



# Economic & Social Council



# THS MUN 24

## CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESS

Dear Delegates,

We extend a warm welcome to one and all for THSMUN' 24 ECOSOC! Over the course of these three days, we look forward to fierce debates, enticing speeches and above all a solution to the existential economic problem at hand.

This study guide will serve as a rubric for you to further your knowledge and act as a base for your research. We encourage the world leaders to go beyond these domains and sub-topics as well in order to bring unique perspectives of the agenda to light. Since it is the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, we would appreciate if your speeches and arguments are backed by appropriate statistics and figures from reliable sources and agencies (the list of suggested sources is given at the end). The clarity, content, poise and impact of the person will be duly noted and we hope to see ferocious competition between the countries as we have both social and military implications present as well. Should you have any questions, please feel free and do not hesitate to reach out to us as we ourselves, will try our best to provide comprehensive answers to guide you through. Considering the paradoxical nature of the agenda at hand, we leave the floor in your favor to discuss any topic ranging from economic, military, humanitarian spheres, etc.

We look forward to THSMUN's very first ECOSOC debut and hope that the three-day event is an extremely memorable one!

Regards,  
Hridika Deb,  
Co-chairpersons, THSMUN'24: ECOSOC.



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## **AGENDA INTRODUCTION**

Agenda: The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - Deliberating the economic paradox of illicit blood diamond trade primarily in international military situations with special emphasis on the Middle Eastern strife and Russo-Ukrainian war.

### **i. BRIEF OVERVIEW**

The ECOSOC convenes to analyze the complex economic dynamics surrounding the illicit blood diamond trade in Africa. The discussion delves into how this trade fuels terrorist activities and exacerbates international military conflicts, with a keen focus on its implications for the ongoing strife in the Middle East and the Russo-Ukrainian war. By examining these interconnections, the council aims to formulate strategies to address the root causes of this phenomenon and promote stability and peace in affected regions.

### **ii. WHAT ARE BLOOD DIAMONDS?**

Blood diamond, also known as conflict diamonds, is any diamond that is mined in areas controlled by forces opposed to the legitimate, internationally recognized government of a country and that is sold to fund military action against that government.

These diamonds gained prominence in the late 1990s, when brutal civil wars were being waged in parts of western and central Africa by rebel groups based in diamond-rich areas of their countries. Three specific conflicts—in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone—directed world attention to the destructive role of diamonds, though the problem arose in other countries as well. Rough diamonds mined in rebel-controlled areas were sold directly to merchants or were smuggled into neighboring countries, where they were merged into stocks of legitimately mined diamonds and then sold on the open market.

To address the issue, the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme was established in 2003, aimed at preventing the trade of conflict diamonds by implementing measures to track diamonds from the mine to the market. While the Kimberley Process has made some progress in reducing the trade of conflict diamonds, criticisms have been raised regarding its effectiveness and loopholes that allow some blood diamonds to enter the market illicitly.





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### **PRIMARY MARKETS OF BLOOD DIAMONDS**

i. De Beers' pivotal role and shaping up of the primary markets (Sierra Leone)  
The diamond industry, historically dominated by De Beers, has played a significant role in shaping the economic and political landscape of countries like Sierra Leone. De Beers, founded by Cecil Rhodes in the late 19th century, pioneered the consolidation of diamond mining and marketing, establishing a virtual monopoly over the global diamond trade. Through strategies like the formation of cartels and syndicates, De Beers maintained control over diamond prices and supply, ensuring its dominance in the market.

Sierra Leone, with its rich diamond deposits, became a focal point for both legitimate and illicit diamond trade. Despite De Beers' legal control over diamond prospects in Sierra Leone from 1935, the country witnessed a surge in illegal mining and trading, driven by Lebanese traders exploiting the lucrative diamond market. This led to a proliferation of smuggling activities, undermining efforts to regulate the diamond industry.

The political landscape of Sierra Leone further complicated diamond trade dynamics. Following independence in 1961, political figures like Siaka Stevens capitalized on diamond resources to consolidate power, nationalizing diamond mines and exerting control over the industry. However, this move resulted in a decline in legitimate diamond trading, paving the way for increased illicit activities.

