

United States 2022 Annual Report to the Kimberley Process

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**A. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>The Clean Diamond Trade Act (Public Law 108-19) (CDTA) established a Kimberley Process (KP) Implementation Coordinating Committee to coordinate implementation of the CDTA. CDTA provisions are implemented by several U.S. government agencies and the private non-profit United States Kimberley Process Authority (USKPA). The United States Department of State (State) and the United States Department of Commerce’s Census Bureau (Census), have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USKPA, providing a formal structure for government oversight of the private sector’s implementation of the CDTA. Additionally, there is a dedicated seat on the board of the USKPA for a United States Government employee to serve as a liaison and improve coordination and oversight. U.S. entities involved in implementation of the CDTA and points of contact are:</p> <p><b>United States Kimberley Process Focal Point</b> Rebecca Nolan United States KP Focal Point United States Department of State Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs 2201 C Street NW Washington, DC 20520 (202) 647-1998 <a href="mailto:USKimberleyProcess@state.gov">USKimberleyProcess@state.gov</a></p> <p><b>Exporting Authority</b> Carolyn Francis United States Census Bureau 4600 Silver Hill Road Washington, DC 20233 (301) 763-7016 <a href="mailto:carolyn.t.francis@census.gov">carolyn.t.francis@census.gov</a></p> <p><b>Importing Authority</b></p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>The United States Focal Point for the Kimberley Process changed in 2022 to be Rebecca Nolan in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs at the U.S. Department of State.</p> <p>As of February 2023, Rebecca Nolan occupies the United States government seat on the USKPA board.</p>
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<p>Mark S. Ziner, Director, Office of Trade                  United States Customs and Border Protection                  1400 L Street NW                  Washington, DC 20229                  (202) 325-6106  <a href="mailto:mark.s.ziner@cbp.dhs.gov">mark.s.ziner@cbp.dhs.gov</a></p> <p><b>United States Kimberley Process Authority</b>                  Dr. Martin Hochbaum, Executive Director                  50 West 47<sup>th</sup> Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor                  New York, NY 10036                  (646) 467-1944  <a href="mailto:martin@uskpa.org">martin@uskpa.org</a></p> <p>Advance Notifications should be sent to:  <a href="mailto:USKimberleyProcess@state.gov">USKimberleyProcess@state.gov</a> and <a href="mailto:KPMAILBOX@cbp.dhs.gov">KPMAILBOX@cbp.dhs.gov</a></p> <p>Confirmations/Reconciliations should be sent to: <a href="mailto:ftdkpc@census.gov">ftdkpc@census.gov</a></p>	
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**B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i>                  The CDTA provides the legal framework pursuant to which the United States implements the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). It is available at: <a href="https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/house-bill/1584/text">https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/house-bill/1584/text</a></p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i>                  Updated lists of KP Participants are published periodically in the United States Federal Register. The most recent list was published April 6, 2022, to reflect the</p>
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<p>The CDTA is further implemented by Executive Order 13312 (July 29, 2003). Pursuant to this Executive Order, Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issued the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations on September 23, 2004 (31 CFR Part 592). The regulations have been amended several times, most recently on June 19, 2018.</p> <p>The amendments clarified and modified several reporting requirements. They clarified which entity may issue KP certificates for the export of rough diamonds from the United States and the steps necessary to validate a KP certificate. They added two definitions that define rough diamond packaging requirements and what constitutes a KP voided certificate and made certain technical and conforming changes to the penalties section of the regulations.</p> <p>The U.S. Census Bureau issued regulations on Automated Export System (AES) reporting requirements for rough diamond shipments in October 2003 (15 CFR Part 30). The complete text of the regulations can be accessed at <a href="http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/regulations/index.html">http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/regulations/index.html</a></p> <p>These regulations were amended most recently on April 24, 2018 in a -Final Rule titled Foreign Trade Regulations (FTR): Clarification on the Collection and Confidentiality of Kimberley Process Certificates that was published in the Federal Register. The rule amends the FTR to clarify that the data collected from the KP certificates are collected in accordance with the CDTA.</p> <p>United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) amended its regulations in 2013 to set forth the prohibitions and conditions applicable to the importation and exportation of rough diamonds (19 CFR 12.152). In addition to restating pertinent provisions of the Rough Diamonds Control Regulations, the amendments clarify recordkeeping requirements for KP certificates.</p>	<p>addition of Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, and Qatar:</p> <p><a href="https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/04/06/2022-07312/list-of-participating-countries-and-entities-in-the-kimberley-process-certification-scheme-known-as">https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/04/06/2022-07312/list-of-participating-countries-and-entities-in-the-kimberley-process-certification-scheme-known-as</a></p>
