



**Kimberley Process Communiqué**  
**New Delhi Plenary, 18<sup>th</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019**

*22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019*

1. The Sixteenth Kimberley Process (KP) Plenary Meeting convened from 18<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019 in New Delhi, Republic of India. Delegations from KP Participants and Observers along with the Kyrgyz Republic and State of Qatar attended as Guests of the KP Chair.
2. The total number of Participants in the Kimberley Process (KP) now stands at 55 representing 82 countries (including the 28 member states of the European Union, which participates as a single Participant represented by the European Commission).
3. The Kimberley Process since it was launched in 2003 , in its tripartite structure as a tool of conflict prevention has contributed towards peace, security and prosperity. The Kimberley Process has had valuable developmental impact in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relating to poverty, peace and security.
4. The Plenary welcomed the presentation on the theme "Diamond Industry – Adapting to Change' which was organised on current state of diamond industry, future trajectory and the Way Forward. The Plenary equally appreciated further presentation on “ Diamond Industry- Diamond Origin and Identification”. It provided the Plenary valuable insights and guidance on fingerprinting , related technology and instruments
5. The Plenary welcomed efforts to enhance cooperation on KP matters, among Artisanal and Alluvial diamond producing countries facing similar challenges, as well as opportunities. It has been proven that the best way to enhance KPCS compliance is to continue regional co-operation sharing lessons learnt with partners in the region and outside.
6. India as Chair of Kimberley Process, 2019, facilitated a Cooperation in central Africa , an initiative of Chair of Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) initially targeting five countries Angola, DR Congo, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, and Cameroon.
7. The KP Chair during the course of the Plenary encouraged the Chairs of Working Bodies to deliberate on the provisions of Para 2.1 of AD -003 of 2017, related to Chairmanship of Kimberley Process Working Bodies.
8. The Plenary expressed appreciation to the KP Chair, India for providing valuable guidance and leadership by facilitating the KP for conducting various meetings including two face to face AHCR meetings in Paris, EU and Durban, South Africa respectively. The Plenary also appreciated the efforts of KP Chair, India for its proactive initiatives in conducting outreach with KP Vice Chair, , and participating in discussion at United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

## 9. Work of the Working Groups and Committees

The Plenary appreciated the commendable work by the Working Groups and Committees in 2019 to ensure that the Kimberley process delivers and keeps pace with evolving challenges, and noted the adoption of the following Administrative Decisions :

- AD on Admission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
  - AD on Peer Review System
  - AD on Guidelines Document for The Reconciliation of KP Statistical Data with Trading Partners
  - AD on Submission of Production data by type Large Scale Mining & Artisanal Small Scale Mining (LSM/ASM)
10. The Plenary welcomed the report of Working Group on Diamond Expert (WGDE) on the work done in 2019.
  11. The Plenary adopted the proposed new Terms of Reference of the Working Group on Diamond Expert (WGDE).
  12. The Plenary welcomed Civil Society Coalition (CSC) as full member of the WGDE and Angola as provisional member of the WGDE.
  13. The Plenary noted progress on the work of the WGDE on the promotion of the KP/2018/Plenary/Administrative Decision 04 on the Use of Unified Diamond Nomenclature and Terminology as a Best Practice, and welcomed the progress achieved with the World Customs Organisation in adopting separate HS Codes on natural and synthetic diamonds within the 2022 version of the Harmonized System.
  14. The Plenary noted the plans of WGDE to progress the work in 2020 on the issues of fraudulent certificates, digitalization of KP certificates, valuation, harmonization of diamond powder identification and differentiation between rough and polished diamonds for customs purposes.
  15. The Plenary welcomed the report of Committee on Rules and Procedures (CRP) on the work done in 2019.
  16. The Plenary noted the on going work of the CRP for 2020, on the review of the 2003 Administrative Decision on «Rules of Procedure of Meetings of the Plenary, and its Ad Hoc Working Groups and Subsidiary Bodies» on the basis of previous years' best practices, including the preparation of amendments to Section VII. .
  17. The Plenary noted the continuing of the work of the CRP for 2020 on the elaboration of the definition «conflict of interest», specified in paragraph 2.5 of the Administrative Decision on «KP Engagement with External Organizations» and Section 3, Annex II to the Administrative Decision on «KPCS Peer Review System» and the scope of its application.
  18. The Plenary noted that CRP remind the Working Bodies to follow relevant ADs regarding rules & procedures for endorsement of final decision.
  19. The Plenary welcomed the report of Working Group on Monitoring (WGM) on the work done in 2019.
  20. Plenary acknowledged the finalisation and the adoption of the review visit reports of Thailand, New Zealand, Mauritius, Angola, Russian Federation, Switzerland, and Singapore. Appreciation is also extended to the review visit teams for completing the reports in order to monitor the implementation of Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.
  21. It was noted that the review visit reports of India, European Union, Sierra Leone and Democratic Republic of Congo that were long overdue since 2015 and 2016 have been finalized and adopted. However, the report of review visit to Cameroon which took place in 2016 is still outstanding.

