

**REPORT OF THE SECOND REVIEW VISIT
OF THE KIMBERLEY PROCESS
TO BOTSWANA**

1-4 March 2011

Members of the Review Visit Team¹:

Canada – Sabrina Ramzi (leader)

Democratic Republic of Congo – Fulbert Amuri Mekae

EU – Roxane de Bilderling

India – Kavita Balel

Russian Federation – Alexander Pshenichnikov

Civil Society Coalition – Farai Maguwu

¹ The World Diamond Council was not able to send a representative to participate in this Review Visit.

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SUMMARY OF THE REVIEW VISIT REPORT

Further to the findings of the first Kimberley Process (KP) Review Visit to Botswana in 2004, the present visit confirmed that Botswana continues to meet the requirements of the Certification Scheme. In particular, the team noted a high degree of security and control over domestic diamond production, resulting in a high degree of traceability of stones from mine to the point of export. The development and expansion of the downstream (manufacturing) industry in Botswana has resulted in an equally impressive system of traceability, which may well serve as a model for other KP producing countries who wish to enter into diamond beneficiation.

The team believes that Botswana's system of implementation could be further strengthened with respect to its import regime, especially in the area of cross-checking valuation. The team also notes that a few of the recommendations from the 2004 visit remain pending, and would like to reiterate the relevance of these recommendations, as captured in the table below.

Rec. Nb	To	Object	§
1	Government of Botswana	The use of tamper-resistant containers should be included as a legal requirement when Botswana's implementing legislation is updated. The team notes that the use of tamper-resistant containers is already established practice.	21
2	Botswana Customs/Government of Botswana (Diamond Office)	The use of a warning system in Customs computers when KP-relevant HS codes are entered should be considered.	23
3	Government of Botswana (Diamond Office) / Botswana Customs	The team recommends closer collaboration between the Diamond Office and Customs Officials, with a view to increasing Customs' awareness and knowledge of the certification scheme. The team notes Botswana's plan to integrate a Customs official within the Diamond Office.	24
4	Government of Botswana (Diamond Office)	Physical inspection of imports should include a cross-check of the stated value. The team notes Botswana's plan to have an internal government diamond valuator housed within the Diamond Office.	25

Rec. Nb	To	Object	§
5	Government of Botswana (Diamond Office)	Physical inspection of exports should be subject to valuation by a government official. The team notes Botswana's plan to have an internal government diamond valuator housed within the Diamond Office.	27
6	Kimberley Process producing Participants planning to start a manufacturing industry	The system to track diamonds at every stage during the manufacturing process should serve as a model for other KP producing countries who wish to enter into diamond beneficiation through the establishment of cutting and polishing factories.	40
7	Diamond and Narcotics Squad / Government of Botswana (Diamond Office)	Botswana is encouraged to include details of any regional collaboration/cooperation activities related to enforcement in its annual reports.	41
8	Kimberley Process Participants	Awareness-raising campaigns, including anonymous contact numbers, to sensitize citizens to the problem of diamond smuggling could serve as KP best practice.	42
9	Kimberley Process (WGM, WGS, CRP)	Further efforts should be undertaken to raise Participants' awareness of the importance of statistical reconciliation exercises.	44

DETAILED REPORT

Introduction / Mandate of the Review Team

1. The first Review Visit to Botswana took place in 21-23 June 2004. On November 2nd 2009, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources extended an invitation (cf. Annex 1) to the KP to organize a second-round Review Visit to Botswana in 2010, as provided for in the Administrative Decision on the Implementation of the Peer Review, adopted in Sun City in 2003. Due to scheduling difficulties, the visit was delayed until the first quarter of 2011, and a second invitation letter was circulated, confirming the new timing of the visit. The Chair of the Working Group of Monitoring designated a team to undertake this visit (cf. Annex 2). The team was made up of representatives from Canada (lead), the Democratic Republic of Congo, the EU, India, the Russian Federation and the Civil Society Coalition. The World Diamond Council was not able to send a representative to participate in the Review Visit.