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**C. IMPORT AND EXPORT REGIMES**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>CBP is designated as the Importing Authority in the CDTA and implementing regulations and</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>In 2022, most rough diamonds imported into the United States entered through CBP’s New York Field Office. John</p>
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<p>has the authority to enforce import provisions relating to the KP, including verification of KP Certificates. Primary investigative responsibilities and duties are under United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (ICE/HSI).</p> <p>Census is designated as the KP Exporting Authority in the United States. Census collects, compiles, and publishes trade data, including KP statistical data and export reporting requirements for all shipments of rough diamonds.</p> <p>The USKPA establishes and maintains licensing agreements with entities under which such entities (licensees) are authorized to issue KP certificates for individual exports of rough diamonds.</p>	<p>F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport had the highest volume of imported rough diamonds of any United States port of entry.</p> <p>CBP recognized the need to promote a greater understanding of the rough diamond trade and in 2022 worked to revamp the training provided to field personnel. In the upcoming fiscal year, training will be offered virtually and in person to local ports and field offices. The goal of the training is to enhance the knowledge and expertise of CBP field personnel involved in the processing of imports and exports and the enforcement of the KPCS. The training provides an opportunity for CBP field personnel to learn the fundamental requirements related to rough diamond importation into and exportation from the United States, ask questions about the CDTA, and learn how to discern authentic KP certificates.</p>
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**C/1. OUTGOING SHIPMENTS**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>Shipment information for outgoing shipments must be reported to Census through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), Automated Export System (AES), or a successor system. The Internal Transaction Number (ITN) generated by the AES is assigned to a shipment, which confirms the Electronic Export Information was accepted and is on file in the AES. The ITN must be documented on the United States KP certificate, which completes the validation process for the exportation of rough diamonds from the United States, per federal regulations 31 CFR 592.301. A copy of the KP certificate must be faxed by the United States Principal Party in Interest (USPPI) or United States authorized agent to Census, or provided by other secure methods as permitted by Census immediately after export or import of the shipment from or into the United States in accordance with 15 CFR 30.7 (c). Census continues to reconcile United States Kimberley Process Certificate (KPC) data reported by exporters via the ACE system, export KPC data reported by our international trading Partners on exports from the United States via the KP Rough Diamond Statistical website, and export data reported by the licensees via the USKPA website. We continue to provide outreach and education to exporters regarding the statistical reporting of rough diamond shipments.</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>No visits were conducted in 2021 and 2022 due to COVID-19 and staffing constraints.</p>
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<p>USKPA licensees that issue United States KP certificates for export of rough diamonds include four firms that are common carriers and can issue KP certificates to third parties. Several licensees undergo on-site performance reviews each year and under the MOU all licensees should be reviewed at least once every five years by the USKPA. U.S. government agencies also conduct licensee reviews. In accordance with the MOU, all licensees actively exporting rough diamonds using KP certificates acknowledged in writing they are in compliance with their licensing agreements with the USKPA. The USKPA also maintains a database used by licensees to report issuance of KP certificates.</p> <p>In 2018, State concluded work to ensure the effectiveness of the database containing information related to the KP certificates and other information concerning licensees. The project upgraded and replaced the existing USKPA website, upgraded database security protocols and procedures, provided additional information safeguards, and limited the opportunity for user error when preparing KP certificates for export, in addition to other improvements.</p> <p>To complement existing activities, DHS, through CBP, continues to conduct examinations of targeted rough diamond export shipments.</p>	
