



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
10 December 2013

Original: English

---

## Sixty-eighth session

Agenda item 32

### The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

#### **Note verbale dated 9 December 2013 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, on behalf of the Chair of the Kimberley Process, and pursuant to paragraph 32 of General Assembly resolution [67/135](#) entitled “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts”, to transmit the 2013 Kimberley Process report (see annex) and to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32.



**Annex to the note verbale dated 9 December 2013 from the  
Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to the  
General Assembly for 2013**

**Submitted by South Africa, Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2013**

**Introduction**

1. In its resolution [67/135](#), the General Assembly requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the Process. The Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled “The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict”. In this connection, as Chair of the Process for 2013, South Africa submits the following report on the question. The report covers developments since the submission of the report by the United States of America dated 14 December 2012 ([A/67/640](#)) in its capacity as Chair for 2012 and includes the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 19 to 22 November 2013.

2. The Kimberley Process is a joint initiative of Governments, the umbrella industry group World Diamond Council and the civil society coalition, established to prevent the flow of conflict diamonds into legitimate international trade. The Process aims to break the link between trade in diamonds and armed conflict, considering in particular its devastating impact on peace, safety and security of people. The Process is implemented by each participating country through national laws and regulations and the establishment of a system of internal controls designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds from shipments of rough diamonds imported into or exported from its territory. Many countries that had been affected by conflict now have peace and stability. With the elimination of illegal trade in conflict diamonds, legitimate trade generates revenue used to finance public programmes, thereby creating favourable conditions for diamond-producing countries to reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. To date, almost all countries that produce, process and trade diamonds participate in the Process.

3. In its resolution [55/56](#), adopted in 2000, the General Assembly expressed the need for the creation and implementation of an international scheme for rough diamonds; in its resolution [57/302](#), adopted in 2003, it welcomed the creation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which had been launched officially at Interlaken, Switzerland, in November 2002. Each year since then, the Assembly has debated the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict and has reaffirmed its support for the Process. In addition, the Security Council, in its resolution [1459 \(2003\)](#), strongly supported the Certification Scheme as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds.

4. Since the establishment of the Certification Scheme in 2003, there has been a dramatic improvement in the security situation in several diamond-producing countries, owing largely to the effectiveness of the Process.

## **Achievements during 2013**

5. Under the chairmanship of South Africa, seven administrative decisions were adopted at the 2013 Kimberley Process plenary meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa.

6. The plenary approved an administrative decision on technical definitions, which will expand the technical definitions contained in section I, “Definitions”, of the Certification Scheme core document.

7. Under the chairmanship of South Africa, the plenary adopted the terms of reference on the merger of the Selection Committee and the Participation Committee, which were drafted in accordance with a road map developed by South Africa and the United States. Consequently, the new committee will be known as the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship, to be chaired by South Africa, as the previous Chair of the Certification Scheme. China, as the current Chair of the Certification Scheme, will be the Vice-Chair.

8. The plenary also approved an administrative decision relating to the chairmanship of Process working bodies and an administrative decision on Process participants’ applications for membership, and participation of Process working bodies, developed by the Committee on Rules and Procedures and brought to endorsement jointly with the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review and the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship.

9. The registration and protection of the Process logo were discussed by the Committee on Rules and Procedures with the logo’s designer, who had previously conferred the rights to the logo to the Process. The concern within the Process was that the logo should not be used for commercial purposes and that the Process needed recourse for participants should the logo be used unlawfully or incorrectly. The Committee needed an approach that the Process could employ in an effort to protect the logo. Under the chairmanship of South Africa, the plenary therefore approved an administrative decision on Process logo protection and guidelines for its use, developed by the Committee. The plenary further instructed the Administrative Support Mechanism to affix the adopted logo to all the Process documents presented in the compendium adopted in 2012 in Washington, D.C., as well as to the documents adopted by the plenary and to all future Process documents to be adopted by the plenary.

10. During the course of 2013, five review visits and one review mission were conducted to Process members to ensure peer review monitoring and compliance with the minimum requirements of the Process.