2. The present Review Visit took place 1-4 March 2011. The team met with relevant government authorities and industry representatives, and visited three mines (at different stages of development) and three cutting and polishing facilities. The Review Visit programme is included in Annex 3.

Overview of the industry

3. Botswana has historically been the world's largest producer of diamonds by value, contributing to approximately 25% of world production. The global financial crisis had a significant impact on Botswana's diamond industry, and the country subsequently fell to third place as its output was reduced to about 17% of global production. However, production is steadily increasing, and it is anticipated that Botswana will soon regain its status.

4. In recent years, the Government of Botswana has turned its attention to the development and expansion of its downstream diamond industry, to ensure the long-term sustainability of the industry once the primary resource has been exhausted. In 2006, Botswana issued licences to twelve new cutting and polishing facilities, increasing the number of factories from 4 to 16. All of these are DTCB sightholders. In 2008, the Government of Botswana introduced a Diamond Hub as one of six strategic programmes to develop and diversify its economy.

Mining

5. In 2010, diamonds constituted 26% of Botswana's GDP (representing 98% of the revenue generated by the minerals sector). Based on data from December 2010, diamond mines employed about 9,178 people. Botswana's rough diamond production is entirely mechanized (open pit), with four mines currently in operation. Due to the global financial crisis, Botswana was forced to reduce its output by more than half in 2009, resulting in the temporary closure of several mines, some of which have since re-opened. There are about

70 prospecting companies active in Botswana at the moment; 42 of these are prospecting for diamonds.

6. Four mines under the operation of the **Debswana Diamond Company** (a 50/50 joint venture between the Government of Botswana and De Beers) continue to make up the bulk of Botswana's rough diamond production. All four mines— Jwaneng, Orapa, Letlhakane and Damtshaa – were closed temporarily as a result of the global financial crisis; the former three re-opened in April 2009, while the Damtshaa mine remains under care and maintenance, but is anticipated to come back on-line by the end of the year. Jwaneng is by far the most lucrative of the four mines, constituting approximately 60-70% of Debswana's revenues. Debswana is Botswana's second-largest single employer (after government), with about 5,100 employees.

7. Monak Ventures, a subsidiary of UK-based Firestone Diamonds PLC, received its mining licence in July 2010, and the **BK11** mine (open pit) began production at the end of August 2010. At the time of the team's visit, the company had moved 25,000 tonnes of material and hoped that they would soon be able to bring a second stream of the plant on-line to double the amount of ore processed (200 tonnes/hour). Production is estimated at 1 million carats (10,000 carats per month) over an estimated life span of ten years. This is the second diamond mine in Botswana to operate outside of the Debswana system. The company does not have sightholders, selling its diamonds instead through public tenders. One sale has taken place so far, in November 2010, for which 40 companies attended a viewing. It is hoped that this interest will increase, and the company plans for six tenders in 2011. Firestone holds prospecting licences for various other sites in Botswana.

8. Lucara Diamond Corporation, based in Canada, has a 100% stake in the **AK 6** Mine (known as the Boteti Mine) currently under construction near Orapa. Mine commissioning is expected by the end of 2011, with full production to commence in early 2012. Probable reserves are estimated at 6.3 million carats over an anticipated life span of eleven years.

9. **Lerala** mine remains under care and maintenance, and the mine has been sold to new shareholders after being placed under judicial management during and after the recession. The expectation is that it will start operating later this year or early next year.

10. Diamond exploration continues in Botswana, and the potential for finding further diamondiferous kimberlite deposits is high. Prospecting licences are valid for a period of up to three years, with two renewals each not exceeding two years. Prospectors have to relinquish 50% of their area at each renewal. The holder of a prospecting licence may apply for a Retention Licence on the corresponding area in the event that a feasibility study determines that it is not financially viable to exploit the deposit with current technology. The retention licence is valid for no longer than three years, and is renewable only once.