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**C/2. INCOMING SHIPMENTS**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>As the Importing Authority, CBP is responsible for implementing, enforcing, and monitoring provisions of CDTA. In order to ensure adherence to the CDTA, CBP undertakes a number of actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring incoming shipments to assess compliance with the CDTA</li> <li>• Performing inspections of cargo at United States Ports of Entry</li> <li>• Developing standard policy and procedures to ensure uniform enforcement of the provisions of the CDTA</li> <li>• Coordinating with State and international KP authorities to verify the authenticity of KP certificates</li> <li>• Providing guidance to the importing and exporting community on KP-related issues</li> </ul> <p>CDTA violations are addressed through seizure and civil or criminal penalties.</p> <p>Census continues to reconcile United States Kimberley Process Certificate (KPC) data reported by importers via the ACE system, KPC data reported by our international trading Partners on imports to the</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>In 2022, CBP utilized risk-based methodologies to monitor and refer high risk shipments for examination. CBP officials completed physical inspections on incoming shipments determined to be high risk at numerous ports of entry.</p> <p>In 2022, CBP worked to assess rough diamond trade data and identify potential risk areas. Additionally, CBP conducted outreach with the trading community, in partnership with other government agencies and foreign counterparts, to develop actionable information associated with illegal importations.</p>
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<p>United States via the KP Rough Diamond Statistical website. We continue to provide outreach and education to United States importers regarding the statistical reporting of rough diamond shipments.</p>	
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**D. SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INDUSTRY SELF-REGULATION**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>In order to strengthen KP implementation, many entities involved in the diamond industry have implemented a system of warranties (SOW) for rough and polished diamonds and jewelry containing diamonds, established by the World Diamond Council (WDC). The SOW requires professional buyers and sellers of rough diamonds, polished diamonds and jewelry set with diamonds to include a warranty statement on invoices each time a diamond changes hands. Warranty statements associated with the upgraded SOW, launched in 2021, require compliance with the WDC SOW Guidelines, adopted in 2018 and updated in 2020, confirming KP-compliance and also that the diamonds were handled in accordance with essential responsible business practices related to human and labor rights, anti-money laundering and anti-corruption.</p> <p>Several major U.S.-based jewelry retailers publish policies on conflict diamonds and responsible sourcing on their websites. State strongly supports and promotes industry’s enhanced due diligence and related voluntary efforts.</p> <p>United States government agencies and the USKPA often interact on issues related to the responsibilities of licensees. Additionally, there is a dedicated seat on the board of the USKPA for a United States Government employee to serve as a liaison and improve coordination and oversight.</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>U.S. officials engaged with USKPA representatives on multiple occasions in 2022 through virtual and in-person meetings.</p> <p>In 2022, U.S. government agencies virtually attended sessions of the OECD’s 15th Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains and participated in various industry events and meetings to support efforts to increase transparency and improve human and labor rights in the diamond and jewelry sector supply chains.</p>
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**E. STATISTICS**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>Since 2009, the United States has served as the Chair of the KP’s Working Group on Statistics (WGS). India has been Vice Chair of the WGS since 2016. In its capacity as Chair of the WGS, the United States leads efforts of the WGS to improve the submission and analysis of statistical data. This position is delegated to the Census, which continues to maintain the statistical website it constructed to host global KP statistical data and works to develop other functions for the WGS. These efforts include the implementation of the 2019 Administrative Decision for the submission</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p><b>Imports 2022 Overview</b> As of data reported on March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022 statistics), the United States imported approximately 1.38 million carats of rough diamonds valued at \$116.41 million. The average price was \$84.00 per carat.</p>
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of production data by type and the modification to the Rough Diamond Statistical website to add the statistical reporting of the United Kingdom statistics separate from the European Union statistics. In 2021, the KP Rough Diamond Statistical website was modified to add the statistical reporting of Mozambique, Qatar, and the Kyrgyz Republic. Census collects, analyzes, and publishes United States rough diamond trade and certificate count statistics on the KP statistical website quarterly, accessible at [www.kimberleyprocessstatistics.org](http://www.kimberleyprocessstatistics.org). Data reported to the website contains information reported on the KP certificates. Census conducts bilateral reconciliation with CBP, the USKPA and its trading Partners up to five years from the date of issuance on a KP Certificate and export from the United States in addition to the allocation and preparation of statistical country analysis for members of the KPCS.