22. The Plenary welcomed the submission of all the Annual Reports by Participants and Observers for the 2018 calendar year. The Plenary further acknowledged and commended the Participants and Observers for submitting reports as an indication of commitment to the implementation of Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.
23. The Plenary further acknowledged the finalization of the assessment of 2017 and 2018 Annual Reports and acknowledged the work of the WGM members to monitor the implementation of the requirements of KPCS.
24. The Plenary noted and thanked the Republic of South Africa, Canada, Cambodia, Switzerland and Singapore for hosting review visits during 2019 calendar year. The Plenary further appreciated the leadership of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, Angola in the aforementioned review visits. The above listed Participants will be expected to provide reports on their implementation of the review visit recommendations at the upcoming 2020 Intersessional meeting and provide progress on Annual Reports.
25. Plenary acknowledged the intentions of People's Republic of China, Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone, to host review visits in 2020 and review mission to Central Africa Republic after 6 months.
26. The WGM decided to adopt provisional changes to the operational framework for resumption of exports of rough diamonds from the Central African Republic and the Terms of Reference for the Monitoring Team for the Central African Republic, with the objective of increasing legal exports and maintaining safeguards to stop conflict diamonds from entering the legitimate supply chain.
27. Plenary welcomed the Working Group on Monitoring (WGM) and Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) joint session that discussed their close working relationship in the central African region on the implementation of similar modalities in the region as in the Mano River Union (MRU).
28. The Plenary noted with concern a number of fraudulent certificates that have been reported and subsequently uploaded on the Kimberley Process website as part of information sharing and encouraged Participants to continuously report such certificates in an effort to raise awareness and curb illegal transactions. Fraudulent certificates should be dealt with in accordance with the internal legal frameworks and Kimberley Process minimum requirements. Plenary encouraged all Participants to provide information on the nature and extent of any fraudulent certificate when reporting to WGM.
29. Plenary thanked South Africa for leadership of WGM. Plenary endorsed Botswana as the WGM Chair for the period of 2020-2022, and the European Union as the Vice Chair of WGM for the said period.
30. The Plenary welcomed the report of Committee on Participation and Chairmanship (CPC) on the work done in 2019.
31. The Plenary welcomed the admission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Participant, with such participation taking effect from the date on which European Union law ceases to apply to and in the United Kingdom.
32. The Plenary noted the applications of Kyrgyz Republic and State of Qatar to join the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.
33. The Plenary noted the continuation of the work of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship relating to the Participation of Observers in the work of the Kimberley Process.

