

FACT SHEET

August 2016

WDC

HISTORY, MISSION AND ACTIVITIES

- Established in July 2000 by a resolution passed at the World Diamond Congress by the World Federation of Diamond Bourses and the International Diamond Manufacturers Association
- Founded to address the issue of conflict diamonds and develop requirements for preventing their access to the legitimate diamond market
- Serves as the voice of the international diamond industry within the United Nations mandated Kimberley Process, a joint initiative between industry, governments and civil society that has eradicated 99% of the world's conflict diamonds
- Mission is to strengthen the Kimberley Process from within and foster industry alignment to protect the value of natural diamonds and continue to prevent trade in conflict diamonds
- Only platform where the diamond supply chain is represented in full: diamond mining companies, diamond manufacturers, diamond trading centers, retailers, banks and even carriers, as well as other institutions having weight in the rough and polished diamond business
- The only organization where issues pertaining to industry self-regulation relative to conflict diamonds can be discussed in a format representative of the entire diamond supply chain
- Frequently acts as a mediator for disputes, for example in 2016 between the UAE and Civil Society Coalition (CSC)
- Encourages greater participation in the diamond trade, for example the breakthrough talks held in 2010 to establish Zimbabwe's supervised exports
- Continues to make important contributions to activities and deliberations
- Official Observer of the KP

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

- Officers: Andrey Polyakov (President); Stephane Fischler (Vice President); Ronald VanderLinden (Treasurer); Udi Sheintal (Secretary)
- Executive Director: Patricia Syvrud
- Members include commercial businesses, not-for-profit organizations, and individual companies engaged in every sector of the diamond trade, from producer to retail
- 41 members complete spectrum of the diamond industry

[ABN AMRO International
Diamond & Jewelry Group](#)

[ALROSA Group](#)

[Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council -
India \(GJEPC\)](#)

[Grib Diamonds NV](#)

[Petra Diamonds](#)

[Rio Tinto Diamonds NV](#)

<u>Antwerp World Diamond Centre (AWDC)</u>	<u>Hari Krishna Exports Pvt. Ltd.</u>	<u>Roberto Coin SpA</u>
<u>Asian Star Limited</u>	<u>HVK International Pvt Ltd.</u>	<u>Royal Asscher Diamond Company Ltd.</u>
<u>Bharat Diamond Bourse (BDB)</u>	<u>All India Gems and Jewellery Trade Federation (GJF)</u>	<u>Sheetal Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd.</u>
<u>Brinks Global Services Limited</u>	<u>International Diamond Manufacturers Association (IDMA)</u>	<u>Signet Jewelers Limited</u>
<u>C. Krishniah Chetty</u>	<u>Israel Diamond Exchange Ltd. (IsDE)</u>	<u>Tiffany & Co.</u>
<u>Chow Tai Fook</u>	<u>Interjewel</u>	<u>Treliss Worldwide, Inc.</u>
<u>CIBJO The World Jewelry Confederation</u>	<u>Israel Diamond Institute Group of Companies (IDI)</u>	<u>US Jewelry Council</u>
<u>De Beers Group</u>	<u>K. Girdharlal International Ltd. ("KG")</u>	<u>Venus Jewel</u>
<u>Diarough NV</u>	<u>KGK Diamonds BVBA</u>	<u>World Federation of Diamond Bourses (WFDB)</u>
<u>Dimexon Diamonds Ltd</u>	<u>Lazare Kaplan International</u>	
		Hon. Member: <u>Eli Izhakoff</u> ; Hon. Life President, <u>Rory More O'Ferrall</u>
<u>Dominion Diamond Corporation</u>	<u>Leo Schachter Diamonds</u>	
<u>Dubai Diamond Exchange</u>	<u>Malca-Amit Group of Companies</u>	
<u>Gem Diamonds</u>	<u>Mohit Diamonds Pvt. Ltd.</u>	

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Members interact with public authorities of diamond producing and consuming countries to educate them on how the industry operates
- Members conduct and participate in valuation seminars to further increase awareness and education on the value of rough diamonds
- Members provide comments and feedback on KP initiatives and developments, including a recent proposal to enhance the Kimberley Process website to promote the KP to a wider audience
- The WDC Executive Director actively presents information about the KP and WDC at industry trade events
- Supports the DDI activities to develop a protocol for alluvial producing countries
- Supplies the overall KP Administrative Support Mechanism (ASM) including the KP public website and its KP-only private web site
- Provides technical, financial and administrative support for the KP's working groups
- Continually improves the educational and training tools and resources available to KP participants
- Holds an annual general meeting for members to come together to discuss KP related issues and receive information and education about the KP and the supply chain

THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS

- Formed in 2000 by governments, NGOs and the diamond industry representatives to address the issue of conflict diamonds and develop requirements for access to the legitimate diamond market
- Only international, trans-border, government-legislated certification system for any product in the jewelry supply chain
- Today more than 99% of gem-quality diamonds are from conflict free sources and traded under the UN-mandated Kimberley Process
- Comprised by representatives from industry (via the WDC), governments and civil society
- Modeled after the United Nations, voting rights for the KP are exclusive to government members
- The Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) was accepted as an official Observer of the KP in 2014 because of their work in transforming artisanal mining into a source of sustainable development
- Members account for 99.8% of the global producers of rough diamonds
- Today has 54 participants representing 81 countries all committed and legally bound to eradicating conflict diamonds – see below