## **Participation**

11. The Certification Scheme is open to all countries and to any regional economic integration organization that is willing and able to fulfil the requirements of the Certification Scheme. In June 2013, Mali was admitted to the Process. As at 1 December 2013, there were 54 Process participants representing 81 countries, including the 28 States members of the European Union.

12. The plenary welcomed the interest shown by Mozambique in joining the Process and expressed thanks to South Africa and Angola for liaising with Mozambique.

13. In 2008, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voluntarily withdrew from the Process, thereby suspending its exports and imports of rough diamonds. The plenary acknowledged unforeseen national circumstances that prevented the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from complying with the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Washington, D.C., in 2012. The participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the 2013 plenary was acknowledged, as were its current efforts, including the establishment of a national mining corporation, and its intent to participate in the Process fully.

14. The plenary instructed the Chair of the Process to clarify on the Process website that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela cannot trade in rough diamonds given its decision in 2008 to self-suspend its rough diamond production.

15. It was also noted by the plenary that, for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to participate in the Process fully, it must host a review mission to demonstrate its compliance with the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme. The willingness of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to host a review mission was also noted, as was its willingness to host a technical assistance visit to prepare for the review mission.

16. The plenary adopted an administrative decision that dissolved the Participation Committee and the Selection Committee and created the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship, which is part of the process to strengthen the functioning and efficiency of the Process.

### **Monitoring and peer review: a vital Kimberley Process tool**

17. One of the main objectives of the Working Group on Monitoring is to implement the system of peer review visits, which is an important tool for enhancing the effectiveness of the Process. It ensures that participants identify and remedy compliance issues and facilitates the sharing of best practice. In 2013, review visits and missions to Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa and Viet Nam were conducted. The plenary requested the Working Group to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made in the reports on the review visits and to report at the next intersessional meeting. The plenary welcomed the invitations for a review visit made by Armenia, Australia, China, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guyana and Togo, in addition to the intention of Swaziland to request a review visit in due course. The plenary welcomed the commitment of the countries that had been reviewed and intended to be reviewed to continuously opening their certification systems to review and improvements, calling upon other participants to continue to invite review visits under the peer review system.

18. The plenary took note of the results of participants' compliance with the requirement to submit annual reports, which is the most important means of obtaining complete and regular information on the status of implementation of the Certification Scheme. The plenary welcomed the submission of annual reports in 2012 by 54 participants representing 81 countries. The plenary also took note of the

annual reports submitted by the civil society coalition and the World Diamond Council on their activities in support of the implementation of the Certification Scheme, in line with the 2009 administrative decision on activities of observers.

19. The plenary took note of the presentation on the review visit to Liberia conducted from 18 to 27 March 2013 and the country's commitment to addressing the challenges identified and reinforcing its internal control system. The active involvement of Liberia in the work carried out by the Process regional team for cooperation in the Mano River region was acknowledged. The plenary underlined the need to further pursue efforts to address challenges to the implementation of the Certification Scheme in close collaboration with the Process and the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

20. The Process conducted a review mission to Côte d'Ivoire from 30 September to 4 October 2013. The findings were that Côte d'Ivoire had fulfilled the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme insofar as could be achieved under the United Nations embargo. The plenary noted that finding and the recommendations made in the report, acknowledging the important steps taken by the country to ensure compliance with those minimum requirements. Côte d'Ivoire was encouraged to develop a transition strategy and road map towards the lifting of the United Nations embargo on the exports of rough diamonds. The plenary requested the Chair of the Process to communicate the results of the review mission to the Security Council in the light of paragraph 6 of resolution [2101 \(2013\)](#). Pursuant to that request, on 9 December 2013, the Chair provided a briefing to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1572 \(2004\)](#) concerning Côte d'Ivoire.

