# Kimberley Process Clean Diamond Trade Act

### The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

regulates the international rough diamond trade. The scheme is an internationally recognized certification system that establishes requirements to designate shipments of rough diamonds as conflict-free and prevent them from entering legitimate trade.

The **Clean Diamond Trade Act** was implemented on July 29, 2003. The act requires that rough diamonds imported or exported from the United States be controlled through the Kimberley Process.

# **Importing requirements**

- Imports of rough diamonds must be accompanied by an original Kimberley Process certificate.
- Rough diamonds may be imported or exported only to countries that participate in the Kimberley Process. www.federalregister.gov
- Regardless of quantity or value, shipments must be entered on a formal entry. Importers may retain a customs broker at the relevant port of entry to assist with filing.
   www.cbp.gov/contact/ports
- Kimberley Process certificate's unique eight digit number must be transmitted on CBP Form 7501.
- Rough diamonds must arrive in a tamper resistant container sealed by the exporter.
   Standard mailing and express consignment packaging alone is not considered tamperresistant.
- Importers must fax a copy of their certificate to the U.S. Census Bureau when making entry with CBP. The bureau's fax number is 1-800-457-7328
- Importers must keep records of all original certificates for at least five years from the date of importation.
- Rough diamond importers must file an annual report that includes total import and/or export activity and stockpile information by email to: <u>USKimberleyProcess@state.gov</u> (due annually on April 1).

## **Export Requirements**

- Exports of rough diamonds from the United States must be accompanied by a Kimberley certificate, obtained from a U.S. Kimberley Process licensee and validated by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- Rough diamonds may only be exported to countries that participate in the Kimberley Process. www.federalregister.gov
- Exports of rough diamonds must be sealed in a tamper-resistant container. Packaging must have an indicator or barrier that can reasonably provide visible evidence that tampering had occurred.
- U.S. Census Bureau requires that export information in filed through the automated export system. Submitting export information through this system must be done in advance and confirmed by the return of an internal transaction number.
- Returning this number to the filer will validate the Kimberley certificate to export rough diamonds from the U.S. to participants.
- Exporters must report the internal transaction number on the Kimberley certificate that accompanies exports from the U.S.rts
- Electronic export information must be filed for rough diamonds regardless of the value. Since a validated export license (Kimberley certificate) is required to export the commodity, the exporter is responsible for preparing the electronic information and the carrier files it with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) through the automatic export system or AES Direct.
- The electronic export information can be filed electronically through <u>AESDIRECT.census.gov</u>, <u>AESPCLink</u> or by developing software that connects with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection data system. Information on this and AESDIRECT can be found on the CBP website or the Census Bureau website.

#### **Contacts:**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Office of Trade, 202-863-6057, <a href="https://www.cbp.gov/trade/programs-administration/kimberley-diamonds-process-certification">https://www.cbp.gov/trade/programs-administration/kimberley-diamonds-process-certification</a>

U.S. Department of State, special adviser for conflict diamonds, 202-647-2856, <u>USKimberleyProcess@State.gov</u>
U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, 301-763-2259, <u>www.census.gov</u>
Office of Foreign Assets Control, compliance hotline, 202-622-2490, <u>www.treasury.gov</u>