Trading

11. In 2006, the Government of Botswana and De Beers established the Diamond Trading Company Botswana (DTCB). DTCB began operating in March 2008 and has effectively succeeded the Botswana Diamond Valuing Company. In addition to sorting and valuing Debswana's production, DTCB channels all of this production to the Diamond Trading Company International in London, where the diamonds are aggregated with other De Beers production. A certain proportion of the aggregated mix is then made available for sale via DTCB to the 16 cutting and polishing facilities in Botswana for local manufacturing. DTCB currently holds ten sights (sales) a year. The timing of the transfer of the London aggregation to Botswana was being negotiated at the time of the visit; when operational, the facility will be housed within DTCB.

Manufacturing

12. At the time of the 2004 Review Visit, there were three operational cutting and polishing factories, with the development of a fourth facility underway. In 2006, following negotiations with De Beers on the allocation of DTC production for local manufacturing, the Government of Botswana increased the number of existing cutting and polishing factories to a total of 16, employing around 3,004 people. As mentioned above, all of these factories are supplied with rough diamonds from the DTCB, although some may import additional rough from other countries to top up supply.

Institutional Framework

13. The primary authority for Kimberley Process implementation rests with the Mineral Affairs Division within the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources. In 2009, the division set up a Diamond Office, located in Botswana's Diamond Technology Park, to streamline diamond-related policy and activities into a one-stop shop.

14. Customs officials are responsible for the clearance of all imports and exports of rough/polished diamonds. Customs noted that they are currently reviewing the procedure for clearing diamonds, and are looking into seconding someone to be located within the Diamond Office (see paragraph 22).

15. The Diamond and Narcotics Squad within the Botswana Police have a special mandate to investigate cases of smuggling or illicit possession of rough diamonds and other minerals. This unit is involved in the secure transport of diamonds from the mine sites to DTCB, and also witnesses the transactions at DTCB when cutting and polishing facilities export sight goods. The Diamond office staff is responsible for sealing the goods at DTCB if the sight holder is exporting them.

16. Other institutional support is provided by the Department of Geological Survey and the Department of Mines, which are responsible for facilitating and regulating mineral exploration and mining operations, respectively. As well, there is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank of Botswana, the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water

Resources, and the Botswana Police pertaining to the safe storage of exploration diamonds and diamonds confiscated from illicit dealings.

Legal Framework

17. There are three separate pieces of legislation that regulate the minerals industry in Botswana:

- *Mines and Minerals Act (1999)*
- *Precious and Semi-Precious Stones (Protection) Act (1969)*
- *Diamond Cutting Act (1979)*

18. As outlined in Botswana's 2004 annual report, the *Mines and Minerals Act* is the principal legislation controlling and regulating the exploitation of minerals, including diamonds. This Act outlines the process for the issuance of prospecting, retention, and mining licences, as well as minerals permits. In Botswana, all mining rights are owned by the State; land rights are handled by a separate Ministry and governed by a different Act.

19. The *Precious and Semi-Precious Stones (Protection) Act* regulates the possession and dealings of any relevant stones, including diamonds, and also prohibits any import or export of rough diamonds without a valid KP certificate (this element came into effect on January 1, 2003). This Act further clarifies that all prospecting and mining areas or buildings in which rough diamonds are handled have to be declared precious stones security areas, requiring special access only granted to valid permit holders. Finally, the Act outlines the schedule of monthly reports to be submitted to the Minister of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources; these reports detail the number of rough diamonds won, recovered, received, manufactured, purchased, or imported into a precious stones protection area. Stricter penalties were introduced in May 2005, following a general review of the Act.

20. The *Diamond Cutting Act* regulates the cutting, sawing, cleaving and polishing of rough diamonds, including the procedures and conditions for the issuance of diamond-cutting licences. Licence holders must submit monthly reports detailing all inputs and outputs, with a view to achieving reconciliation between the receipts of rough and the finished product.