34. The Plenary noted the commitment of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship to enforcing the 2005 Administrative Decision on Guidelines for the Participation Committee with respect to statistical non-compliance.
35. The Plenary welcomed India as the incoming Chair of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship for 2020.
36. The Plenary welcomed the report of Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) on the work done in 2019.
37. The Plenary took note of the high-level workshop held in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, to launch the activities of the Regional Cooperation in Central Africa to enhance compliance with the KPCS minimum requirements in Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Republic of Cameroon, and Republic of Congo, which included the Republic of Gabon as an Observer;
38. The Plenary further noted the adoption of an Action Plan to implement the Regional Cooperation in Central Africa and encouraged the Technical Team comprising of South Africa, Botswana, European Union, United States of America, People's Republic of China, Civil Society Coalition, African Diamond Producers Association (ADPA), World Diamond Council (WDC) and Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) to reach out to donors and implementing partners in this respect;
39. The Plenary welcomed the admission of the Republic of Gabon as a Provisional Member of the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production;
40. The Plenary took note of the continued progress on the implementation of the Regional Approach Action Plan in the Mano River Union (MRU) countries comprised of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone;
41. Plenary extended its appreciation to the European Union co-funded the project on the implementation of the Kimberley Process Regional Approach in the Mano River Union Countries (MRU) The Plenary noted its extension for 30 months.
42. The Plenary noted with appreciation the work undertaken by the United States Government's *Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR)* project in the Central African Republic and the European Union's *Governance Strengthening Programme in Artisanal Diamond and Gold Mining Sectors* in the Central African Republic (GODICA) project, , to assist this country to reach compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme minimum requirements. The Plenary further encouraged AMPR project to extend its activities to CAR neighboring countries affected by the situation prevailing in the CAR similar to relevant actions in the Regional Cooperation in Central Africa Action Plan;
43. The Plenary recommended putting in place a communication mechanism to publicize work being done on the ground to enhance compliance with KPCS minimum requirements in ASM countries;
44. Plenary noted that Working Group on Alluvial and Artisanal Production (WGAAP) and Working Group on Statistics (WGS) held a joint session to discuss disaggregating production of diamonds from Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) or Large Scale Mining industrial production(LSM). It was agreed that member states should commence reporting ASM production on KP website separately with effect from the 2020.
45. Plenary noted that WGDE and Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) jointly led discussion on the confiscation of rough diamonds. Attendees relayed their experiences and provided examples of shipments that were confiscated or delayed. WDGE and Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) agreed to compile a list of countries' policies and procedures and some case studies. Canada agreed

- to be the point of contact for submissions and drafting a working paper based on responses submitted for discussion by the 2020 Intersessional.
46. The Plenary welcomed the report of Working Group on Statistics (WGS) on the work done in 2019.
  47. The Plenary welcomed the confirmed reporting of missing statistical data by Armenia for Q2 2019 to the KP Rough Diamond Statistical website. There still remains 12 Participants who have not reported complete statistical data as required in accordance with Annex III of the CORE document as indicated in the WGS opening report.
  48. The Plenary adopted an AD on the Reconciliation Best Practice Guideline document which will be utilized by KP Participants as a guideline in conducting bi-lateral reconciliation with their trading Partners.
  49. The Plenary acknowledge the joint initiative of Working Group on Statistics (WGS) & Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production (WGAAP) on the reporting of production data by type for Large Scale Mining (LSM) and/or Artisanal Small scale Mining (ASM) on the KP Rough Diamond Statistics website.
  50. The Plenary adopted the AD on submission of Production Data by Type - Large Scale Mining and Artisanal Small Scale Mining (LSM/ASM) -. Effective from H1 2020 (January – June), KP Participants / Entities are required to report the Production statistics by type of production under Large Scale Mining (LSM) and/or Artisanal Small scale Mining (ASM).
  51. The Plenary noted a presentation by the European Union, on Adamas, the tool developed and used by the European Union to carry out bi-lateral reconciliation of KP trade statistics. The Plenary welcomed the EU's efforts to consider the possibility to share parts of the tool with interested Kimberley Process participants through open source.
  52. Plenary noted the WGS completion of 52 out of 55 statistical country analysis for 2018.
  53. Plenary noted the WGS implementation of the 2018 Data Anomaly Questionnaire Process which identifies anomalies in reported production, trade and certificate count statistics by KP Participants. Identified Participants are required to respond to a questionnaire regarding the anomalies identified in accordance with the 2012 AD on Data Anomaly Questionnaire Process.
  54. The Plenary welcomed the Working Group on Statistics (WGS) continued support and assessment of proposed exports from the Central African Republic (CAR) as established in accordance with the AD on the Resumption of Exports of Rough Diamonds from CAR and its Operational Framework.
  55. The Plenary noted the revision to the KP Rough Diamond Statistical website to change the Participant's name from Swaziland to Eswatini. All Participants using the Excel template to report their statistical data to the KP Rough Diamond Statistics website should download a new Excel template prior to uploading their statistics.
  56. The Plenary expressed its appreciation to Angola, Chair of AHCR and Canada, Vice Chair of AHCR for their guidance and leadership by facilitating and conducting various meetings of AHCR. The Plenary also appreciated the work of the sub-team leaders namely EU, WDC, Botswana and South Africa.
  57. The Plenary welcomed the results of work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform sub-team on the establishment of a Kimberley Process Permanent Secretariat (KPS) and the progress achieved in 2019 in accordance with the KP/2018/Plenary/Administrative Decision 01.

