of National Oil Corporation (NOC)	Recalling that Libya's oil resources are for the benefit of all Libyans and need to remain under the exclusive control of the National Oil Corporation (NOC),	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/038/00/PDF/N2003800.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/038/00/PDF/N2003800.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
292	S/RES/2511 (2020)	Resolution	25-Feb-2020	On renewal of sanctions against Yemen imposed by Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) until 26 Feb. 2021 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 Mar. 2021	Environmental risks posed by Safer oil tanker	The need, without delay, for UN officials to access, inspect, and maintain the Safer oil tanker	Emphasising the environmental risks and the need, without delay, for access of UN officials to inspect and maintain the Safer oil tanker, which is located in the Houthis-controlled North of Yemen,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/051/01/PDF/N2005101.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/051/01/PDF/N2005101.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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293	S/RES/2512 (2020)	Resolution	28-Feb-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) until 31 Dec. 2020	Environmental impact of UNIOGBIS closure; illicit exploitation of natural resources; illegal fishing	Efforts to reduce environmental impact of UNIOGBIS closure; environmental assessment of relevant sites; international community's cooperation to fight illegal fishing and exploitation of natural resources	7. Decides that UNIOGBIS will continue its efforts to reduce the impact of its closure on the host country environment, in accordance with national and international laws, and UN rules and regulations, ensuring an environmental assessment is carried out of the sites remaining to be closed; ... 20. ... [F]urther encourages the international community's cooperation with Guinea-Bissau on air traffic control, surveillance, and maritime security, within its jurisdiction, in particular to fight ... illegal fishing, and illegal exploitation of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/054/19/PDF/N2005419.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/054/19/PDF/N2005419.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
294	S/PRST/2020/5	Presidential Statement	11-Mar-2020	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8743rd meeting, 11 Mar. 2020, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa"	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Terrorists and terrorist groups, including in Africa, raise, move and transfer funds through exploitation of natural resources, among other means	The Security Council notes with grave concern that terrorists and terrorist groups, including in Africa, raise, move and transfer funds through a variety of means, which include ... exploitation of natural resources,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/064/32/PDF/N2006432.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/064/32/PDF/N2006432.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
295	S/RES/2514 (2020)	Resolution	12-Mar-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 Mar. 2021	Adverse effects of extreme weather events	Adverse effects of climate change on humanitarian situation and stability in South Sudan; adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to extreme weather events	Recognizing the adverse effects of extreme weather events on the humanitarian situation and stability in South Sudan, and emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessments and risk management strategies by the GoSS and the UN relating to these events,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/066/41/PDF/N2006641.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/066/41/PDF/N2006641.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
296	S/RES/2518 (2020)	Resolution	30-Mar-2020	On the safety and security of peacekeepers	Adverse effects of environmental deterioration	Adverse effects of environmental degradation on stability of certain States and on safety and security of peacekeepers	Recognizing that possible adverse effects of environmental deterioration may, in the long run, aggravate certain existing threats to the stability of some host states which are particularly vulnerable to these adverse effects and which may influence the safety and security of peacekeepers, while respecting the respective mandates of all United Nations bodies in this regard,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/081/45/PDF/N2008145.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/081/45/PDF/N2008145.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
297	S/PRST/2020/6	Presidential Statement	29-Apr-2020	Made on behalf of the Security Council, 29 Apr. 2020, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Protection of civilians in armed conflict"	Sparing farms, water systems, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, and agricultural assets during armed conflict	Compliance with international humanitarian law obligations concerning, among other aspects, sparing objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farms, and refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as crops, and livestock	The Security Council ... calls on all parties to armed conflict to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law regarding respecting and protecting civilians and civilian objects, including objects necessary for food production and distribution such as farms, markets, water systems, mills, food processing and storage sites, and hubs and means for food transportation, and refraining from attacking, destroying, removing or rendering useless objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, crops, livestock, agricultural assets, drinking water installations and supplies, and irrigation works,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/108/58/PDF/N2010858.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/108/58/PDF/N2010858.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
298	S/RES/2522 (2020)	Resolution	29-May-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 31 May 2021	Assistance to Government of Iraq on issues of water, energy, and the environment	Advice, support, and assistance to the Government of Iraq concerning regional dialogue and cooperation on energy, environment, and water	2. Decides further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2020/448), shall ... (b) Further advise, support, and assist: ... (iv) the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of ... energy, ... environment, water,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/132/73/PDF/N2013273.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/132/73/PDF/N2013273.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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299	S/RES/2520 (2020)	Resolution	29-May-2020	On authorization to the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 28 Feb. 2021	Adverse effects of climate change; charcoal exports	Risk assessment and risk management strategies concerning climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, energy access, and other factors related to the stability of Somalia; AMISOM to support and assist in implementing charcoal ban	Emphasising the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the FGS and the UN, of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, energy access, and other factors on the stability of Somalia, ... 12. Decides to authorise AMISOM to carry out the following priority tasks to achieve these objectives: ... (j) Support and assist the FGS and its FMSs in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/134/04/PDF/N2013404.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/134/04/PDF/N2013404.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