21. The 2004 Review Visit recommended that the use of tamper-resistant containers be included as a legal requirement. Government officials clarified that they are currently working on overhauling their implementing legislation, and plan to include this change in the amendments. The team recommends that this amendment be made to ensure compliance with Kimberley Process minimum requirements. Government officials assured the team that the use of tamper-proof containers has been standard practice since the first Review Visit in 2004, even though it has not been included in legislation so far. The use of transparent, tamper-proof plastic bags was implemented in January 2011.

Import and Export Regimes

Incoming shipments

22. Botswana's imports of rough diamonds have steadily increased since the 2004 review visit, commensurate with the expansion of the downstream industry in the country. The Sir Seretse Khama International Airport constitutes the only entry point for imports. Currently, almost all of Botswana's imports (around 97%) originate from the De Beers Diamond Trading Company in London (noted as being of "mixed" origin because of the aggregation process).

23. As noted in the report of the 2004 Review Visit, all imports are checked by Botswana Customs officials, who ensure that the necessary documents are in order, including the KP certificate, but do not undertake any inspection of the goods. The team would like to reiterate the recommendation made by the 2004 review visit to consider the implementation of a warning system in Customs' computers when relevant HS codes are entered.

24. The team noted that Customs officials did not seem very aware of Kimberley Process procedures, relying primarily on guidance received from the Diamond Office. The team recommends closer collaboration between the Diamond Office and Customs Officials, with a view to increasing Customs' awareness and knowledge of the certification scheme. Government officials advised that there is currently a plan in place to second a Customs official to work in the Diamond Office.

25. Physical inspection is done by (and on the premises of) the Diamond Office; however inspection is limited to checking that the parcel has not been tampered with, as well as counting and checking the weight of the diamonds. No valuation is done on imports. Given the increase in the volume of imports to supply the cutting and polishing facilities, the team reiterates the advice of the 2004 Review Visit, and recommends that the physical inspection of rough diamond imports include a cross-check of declared values, with a view to protecting the integrity of the system.

Outgoing shipments

26. As noted in the 2004 Review Visit report, each rough diamond export is required to be accompanied by a Kimberley Process certificate and other relevant documentation. In the case of Debswana, all production is channelled to the DTCB facility, where the stones are sorted according to size, shape, quality and colour, and valuation is performed. An official from the Diamond Office is present for the sealing of the parcel. In the case of Firestone, the diamonds are sold via public tender at the Firestone office in the Diamond Technology Park. All exports from this mine are processed via the Diamond Office, where they are sealed in the presence of an official from the Diamond Office and transported to the airport.

27. The team was informed that all Debswana production is valued by DTCB prior to export, as per the standardized valuation procedures outlined in DTC International's price book. The final price is negotiated between DTCB and the Government Diamond Valuator (a team of

consultants contracted by the Government of Botswana). Sales of rough diamonds produced by other mines in Botswana (non-Debswana) are valued by those mines' personnel, and subsequently valued by the Government Diamond Valuator, who reports to the government whether the price is right or not. For exports of non-Botswana rough diamonds, the Diamond Office relies on the values stated by the company. The team recommends that physical inspection of exports should be subject to regular valuation by a government official. Government interlocutors advised that Botswana is already planning to have an internal government diamond valuator housed within the Diamond Office.

28. While exports from the cutting and polishing factories fall outside the remit of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, it is worth noting that the Diamond Office receives and retains monthly reports on the import and export of polished diamonds.

System of Internal Controls

29. As outlined in the 2004 Review Visit report, Botswana has a highly-developed system of internal controls. In line with best practice, since January 2011, the Diamond Office uses tamper-proof plastic bags for the transport of the rough diamond parcels to the airport.

30. The team visited the Orapa mine, which is located in a closed town approximately 536km from Gaborone. A permit is required to access the town, and all visitors are photographed. A person's information and picture is included in a database which can be accessed via the barcode on the permit; this information is checked upon entry to and exit from the town.