58. The Plenary welcomed the expressions of interest from Austria, Botswana, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to host the KPS.
59. In order to identify the final host candidate and finalize the work on the practicalities of the KPS, the Plenary endorsed the recommendations by the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform (AHCRR) on creation of a tripartite Technical Expert Team (TET) under the WGDE, with broad support of other Participants as appropriate. The TET should make evaluation of the candidates in line with the evaluation criteria developed based on the Request for the Expression of Interest produced by the AHCRR and submitted full proposals from Host Candidates. The final host will be determined by Plenary.
60. The Plenary noted the principle of implementing the MDF as acceptable. To this end, the Plenary recognized that the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform has undertaken significant work on the Multi Donor Fund (MDF). The Plenary welcomes the work of experts on the needs assessment for the establishment of a voluntary Multi Donor Fund, which was funded by the European Union (EU). From the needs assessment exercise, it has emerged that the KP could benefit from the establishment of a Multi Donor Fund. Further, notes that four priority areas have been identified through a consultative process for the MDF to focus on. These are capacity building, technical assistance, the participation of civil society and participation of least developed countries.
61. The Plenary welcomed and adopted the 2019 Administrative Decision on Peer Review Mechanism which aims to improve the provisions of peer review including annual reporting, review visits and review missions.
62. The Plenary welcomed the progress in consolidating the Core Document that has enabled provisional closure of several sections.
63. The Plenary took note that the work will continue on the remaining areas in the context of a sub-team of the Committee on Rules and Procedures (CRP) led by the EU, with support from other participants as appropriate.
64. The Plenary recalls the extensive work undertaken in the context of the Ad Hoc Committee on Review and Reform (AHCRR) on how to strengthen the scope of kimberley process in the core document, and welcomes the in-depth discussions that took place on how best to capture the evolving nature of conflict and actors involved in conflict, on the importance of capacity building and mutual support, and on the positive contribution of the rough diamonds to prosperity, social and economic development. The Plenary noted that no consensus could be found on an updated conflict diamond definition.
65. The Plenary noted that the mandate of the Administrative Support Mechanism (ASM), hosted by the WDC, expires in 2019 and extended the mandate of the ASM for an additional two years or until the date of setting up of a Permanent Secretariat which ever is earlier. ASM annual reports are to be submitted to the Chair.
66. The Plenary welcomed Russian Federation as incoming KP Chair and Botswana as Vice-Chair for the year 2020 .

End