300	S/RES/2521 (2020)	Resolution	29-May-2020	On renewal of sanctions imposed by Security Council resolution 2428 (2018) and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan until 1 July 2021	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Destabilization of South Sudan through, among other factors, the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources by armed groups or criminal networks	15. Underscores that such actions or policies as described in paragraph 14 above may include, but are not limited to: ... (j) Engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/134/26/PDF/N2013426.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/134/26/PDF/N2013426.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
301	S/RES/2524 (2020)	Resolution	3-Jun-2020	On establishment of the Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS)	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of Sudan, particularly Darfur; need for risk assessment and risk management strategies in relation to those factors	Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Sudan, particularly Darfur, and stressing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the Government of Sudan and the United Nations relating to these factors to support stabilisation and build resilience,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/138/97/PDF/N2013897.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/138/97/PDF/N2013897.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
302	S/RES/2528 (2020)	Resolution	25-Jun-2020	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 2293 (2016) until 1 July 2021 and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Aug. 2021	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, among other factors, enables armed groups to operate	[F]urther expressing concern at the continued illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, which enable these armed groups to operate,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/160/00/PDF/N2016000.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/160/00/PDF/N2016000.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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303	S/RES/2531 (2020)	Resolution	29-Jun-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2021	Illicit exploitation of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change; environmental impact of MINUSMA operations	Risk assessment and risk management strategies concerning ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, energy access, and climate change in relation to the security and stability of Mali; bringing to justice those responsible for trafficking in natural resources; MINUSMA to consider and manage the environmental impacts of its operations	Emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, by the Government of Mali and the United Nations, of ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, ... energy access, climate change, among other factors, on the security and stability of Mali, ... 28. Decides that MINUSMA's mandate shall include the following priority tasks: (a) Support to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali ... (iv) To support the implementation of the reconciliation and justice measures of the Agreement, especially in its Part V, including to support the operations of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the follow-up of the recommendations of the International Commission of Inquiry, and to help ensuring the effectiveness of justice and corrections officials as well as Malian judicial institutions, particularly regarding the detention, investigation and prosecution of individuals suspected of, and sentencing of those found responsible for ... transnational organized crime activities (including trafficking in ... natural resources, ...); ... Environmental issues 59. Requests MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations; ...	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/164/54/PDF/N2016454.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/164/54/PDF/N2016454.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
304	S/RES/2535 (2020)	Resolution	14-Jul-2020	On youth in conflict prevention and resolution	Role of youth in responding to severe weather events and natural disasters	Integration of youth into decisionmaking concerning increasingly frequent and severe weather events and natural disasters	10. Recognizes ... that young people play a unique role in strengthening the national, local and community-based capacities in conflict and post-conflict situations to prepare for and respond to increasingly frequent and severe weather events and natural disasters, as well as to public health challenges that affect young people's life and their future, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and in this regard, encourages member states to support and integrate youth into decision-making processes in these regards;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/182/94/PDF/N2018294.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/182/94/PDF/N2018294.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
305	S/RES/2536 (2020)	Resolution	28-Jul-2020	On renewal of measures on arms, transport, finance and travel against the Central African Republic until 31 July 2021 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 2127 (2013) until 31 Aug. 2021	Poaching; smuggling of ivory	Nonapplication of certain sanctions measures in respect of armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui- Bangoran National Park defending against poaching and smuggling of ivory	1. Decides that, until 31 July 2021, all Member States shall continue to take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the CAR, from or through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, ... and further decides that these measures shall not apply to: ... (f) Supplies of small arms and other related equipment intended solely for use in international-led patrols providing security in the Sangha River Tri-national Protected Area and by armed wildlife rangers of the Chinko Project and the Bamingui-Bangoran National Park to defend against poaching, smuggling of ivory and arms, and other activities contrary to the national laws of the CAR or the CAR's international legal obligations, as notified in advance to the Committee;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/198/86/PDF/N2019886.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/198/86/PDF/N2019886.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
306	S/PRST/2020/7	Presidential Statement	28-Jul-2020	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8752nd meeting, 28 July 2020, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region; need for long-term strategies, based on risk assessments, in this regard; UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities	The Security Council recognises the adverse effects of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, land degradation and food insecurity among other factors on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region and continues to stress the need for long-term strategies, based on risk assessments, by governments and the United Nations, to support stabilisation and build resilience and encourages UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/198/67/PDF/N2019867.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N20/198/67/PDF/N2019867.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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307	S/RES/2540 (2020)	Resolution	27-Aug-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 Aug. 2021	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, other ecological changes, and natural disasters on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; need for risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors	Further recognising the adverse effects of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Somalia, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... 13. Requests the United Nations, the FGS and the FMS to consider the adverse implications of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters, among other factors, in their programmes in Somalia, including by undertaking risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update in mandated reporting as appropriate;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/224/93/PDF/N2022493.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/224/93/PDF/N2022493.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