The United States has met all of the statistical reporting requirements in accordance with Annex III of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme’s Core document for the current reporting period. The tables below indicate the United States statistical reporting from 2019-2022.

**UNITED STATES OVERVIEW OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE STATISTICS FOR THE LAST 4 YEARS**

United States of America Import and Export Statistical Reporting 2019-2022						
Year	Imports			Exports		
	Volume (cts)	Value (US\$)	Average Price (US\$/cts)	Volume (cts)	Value (US\$)	Average Price (US\$/cts)
2019	2,273,410.70	349,075,592.82	\$153.55	1,210,250.81	303,816,234.94	\$251.04
2020	1,087,716.02	285,964,435.17	\$262.90	929,688.90	271,222,094.93	\$291.73
2021	1,615,113.15	480,996,473.51	\$297.81	1,847,818.98	384,154,273.98	\$207.90
2022*	1,385,905.23	116,410,674.35	\$84.00	1,089,012.26	252,595,932.00	\$231.95

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website as of March 6, 2023  
 Data for 2019-2021 as of Q4 statistics.  
 \* Data as of Quarter 3 2022 (03-06-2023).

**UNITED STATES OVERVIEW OF IMPORT AND EXPORT KPC COUNT STATISTICS FOR THE LAST 4 YEARS**

United States of America Import and Export KPC Count Statistics 2019-2022			
Year	KPC Counts		Total KPC Counts
	Imports	Exports	
2019	876	878	1,754
2020	531	564	1,095
2021	635	679	1,314
2022*	333	533	866

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website as of March 6, 2023  
 Data for 2019-2021 as of Q4 statistics.  
 \* Data as of Quarter 3 2022 (03-06-2023).

When comparing these statistics to the same period (Q3) in 2021, this constitutes an increase of approximately 26.15 percent in volume, a decrease of 69.71 percent in value and a decrease of 75.99 percent in average price. The 2022 statistics includes quarter 3 data reported in the statistical website as of March 6, 2023. Final tables for Q4 2022 statistics will be available after March 31, 2023.

**Exports 2022 Overview**

United States KP rough diamond exports for 2022 as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022), shows a total of approximately 1.09 million carats valued at approximately \$252.60 million with an average price of \$231.95 per carat. When comparing these data to the same period reported in 2021 (Q3), this reflects an increase of 11.86 percent in volume, a decrease of 7.98 percent in value and a 17.74 percent decrease in average price. The 2022 statistics includes quarter 3 data as of reported in the statistical website as of March 6, 2023. Final tables for Q4 2022 statistics will be available after March 31, 2023.

**Kimberley Process Certificate (KPC) Count 2022 Overview**

As of Q3 2022 statistics (March 6, 2023), the United States received

TOP 3 UNITED STATES IMPORT TRADE BY VOLUME AND VALUE AND BY COUNTRY OF PROVENANCE FOR 2022

Top 3 KP Participant Imports 2022 by Volume (cts)		
Participants	Volume (cts)	% of Total Volume
India	612,407.03	44.19%
Botswana	530,084.99	38.25%
European Union	126,532.70	9.13%
<b>Total top 3</b>	<b>1,269,024.72</b>	<b>91.57%</b>
All Others	116,880.51	8.43%
<b>Total U.S. Imports by volume 2021</b>	<b>1,385,905.23</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