The rise of armed rebellion in Sierra Leone, particularly the emergence of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in 1991, intensified the conflict over diamond resources. RUF, led by Foday Sankoh, capitalized on control over diamond mines to fund its insurgency, perpetuating violence and instability in the region. The civil war, marked by brutal tactics including mutilation and amputation, devastated Sierra Leone, leaving the country dependent on international assistance for security and stability.

Efforts to broker peace, such as the Lome Peace Accord in 1999, temporarily mitigated conflict but failed to address underlying issues surrounding diamond control and governance. Despite promises of disarmament, RUF continued its attacks, underscoring the enduring significance of diamond resources in fueling conflict.



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In response to the persistent crisis, the United Nations imposed a ban on non-governmental diamond trade in Sierra Leone, aiming to curtail the illicit flow of diamonds funding armed groups. This underscored the global recognition of diamonds as a driver of conflict and the need for international intervention to regulate diamond trade in conflict-affected regions.

In conclusion, the history of diamond trade in Sierra Leone reflects the complex interplay between economic interests, political power struggles, and armed conflict. While diamonds hold immense potential for economic development, their exploitation has often exacerbated instability and violence, necessitating concerted efforts to address governance and accountability within the diamond industry.

### **ii. The Market by the numbers**

War torn countries such as Sierra Leone, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were recognized as fertile mining grounds. Of the estimated 90 million carats of raw diamonds mined each year worldwide, an estimated 47% now originate from Africa (Garside, 2020). Deposits can be near the surface or deep under the earth's crust. If showing good color and clarity, the raw stones are then sold to local mineral traders who polish, cut, and refine the diamond(s) for direct sale to government-affiliated buying offices. Once graded and tested, the diamonds are usually exported to major trading hubs in India (Surat), the United States, and or Hong Kong, which make up over 50% of global imports (Garside, 2020). The gems are then set into jewelry and sold direct to customer or through wholesale. It is thought that a single diamond passes through a dozen hands, and travels across over 3 borders in its journey from mining to final sale ("The complete diamond...", 2017). As such, the diamond industry interconnects countries and people in a global context. In Sierra Leone, similar to Nigeria, there is also a connection between resource wealth and conflicts on the one hand and bad governance and lacking development in the respective extraction areas on the other as stated earlier. In both cases, corrupt officials and politicians lined their pockets with billions of dollars; in Sierra Leone in particular because a large part of the diamonds was smuggled out of the country. A lucrative business, as diamonds are not only easy to transport but, in the case of Sierra Leone, are also of very good quality and thus obtain a high price on the world market. Its average export value fluctuated between US \$130 per carat in 2000 and up to US \$260 per carat in 2008 (1 carat=0.2 grammes). With their multiple connections to diamond producing companies, government elites in Sierra Leone also profited from this (Smillie, Lansana and Hazleton, 2000).





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### iii. Some other illicit export hubs

- Angola: Reports estimated that as much as 21% of the total diamond production in the 1980s was being sold for illegal and unethical purposes and 19% was specifically conflict in nature. By 1999, the illegal diamond trade was estimated by the World Diamond Council to have been reduced to 4% of the world's diamond production. The World Diamond Council reported that by 2004 this percentage had fallen to approximately 1% and up to today the World Diamond Council refers to this illegal trade to be virtually eliminated, meaning that more than 99% of diamonds being sold have a legal background. Since 1992, UNITA have consistently controlled 60-70% of Angola's diamond production, generating US\$ 3.7 billion in revenue, enabling them to maintain their war effort.
- Zimbabwe: A U.N. panel of experts estimates that 140,000 carats of -diamonds –with a retail value of \$24 -million–have been smuggled out of the country since it was suspended in May 2013. The Enough Project, an organization dedicated to ending resource-based violence in Africa, estimated in a June report that armed groups raise \$3.87 million to \$5.8 million a year through the taxation of and illicit trade in diamonds. Many of those diamonds are likely being smuggled across the border to Congo, where they are given Kimberley Process certificates before being traded internationally.