Angola	Armenia	Australia	Austria	Bangladesh	Belarus
Belgium	Botswana	Brazil	Bulgaria	Cambodia	Cameroon
Canada	Central African Republic	People's Republic of China	Chinese Taipei	Democratic Republic of Congo	Croatia
Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France
Germany	Ghana	Greece	Guinea	Guyana	Hungary
India	Indonesia	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Ivory Coast
Japan	Kazakhstan	Republic of Korea	Democratic Republic of Lao	Latvia	Lebanon
Lesotho	Liberia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malaysia	Mali
Malta	Mauritius	Namibia	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway
Panama	Poland	Portugal	Republic of Congo	Romania	Russian Federation
Sierra Leone	Singapore	Slovakia	Slovenia	South Africa	Spain
Sri Lanka	Swaziland	Sweden	Switzerland	Tanzania	Thailand
Togo	Turkey	UK	Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	USA
Venezuela	Vietnam	Zimbabwe			

- The work of the KP is also accomplished through the various Working Groups (WG) and Committees of the KP, which tend to have 10-20 total members, based on which countries or organizations have volunteered to serve on the committee/WG.

- Currently, there are six WGs and Committees with the following tasks:
 - 1. Working Group on Monitoring (WGM), chaired by the EU:** Responsible for monitoring implementation of KPCS minimum standards through the peer-review mechanism, by overseeing review visits in participating countries and conducting an assessment of the participants' annual reports.
 - 2. Working Group on Statistics (WGS), chaired by the United States:** Ensures timely collection, reporting, analysis and publication of statistical data on the production and trade of rough diamonds.
 - 3. Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Mining (WGAAP), chaired by Angola:** Aims to promote more effective internal controls of the production and trade of alluvial diamonds and address KPCS implementation issues unique to artisanal and alluvial production countries.
 - 4. Working Group of Diamond Experts (WGDE), chaired by the WDC:** Also referred to as the 'technical working group,' it assists with addressing technical issues which arise in the implementation of the KPCS.
 - 5. Committee of Participation and Chairmanship (CPC), rotating chair (previous year's Chair):** Assists the Chair of the KP in handling the applications and admission of new participants and advises if a Participant fails to comply with requirements, which can lead to their removal from the KPCS.
 - 6. Committee of Rules and Procedures (CRP), chaired by Russia:** Functions to address circumstances where a set of procedural guidelines are required for KPCS mechanisms, including the KP Working Groups. It develops definitional terms, sets procedures for the work of the KPCS and develops approaches to those mechanisms that require better transparency.

THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS CERTIFICATION SCHEME

- Prevents diamonds produced in conflict areas from entering the legitimate trade through a system of certifications and industry warranties
- Adopted in 2002 by the UN General Assembly; went into effect in 2003
- The industry (as represented by the WDC) assisted in providing the blueprint for the KPCS certification system adopted in 2002 by the UN General Assembly (taking effect in 2003)
- Includes a "peer review" system established in 2003 requiring periodic Review Visits of all KP participants at least once every five years to review KP compliance; the WDC participates in most of these visits
- The System of Warranties is an extension of KPCS and is a written statement provided by the diamond seller on every polished diamond invoice that declares the diamond as free from conflict; assurance is provided to all purchasers, up to and including jewelry retailers

DIAMOND INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTIONS*

Health and Welfare

- An estimated 5 million people have access to appropriate healthcare globally thanks to revenues from diamonds
- Diamond revenues enable every child in Botswana to receive free education up to the age of 13
- The charity Jewellers for Children funds a community based care program for orphaned children in South Africa
- Plays a significant role in helping to tackle the HIV/AIDS pandemic in southern Africa; revenues help provide counselling, testing, education, treatment programs, clinics and hospices, along with homes and care for children orphaned through this disease. Several diamond mining companies were among the first in southern Africa to provide free Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) to employees and their life partners as part of a comprehensive program outside of medical insurance coverage.
- The Diamond Development Initiative was established to improve the working conditions of artisanal miners

Economics

- The diamond mining industry generates over 40% of Namibia's annual export earnings
- Approximately \$8.5 billion worth of diamonds a year come from African countries
- An estimated 65% of the world's diamonds come from African countries
- Diamonds account for 33% of the GDP (approximately \$3.3 billion) of Botswana. Since independence in 1966, the year before diamonds were discovered in Botswana, GDP annual growth rate averaged 7%
- Sierra Leone is now at peace and exported approximately \$125 million diamonds in 2006
- Until security concerns stopped exports in 2013 due to security concerns, the Central African Republic, the world's fourth poorest country in terms of GDP, relied upon the diamond trade for 40% of its exports
- Out of the CAR's 4 million population, 25% or roughly 1 million people rely on the diamond industry for their livelihood

Employment

- An estimated 10 million people globally are directly or indirectly supported by the diamond industry
- Approximately one million people are employed by the diamond industry in India
- It is estimated that one million people work in the informal (artisanal) alluvial diamond digging sector

*diamondfacts.org, 2008