Top 3 KP Participant Imports 2022 by Value (US\$)		
Participants	Value (US\$)	% of Total Value
Switzerland	\$25,101,529.40	21.56%
Botswana	\$22,627,034.47	19.44%
European Union	\$17,724,015.14	15.23%
<b>Total top 3</b>	<b>\$65,452,579.01</b>	<b>56.23%</b>
All Others	\$50,958,095.34	43.77%
<b>Total U.S. Imports by value (US\$)</b>	<b>\$116,410,674.35</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

TOP 3 UNITED STATES EXPORT TRADE VOLUME AND VALUE BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION FOR 2022

Top 3 KP Participant Exports by Volume (cts) 2022		
Participants	Volume (cts)	% of Total Volume
European Union	488,848.17	44.89%
Canada	164,103.60	15.07%
Israel	157,128.00	14.43%
<b>Total top 3</b>	<b>810,079.77</b>	<b>74.39%</b>
All Others	278,932.49	25.61%
<b>Total U.S. exports by volume</b>	<b>1,089,012.26</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

a total of 333 KPCs and issued 533 KPCs for the period.

This represents a 30.33 percent decrease on import KPCs, and a 7.03 percent increase on exports when compared to the same reporting period (Q3) in 2021. The 2022 statistics includes quarter 3 data as of March 6, 2023. Final tables for Q4 2022 statistics will be available after March 31, 2023.

In 2022, the United States imported rough diamonds from 20 KP participants. The top three exporters of rough diamonds to the United States by volume (India, Botswana, and the European Union) accounted for 91.57 percent of the total volume of rough diamond imports into the United States. The top three exporters of rough diamonds to the United States by value (Switzerland, Botswana and European Union) accounted for 56.23 percent of the total value of rough diamond imports to the United States.

In 2022, the United States exported rough diamonds to 22 KP participants. The top three importers of rough diamonds from the United States by volume (European Union, Canada, and Israel) accounted for 74.39 percent of the total volume of United States exports.

Top 3 KP Participant Exports by Value (US\$) 2022		
Participants	Value (US\$)	% of Total Value
European Union	\$72,525,152.16	28.71%
South Africa	\$53,490,495.48	21.18%
United Arab Emirates	\$43,455,606.70	17.20%
<b>Total top 3</b>	<b>\$169,471,254.34</b>	<b>67.09%</b>
All Others	\$83,124,677.66	32.91%
<b>Total U.S. exports by value</b>	<b>\$252,595,932.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

TOP 3 IMPORT/EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES ON VOLUME AND VALUE BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION FOR 2022 (KPC COUNT)

Top 3 KP Participants - Import KPC Count 2022		
Participants	Volume (cts)	% of Total Volume
European Union	122	36.64%
India	53	15.92%
United Kingdom	36	10.81%
<b>Total top 3</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>63.36%</b>
All Others	122	36.64%
<b>Total U.S. KPC Import Count</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

Top 3 KP Participants - Export KPC Count 2022		
Participants	Volume (cts)	% of Total Volume
European Union	129	24.20%
Canada	57	10.69%
Japan	55	10.32%
<b>Total top 3</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>45.22%</b>
All Others	292	54.78%
<b>Total U.S. KPC Export Count</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

THE UNITED STATES REPORTED IMPORT/EXPORT ROUGH DIAMOND VOLUME AND VALUE BY COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION FOR 2022

HS Codes	Import 2022 Commodity Classifications		% Total Imports by Volume, cts	% Total Imports by Value, US\$
	Volume, cts	Value, US\$		
7102.10	1,753.52	\$1,153,264.24	0.13%	0.99%
7102.21	684,028.46	\$5,003,924.39	49.36%	4.30%
7102.31	700,123.25	\$110,253,485.72	50.52%	94.71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,385,905.23</b>	<b>\$116,410,674.35</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

Additionally, the top three importers of rough diamonds from the United States by value (European Union, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates) accounted for 67.09 percent of the total United States exports.

The United States received 333 certificates for Q3 2022 as of March 6, 2023. The top three exporters of KPCs to the U.S. were from the European Union, India and United Kingdom which consisted of 63.36 percent of the total import certificates.