308	S/RES/2551 (2020)	Resolution	12-Nov-2020	On extension of exemptions for the arms embargo and enforcement authorizations for the ban on illicit trade and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 Dec. 2021	Charcoal imports and exports; illegal fishing	Monitoring and control of existing charcoal stockpiles at export points; development of Somalia's National Policy on Charcoal; reports of illegal and unregulated fishing; link between illegal fishing and Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue; ensuring fishing licenses are issued; ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal; AMISOM to support and assist in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal; efforts of the UNODC and its international partners to monitor and disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia	Welcoming measures taken by the FGS, FMS and United Nations Member States with charcoal destination markets to reduce the export of charcoal, urging monitoring and control of existing charcoal stockpiles at export points, encouraging further development of Somalia's National Policy on Charcoal which aims to develop the sustainable management of domestic charcoal use expressing concern at continued reports of illegal and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, noting the link between illegal fishing and Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue, encouraging the Somali authorities, with support from the international community, to ensure fishing licenses are issued in accordance with the appropriate Somali legislation, ... Somalia Charcoal ban 23. Condemns any exports of charcoal from Somalia in violation of the total ban on the export of charcoal, reaffirms its decision regarding the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, as set out in paragraph 22 of its resolution 2036 (2012) ("the charcoal ban"), and paragraphs 11 to 21 of resolution 2182 (2014), and decides to renew the provisions set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 2182 (2014) until 15 November 2021; 24. Welcomes measures taken by the FGS, FMS and Member States to reduce the export of charcoal from Somalia, reiterates its requests that AMISOM support and assist the FGS and FMSs in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia, encourages further development of Somalia's National Policy on Charcoal to develop the sustainable management of domestic charcoal use, encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to provide the FGS with data and enhanced analysis on domestic charcoal production to inform the development of the FGS National Policy on Charcoal and calls upon AMISOM to facilitate regular access for the Panel to charcoal exporting ports; 25. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts of the UNODC and its international partners to monitor and disrupt the export and import of charcoal to and from Somalia, and encourages the UNODC, within its current mandate, under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime, to bring together relevant States and international organisations, including European Naval Force Operation Atalanta, Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and other naval forces in the region to enhance regional cooperation on responding to illicit maritime flows and disrupt all forms of trafficking in licit and illicit goods that may finance terrorist activities in Somalia, and supporting the FGS and FMS to improve their maritime domain awareness, including the role of fishing vessels in trafficking and illicit trade;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/310/98/PDF/N2031098.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/310/98/PDF/N2031098.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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309	S/RES/2552 (2020)	Resolution	12-Nov-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2021	Illicit exploitation of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change; environmental impact of MINUSCA operations	Strategy to tackle the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of the Central African region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, and energy access; need for risk assessment and long-term strategies in relation to these factors; investigating and combating transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; MINUSCA to consider and manage environmental impact of its operations	Condemning cross-border criminal activities, such as ... illegal exploitation, and smuggling of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, wildlife poaching and trafficking, ... calling upon the Government of CAR to work with neighbouring countries to secure its borders and other entry points to prevent the cross-border flows of ... conflict minerals and stressing the need for CAR authorities to finalise and implement, in cooperation with relevant partners, a strategy to tackle the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, ... Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of the Central African region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and energy access, and stressing the need for adequate risk assessment by the United Nations relating to these factors and for long-term strategies by governments of the Central African region and the United Nations to support stabilisation and build resilience, ... 6. Calls on the CAR authorities and the authorities of neighbouring countries to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved ... in the illegal exploitation of natural resources ... 33. Further authorises MINUSCA to carry out the following additional tasks: ... (b) To ... advise the CAR authorities on efforts to keep armed groups from exploiting natural resources; ... 42. Requests MINUSCA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/312/26/PDF/N2031226.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/312/26/PDF/N2031226.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
310	S/RES/2554 (2020)	Resolution	4-Dec-2020	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Sovereign rights over natural resources	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/344/42/PDF/N2034442.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/344/42/PDF/N2034442.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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311	S/RES/2556 (2020)	Resolution	18-Dec-2020	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 20 Dec. 2021	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access; illicit exploitation of natural resources	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access, on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation; leadership of DRC in preservation of Congo basin forest; illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks; effect of armed conflict on protected natural areas; transparent and lawful management of natural resources; consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC	Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access, among other factors, on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation ... welcoming the leadership of the DRC in the development of national strategies to address these issues and in the preservation of the Congo basin forest, ... 3. Requests the Secretary-General and calls upon regional organisations to provide political support to the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC and the restoration of trust among the different parties, including through their good offices, in order to ... foster a broad national consensus around ... the fight against illegal exploitations [sic] of natural resources, ... 13. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately ... the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, ... 14. ... [B]earing in mind the need to address the root causes of conflict, including the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources ... 16. Expresses concern at the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly timber, so-called “conflict minerals” like tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as diamonds, cobalt, charcoal and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them, the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encourages the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, calls on member States of ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] and regional economic communities to jointly fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, and encourages them to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, and recalls in this regard its resolutions 2457 (2019) and 2389 (2017); ... 29. Decides that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks, and that all MONUSCO’s tasks should be implemented in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: ... (ii) Support to stabilisation and the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC, and key governance and security reforms, in order to establish functional, professional, and accountable state institutions, including security and judicial institutions ... (b) Provide technical advice to the Government of the DRC in the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable manner the extraction, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC, in coordination with the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region’s technical assistance efforts;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/376/57/PDF/N2037657.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/376/57/PDF/N2037657.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
312	S/RES/2557 (2020)	Resolution	18-Dec-2020	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) and extension of the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Threats to security and stability of Afghanistan posed by those involved in illicit exploitation of natural resources	[R]ecognizing the threats that the Taliban, illegal armed groups and criminals involved in ... illicit exploitation of natural resources, continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/376/76/PDF/N2037676.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/376/76/PDF/N2037676.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
313	S/RES/2559 (2020)	Resolution	22-Dec-2020	On termination of the mandate of the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) as of 31 Dec. 2020	Environmental clean-up in Sudan	Estimating the time required for, among other aspects, environmental clean-up in Sudan in relation to the closure of UNAMID	Taking note of the Special Report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations (S/2020/1115), in particular ... the estimate that the environmental clean-up, the removal of UNAMID’s footprint and the repatriation from closed locations of staff, troops and police will take an estimated six months, subject to COVID-19 and the rainy season,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/382/73/PDF/N2038273.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/382/73/PDF/N2038273.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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314	S/RES/2561 (2021)	Resolution	29-Jan-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 31 July 2021	Environmental protection and climate change in Cyprus	Effective contact and communication to address environmental protection and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change in Cyprus	Recognising that effective contact and communication between the sides ... helps to address island-wide matters, including ... environmental protection, and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/024/36/PDF/N2102436.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/024/36/PDF/N2102436.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
315	S/PRST/2021/3	Presidential Statement	3-Feb-2021	Made on behalf of the Security Council, 3 Feb. 2021, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region; need for long-term strategies, based on risk assessments, in this regard; UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities	The Security Council recognises the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation, ... among other factors, on the stability of West Africa and the Sahel region and continues to stress the need for long-term strategies, based on comprehensive risk assessments, by governments and the United Nations, to support stabilisation and build resilience and encourages UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/027/65/PDF/N2102765.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/027/65/PDF/N2102765.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
316	S/RES/2564 (2021)	Resolution	25-Feb-2021	On renewal of sanctions against Yemen imposed by Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) until 28 Feb. 2022 and extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts until 28 Mar. 2022	Environmental risks posed by Safer oil tanker	The need, without delay, for UN officials to access, inspect, and maintain the Safer oil tanker; Houthi responsibility for not responding to this major environmental risk	Emphasising the environmental and humanitarian risk and the need, without delay, for access of UN officials to inspect and maintain the Safer oil tanker, which is located in the Houthi-controlled North of Yemen, and stressing Houthi responsibility for the situation and for not responding to this major environmental and humanitarian risk, and underscoring the need for the Houthis to urgently facilitate unconditional and safe access for United Nations experts to conduct an assessment and repair mission without further delay, ensuring close cooperation with the United Nations,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/052/08/PDF/N2105208.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/052/08/PDF/N2105208.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
317	S/RES/2567 (2021)	Resolution	12-Mar-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 Mar. 2022	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters on the humanitarian situation and stability in South Sudan; need for risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to these factors	Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters, among other factors, on the humanitarian situation and stability in South Sudan, and emphasizing the need for comprehensive risk assessments and risk management strategies by the GoSS and the UN to inform programs relating to these factors,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/064/50/PDF/N2106450.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/064/50/PDF/N2106450.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
318	S/RES/2568 (2021)	Resolution	12-Mar-2021	On authorization to the Member States of the African Union to maintain the deployment of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) until 31 Dec. 2021	Floods and locust infestation in Somalia; charcoal exports	Effects of floods and desert locust upsurge on Somalia's health system, agriculture, socio-economic situation and humanitarian situation; mitigating impact of locust-infestation, among other aspects; need for risk assessments and risk management strategies relating to climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters and other factors; AMISOM to support and assist in implementing charcoal ban	Expressing serious concern at ... the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, floods and the desert locust upsurge recognising [sic] that these present a challenge to Somalia's health system, agriculture, socio-economic situation and humanitarian situation, ... calling for continued efforts to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and locust-infestation, and welcoming the role played by AMISOM in supporting Somali-led disaster management and relief efforts ... Emphasising the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the FGS and the United Nations, of climate change, other ecological changes, natural disasters and other factors on the stability of Somalia, ... 13. Decides to authorise AMISOM to carry out the following functions to achieve these objectives: ... (j) Support and assist the FGS and the FMS in implementing the total ban on the export of charcoal from Somalia	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/064/75/PDF/N2106475.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/064/75/PDF/N2106475.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes



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319	S/RES/2571 (2021)	Resolution	16-Apr-2021	On extension of the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2146 (2014) and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts concerning Libya until 15 Aug. 2022	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Threats to Libya's peace, stability and security by supporting armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or other natural resources	Recalling that providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya may constitute acts that threaten the peace, stability and security of Libya,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/096/69/PDF/N2109669.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/096/69/PDF/N2109669.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
320	S/RES/2573 (2021)	Resolution	27-Apr-2021	On protection of civilian infrastructure in armed conflicts	Impact of severe weather events and natural disasters	Compounding of humanitarian situation in armed conflicts due to increasingly frequent and severe weather events and natural disasters	Noting that the humanitarian situation in many armed conflicts can also be compounded by ... increasingly frequent and severe weather events, and natural disasters and has deteriorated as a result of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and, in this regard, reaffirming the need for combatting and sustainably recovering from the pandemic,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/104/98/PDF/N2110498.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/104/98/PDF/N2110498.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
321	S/PRST/2021/10	Presidential Statement	19-May-2021	Made on behalf of the Security Council, 19 May 2021, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa"	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of certain African States; need for risk assessment and risk management strategies in relation to those factors	The Security Council recognizes the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of a number of African States, including through drought, desertification, land degradation ... and emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the respective governments and the United Nations relating to these factors.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/124/01/PDF/N2112401.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/124/01/PDF/N2112401.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
322	S/RES/2576 (2021)	Resolution	27-May-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) until 27 May 2022	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters in relation to drought and desertification; actions to adapt to or mitigate challenges posed by climate change and ecological change; assistance to Government of Iraq on regional dialogue and cooperation including on issues of energy, environment, water, and adverse impacts of climate change	Recognizing that the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, and natural disasters, among other factors, can contribute to desertification and drought, ... and emphasizing the need for comprehensive risk assessments by the Government of Iraq with the support of the United Nations, upon the request of the Government of Iraq, to take meaningful actions to adapt to or mitigate challenges posed by climate change and ecological change, ... 4. Requests further that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNAMI, at the request of the Government of Iraq, and taking into account the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/2021/135), shall: ... (b) further advise, support, and assist: ... (iv) the Government of Iraq on facilitating regional dialogue and cooperation, including on issues of ... energy, ... environment, water, adverse impacts of climate change,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/133/81/PDF/N2113381.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/133/81/PDF/N2113381.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
323	S/RES/2579 (2021)	Resolution	3-Jun-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) until 3 June 2022	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, on the stability of Sudan, particularly Darfur; need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies relating to these factors	Recognizing the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Sudan, particularly Darfur, and stressing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the Government of Sudan and the United Nations relating to these factors to support stabilisation and build resilience,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/139/28/PDF/N2113928.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/139/28/PDF/N2113928.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No

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324	S/RES/2582 (2021)	Resolution	29-Jun-2021	On renewal of measures on arms embargo against the Democratic Republic of the Congo imposed by Security Council resolution 2293 (2016) until 1 July 2022 and extension of the mandate of the Group of Experts Established pursuant to Resolution 1533 (2004) until 1 Aug. 2022	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources enabling armed groups to operate	[F]urther expressing concern at the continued illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources, which enable these armed groups to operate,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/17/1/45/PDF/N2117145.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/17/1/45/PDF/N2117145.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
325	S/RES/2584 (2021)	Resolution	29-Jun-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) until 30 June 2022	Risk assessment and risk management strategies for ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, energy access, and climate change; environmental impacts of MINUSMA operations	Risk assessment and risk management strategies relating to ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, energy access, climate change, in relation to the security and stability of Mali; MINUSMA to consider and manage environmental impact of its operations	Emphasizing the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies, by the Government of Mali and the United Nations, of ecological changes, natural disasters, drought, desertification, land degradation, ... energy access, climate change, among other factors, on the security and stability of Mali, ... Environmental issues 58. Requests MINUSMA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/17/1/61/PDF/N2117161.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/17/1/61/PDF/N2117161.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
326	S/RES/2587 (2021)	Resolution	29-Jul-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) until 31 Jan. 2022	Environmental protection and climate change in Cyprus	Effective contact and communication to address environmental protection and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change in Cyprus	[R]ecognising that regular, effective contact and communication between the sides ... helps to address island-wide matters, including environmental protection, and issues related to the adverse impacts of climate change,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/21/0/37/PDF/N2121037.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/21/0/37/PDF/N2121037.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