31. Access to the mine site itself is restricted, and all visitors require an escort. The production process is highly automated. After the ore undergoes primary and secondary crushing, the resulting concentrate is transferred via enclosed conveyer belts to the Completely Automated Recovery Plant (CARP), where it is cleaned, dried and sorted (concentrate from the Letlhakane and Damtshaa mines are processed at Orapa). CARP output from the Orapa, Letlhakane and Damtshaa mines is then flown to Jwaneng, where they are taken through the Fully Integrated Sorting House (FISH) for further removal of organic material and separation. The goods recovered via FISH are then put through the Central Acidizing Centre (CAC) at Jwaneng for final processing and quality assurance before being packaged and transported to the DTCB facility.

32. As the concentration of diamonds in the processing material increases, access to this material is further restricted. Security measures range from verification of identity at various checkpoints and physical escorts, to surveillance, to the administration of polygraph tests and even body searches. Diamonds from the Orapa, Letlhakane and Damtshaa mines are flown to the FISH and CAC facilities at Jwaneng. The parcelling of goods occurs in the presence of a representative from the Botswana police, a senior Debswana security officer, and the chief sorter, and takes place in a vault. The weight of the parcels is recorded and a corresponding form filed by each of these officials; this information is later reconciled with the goods received by DTCB.

33. After sorting and valuation at DTCB, the diamonds are exported to London. In addition to a Kimberley Process certificate, the export of rough diamonds requires additional permits issued by the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources.

34. At the Firestone mine, the ore is fed directly into an automated processing plant, where a jet pump system moves the material to the recovery building. The resulting concentrate is locked into metal canisters and is taken to the Firestone sorting house at the Diamond Technology Park in Gaborone. The material is then hand-sorted into glove boxes, and the recovered diamonds are weighed and stored in a safe at the Diamond Technology Park. The two viewing rooms and sorting rooms at the Firestone Office are access-controlled (biometrics) and monitored by cameras.

35. Government officials noted that they have no concerns regarding the conformity of the Debswana mines and the DTCB with Kimberley Process requirements, and that compliance with domestic reporting requirements was equally met. While companies outside the Debswana system do not have such elaborate systems, compliance with Kimberley Process and domestic requirements is good, and likely to improve further with time.

36. With regard to the diamond cutting operations, the various controls in place are as follows:

- All the factories are licensed under the Diamond Cutting Act
- All imports of rough are monitored for compliance with KPCS
- All exports of rough diamonds by the factories are controlled and monitored by government through the issuance of export permits and KP certificates after verification of weight and value stated in the invoices.
- A database of all imports to and exports from these cutting factories is maintained by the Diamond Office
- All exports of polished stones have to be packaged and sealed in the presence of a Diamond Office representative.

37. The team also had an opportunity to speak to a Brinks Security official at the company's office in the Diamond Technology Park. The official noted that Brinks has a small team (five people) dedicated to the transfer of diamonds. The company undertakes background checks and ongoing random polygraph tests on all staff to ensure the integrity of its operations.

Diamond Beneficiation

38. As noted, the Government of Botswana has embarked on a diamond beneficiation strategy to continue to generate employment and economic opportunities for Botswana's citizens after mine production has ceased. Through the activities of its Diamond Hub, the country hopes to become a significant player in all stages along the diamond pipeline, with a view to establishing itself as an integrated diamond centre in the region.

39. The team visited three cutting and polishing factories: the South African Diamond Corporation (Safdico), located within the Diamond Technology Park in Gaborone; Eurostar, located in Block 8 Industrial area in Gaborone; and, the Teemane Manufacturing Company

(TMC), located in Serowe. In all three cases, the team was very impressed by the system of controls in place that allows for each individual diamond to be tracked from the point of purchase, throughout each stage of the manufacturing process, until its sale. After the rough diamonds are delivered to the factories by one of the two main courier companies (Brinks or Malca Amit), each diamond is recorded before it is individually parcelled, and assigned a unique bar code. Employees are held responsible and accountable for all the diamonds they are working on at any stage in the process, and audits are conducted before anyone is allowed to leave the premises. Security is bolstered with the use of cameras and in-house security; moreover, the Diamond and Narcotics Squad is in periodic contact with the factories to offer security awareness training.

40. While outside the scope of the certification scheme per se, the team recommends that this individualized tracking system during the manufacturing process should serve as a model for other KP producing countries who wish to enter into diamond beneficiation through the establishment of cutting and polishing factories.²

Cooperation and Transparency

41. The team commends the Diamond and Narcotics Squad for the information provided on diamond-related convictions in Botswana's annual reports. In speaking with the team, the Superintendent noted very good cooperation with the South African police on efforts to curb the smuggling of rough diamonds. The team recommends that details on these efforts be included in Botswana's annual report to encourage further opportunities for regional collaboration between enforcement officials.

42. The team noted positively the efforts undertaken by the Government of Botswana, the Diamond and Narcotics Squad, and Debswana to raise awareness of illicit diamond activities, including among the general population. Moreover, in August 2009, DTCB launched a toll-free number by which employees, stakeholders and citizens can report instances of illicit diamond trafficking and theft/fraud/crime syndicate activities related to diamonds, as well as any abuse of company assets or other wrongdoing. The team is of the view that these kinds of initiatives can play an important role in sensitizing citizens to the problem of illicit trade in diamonds, and further empowers them to take responsibility and share information with appropriate authorities. The team recommends that other Participant countries consider developing such domestic campaigns, with a view to strengthening enforcement efforts and protecting the integrity of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

43. All of the industry interlocutors the team met with commented on the supportive and constructive relationship the Government of Botswana has fostered with the diamond industry. It was noted that the structured yet flexible approach that the government had

² While the Kimberley Process has not formally looked into the issue of traceability in the manufacturing industry to date, one of the relevant mechanisms in this regard is the cross-checking of weights of useless diamond chips and recovered diamond powder from the polishing wheels against the polished diamond yields from the rough stones.

pursued in setting up its industry was in no small part responsible for Botswana's success as a diamond producer, and bode well for its ongoing vision to transform itself into a major African diamond centre. All three of the diamond factories emphasized the importance of local skills transfer, and noted that about 95% of the employees are Batswana.

Statistics

44. Botswana is fulfilling its reporting obligations to the Working Group on Statistics. The departure of a long-standing official was largely deemed responsible for discrepancies noted in the statistical reports of Botswana in 2008 and 2009, which are currently being rectified. Government officials noted that they are in the process of acquiring software to facilitate data entry and other administrative activities; at the time of the visit, the entries were still being made manually (in Excel spreadsheets). Officials also commented on the fact that statistical reconciliation can be challenging at times when responses are not received from trading partners, including import confirmation. The team noted that efforts are underway to improve the situation, including the work of the Technical Expert Team on Import Confirmation. The team recommends that further measures be undertaken by the Working Group on Statistics, in collaboration with the Working Group on Monitoring and the Committee on Rules and Procedures, to raise Participants' awareness of the importance of the statistical reconciliation exercise.

Other

45. Team members inquired as to the status of the prospecting activities in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve (CKGR), in light of a recent and publicized civil society campaign alleging that the Government of Botswana had forcibly removed the indigenous San people to clear the way for diamond mining.

46. Officials explained that Botswana is very rich in mineral deposits, and that geological mapping of the country has revealed that almost the entire area holds some kind of mineral potential. While prospecting can be done anywhere, and there are no special requirements to prospect in protected areas (including game reserves), officials expressed a strong interest in maintaining a balance between mineral exploitation and environmental preservation, while ensuring the well-being of the local population.

47. In the case of the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, officials confirmed that exploration in the CKGR had been going on for many years, and that there were some known kimberlitic deposits in the area. In the 1980s, Falconbridge and De Beers had undertaken prospecting in the area, and discovered a diamond-bearing kimberlite in 1981; however it was not economically viable to exploit given the size of the deposit and the fact that it lies under a substantial layer of sand. Officials noted that while the relocation of the San people was initiated in 1986, this decision was not motivated by the prospect of diamond mining in the area. Gem Diamonds bought the asset in 2007 and subsequently applied for a mining licence, because it believed it had the technology to make exploitation feasible. Consultations with stakeholders were undertaken and an Environmental Impact Assessment was submitted, which was eventually approved. However, negotiations were suspended in

2009 due to the financial crisis; the negotiations were re-launched in November 2010 and are ongoing.

48. Officials noted that the recent verdict of the Botswana Court of Appeals, which ruled in favour of the San people, acknowledged that the relocation of the San was not related to the issue of diamond prospecting. The Government of Botswana has accepted the Court's ruling.

CONCLUSIONS

49. As one of the world's leading producers of rough diamonds, Botswana has created a sophisticated system of internal controls to implement the Kimberley Process certification scheme, allowing for a high degree of traceability of diamonds from mine to export. While Botswana may find itself needing to strike a balance between upholding a credible and effective system of internal controls and ensuring that smaller industry players are able to meet these expectations, the team is confident that Botswana will successfully navigate this challenge. Moreover, the extension of a credible system of internal controls to the downstream industry is a positive sign of Botswana's ongoing commitment to the objectives of the Kimberley Process.

50. As the make-up of Botswana's diamond industry changes, it is important to ensure the continuation of these high standards in controlling the movement of diamonds. In particular, the team believes that the country's import and export regime could be strengthened by government's capacity to cross-check stated values on shipments. The team strongly supports the proposed integration of a Customs official and government valuator to the Diamond Office to facilitate information-sharing and continuous improvement of internal controls in Botswana.

51. The team would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to representatives from the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources, Botswana Customs, the Diamond and Narcotics Squad, DTCB, OLM, Firestone, Boteti, Safdico, Eurostar, and Teemane Manufacturing Company, for their hospitality and openness. The team would like extend a special word of thanks to Moses Tshetlhane for his generous assistance in preparing for the review visit, and throughout the team's stay in Botswana.

ANNEX 1 – Letters of Invitation

TELEPHONE: (267) 3656600
TELEGRAMS: MMEWR
TELEX: (267) 2503 BD
FAX: (267) 3972738



MINISTRY OF MINERALS,
ENERGY AND WATER
RESOURCES, PRIVATE
BAG 0018, GABORONE
BOTSWANA

Ref: GSS 1/14/10/IV(10)

08 February 2011

Mr. Stéphane Chardon
Chairperson
Kimberley Process Working Group on Monitoring
Stéphane Chardon

Fax: +32 2 299 0873

Dear Mr. Chardon

INVITATION OF REVIEW VISIT - BOTSWANA

As per our letter of the 2 November 2009 to the Working Group of Monitoring (WGM) submitted in Swakopmund plenary in Namibia, Botswana invites the KP to undertake a review visit to Botswana from the 1st March to the 4th March 2011 as agreed with the leader of the peer review visit Team leader.

Sincerely

Nchidzi Mmolawa
For/Permanent Secretary

The Ministry that makes a real difference to Botswana

TELEPHONE: (267) 3656600
TELEGRAMS: MMEWR
TELEX: (267) 2503 BD
FAX: (267) 3972738



MINISTRY OF MINERALS,
ENERGY AND WATER
RESOURCES, PRIVATE
BAG 0018, GABORONE
BOTSWANA

Ref: GSS 1/14/10/IV

02 November 2009

Chairperson
WGM
Kimberly Process Certification Scheme

INVITATION OF REVIEW VISIT - BOTSWANA

Botswana would like to invite the KP to undertake a review visit to Botswana during 1st or 2nd quarter of 2010. We are mindful of the challenges of scheduling review visits hence the open ended nature of this invitation

Sincerely

Jacob Thamage
For/Permanent Secretary

The Ministry that makes a real difference to Botswana

ANNEX 2 – Confirmation of the Review Visit Team



Brussels, le
ER D (2010)

Mr. Moses Tshethane
Ministry of Minerals, Energy and
Water Resources
Private Bag 0018
Gaborone, Botswana

Subject: Kimberley Process (KP) – Review visit to Botswana

Dear Mr. Tshethane,

I acknowledge good receipt of the invitation letter for a Kimberley Process Review Visit to Botswana, to take place on 1-4 March 2011.

I have the pleasure of confirming the official Kimberley Process delegation as follows:

- Ms. Sabrina Ramzi, Canada (lead)
- Mr. Fulbert Amuri, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ms. Roxane de Bilderling, European Union
- Ms. Kavita Babel, India
- Mr. Alexander Pshenichnikov, Russian Federation
- Mr. Farai Maguwu, Civil Society Coalition

The Review visit will follow the terms of the Administrative Decision on peer Review.

I thank you for Botswana's continued commitment to the Kimberley Process.

Sincerely yours

Stéphane CHARDON
Chairman of the Working Group on
Monitoring, Kimberley Process

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ANNEX 3 – Review Visit Programme

Day 1

Time	Place/Activity	Host
0800hrs – 0930hrs	Fairgrounds	Ministry management
1000hrs – 1045hrs	Diamond Technology Park	SAFDICO
1045hrs – 1130hrs	Tour of Diamond Technology Park	Diamond Hub & Diamond Office
1130hrs – 1245hrs	Diamond Office	Diamond Hub & Diamond Office
1245hrs – 1400hrs	Lunch @ Botswana Craft	Diamond Hub Coordinator
1415hrs – 1515hrs	Sir Seretse Khama Airport	Customs Office (BURS)
1530hrs – 1630hrs	Sir Seretse Khama Airport	Officer Commanding (DNS)

Day 2

0800hrs – 0845hrs	Eurostar Botswana	Eurostar
0900hrs – 1030hrs	DTC Botswana	DTCB
1030hrs	Departure for Orapa	
1330hrs – 1415hrs	Lunch in Serowe @ TMC	
1415hrs -1515hrs	Serowe	BDMA Representative, TMC
1730hrs	Arrival in Orapa	

Day 3

0800hrs – 1230hrs	Tour of Orapa mine	
1230hrs – 1330hrs	Lunch @ Debswana Mophane Restaurant	
1400hrs – 1700hrs	Tour of Firestone and Boteti mines	

Day 4

0730hrs	Departure for Gaborone (5 hours drive)	
1300hrs – 1400hrs	Lunch @ Cresta Marakanelo Hotel	
1400hrs - 1530hrs	Debriefing	Ministry of Minerals

ANNEX 4 – List of Interlocutors

Government of Botswana – Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources

Kgomotso Abi, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Water and Energy
Khumo Mogaetsho, Chief Minerals Officer, Mineral Affairs Division
Nchidizi C. Mmolawa, Director, Mineral Affairs Division
Moses K. Tshetlhane, Senior Minerals Officer, Mineral Affairs Division
Jacob Thamage, Coordinator, Diamond Hub

Brinks Security

Feitz Griffin, Branch Manager

Diamond and Narcotics Squad

Peloentle C. Morolong, Superintendent
Benedictor S. Gadikgale, Assistant Superintendent

Diamond Trading Company Botswana (DTCB)

Pat Jacobs, Head of Operations
Jane Ndiwenyu, Audit Manager
Kedibonye Oabile, Statistics department
Onameditse Keitebetse, Statistics Manager

Eurostar

Mpho Mountain, Human Resources Manager
Joe Marie, Production Manager

Firestone Diamonds

Maureen Mokgaotsane, Sorting Facilities Manager
Peter Mbada, Mine Engineer
Boikanyo Kgosi, Technical assistant to Managing Director
Jacques Burger, Plant Manager
Chapson Sebetso, Security Manager

Orapa and Letlhakane Mines (OLM)

Bakani Motlhabani, Senior Manager, Ore Processing
Sonny Mogojwa, Senior Security Manager
Keoagile Rafifing, Public and Corporate Affairs Manager

South African Diamond Corporation (Safdico)

Rutang Moses, Chief Executive Officer
Shy Oz, Production Manager

Teemane Manufacturing Company

Mervin Lifshitz, General Manager (and Chairman of the Botswana Diamond Manufacturers Association)