Based on data reported to the KP Rough Diamond Statistical website as of March 6, 2023, the United States issued a total of 533 certificates to KP participants for the period of Q1-Q3 2022.

The top three countries importing United States export certificates were European Union, Canada, and Japan which consisted of 45.22 percent of U.S. total export KPCs.

Unsorted (7102.10) rough diamonds imported to the United States consisted of 0.13 percent of the total import volume and 0.99 percent of the total import value for 2022 statistics as of Q3 2022. The United States exported 0.19 percent of unsorted rough

HS Codes	Export 2022 Commodity Classifications		% Total Exports by Volume, cts	% Total Exports by Value, US\$
	Volume, cts	Value, US\$		
7102.10	2,063.93	\$204,977.92	0.19%	0.08%
7102.21	475,290.59	\$6,257,077.89	43.64%	2.48%
7102.31	611,657.74	\$246,133,876.19	56.17%	97.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,089,012.26</b>	<b>\$252,595,932.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Kimberley Process Statistical Rough Diamond Website  
Data as of March 6, 2023 (Q3 2022)

diamonds by volume and .08% by value as of Q3 2022 (March 6, 2023).

For the same period, industrial (7102.21) rough diamonds made up 49.36 percent of the total volume and 4.30 percent of the total value of United States rough diamond imports. Exports of industrial diamonds from the United States were 43.64 percent of the total volume and 2.48 percent of the total value of United States exports.

Lastly, the United States imported non-industrial (7102.31) rough diamonds as of Q3 2022 which consist of 50.52 percent of the total volume and 94.71 percent of the total value of rough diamond imports to the United States. Exports of non-industrial (7102.31) diamonds from the United States consist of 56.17 percent of the total volume and 97.44 percent of the total value of United States rough diamond exports.

**F. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF KIMBERLY PROCESS REVIEW VISITS**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>The United States continues to implement various recommendations of the most recent KP Peer Review visit of the United States, conducted in 2012, including improving internal coordination, strengthening oversight of licensees, and expanding law enforcement efforts. As noted above, the United States enhanced oversight of the USKPA when it added a dedicated seat for a U.S. government employee on the USKPA Board of Directors. United States efforts to replace and upgrade the USKPA website and database, enhanced training for import and export experts at importation points, reviews of licensees, and visits of a United</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>The United States notified the KP of its intention to host a KP peer review visit in 2020. While the visit was initially planned for May 2020, it was postponed due to COVID-19. The United States intends to reschedule this U.S.-hosted KP peer review visit in 2024.</p>
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<p>States government delegation to Crater of Diamonds State Park in Arkansas are all reflections of the United States effort to implement KP review visit recommendations.</p>	
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**G. INFRINGEMENT AND COOPERATION WITH RESPECT TO ENFORCEMENT**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p>In 2009, State coordinated a process with CBP and the Smithsonian Institution to transport all forfeited diamonds to the Smithsonian for storage and, consistent with applicable law, possible research determined to be in United States’ government interests.</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p>CBP was active in Kimberley Process enforcement and, while investigations and administrative proceedings are ongoing, CBP’s enforcement actions increased from 2021 to 2022.</p> <p>In 2022, CBP seized two shipments of rough diamonds for alleged Clean Diamond Trade Act violations. One of the seizures took place due to the presence of a fraudulent KPC and the other was due to a record keeping violation. CBP is still awaiting responses from the interested parties.</p>
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**H. MISCELLANEOUS**