327	S/PRST/2021/16	Presidential Statement	17-Aug-2021	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8836th meeting, 17 Aug. 2021, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Peace consolidation in West Africa"	Adverse effects of climate change	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation, on the security and stability of West Africa and the Sahel region; need for long-term strategies, based on comprehensive risk assessments of these factors	The Security Council recognises the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, including through drought, desertification, and land degradation, ... on the security and stability of West Africa and the Sahel region and continues to stress the need for long-term strategies, based on comprehensive risk assessments by governments and the United Nations, to, [sic] support stabilisation and build resilience and encourages UNOWAS to continue to integrate this information in its activities.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/22/7/82/PDF/N2122782.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/22/7/82/PDF/N2122782.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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328	S/RES/2592 (2021)	Resolution	30-Aug-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) until 31 May 2022	Adverse effects of climate change, floods, and droughts	Somalia to refocus on addressing floods and drought among other aspects; adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, other ecological changes, and natural disasters on the stability of Somalia, including through floods, drought, desertification, and land degradation	Reiterating that the successful and peaceful conduct of elections in 2021 as planned and agreed can enable Somalia to refocus on addressing pressing problems, including among other things, floods, drought, ... Further recognising the adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, other ecological changes, natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of Somalia, including through floods, drought, desertification, land degradation,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N21/238/65/PDF/N2123865.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N21/238/65/PDF/N2123865.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
329	S/RES/2600 (2021)	Resolution	15-Oct-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) until 15 July 2022	Effects of an earthquake and a storm in Haiti	Devastating effects of the earthquake in Haiti, followed by Tropical Storm Grace	Deeply concerned about the devastating effects of the earthquake that struck Haiti on 14 August 2021, followed by the passage of Tropical Storm Grace on 16 August 2021,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N21/293/65/PDF/N2129365.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N21/293/65/PDF/N2129365.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	No
330	S/PRST/2021/19	Presidential Statement	20-Oct-2021	Made on behalf of the Security Council, at the 8884th meeting, 20 Oct. 2021, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region"	Sustainable and transparent use of natural resources	Illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources in eastern DRC and the region, particularly so-called "conflict minerals" like tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, diamonds, cobalt, coltan and charcoal, as well as cocoa, timber, and wildlife; negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas; linkage between the illegal exploitation and trade in natural resources and the illegal acquisition and trafficking of small arms and light weapons in fuelling and exacerbating armed conflict in the Great Lakes Region; UN to help prevent illegal access to and trade in natural resources, and help promote lawful, transparent and sustainable use of resources; UN entities supporting resource-endowed countries to transform the entire natural resource extraction continuum from illegal exploitation into a legal productive use of natural resources in order to provide legal socio-economic opportunities with a view to contributing to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and post conflict reconstruction; destabilising activities in the DRC include illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products	The Security Council condemns the continued illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources in eastern DRC and the region, particularly so-called "conflict minerals" like tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, diamonds, cobalt, coltan and charcoal, as well as cocoa, timber, and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them, and the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the Great Lakes Region. The Security Council recognises the linkage between the illegal exploitation and trade in natural resources and the illegal acquisition and trafficking of small arms and light weapons in fuelling and exacerbating armed conflict in the Great Lakes Region. The Security Council further recognises that ... the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources negatively impact conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding, the consolidation of peace in countries in the Great Lakes Region emerging from conflict and their post-conflict development, including education, health and economic opportunity. The Security Council recognises the important role the United Nations can play in helping the States concerned, as appropriate, upon their request and with full respect for their sovereignty over natural resources, to prevent illegal access to and trade in natural resources and to lay the basis for their legal utilisation and trade with a view to promoting sustainable development, in particular through building the capacity of governments in post-conflict situations to manage their resources lawfully, transparently and sustainably. In this regard, the Security Council encourages the continued efforts of United Nations organisations, in accordance with their mandates, and acting in close cooperation with the regional and sub-regional organisations, in supporting the resource-endowed countries to transform the entire natural resource extraction continuum from illegal exploitation into a legal productive use of natural resources in order to provide legal socio-economic opportunities with a view to contributing to conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and post conflict reconstruction. ... The Security Council recalls that individuals and entities may be designated by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) for supporting individuals or entities, including armed groups or criminal networks, involved in destabilising activities in the DRC through the illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife as well as wildlife products.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N21/297/98/PDF/N2129798.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO/GEN/N21/297/98/PDF/N2129798.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A