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## EFFECTS OF BLOOD DIAMONDS

### i. GENERALIZED OVERVIEW

- Human Rights Violations: The mining of blood diamonds is often associated with severe human rights abuses, including forced labor, child labor, and violence. Workers are frequently subjected to inhumane conditions and brutality.
- Funding for Armed Conflict: Revenues from blood diamonds finance rebel groups and prolong conflicts. These groups often engage in acts of terrorism and violence, destabilizing regions and perpetuating cycles of violence.
- Economic Impact: Blood diamond trade disrupts legitimate economies. It can lead to the exploitation of resources without benefiting the local population, undermining economic development and governance.
- Environmental Degradation: Mining practices associated with blood diamonds can cause significant environmental damage, including deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution, further harming local communities.
- Social Disruption: The presence of armed groups and the violence associated with blood diamond mining led to displacement of communities, breakdown of social structures, and long-term trauma for individuals and families.
- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS): Established in 2003, the KPCS aims to prevent blood diamonds from entering the mainstream diamond market. It requires member countries to certify that diamonds are conflict-free. While the KPCS has had some success in reducing the flow of blood diamonds, it has faced criticism for loopholes and enforcement challenges.
- Corporate Responsibility: Many diamond companies have adopted policies to ensure that their diamonds are sourced ethically. This includes greater transparency in supply chains and investments in community development projects in mining areas.



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### ii. EFFECTS IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC SPHERES

- Africa

1. Economic Impact: According to the World Bank, conflict diamonds have cost African countries an estimated \$7.6 billion in lost revenue since the 1990s. In Sierra Leone, for example, it's estimated that conflict diamonds fueled a civil war that resulted in the loss of over 50,000 lives and caused billions of dollars in economic damage.
2. Human Rights Abuses: Human Rights Watch reports that in diamond-rich areas of Africa, such as the DRC, Angola, and Sierra Leone, armed groups have subjected miners to forced labor, sexual violence, and other abuses. Children have often been employed in diamond mines under hazardous conditions.
3. Social Disruption: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) notes that conflict diamonds have contributed to social disruption and instability in many African countries. In addition to violence and displacement, conflict over diamond resources has fueled inter-ethnic tensions and hindered reconciliation efforts.

- Russia

1. Illicit Trade: The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime reports that in Russia, particularly in regions like Siberia and the Caucasus, diamonds have been used to finance illicit activities, including terrorism and organized crime. This illicit trade undermines the integrity of the diamond industry and contributes to corruption.
2. Environmental Impact: According to the Russian environmental group Ecodefense, diamond mining in Siberia has led to significant environmental degradation, including deforestation and pollution of waterways. The Mir diamond mine, one of the world's largest, has caused extensive ecological damage in the region.



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- Middle East

1. Terrorist Financing: The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has highlighted the role of conflict diamonds in financing terrorist organizations in conflict zones such as Syria and Iraq. Groups like ISIS have reportedly exploited diamond resources to generate revenue for their operations, contributing to regional instability.
2. Regional Instability: The International Crisis Group has noted that conflict diamonds exacerbate existing conflicts in the Middle East, contributing to regional instability and hindering peace-building efforts. In countries like Syria, where diamond-rich areas overlap with conflict zones, the trade in conflict diamonds perpetuates violence and insecurity.
3. Humanitarian Crisis: According to the United Nations, the trade in conflict diamonds has exacerbated humanitarian crises in the Middle East, leading to widespread displacement, food insecurity, and other challenges for affected populations. In conflict-affected areas like Yemen, the exploitation of diamond resources worsens the humanitarian situation for vulnerable communities.

These examples highlight the devastating socio-economic impacts of blood diamonds in African, Russian, and Middle Eastern regions affected by war and terrorism, underscoring the need for concerted international efforts to address the root causes of conflict and promote sustainable development.





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### **iii. Effects in Military**

Proceeds from diamond sales were used to buy arms and war matériel for the rebel groups, some of which conducted extremely violent campaigns that brought great suffering to civilians. Conflicts in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Sierra Leone were fueled in part by the trade in rough diamonds. In Angola, rebels sold diamonds to purchase arms on the black market, effectively evading an international arms embargo. Sierra Leone experienced a civil war in which untraceable diamonds allegedly funded fighters who hacked off people's hands with machetes and burned entire villages. Equal repercussions have been faced in DRC wherein people have been killed due to the after effects.