<p><i>Part A: Constant</i></p> <p><b>Central African Republic (CAR)</b>                  The USGS serves as the leader of the KP CAR Monitoring Team (CAR MT) and represents the CAR MT in the KP Working Group on Monitoring. This work has consisted of holding teleconferences and video conferences, representing the CAR MT at relevant KP working body meetings, evaluating and monitoring all exports from “compliant” sub-prefectures, which are permitted to export rough diamonds from the CAR under the Revised Operational Framework of 2019, and providing the technical expertise required to assess newly proposed compliant zones. There are currently a total of eight compliant zones in the CAR.</p>	<p><i>Part B: Variable</i></p> <p><b>Technical Assistance</b>                  In 2022, State, USAID, and USGS cooperated to provide technical assistance related to the CAR, as well as the KP CAR MT.</p> <p>In 2022, USAID’s Artisanal Mining and Property Rights (AMPR) Project assisted the Government of CAR (GoCAR) to issue a decree formalizing an artisanal mining zone in Carnot, and set up a task force on fraud in the diamond and gold supply chains.</p> <p><b>Other KP Activities</b>                  The Census Bureau continues to represent the United States as Chair of the WGS. The WGS mandate is to deal with statistical matters pertaining to rough diamonds, particularly with respect to the production and trade in rough diamonds, and to ensure the effective implementation of the KPCS across its membership, in line with Annex III of the KPCS core document. The United States, in its role as the leader of the KP CAR MT, led the CAR MT in its</p>
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<p><b>West and Central African Diamond Database</b></p> <p>Since 2007, the USGS has been maintaining and updating a comprehensive diamond database of West and Central Africa. At present, the database includes the countries of Mali, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burkina Faso, CAR, and some parts of Cameroon. This database is in the form of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) geodatabase, containing known primary and secondary diamond occurrences in West and Central Africa. It includes information on the geographic location, deposit type, and characteristics of the diamonds. USGS updates the database frequently as new deposits and mining areas are discovered and as artisanal miners move to new locations. Researchers continues to compile information on other countries in the region. In addition to information on diamond deposits, geologic and base map features have also been compiled as part of the diamond database at a scale of 1:1,000,000.</p>	<p>post-export evaluation of data related to shipments from compliant zones in the CAR.</p> <p><b><u>DOL International Child Labor and Forced Labor Reporting, and other tools and resources: Sweat &amp; Toil App, Comply Chain, and the Better Trade Tool</u></b></p> <p>The Department of Labor’s Bureau of International Labor Affairs publishes three reports on international child labor and forced labor that serve as valuable resources for research, advocacy, government action, and corporate responsibility. These reports are the annual <a href="#">Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</a>; the biannual <a href="#">List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</a>; and the periodic <a href="#">List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor</a>. Each of these reports has a distinct mandate, focus and set of implications, but taken collectively they document the current situation of child labor, forced labor, and forced child labor globally.</p> <p>The <i>Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</i> report focuses on the efforts of certain United States trade beneficiary countries and territories to eliminate the worst forms of child labor through legislation, enforcement mechanisms, policies and social programs. This report includes information on child labor in diamond production by country.</p> <p>The <i>List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</i> includes 158 goods from 77 countries, as of September, 2022. For the first time, the TVPRA List includes goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with child labor or forced labor. DOL maintains this list primarily to raise public awareness about forced labor and child labor around the world and to promote efforts to combat them. This list includes diamonds mined with child labor in Angola, CAR, the DRC, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, and diamonds produced with forced labor in Angola and Sierra Leone.</p> <p>The <i>List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor</i> is intended to ensure that United States federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labor. Under procurement regulations, federal contractors who supply products on the list must certify that they have made a good faith effort to</p>
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determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to produce the items supplied. The list includes diamonds from Sierra Leone produced by forced child labor.

DOL also produces several free and easily accessible digital tools and resources. All three reports on international child labor and forced labor are available on DOL's [Sweat & Toil](#) app, which contains over 1,000 pages of research from these reports. DOL's [Comply Chain](#) app and web-based tool targets companies and industry groups seeking to address child labor and forced labor in their global production. Comply Chain provides a practical, step-by-step guide on critical elements of social compliance, and is designed for companies that do not have a social compliance system in place or those needing to strengthen their existing systems and includes many examples of specific good practices. Finally, the [Better Trade Tool](#) empowers users to advance efforts in supply chain transparency as well as strategic sourcing priorities. This innovative tool integrates existing reporting developed by DOL with United States import trade data, including Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes.