A. Institutional Framework

1. The Authority with responsibility for the implementation of the KPCS

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   Fax: +81-3-5501-8212
   E-mail: tetsuo.takagi@mofa.go.jp

2-1. The Import and Export Authority (Statics)

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   Ms. Marie YAMASHITA

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   nonomura-koiichi@meti.go.jp
   yamashita-marie@meti.go.jp

2-2. The Import and Export Authority (Export/Import control including the approval of KP Certificates)

   Mr. Yasuhiro TANAKA
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B. Legal Framework

There have been no changes since the previous report.

1. Regulations for Export

A person who is to export rough diamonds shall obtain permission from the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

When the export is in accordance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, the Minister shall approve the export of rough diamonds and also issue a Kimberley Process Certificate. (the Law; 3 of Article 48, the Export Control Order; 1 of Article 2)

Customs admit the export only when the government permissions are submitted.

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry shall prohibit a person who does not obey these regulations from exporting for a maximum one year. Any violation is to be punished with an imprisonment of maximum three years or a fine not exceeding 1 million yen. (When the tripled price of the shipment exceeds 1 million yen, the violator shall be fined up to the tripled price.) (the Law; 31 of Article 70)

2. Regulations for Import

A person who is to import rough diamonds shall submit a Kimberley Process Certificate to customs. The diamonds must be in a container which cannot be opened. (the Law; Article 52, the Import Control Order; 1 of Article 4)

Customs admit import only when the import is in accordance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry shall prohibit a person who does not obey these regulations from importing for a maximum one year. Any violation is to be punished with an imprisonment of maximum three years or a fine not exceeding 1 million yen. (When the tripled price of the shipment exceeds 1 million yen, the violator shall be fined up to the tripled price.) (the Law; 33 of Article 70)

3. Distinctive Features of Japan’s Certificate

(a) measures 297 mm by 210 mm (A4)
(b) has a number with the letters “JP”
(c) has a vermilion stamp of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, which measures 30 mm around.
(d) has a forgery-resistant hologram seal at the upper right corner.

The vermilion stamp is the official seal of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, which is strictly kept by the management authority and has never been forged.

4. Implementation of the certification scheme and the KP certificate
The exporter downloads a certificate template in Word or PDF format from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) KP website. The exporter enters the required KPCS export information data on the template. When completed the exporter prints the certificate template.

This certificate template is then sent (normally by mail) to the METI. After verification of the documents the METI stamp and a forgery proof hologram seal are applied to the template certificate. Prior to application of the METI stamp and the hologram seal the responsible officer is required to obtain the approval of at least 5 METI officials.

If the hologram seal is removed, the word ‘void’ appears.

5. The list of the documents which are necessary for the export of rough diamonds from Japan

(a) Two export applications to the customs
(b) Two Kimberley Process Certificates
(c) A copy of Kimberley Process Certificate which an importer used at the time of import
(d) A copy of Invoice at the time of import
(e) Two export applications to the customs
(f) A copy of Invoice at the time of export
(g) A photograph of exported rough diamonds and another photograph which can prove that the rough diamonds were sealed up and packed

C. Import and Export Regime

Outgoing shipments

There have been no changes since the previous report.
Refer to figure 1.

A certificate for export is issued after strict document examination and photograph examination by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

A Japanese Certificate is stamped with an official seal of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, which is under strict control in order to prevent forgery. In addition, Japanese certificate has added a forgery-resistant hologram seal at the upper right corner from October 2004. The character 'void' comes to the surface if the hologram seal is removed. Moreover, the hologram seal turns black in the copy.

Now, Japanese Certificate fulfills the security features and requirements set out in the KPCS documents.

Rough diamonds are not produced in Japan. As only rough diamonds imported with KP Certificates are allowed to be re-exported, an exporter must provide a copy of the certificate and an invoice which were attached at the time of import.

205 KP certificates were issued in 2011. They were sent to China, European Community, India, Israel, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United States of America and Chinese Taipei.

Optional information
Rough diamonds are sealed with the Certificate in a tamper proof container.

Japanese Exporting Authority has been sending on all necessary elements by an e-mail on a reciprocal basis so far. It has been notifying an importing country/rough diamond trading entity of export performance every month. Japanese Exporting Authority recorded all details of rough diamond shipments on a computerized database.

Incoming shipments

There have been no changes since the previous report.
Refer to figure 2.

When a confirmation of receipt is attached to the certificate, it is duly sent from the customs office to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

At the time of customs clearance, rough diamond shipments are checked in the presence of customs officers as to whether they are accompanied with a Certificate and are placed in tamper resistant containers.

The original certificates are kept at Mineral & Natural Resources Division, Agency for Natural Resources & Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

415KP certificates were received in 2011. These were sent from China, European Community, Guinea, India, Israel, Thailand, United States of America and Chinese Taipei.

D. System of internal controls and Industry Self-Regulation

A notice was circulated in the diamond industries in Japan that they refrain from purchasing suspected conflict diamonds.
### Rough Diamonds - Imports

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Figure 1: Export

**Japanese Exporting Authority** (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
- Approval of export-license
- KP certificate, and security seal are issued
- A justification check with the KPCS

**Exporter**
- Export license application
- Export license application form
- N.P certificate
- Import documents of the diamond
  - Copy of contact or invoice
  - Export contract or invoice
  - Photograph of the diamond
  - Photograph of the shipment which was packed

**Customs**
- To check the export license, etc...

**Importer**
- Import permission application

**Importing Authority**
- Import permission
Figure 2: Import

**IMPORT**

1. Exporter
   - KP certificate application
   - KP certificate is issued

2. Exporting Authority
   - KP certificate
   - Certificate of HT

3. Japanese Importing Authority
   (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
   - A justification check with the KPCS

4. Importer
   - KP certificate (if necessary)
   - Certificate of HT (if necessary)

5. Customs
   - To check the following
   - Packing
   - KP certificate
   - Pick up for original KP certificate
   - Etc.