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331	S/PRST/2021/21	Presidential Statement	28-Oct-2021	Made on behalf of the Security Council, on 28 Oct. 2021, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security"	Illicit exploitation of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change	Threats to peace, security, and stability in parts of Africa posed by illicit exploitation of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of a number of African Union member states, including through drought, desertification, land degradation; need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies relating to these factors	The Security Council reiterates its concern regarding the evolving threats to peace, security, and stability in parts of Africa posed by among others, ... illicit exploitation of natural resources, maritime insecurity, ... pandemics or epidemics such as COVID-19 and Ebola outbreaks. The Security Council remains determined to enhance the effectiveness of the overall effort to respond to the threats to international peace and security on a global level in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other obligations of States under the international law. ... The Security Council recognizes the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of a number of African Union member states, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and emphasizes the need for adequate risk assessment and risk management strategies by the respective governments and United Nations relating to these factors.	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/310/74/PDF/N2131074.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/310/74/PDF/N2131074.pdf?OpenElement</a>	N/A	N/A
332	S/RES/2605 (2021)	Resolution	12-Nov-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 Nov. 2022	Illicit trade in natural resources; adverse effects of climate change; environmental impacts of MINUSCA operations	Root causes of conflict include illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources; illicit trade, illegal exploitation, and trafficking of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, timber, and wildlife threaten the peace and stability of the CAR; strategy to tackle illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources; adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters on the stability of the Central African region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, and energy access; need for comprehensive risk assessment and long-term strategies relating to these factors; investigating and combating transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved in the illegal exploitation of natural resources; MINUSCA to consider and manage environmental impacts of its operations	[A]lso noting the importance of addressing the root causes of conflict, including illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources, ... Condemning cross-border criminal activities, such as ... illicit trade, illegal exploitation, and trafficking of natural resources, including gold, diamonds, timber, and wildlife, ... that threaten the peace and stability of the CAR, ... stressing the need for CAR authorities to finalise and implement, in cooperation with relevant partners, a strategy to tackle the illegal exploitation and smuggling of natural resources, and calling upon the government of CAR and neighbouring countries to work together to secure their borders, ... Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes and natural disasters, among other factors, on the stability of the Central African region, including through drought, desertification, land degradation, ... and energy access, and stressing the need for comprehensive risk assessment by the United Nations relating to these factors and for long-term strategies by governments of the Central African region and the United Nations to support stabilisation and build resilience, ... 6. Calls on the CAR authorities and the authorities of neighbouring countries to cooperate at the regional level to investigate and combat transnational criminal networks and armed groups involved ... in the illegal exploitation of natural resources, ... 44. Requests MINUSCA to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/335/21/PDF/N2133521.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/335/21/PDF/N2133521.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
333	S/RES/2607 (2021)	Resolution	15-Nov-2021	On extension of exemptions for the arms embargo and enforcement authorizations for the ban on illicit trade and on extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia until 15 Dec. 2022	Charcoal exports; sugar trade; threats posed by illegal fishing, floods, and droughts	Reducing the export of charcoal; addressing the trade in sugar; sustainable management of domestic charcoal use; link between illegal fishing and Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue; ensure fishing licenses are issued; combined threat posed by flooding, drought, locust infestation; Somalia to refocus on addressing floods and drought	Welcoming measures taken by the FGS, FMS and United Nations Member States with charcoal destination markets to reduce the export of charcoal, urging monitoring and control of existing charcoal stockpiles at export points, encouraging further development of Somalia's National Policy on Charcoal, which aims to develop the sustainable management of domestic charcoal use, to address disposal of stockpiles, Expressing concern at the reported ability of Al-Shabaab to exploit the trade in sugar and urging the FGS, FMS and regional stakeholders to address this, Expressing concern at continued reports of illegal and unregulated fishing in waters where Somalia has jurisdiction, noting the link between illegal fishing and Al-Shabaab's ability to generate revenue, encouraging the Somali authorities, with support from the international community, to ensure fishing licenses are issued in accordance with the appropriate Somali legislation, further encouraging the FGS, FMS and Somali authorities to work with the UNODC, their international partners and other stakeholders to improve maritime domain awareness and enforcement capabilities, ... Expressing serious concern at the humanitarian situation in Somalia, noting the combined threat posed by flooding, drought, locust infestation, ... further reiterating that the successful and peaceful conduct of elections in 2021 as planned and agreed can enable Somalia to refocus on addressing pressing problems, including among other things, ... floods, drought,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/340/11/PDF/N2134011.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/340/11/PDF/N2134011.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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334	S/RES/2608 (2021)	Resolution	3-Dec-2021	On piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia	Illegal fishing in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone	Somalia's sovereign rights with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries; destabilization among coastal communities due to illegal fishing; distribution and enforcement of fishing licences	Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and unity of Somalia, including Somalia's sovereign rights in accordance with international law, with respect to offshore natural resources, including fisheries, ... Expressing serious concern over reports of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) in Somalia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), recognizing that IUU fishing can contribute to destabilization among coastal communities, and noting the complex relationship between IUU fishing and piracy, welcoming Somalia's accession to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, and the ongoing efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia towards the development of a legal regime for the distribution and enforcement of fishing licences,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N21/369/80/PDF/N2136980.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N21/369/80/PDF/N2136980.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
335	S/RES/2611 (2021)	Resolution	17-Dec-2021	On extension of measures imposed by Security Council resolution 2255 (2015) and extension of the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a period of 12 months	Illicit exploitation of natural resources	Threats to security and stability of Afghanistan posed by those involved in illicit exploitation of natural resources	[R]ecognizing the threats that terrorist groups and non-state actors involved in ... illicit exploitation of natural resources, [sic] continue to pose to the security and stability of Afghanistan,	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N21/407/83/PDF/N2140783.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N21/407/83/PDF/N2140783.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes
336	S/RES/2610 (2021)	Resolution	17-Dec-2021	On reviewing and extending sanctions against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida	Illicit trade in natural resources	Benefit to terrorists from illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal, and petroleum; sanctions in relation to trade in certain natural resources, including petroleum	[E]xpressing concern that terrorists benefit ... from the illicit trade in natural resources including gold and other precious metals and stones, minerals, wildlife, charcoal, petroleum, and petroleum products, ... 7. Notes that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) above apply to financial transactions involving any funds, economic resources or income-generating activities that benefit individuals, groups, undertakings and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List, including, but not limited to, trade in petroleum products, natural resources, chemical or agricultural products, ... 13. Reiterates Member States' obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available economic resources to ISIL, Al-Qaida, and associated individuals, groups, undertakings, and entities, recalls also that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in petroleum and refined petroleum products, modular refineries, and related material including chemicals and lubricants, and other natural resources, ... 18. ... [C]larifying that Recommendation 5 applies to "funds or other assets" and that this term covers the broadest range of financial assets and economic resources, including petroleum and petroleum products and other natural resources, ... 106. ... [R]equests the Secretary-General to continue to provide strategic-level reports that demonstrate and reflect the gravity of the aforementioned threat, ... and the sources of financing of these groups and entities including through illicit trade in petroleum, antiquities, and other natural resources, ... Annex I. In accordance with paragraph 98 of this resolution, the Monitoring Team shall operate under the direction of the Committee and shall have the following mandates and responsibilities: ... (iii) the impact of the measures in resolution 2199 (2015) and resolution 2253 (2015) including progress on implementation of these measures, unintended consequences and unexpected challenges, as mandated in that resolutions in the form of updates on each of the following subjects: petroleum and petroleum products trade; ... natural resources;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N21/407/97/PDF/N2140797.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDO C/GEN/N21/407/97/PDF/N2140797.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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337	S/RES/2612 (2021)	Resolution	20-Dec-2021	On extension of the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) until 20 Dec. 2022	Natural resource management in the DRC	Adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation, and volcanic eruptions; strategies for preservation of the Congo basin forest; foster consensus around fight against illegal exploitations of natural resources; armed groups to cease illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources; illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly so-called "conflict minerals" like tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, diamonds, cobalt, and coltan, as well as cocoa, charcoal, timber, and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them; negative impact on protected natural areas; member States of ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] and regional economic communities to jointly fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources; promoting transparent and lawful management of natural resources; consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable and productive manner the extraction, value addition, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC; MONUSCO to consider and manage environmental impact of its operations	Recognising the adverse effects of climate change, ecological changes, natural disasters, and lack of energy access, among other factors, on the stability of the DRC, including through increasingly frequent and extreme weather phenomena, flooding, forest fires, erratic precipitation, volcanic eruptions ... welcoming the leadership of the DRC in the development of national strategies to address these issues and in the preservation of the Congo basin forest, ... 3. Requests the Secretary-General and calls upon regional organisations to provide political support to the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC and the restoration of trust among the different parties, including through their good offices, in order to ... foster a broad national consensus around ... the fight against illegal exploitations of natural resources, ... 13. Demands that all armed groups cease immediately all forms of violence and other destabilising activities, the illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, ... 16. Condemns the continued illegal exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, particularly so-called "conflict minerals" like tin, tantalum, tungsten, gold, diamonds, cobalt, and coltan, as well as cocoa, charcoal, timber, and wildlife, by armed groups and criminal networks supporting them, the negative impact of armed conflict on protected natural areas, which undermines lasting peace and development for the DRC, and encourages the Government of the DRC to strengthen efforts to safeguard those areas, calls on member States of ICGLR [that is, the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region] and regional economic communities to jointly fight illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources by improving and reinforcing the security around mining regions, seeking rapprochement between mining communities, local authorities and security actors to resolve conflicts and promote the rights of person [sic] belonging to communities around mining regions, and encourages them to promote the transparent and lawful management of natural resources, including the adoption of government revenue targets to finance development, sustainable regulatory and customs frameworks, and responsible mineral sourcing supply chain due diligence, ... 26. ... [U]rges MONUSCO to work with the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes to seek political solutions to stop the cross-border flows of ... natural resources that threaten peace and stability in the DRC, by aligning strategies and conducting information-sharing and coordinating their respective reporting; ... 29. Decides that the mandate of MONUSCO shall include the following priority tasks, and that all MONUSCO's tasks should be implemented in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: ... (ii) Support to stabilisation and the strengthening of State institutions in the DRC, and key governance and security reforms, in order to establish functional, professional, and accountable state institutions, including security and judicial institutions ... (b) Provide technical advice to the Government of the DRC in the consolidation of an effective national civilian structure that controls key mining activities and manages in an equitable and productive manner the extraction, value addition, transport, and trade of natural resources in eastern DRC, in coordination with the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region's technical assistance efforts; ... 45. Requests MONUSCO to consider the environmental impacts of its operations when fulfilling its mandated tasks and, in this context, to manage them as appropriate and in accordance with applicable and relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations rules and regulations;	<a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/410/45/PDF/N2141045.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/410/45/PDF/N2141045.pdf?OpenElement</a>	No	Yes

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