21. In March 2013, participants in West Africa launched an initiative to enhance their cooperation on Process implementation and policy harmonization efforts in the context of the regional approach for the Mano River region. In support of the approach, a technical team visited Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone from 30 September to 11 October 2013. The plenary encouraged the team to reach out to regional organizations recognized by the African Union, in particular the Economic Community of West African States.

22. On 23 May 2013, the Process adopted an administrative decision to temporarily suspend the Central African Republic, given the deteriorating security situation in that country. The administrative decision was reviewed at the intersessional meeting in June 2013, at which it was decided to maintain the decision on the temporary suspension of export and import of diamonds by the Central African Republic.

23. The situation was reviewed once again by the plenary. The plenary took note of the proposed workplan presented by the Central African Republic to address issues of non-compliance with the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme and to strengthen its internal control system. It requested the Process authorities in the Central African Republic to continue to elaborate the implementation aspects. The plenary encouraged participants to provide technical assistance to the Central African Republic in order to help in refining and implementing the workplan. Furthermore, the plenary took note of the activities carried out by the Working Group on Monitoring to monitor the situation on the ground through analysis of satellite imagery. Referring to the report of the Secretary-General of 14 November 2013 ([S/2013/671](#)) and to the discussions of the Security Council on 20 November 2013, the plenary acknowledged that the security

condition in the Central African Republic was not conducive to organizing a review mission and did not provide guarantees that the integrity of the chain of custody of diamonds would be preserved. The plenary therefore decided to maintain the administrative decision and requested the Chair of the Process to liaise on a continuous basis with the United Nations in assessing the situation on the ground. The plenary also requested the Working Group on Monitoring, in consultation with other Process working bodies, to continue to review the administrative decision and the situation in the Central African Republic. Furthermore, the plenary recommended that the Chair should reapproach the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to ask neighbouring countries such as Chad, South Sudan and the Sudan to collaborate with the Process and ensure vigilance at their borders.

## **Statistics**

24. The monitoring of statistical data on production and trading of rough diamonds is an essential aspect of the Certification Scheme and a regular source of information on implementation. The submission of quarterly, biannual and annual statistics is a minimum requirement of the system.

25. The Working Group on Statistics implemented its first data anomalies questionnaire process for production and trade statistics, which is an effort to improve the quality and accuracy of the Certification Scheme data reported prior to conducting the annual statistical analyses.

26. The Working Group reported that there were five participants in non-compliant status for production and trade statistics. The plenary expressed appreciation for the continued support of the Chairs of the Process and the Participation Committee in addressing the issue.

## **Technical issues and traceability**

27. The Working Group of Diamond Experts, in collaboration with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, has been mandated to undertake a fingerprinting project with regard to diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire in line with Security Council resolution [1893 \(2009\)](#). In that connection, the plenary adopted an administrative decision covering technical certificates for scientific research in order to facilitate the shipping of Ivorian diamonds seized in a participant country to an accredited research facility. At the intersessional meeting held in June 2013, Mintek, of South Africa, was identified as the research facility to carry out the task. The Working Group will also investigate the possibility of extending the issuance of technical certificates to cover other instances in which scientific research on detained shipments is required.

28. The Working Group finalized amendments to the technical definitions of "import", "export", "transit" and "country of origin", which were adopted by the plenary in the form of an administrative decision.

## **Artisanal/alluvial production and technical assistance**

29. The Washington Declaration, adopted in 2012, dealt with integrating the development of artisanal and small-scale diamond mining into the implementation of the Process as a complementary work instrument to the Moscow Declaration of 2005. In 2013, the Working Group on Artisanal Alluvial Production has been promoting more effective local controls over the production and trade of alluvial diamonds so as to ensure that only diamonds that are produced and sold in conformity with national legislation and the standards of the Certification Scheme are exported.

30. The plenary noted the diagnostic tool for Working Group members to measure progress in the implementation of the Washington Declaration, in addition to the contribution made by the Diamond Development Initiative to the implementation of the Declaration in the Mano River countries.

## **Looking ahead and future challenges**

31. The need to ensure its relevance remains an important objective of the Process. In this regard, the plenary commended the work performed in 2013 by Botswana and Canada as the Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, of the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review.

