



Guidelines on Trading with the European Union (EU) September 2015

*A practical guide for Kimberley Process Participants and companies
involved in trade in rough diamonds with the EU*

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Disclaimer

This document is provided as a service to interested parties. It is non-binding guidance and does not represent the official view of the European Union, nor should it be taken as legal advice.

For more information:

EU and Kimberley Process: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/blood_diamonds/

Kimberley Process website: <http://www.kimberleyprocess.com>



1. Introduction

The European Union (EU) currently comprises 28 Member States.

It is a single market and an economic and customs union. For most international trade matters, including for the purposes of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), the European Union is considered as one entity without internal borders.

One set of rules applies for the twenty-eight customs administrations of the Member States for import or export transactions at the external borders of the single market.

The EU as a whole is a single Participant in the KPCS, and Council Regulation (EC) 2368/2002 implementing the Kimberley Process certification scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds applies common rules in all Member States.

Applicable legal texts can be found here: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/>

Rough diamonds may legally be exported to or imported from any of the 28 Member States which, at 1 July 2013, are the following:

Austria	Estonia	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Bulgaria	France	Lithuania	Slovakia
Croatia	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czech Republic	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom

2. Imports of rough diamonds into the EU

- Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 specifies the applicable rules as follows:

Article 3 provides: The import of rough diamonds into the Union shall be prohibited unless all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the rough diamonds are accompanied by a certificate validated by the competent authority of a participant (*i.e. of the Kimberley Process*);
- (b) the rough diamonds are contained in tamper-resistant containers, and the seals applied at export by that participant are not broken;
- (c) the certificate clearly identifies the consignment to which it refers.



- Importers or economic operators can freely choose a point of entry at an external border of the EU for the import of rough diamonds.
- However, every import of rough diamonds must first be verified by a **Union authority**.
- Acceptance of a customs declaration for release for free circulation of rough diamonds pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 can only happen after the containers and certificates had been verified by a Union authority.

Union authorities

A Union authority is a competent authority designated by a Member State and agreed by the Commission to fulfill certain tasks in connection with the implementation of the KPCS, namely the verification of incoming shipments and KP certificates for conformity with KP rules and the issuance of EU KP Certificates for export shipments.

- **Importers should contact the Union Authority they wish to use *in the first instance*, who will provide further details if necessary.** Importers are free to choose the point of entry to the EU; nevertheless, it should be noted that they are responsible for the proper movement of the rough diamonds within the EU and the costs thereof.
- Union Authorities verify if the content of a container matches the particulars on the corresponding certificate.
- There are currently Union Authorities in:
 - Antwerp (Belgium),
 - London (United Kingdom),
 - Idar-Oberstein (Germany),
 - Lisbon (Portugal)
 - Prague (Czech Republic),
 - Bucharest (Romania)
 - Sofia (Bulgaria)
- Contact details are provided in Section 10 of this document and are available in Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002
- **If there is a Union authority in either**
 - **the Member State where the rough diamonds are imported, or**
 - **the Member State for which they are destined**the container(s) and certificate(s) should be submitted for verification, together and at the earliest opportunity, to the Union authority in either the importing or the destination Member State, as applicable.



