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PARK DIRECTIVE 2220

**THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS FOR ROUGH DIAMONDS
REMOVED FROM CRATER OF DIAMONDS STATE PARK**

The Kimberley Process is the international initiative launched in 2003 to prevent rough diamonds from being used to finance such brutal civil wars as those that occurred in the diamond-producing countries of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Angola in the 1990s. Currently, the 75 countries that participate in the Kimberley Process agree to trade rough diamonds only with other countries in the organization. All diamonds must be shipped with Kimberley Process certificates and must be in tamper-resistant containers.

The Clean Diamond Trade Act of 2003 and Executive Order 13312 commit the U.S. government to the Kimberley Process and establish the framework for how the U.S. government implements that commitment, through the State Department. Laws and regulations established by this act are available at: www.state.gov/e/eeb/diamonds.

To insure compliance with this act, staff at the Crater of Diamonds State Park will provide a fact sheet to each individual that checks a diamond at the park. The fact sheet will inform visitors of the necessary protocols should they plan to travel outside the United States with raw diamonds, and specifically states that all citizens must obtain a Kimberley Certificate before they travel (see attachment).

APPROVED BY:



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Crater of Diamonds State Park: Kimberley Process FAQs

What is the Kimberley Process?

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an international initiative launched in 2003 to prevent rough diamonds from being used to finance civil wars, such as those that occurred in the diamond-producing countries of Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Angola in the 1990s.

The Kimberley Process now includes 76 countries and covers the vast majority of the world's \$25 billion a year in rough diamond trade. Among its goals is to assure consumers that by purchasing diamonds they are not financing war and human rights abuses.

What are Conflict Diamonds?

For Kimberley Process purposes, "conflict diamonds" are defined as rough diamonds used by rebel movements or their allies to finance conflict aimed at undermining legitimate governments. Conflict diamonds are often referred to as "blood diamonds" (also the title of a 2006 Hollywood film portraying the role of diamonds in the conflict in Sierra Leone).

Is the U.S. part of the Kimberley Process?

Yes, the Clean Diamond Trade Act was passed by Congress in 2003 to implement the standards adopted by the KPCS. All U.S. rough diamond imports and exports must be accompanied by Kimberley Process certificates and must be shipped in tamper-resistant containers. Rough diamonds may not be shipped to or from other countries that do not participate in the KPCS.

Do I need a Kimberley Process certificate? What happens if I do not get one?

You do not need a Kimberley Process certificate to take a diamond from the park, as long as it remains within the United States. However, if you intend to take the rough diamond across an international border, then you do need to obtain a Kimberley Process certificate. Any time you cross an international border with your rough diamond, it is considered an export, even if not for commercial purposes. Civil and criminal penalties can apply if you do not comply.

Will my diamond need a Kimberley Process certificate if I cut or polish it?

Once a rough diamond is fully cut or polished, it is no longer deemed to be rough and thus does not need a certificate because it is no longer subject to the KPCS or Clean Diamond Trade Act.

How do I get a Kimberley Process certificate?

U.S. Kimberley Process certificates are available only from entities licensed by the U.S. Kimberley Process Authority (USKPA). For further information, contact the USKPA at the offices of the Jewelers Vigilance Committee, 1-212-997-2002, or the State Department's Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds at the number below or via uskimberleyprocess@state.gov.

For more information:

Please visit the U.S. Kimberley Process website: www.state.gov/e/eeb/diamonds

Or call the Special Advisor for Conflict Diamonds, U.S. Department of State, 202-647-2856