32. Discussions on the expansion of the definition of the term “conflict diamonds” and the debate on the decision-making model of the Process (administrative decision 006-2011) continued, but consensus could not be reached. That outcome notwithstanding, the plenary noted that the mandate of the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review would come to an end in 2013. The plenary also stressed the importance of continued discussion on those issues, however.

33. In that light, the plenary decided to undertake another review of the Certification Scheme by 2017, in accordance with the administrative decision of October 2003 adopted in Sun City, South Africa.

34. Early in 2013, the Chair of the Process and the World Diamond Council signed an agreement establishing the Administrative Support Mechanism for a period of one year. The Mechanism provides administrative support to the Chair of the Process. The plenary extended the mandate of the Mechanism for an additional period of three years.

35. The plenary acknowledged that the Process had played a significant role in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds in the 10 years of its existence. It also acknowledged the significant developmental impact of the Process in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds, noting that the unique partnership between Governments, industry and civil society was a huge source of strength that had sustained the Process. In looking towards the future, the plenary committed itself to continuing to ensure that the Process remained relevant as a credible tool in curbing the illegal flow of rough diamonds.

36. China will succeed South Africa as Chair of the Process, with effect from 1 January 2014, while Angola will serve as Vice-Chair.

## **Enclosure**

### **2013 Kimberley Process final communiqué**

1. The eleventh Kimberley Process plenary meeting was held from 19 to 22 November 2013 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Delegations from participants and observers attended, as did guests of the Chair.
2. The Participation Committee, the Committee on Rules and Procedures, the Working Group on Monitoring, the Working Group on Statistics, the Working Group on Artisanal Alluvial Production, the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review, the Working Group of Diamond Experts and the Selection Committee held meetings at the plenary.
3. The plenary acknowledged the successful role that the Process had played in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds in the past decade of its existence. It also acknowledged the significant developmental impact of the Process in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds. The plenary reaffirmed the unique partnership between Governments, industry and civil society as a huge source of strength that had sustained the Process. In looking towards the future, the plenary committed itself to continuing to ensure that the Process remained relevant as a credible tool in curbing the illegal flow of rough diamonds.
4. The plenary acknowledged unforeseen circumstances that prevented the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from complying with the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Washington, D.C., in 2012. The plenary welcomed the participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the 2013 plenary, acknowledged the current efforts of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, including the establishment of a national mining corporation, and acknowledged its intent to participate in the Process fully.
5. Given the decision in 2008 of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to suspend its rough diamond production, the plenary instructed the Chair of the Process to clarify on the Process website that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela cannot trade in rough diamonds.
6. The plenary noted that, for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to fully participate in the Process, it must host a review mission to demonstrate its compliance with the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.
7. The plenary encouraged the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to host a technical assistance visit to prepare for the review mission and recognized the country's willingness to do so.
8. The plenary adopted the administrative decision on the dissolution of the Participation Committee and the Selection Committee and formation of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship, including the terms of reference of the Committee.
9. The plenary noted that all references to either the Participation Committee or the Selection Committee in all previous Process documents were thereby replaced by "Committee on Participation and Chairmanship". The plenary instructed the Chair of the Process to update the Process website accordingly.



10. The plenary recognized that the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship planned to continue discussion on whether it should conduct an expert visit to every applicant.

11. The plenary welcomed the admission to the Process of Mali through a written procedure in June.

12. The plenary welcomed the interest of Mozambique in joining the Process and expressed thanks to South Africa and Angola for liaising with Mozambique.

13. The plenary took note of the results of the 2013 annual reporting exercise, as the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Certification Scheme by participants, and welcomed the submission of annual reports on implementation in 2012 by 54 participants representing 81 countries. The plenary reviewed the assessment of annual reports, called upon the Working Group on Monitoring to explore ways of further improving the assessment mechanism and encouraged participants to submit substantive annual reports on national implementation of the Process in line with the guidelines on annual reports.