As African civil wars ended and governments regained control, the share of blood diamonds in the global trade dropped from 15% in the 1990s to less than 1% by 2010. However, some human rights activists noted that those figures may be meaningless, reflecting only the UN's specific definition of blood diamonds as gems that fund rebellion against a country's government. Citing Zimbabwe as a specific example, observers pointed out that, even in countries certified as conflict-free, it is entirely possible for officials of recognized governments to use their control over legal diamond operations to enrich themselves, preserve their power, or promote their associates—often at the expense of diamond miners and other workers, who can be treated with brutality and denied basic human rights. Abuse of the legitimate diamond trade in Zimbabwe prompted calls to redefine blood diamonds as gems whose trade is based on aggression or violence of any kind. Such a redefinition would expand the campaign against blood diamonds to some diamond-rich countries where the denial of human rights is common.

Profits may be derived from the illegal acquisition and trade in diamonds in a variety of ways. First, diamonds may be sold in international diamond markets (known as "bourses"). This may occur via clandestine trading of illicit stones, or through successful insertion of illicit diamonds into the legitimate marketplace. Second, illicit diamonds may serve as tradeable items of value, a form of "extra-national" currency, to be used in other illicit market transactions. Recent history has seen diamonds associated with the arms trade, the drug trade and, quite recently, with people smuggling.



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### **International Action: Kimberley Process**

#### **i. Generalized Overview**

The Kimberley Process (KP) is an international, multi-stakeholder trade regime created in 2003 to increase transparency and oversight in the diamond supply chain in order to eliminate trade in conflict diamonds, defined as rough diamonds sold by rebel groups or their allies to fund conflict against legitimate governments. The Kimberley Process started when Southern African diamond-producing states met in Kimberley, South Africa, in May 2000, to discuss ways to stop the trade in 'conflict diamonds' and ensure that diamond purchases were not financing violence by rebel movements and their allies seeking to undermine legitimate governments.

The KP facilitates legitimate trade in rough diamonds among participating countries by mandating domestic implementation of a certification scheme that makes the trade more transparent and secure, and prohibits trade with non-participants. In other words, The core of this regime is the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) under which States implement safeguards on shipments of rough diamonds and certify them as "conflict free".

Fifty-nine participants representing 85 countries, including the United States and the EU (which represents EU member states) participate in the KP. Industry and civil society participate as observers. The KP certification scheme requires rough diamonds to be shipped in tamper-proof containers and exported with a Kimberley Process Certificate that certifies that the rough diamonds have not benefited rebel movements.

In cases when compliance with the process cannot be verified, a country can be denied admission to the list of participants, or a participating country can be removed from the list and subjected to a trade boycott. Such was the case with the Republic of the Congo, which was expelled from the Kimberley Process in 2004 after it became apparent that the country's diamond exports far exceeded its domestic production of diamonds—almost certainly because the exports included gems smuggled from rebel areas in neighboring countries, particularly the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Republic of the Congo was readmitted in 2007 after its government demonstrated renewed control over the diamond trade.





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### **ii. Is the Kimberley Process Effective Safeguard against Labor Violations in the Diamond Industry?**

Conflict Diamonds means rough diamonds used by rebel movements or their allies to finance conflict aimed at undermining legitimate governments, as described in relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions insofar as they remain in effect. The definition of the term 'conflict diamonds' is the subject of international debate.

The Kimberley Process does not ensure the existence of an "ethical diamond." It does not protect against unfair labor practices, human rights violations, or diamonds mined during wartime. It solely tries to halt the supply of diamonds used to fuel insurgencies that promote regional instability. So when, in 2008, the Zimbabwean army seized a major diamond deposit in eastern Zimbabwe and massacred more than 200 miners, it was not considered a breach of the Kimberley Process protocols. "Thousands had been killed, raped, injured and enslaved in Zimbabwe, and the Kimberley Process had no way to call those conflict diamonds because there were no rebels," says Smillie. the certification is based on the last country of export, which means that a diamond can be certified as ethical even if it was first smuggled from another country.

Sometimes, the Process may not even achieve its own limited goal. For example, diamonds mined in the Central African Republic, which have been used to fund a genocidal war since 2013, are smuggled across the border to Congo and certified as Congolese diamonds.





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### Involvement of Blood Diamond Trade in Middle East

#### i. Palestine-Israel conflict

- Understanding the Israeli Diamond Industry and Its Global Implications: The diamond industry is a significant player in the global economy, with Israel standing out as one of the world's leading producers of cut and polished diamonds. This section aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the complex relationship between the diamond trade and the ongoing conflict involving Israel, based on various allegations and claims.
- Israel's Role in the Diamond Industry: Israel is a major hub for the diamond industry, particularly in the cutting and polishing sector. It imports rough diamonds, which are then processed and exported globally, adding significant value. Key distribution hubs include Antwerp, London, Hong Kong, New York, and Mumbai. This trade is substantial, contributing nearly \$10 billion to the Israeli economy in 2008 alone, making it a crucial pillar of Israel's economic framework.
- Allegations of Funding Conflicts: Revenue from the Israeli diamond industry is alleged to fund contentious activities, including:
  1. War crimes and crimes against humanity
  2. Ethnic cleansing and genocide
  3. Violations of the Geneva Conventions
  4. Extrajudicial executions.

These activities are primarily within the Palestinian territories and extend to other regions, contributing to the prolonged conflict. These allegations however lack constructive evidences.

- Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) Movement: In 2005, Palestinian civil society called for an international campaign of boycott, divestment, and sanctions (BDS) against Israel, drawing parallels to the campaign that helped end apartheid in South Africa. While the BDS movement has targeted easily recognizable Israeli products, such as fruits, vegetables, and cosmetics, these account for only a small fraction of Israel's exports. The diamond industry, being a major economic pillar, is suggested as a more impactful target for the BDS movement to focus global attention on.



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- The Bigger Picture: However, boycotters have begun alleging that rough diamonds polished in Israel are "blood diamonds." Sean Clinton from the Palestine Solidarity Campaign claims that revenue from these diamonds provides significant funding for the Israeli military, citing Israeli economist Shir Hever. Hever testified at the Russell Tribunal on Palestine, highlighting the financial connection between diamond purchases and military funding. Irish Palestinian Solidarity campaigners have also criticized Blue Nile's "conflict free" claims, given that many of their diamonds are finished in Israel. In response, Noah Shani from the Israeli Embassy in London dismissed these allegations, stating that Israel only polishes and trades diamonds, all certified by the Kimberley Process as not funding rebel movements. A petition by Global Palestinian Solidarity calls for a review of the "conflict free" definition, garnering 800 signatures. Despite these claims, diamond merchants in London's Hatton Garden report no issues with Israeli diamonds.





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### ii. Syrian blood diamonds

The Syrian conflict, which began in 2011, has created a complex and multifaceted crisis, involving numerous factions, including the Syrian government, rebel groups, and extremist organizations such as ISIS. Amidst this turmoil, the smuggling and sale of diamonds have reportedly emerged as a source of funding for some groups. These diamonds, often referred to as "Syrian blood diamonds," are believed to be smuggled from neighboring countries and sold in international markets to finance military operations and sustain the ongoing conflict.

- Channels of Trade: Diamonds entering Syria typically originate from traditional conflict zones in Africa. These diamonds are smuggled into the country through porous borders and then laundered into legitimate markets, often with falsified documentation. The proceeds from these sales provide crucial financial resources for armed groups, enabling them to purchase weapons, ammunition, and other supplies necessary to continue their fight.
- Impact on the Conflict: The involvement of blood diamonds in the Syrian conflict exacerbates the already dire humanitarian situation. By providing a steady stream of income to warring factions, these diamonds contribute to the perpetuation of violence and instability. The influx of funds from diamond sales allows these groups to maintain their operations, leading to prolonged conflict and further suffering for the civilian population.
- Global Response: The international community has taken steps to address the issue of conflict diamonds through mechanisms like the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). However, the effectiveness of such measures is often limited by enforcement challenges and the ability of smugglers to find new routes and markets. In the case of Syria, the complexity of the conflict and the involvement of numerous non-state actors make it particularly difficult to trace and control the flow of blood diamonds.

The trade in Syrian blood diamonds underscores the broader issue of conflict minerals and their role in financing wars around the world. While the primary focus of international efforts has been on African conflicts, the Syrian example demonstrates the need for a more comprehensive approach to address the global dimensions of the blood diamond trade. Enhanced enforcement of existing regulations, greater transparency in the diamond supply chain, and increased international cooperation are essential to curbing the influence of blood diamonds and fostering peace in conflict-affected regions.



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### **Status of Blood Diamonds in Russia**

As a major diamond producer, Russia earns billions of dollars that other nations say help finance war. The clash exposes the many loopholes in regulation of conflict diamonds.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has led to global soul-searching about overreliance on Russian oil and gas, but a new drama is unfolding over another of Russia's major exports: diamonds.

Russia is the world's largest supplier of small diamonds. For years, engagement rings, earrings and pendants for sale in the United States and beyond have included diamonds mined from deep in the permafrost in Russia's northeast. Now, the United States and other countries are taking action that could officially label Russian diamonds as "conflict diamonds," claiming their sale helps pay for Russia's deadly aggression in Ukraine.

"Proceeds from that production are benefiting the same state that is conducting a premeditated, unprovoked, and unjustified war," said George Cajati, a U.S. State Department official, in a letter written in May to the chair of the Kimberley Process, an international organization created by United Nations resolution to prevent the flow of conflict diamonds.

Russia this year tapped Alrosa, the world's largest diamond mining company by volume and two-thirds owned by state bodies, for a windfall tax of Rbs19bn (\$244mn), forcing it to halt dividend payments. In the US, the world's largest market for finished diamonds, the government has already taken action – the Treasury department placed sanctions on Alrosa in April 2022, and President Joe Biden banned the import of Russian rough diamonds. The EU did not follow suit, however, as Belgium resisted restrictions that could hurt its diamond trading industry in Antwerp.

But soon, G7 capitals will join Washington by endorsing efforts to drive down Russia's diamond mining revenues, according to a draft communique seen by the Financial Times, aiming to introduce an effective mechanism for tracking and tracing individual gemstones – which today does not exist. Their hope is this would pave the way for the EU banning Russian diamonds, with Antwerp more comfortable with an inspections regime that would not simply divert gems to other diamond hubs, and the US tightening up its own sanctions.

If the G7 settles on a workable scheme, customs border control in western nations will need a declaration of where any incoming diamonds originally came from – although what that exact paperwork would be is still undecided.





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However, it would be a sea change from today, where customs officers only require a government-issued certificate guaranteeing that the stones meet the requirements of the UN-backed trade regime called the Kimberley Process, which prevents the sale of diamonds mined in war zones and used to fund insurgencies.

Washington intends for this traceability initiative to outlive the Russia-Ukraine war and any related lifting of sanctions, according to diamond industry executives who have been consulted by western officials. If successful, it would in effect extend the concept of “blood diamonds” to gemstones used to bankroll state-backed warfare, as well as rebel activity.

It could also strangle the diamond industry, say those who work in it. More than a dozen people involved in the trade, from mining to international dealers and Indian polishers, expressed anxiety about how a lasting, unwieldy effort to throttle a relatively minor cash stream for Russia would threaten their livelihoods.



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## QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

- What is the economic and humanitarian status of primary blood diamonds?
- How can trafficking and smuggling of diamonds be prevented?
- With respect to ill-treatment of labor forces, what are the socio-economic impacts of blood diamonds?
- Considering illicit trade of blood diamonds for military equipment, how can such interactions be put to a stop?
- Is the Kimberly Process effective? If so, how? What are the loopholes in the Kimberly Process?
- The strategic and military implications of Israeli blood diamonds and how do they impact Palestine.
- Analyzing the sources of Syrian blood diamonds and its military implications.
- Should Russian diamonds be considered ethical carats or blood diamonds?
- How can the international community ensure that efforts to combat the blood diamond trade do not negatively impact local miners and communities dependent on the diamond industry for their livelihoods?
- If the Kimberly Process is not effective for this economical conflict, what are potential long-term solutions?





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### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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