

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Constructed by the research question that have already presented in the chapter one of this particular thesis it can be responded that the KPCS does influence the export of blood diamond in Sierra Leone between 2003 and 2003. The implementation of KPCS in Sierra Leone is promptly contributed on reducing the amount of blood diamond which by encouraging the participants of the certification scheme to accomplish the minimum requirements by way of its national legal code or self-policing nature.

There are several minimum requirements that need to be adhered to by the participants starting off with abiding the competence to respect the KPCS code without binding treaty due to its self-regulating principle, capable to confirm that the its diamond market is conflict-free with Kimberley Process Certificate, establish a method of internal control and a domestic law body, transparently provide statistical data concerning the diamond transactions and cooperatively allowing themselves to be reviewed, enacted national laws to control the diamond market, and be present in every annual Plenary meeting. In order to satisfy the minimum requirements of KPCS, a standardized mechanism in every country is not a must due to the appreciation of variability in the market system or procedure.

As for Sierra Leone the implementation of KPCS minimum requirements had been started since 2003 and in numerous of ways which disclosing its determination in ceasing the flow of blood diamond in the industry. Starting from several number of legislation that had been created by the government such as: (1) Mines and Minerals Act of 2003 (Amendment) which imposing a punishment for any diamond illicit activity either domestically or internationally by fine or jail time, (2) Core Mineral Policy that focusing on restoring the diamond industry with the aim of generating a favorable or conducive circumstances in order to be more competitive in the international market by 2008, (3) re-enacted the Mines and Minerals Acts in 1994 (Amendment) on incorporating the society into the country's vision by enforcing the 40 per cent law incentive towards the civilian who reporting an illicit activity in the diamond industry.

It is also vital to enforce an internal control in the industry so that the enacted regulation can remain in power and also to establish forces on supervising and monitoring the field condition. Such internal control like the Mines and Monitoring Officers and Mine Wardens in safeguarding field system by sixteen police mines monitoring officers. The government also cooperates with other parties such as the Global Witness, the UK Department for International Development, and the Rapaport Group in forming international integrated control program to supervise and implement the strategy reform in the industry.

Sierra Leone also provides an updated record of the diamond mining sector by Gold and Diamond Department that comprises the amount or value of the diamond in all transactions and the information of the exporters. There is also another project called Implementation of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) which published the sums of the revenues from the mining sector. Gold and Diamond Department enacts as the main legislation body on implementing the KPCS in Sierra Leone which also evaluates export taxes that occupied by eleven staffs.

One of the most fundamental part of being KPCS participant is to be able to prove its diamond export and production is conflict-free which have been done by the government with enclosing all of the information of its exported diamond in piece of document called Kimberley Process Certificate. The certificate attaches the full information about the diamond from its country of origin, the authority agency, permit from both traders, diamond's volume in carat, total of diamond's price in U.S. dollar, and particular authentication from the exporter.

All of the approaches above are directly exhibiting progress in the Sierra Leone diamond export from year to year. This result is particularly significant to the KPCS and Sierra Leone purpose which is to decrease the amount of blood diamond that being exported from the country. After its implementation for four years KPCS had been contributed on increasing the number of legal diamond that had been exported from Sierra Leone. The tendency or trend of exported diamond thru the official channel is growing

and also the evenness regarding the amount of production and export from the country.

Previously before the execution of KPCS the statistical data of imported diamond from Sierra Leone bases on the record of the importer country used to be excessively disproportionate with the number of diamond production, such as from the report of Partnership Africa Canada especially in 1998 until 2002. Nowadays, the reports that had been published after the implementation of KPCS regarding Sierra Leone are mostly balanced. The review of statistical data of diamond export from the importer countries and NGOs that had been independently performing peer review in Sierra Leone also have not found or reported any illicit diamond transactions or activity since 2003 until 2006.

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