14. The plenary took note of the annual reports submitted by the civil society coalition and the World Diamond Council on their activities in support of the implementation of the Certification Scheme, in line with the 2009 administrative decision on activities of observers.

15. The plenary accepted the reports on the review visits conducted to Lebanon, Switzerland, the United States of America and Viet Nam and invited the Working Group on Monitoring to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations within six months and to report at the next intersessional meeting. Furthermore, the plenary took note of the presentations on the review visits conducted to Liberia, the Russian Federation, Singapore and South Africa, requesting the respective review visit teams to finalize their reports before the end of the year. The plenary welcomed the invitations for a review visit submitted to the Working Group by Armenia, Australia, China, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Guyana and Togo, in addition to the intention of Swaziland to request a review visit in due course. The plenary welcomed the commitment of those countries to continuously opening their certification systems to review and improvements and called upon other participants to continue to invite review visits under the peer review system of the Process.

16. The plenary decided to involve the Administrative Support Mechanism in approaching participants to allow publication of the non-Process-only content of their annual and review visit reports on the public part of the Process website, in line with the administrative decision on procedures for respecting confidentiality within the Process and the revised administrative decision on the peer review system (2012).

17. The plenary adopted a proposal for modifications to the Process core document aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Certification Scheme within its current remit. With those modifications, a number of recommendations from annex II have become minimum requirements through their inclusion in a new annex IV to the core document, while some of the remaining recommendations have been refined. The plenary invited the Working Group on Monitoring to continue to examine and review the other recommendations contained in annex II, thereby

exploring the possibility of making them part of the minimum requirements in due time.

18. In the light of Security Council resolution [2079 \(2012\)](#), the plenary took note of the presentation on the recent review visit to Liberia (18-27 March 2013) and the country's commitment to addressing the challenges identified and reinforcing its internal control system. The plenary acknowledged the active involvement of Liberia in the work carried out by the Process regional team for cooperation in the Mano River region and underlined the need to further pursue efforts to address challenges to the implementation of the Certification Scheme in close collaboration with the Process and the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

19. In the light of Security Council resolution [2101 \(2013\)](#), the plenary took note of the conclusions and recommendations from the recent review mission to Côte d'Ivoire (30 September-4 October 2013) and acknowledged the important steps taken by the country to ensure compliance with the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme. The plenary recognized that Côte d'Ivoire had fulfilled the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme insofar as could be achieved under the United Nations embargo. The plenary requested the Chair of the Process to communicate the results of the review mission to the Council pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution [2101 \(2013\)](#), which indicates that the Council will review measures in the light of progress made towards Process implementation.

20. The plenary encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to develop a transition strategy and road map towards the lifting of the United Nations embargo on the export of rough diamonds. In that context, the plenary requested Côte d'Ivoire, in association with the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire and other Process bodies as appropriate, to actively collaborate with the Group of Experts.

21. The plenary expressed its support for the efforts of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to achieve compliance with the Certification Scheme as part of its strategy to address the legal, institutional and political challenges that had led to the United Nations embargo and the restrictions imposed by the Process. The plenary expressed the belief that compliance with the Certification Scheme was complementary and helpful to addressing the United Nations concerns and encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to spare no effort in setting up its legal chain of custody. The plenary welcomed the invitation of Côte d'Ivoire to host a review visit six months after legal exports of rough diamonds had resumed.

22. Furthermore, the plenary noted that Côte d'Ivoire was actively involved in the work carried out by the Process regional team for cooperation in the Mano River region and that its national policy on artisanal mining could be considered an example of good practice for other countries. The plenary also noted that the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire and the African Diamond Producers Association had been providing technical assistance to the Ivorian Process authorities, expressing the commitment of the Process to further supporting them in order to achieve the full implementation of the Certification Scheme. In that context, the plenary also acknowledged the importance of the awareness-raising work carried out by the Diamond Development Initiative and the recently launched Property Rights and Artisanal Diamond Development Programme, co-funded by the United States Agency for International Development and the European Union, in promoting the formalization of the artisanal mining sector and reinforcing the country's chain of custody.

23. The plenary welcomed the initiative from participants in West Africa to enhance their cooperation on Process implementation and policy harmonization efforts in the context of the regional approach for the Mano River region and encouraged them to reach out to regional organizations recognized by the African Union, in particular the Economic Community of West African States. The plenary welcomed the support given by the secretariat of the Mano River Union to the initiative. The plenary commended the Democratic Republic of the Congo for having assumed the leadership of the technical team in support of the approach and noted the recent visit of the team to Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Sierra Leone (30 September-11 October 2013). Furthermore, the plenary acknowledged the region's plans to develop a regional strategy and road map as the outcome of a high-level workshop on regional cooperation in West Africa early in 2014.

24. The plenary restated the administrative decision on the temporary suspension of the Central African Republic, as approved through written procedure on 23 May 2013. The plenary took note of the proposed workplan presented by the Central African Republic for addressing issues of non-compliance with the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme and strengthening its internal control system, requesting the Process authorities in the Central African Republic to continue to elaborate the implementation aspects. The plenary encouraged the participants to provide technical assistance to the Central African Republic in order to help in refining and implementing the workplan. Furthermore, the plenary took note of the activities carried out by the Working Group on Monitoring to monitor the situation on the ground through analysis of satellite imagery. Referring to the report of the Secretary-General of 14 November 2013 (S/2013/671) and to the meeting of the Security Council on 20 November 2013, the plenary acknowledged that the security conditions in the Central African Republic were not currently conducive to organizing a review mission and did not provide guarantees that the integrity of the chain of custody of diamonds would be preserved. The plenary requested the Chair of the Process to liaise on a continuous basis with the United Nations in assessing the situation on the ground.

25. The plenary requested that the administrative decision and the situation in the Central African Republic should continue to be reviewed by the Working Group on Monitoring, in consultation with other working bodies of the Process. The plenary decided that the United States Geological Survey and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission would continue to monitor the Central African Republic and provide the Working Group on Monitoring with satellite monitoring services with regard to artisanal diamond sites and production and invited the Administrative Support Mechanism to upload the footprint for the western part of the Central African Republic, as prepared by the Working Group of Diamond Experts, to the Process website. In that context, the plenary requested the Working Group on Statistics and the Working Group of Diamond Experts to monitor and assess the risk of diamonds from the Central African Republic infiltrating the legitimate trade and called upon Cameroon, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to share their export data and pictures of shipments with the Working Group on Statistics and the Working Group of Diamond Experts on a monthly basis.

26. Furthermore, the plenary recommended that the Chair of the Process should reapproach the United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to ask neighbouring countries such as Chad, South Sudan and the Sudan to collaborate with the Process and ensure vigilance at their borders.

27. The plenary took note of a presentation by India and the European Union on their joint Certification Scheme data-sharing platform and considered it to be an example of good practice for other participants.

28. The plenary took note of discussions by the Working Group on Monitoring on strengthening peer review and also of a study undertaken at the initiative of Partnership Africa Canada as a contribution from civil society. The plenary encouraged the Working Group to continue to assess opportunities for further improving the Process peer review system.

29. The plenary noted the ending of the mandate of the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review and expressed thanks to Botswana for its chairmanship and Canada for its vice-chairmanship, as well as to the members.

30. The plenary accepted the recommendation of the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review to consider a decision to undertake another review of the Certification Scheme by 2017, as decided by the plenary and in accordance with the administrative decision adopted in October 2003 in Sun City, South Africa.

31. The plenary welcomed the implementation of the Administrative Support Mechanism, hosted by the World Diamond Council, and extended its mandate for an additional three years (until the meeting of the plenary in 2016). Mechanism annual reports are to be submitted to the Chair.

32. The plenary authorized the Chair of the Process to select an appropriate working group to undertake a preliminary discussion on the Administrative Support Mechanism annual reports and draft a recommendation for the consideration of the plenary.

33. The plenary noted that the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review could not reach consensus on the priority areas of decision-making and conflict diamond definition identified in administrative decision 006-2011. The Chair, participants and observers were encouraged to continue dialogue on those areas.

34. The plenary noted a proposal received by the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review to create a new forum for generating and sharing innovative ideas.

35. The plenary approved the administrative decision on technical definitions.

36. The plenary approved the administrative decision relating to the chairmanship of Process working bodies and the administrative decision on Process participants' applications for membership, and participation of Process working bodies, developed by the Committee on Rules and Procedures and brought to endorsement jointly with the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review and the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship.

37. The plenary accepted the recommendations of the Committee on Rules and Procedures that each working body redraft its terms of reference, if necessary, to address the composition, roles and duties of members. Working bodies may include criteria relating to active engagement in the group (including field engagement, where appropriate) and relevant expertise.

38. The plenary accepted that, according to the administrative decision relating to the chairmanship of Process working bodies, all the current Chairs of working bodies would retain their positions. The chairmanship of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship would, however, continue to rotate pursuant to the terms of reference of the Committee. The revision of the chairmanship of the working bodies in accordance with the said administrative decision would take place in 2017.

39. The plenary noted that paragraph 11 of the administrative decision on Process participants' applications for membership, and participation of Process working bodies, and paragraph 7 of section 2.2 of the administrative decision relating to the chairmanship of Process working bodies were adopted in accordance with the guidelines for the Participation Committee in recommending interim measures as regards serious non-compliance with the minimum requirements of the Certification Scheme.

40. The plenary approved the administrative decision on Process logo protection and guidelines for its use developed by the Committee on Rules and Procedures. The plenary, recognizing that Mr. Frei and Mr. Ackermann had won the logo contest in 2002, adopted the logo as the official logo of the Process.

41. The plenary instructed the Administrative Support Mechanism to affix the adopted Process logo to all the Process documents presented in the compendium adopted in 2012 in Washington, D.C., as well as to the documents adopted by the plenary in 2013, before the coming intersessional meeting. The plenary also instructed the Mechanism to affix the adopted logo to all future Process documents to be adopted by the plenary.

42. The plenary found it sensible for the Committee on Rules and Procedures to include in its provisional agenda for 2014 consideration of the use of the "Kimberley Process" wording and consideration of the request of the Participation Committee relating to applications for Process observer status.

43. The plenary adopted the revised terms of reference of the Working Group on Artisanal Alluvial Production, as approved by the Working Group during the intersessional meeting of June 2013.

44. As recommended by the Working Group on Artisanal Alluvial Production, the plenary noted the diagnostic tool for Working Group members to measure the progress on the implementation of the Washington Declaration of 2012 on integrating the development of artisanal and small-scale diamond mining with Process implementation, as well as the contribution made by the Diamond Development Initiative to the implementation of the Declaration in the Mano River countries.

45. As recommended by the Working Group on Artisanal Alluvial Production, the plenary added the African Diamond Producers Association as a permanent independent observer member of the Working Group.

46. The plenary noted that a subteam from the Working Group on Statistics, led by India and including members from Botswana, Canada, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United States, had recently revised the terms of reference of the Working Group. A copy of the working draft terms of reference was presented at the plenary for review by the

Working Group. Although many of the revisions to the document were made, there were several points that needed clarification and required additional discussion by the Working Group. The discussions on the working draft document for the terms of reference will continue after the plenary through teleconferences.

47. The plenary also noted that the Working Group on Statistics had implemented its first data anomalies questionnaire process with first half/second quarter 2013 production and trade statistics. The questionnaire was developed in an effort to improve the quality and accuracy of the Certification Scheme data reported prior to conducting the annual statistical analyses. The process was adopted at the 2012 plenary in the United States. A meeting was held to provide a review of the questionnaire process to members of the Certification Scheme and to answer any questions regarding the process.

48. The plenary further took note that the Working Group on Statistics had discussed the revised guidelines for the preparation, review and analysis of the Process data document. The document serves as a guideline for the internal methodology used by the members of the Working Group to conduct annual statistical analyses for all Process participants and the rough diamond trading entity of Chinese Taipei. The plenary adopted the guidelines for the preparation, review and analysis of Process statistical data developed by the Working Group.

49. The plenary was informed that, in order to facilitate the preparation of the annual statistical analyses, the Working Group on Statistics had met to continue discussions towards identifying the relevant charts and tables that would be automatically generated through the system. The discussions would continue at upcoming teleconferences.

50. The plenary was also informed that the Working Group of Diamond Experts and the Working Group on Statistics had met to discuss issues common to both working groups. As a result of the meeting, the Working Group of Diamond Experts would assist the Working Group on Statistics in monitoring Ghanaian export statistics in accordance with the administrative decision on Ghana. The Working Group on Statistics would also assist the Working Group of Diamond Experts in its ongoing work on valuation methodologies in relation to statistical data.

51. The plenary took note of the report of the Working Group on Statistics that there were five Process participants in non-compliant status for production and trade statistics. The Working Group expressed appreciation for the continued support of the Chairs of the Process and the Participation Committee in addressing the issue.

52. The plenary noted that the public section of the Rough Diamond Statistics website currently contained charts, tables and graphs for 2012. Those data had been published on the website in June 2013. The participant section currently contained reliable statistical information for 2004-2013. Data for 2003 were considered unreliable and not used in statistical analyses.

53. The plenary further noted that members of the Working Group on Statistics had completed 36 statistical analyses as at 20 November 2013. All the analyses received had been forwarded to the participants for review and response. There were 12 analyses remaining to be completed.

54. The plenary took note of the work that the Working Group of Diamond Experts, in collaboration with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, had undertaken in

relation to the project to fingerprint diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, as mandated by the Security Council in resolution 1893 (2009). Although the scientific subgroup, led by South Africa, had already identified scientists and scientific institutions and proposed a comprehensive chain of custody applicable for that scientific research, until now no conflict diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire had been imported under the embargo exemption for mining origin research. Complex administrative and legal hurdles prevented the development of specific technical information concerning Ivorian diamond production, as tasked by the Security Council in paragraphs 16 and 17 of its resolution 1893 (2009). To facilitate the shipping of Ivorian diamonds seized in participant countries to an accredited research facility, an administrative decision covering technical certificates for scientific research was adopted by the plenary. Given that the administrative hurdle has been lifted, pending approval by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1672 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, the first scientific fingerprinting research results on Ivorian diamonds are to be expected in the coming quarter.

55. The plenary further noted that the Working Group of Diamond Experts would investigate the possibility of extending the issuance of technical certificates to cover other instances where scientific research on detained shipments was required.

56. The plenary was informed about the work that the Working Group of Diamond Experts had undertaken on behalf of the Committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme Review to expand on the technical definitions under section I, "Definitions", of the Certification Scheme core document, which had already been proposed at the plenary held in Washington, D.C., in 2012.

57. The plenary welcomed the specific technical guidance developed by the Working Group of Diamond Experts on the use of letters of comfort for shipping exploration samples, including bulk and core samples, as suggested in the best practice adopted in 2004. The Working Group indicated that it would further investigate the issuance of letters of comfort to cover other instances, including classification uncertainties, where those could be applied to start a chain of custody.

58. The plenary was informed by the Working Group of Diamond Experts that it would intensify its activities on the valuation methodologies project and its work on an update to the 2010 data valuation matrix.

59. The plenary endorsed the recommendation of the Working Group of Diamond Experts that it accept the application of Brazil and Ukraine as new members of the Working Group.

60. The plenary expressed thanks to South Africa for hosting the session and appreciation for the hospitality extended to all delegates.

61. The plenary welcomed South Africa as the Chair of the Committee on Participation and Chairmanship for 2014.

62. The plenary welcomed the election of China and Angola as the new Chair and Vice-Chair, respectively, of the Process in 2014.