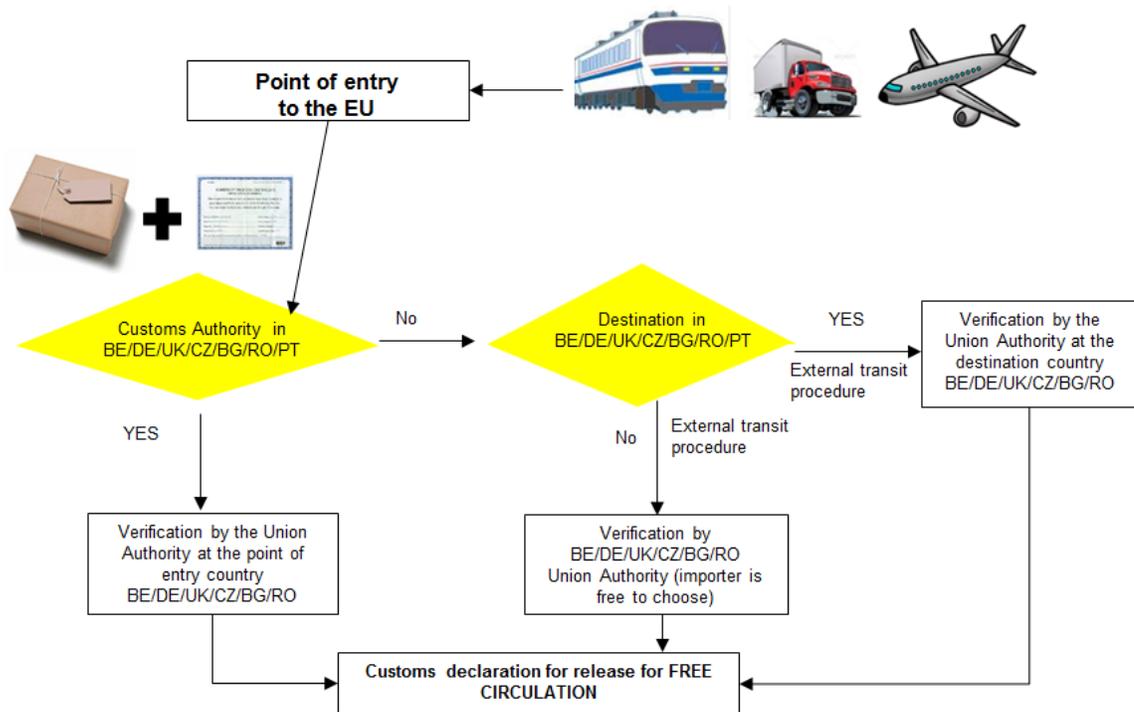
- **If the above does not apply**, then the importer can chose which Union authority it will submit the shipment and certificate to, for verification.

The customs authorities at the point of entry into Union territory should register the shipment of rough diamonds for the **external transit procedure**. This procedure, as provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992, allows the movement of goods from one point to another within the customs territory of the Union, without such goods being subject to import duties.

Registration for this procedure allows the transfer of the rough diamonds to a Union authority for verification.

After verification by a Union authority, the goods are submitted to the relevant national customs authorities for regular customs procedures.

All details of rough diamond shipments are recorded on a computerized database and reported to the European Commission as the KP authority on a monthly basis in accordance with Article 15 of the Regulation.



Applicable rules in Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002

Article 4 provides:

1. Containers and the corresponding certificates shall be submitted for verification, together and at the earliest opportunity, to a Union authority either in the Member State where they are imported or in the Member State for which they are destined, as indicated in the accompanying documents.
2. In cases where rough diamonds are imported into a Member State where there is no Union authority, they shall be submitted to the appropriate Union authority in the Member State for which they are destined. If a Union authority exists neither in the importing Member State nor in the Member State of destination they shall be submitted to an appropriate Union authority in another Member State.
3. The Member State where the rough diamonds are imported shall ensure their submission to the appropriate Union authority provide for in paragraphs 1 and 2. Customs transit may be granted to that effect. If such customs transit is granted, the verification provide for by this Article shall be suspended until arrival at the appropriate Union authority.
4. The importer shall be responsible for the proper movement of the rough diamonds and the costs thereof.



The role of the TARIC system

- To facilitate the uniform application of EU customs and tariffs legislation by the customs services of each Member State, the EU created the Integrated Tariff of the Community (**TARIC**, Tarif Intégré de la Communauté) and a Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 1987.
- TARIC is an electronic system that indicates all customs duties or commercial policy measures applicable to any given product. Its use is obligatory in customs declarations in trade with third countries.
- If rough diamonds are declared at any Union customs authority for release for free circulation into the European Union, TARIC automatically flags the existence of a trade restriction (electronic warning screen) and refers to Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, which specifies the applicable rules.



3. *Exports of rough diamonds from the EU*

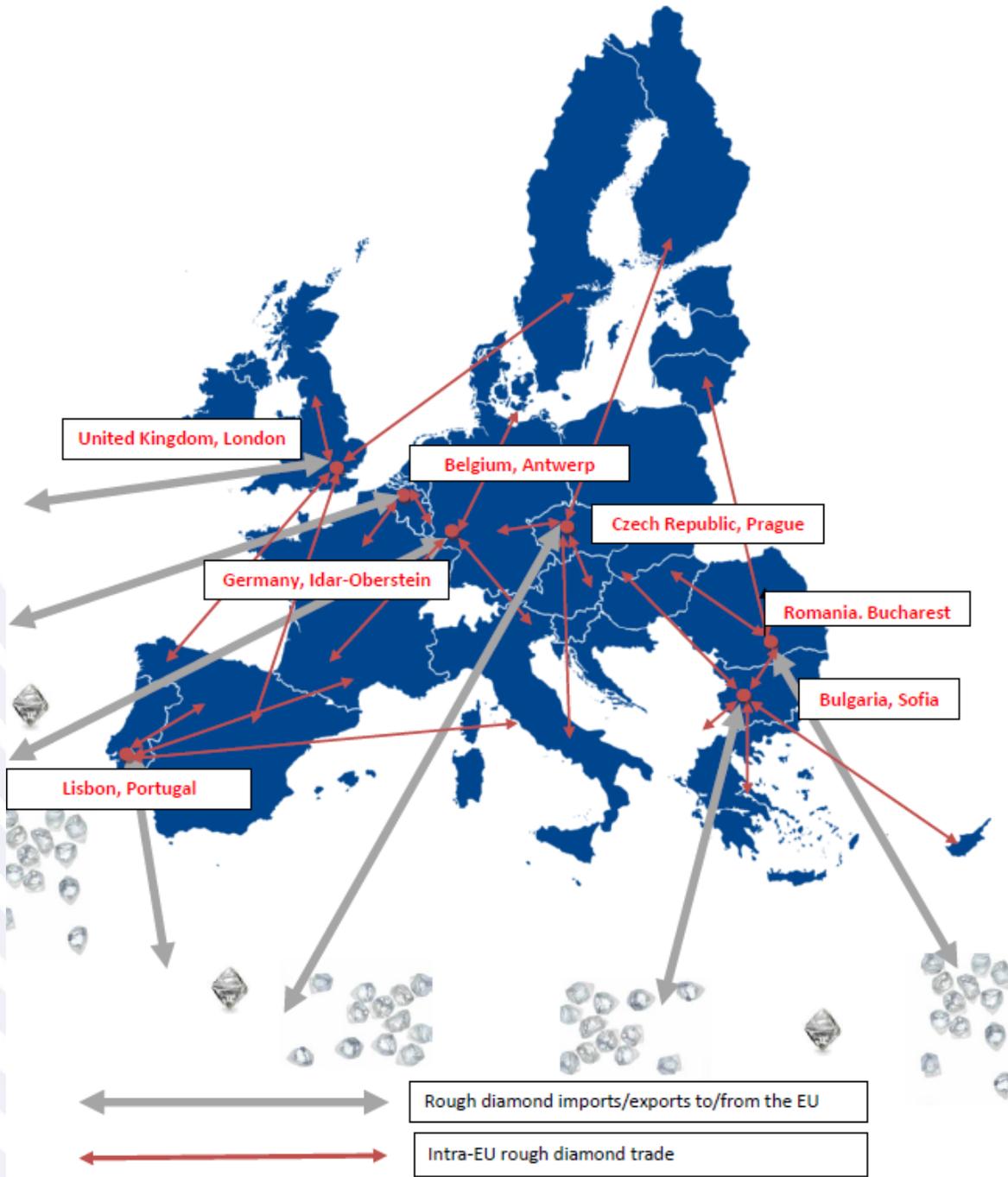
- To obtain an EU Kimberley Process certificate for export, the exporter must first provide conclusive documentary evidence that the diamonds to be exported were legally imported into the Union¹. This may involve an **export declaration** and/or providing invoices from the original import certificate onwards.
- According to Article 13 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, the Union authority may accept as conclusive evidence of lawful import into the Union a signed declaration by the exporter to that effect, if the exporter is a member of a diamond organisation implementing the system of warranties and industry self-regulation referred to in Article 17 of the Regulation.
- Before issuing an EU certificate, the Union authority may decide to **physically inspect** the contents of the consignment in order to verify that the conditions laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 have been met.
- Within the validity period of the KP Certificate, economic operators are in principle free to choose when and where customs formalities and the actual export from the Union are to take place. Verification of the actual export of the shipment is undertaken by control of import receipts from the receiving participant.
- The Union authorities in London, Lisbon and Idar-Oberstein systematically send advance notice of shipments by e-mail containing information on the carat weight, value, country of origin or provenance, exporter, importer and the serial number of the Certificate to the importing authorities of participants. The Union authority in Antwerp sends this information to all those Participants that have made a respective request. The Union authorities in Prague and Sofia systematically send advance notice of shipments by e-mail containing information on the serial number of the Certificate and date of its issue to the importing authorities of participants.

¹ According to Article 12(1) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, an Union authority may issue an Union certificate to an exporter when it has established that the exporter has provided conclusive evidence that

- (a) the rough diamonds for which a certificate is being requested were lawfully imported in accordance with the provisions of Article 3,
- (b) the other information requested on the certificate is correct;
- (c) the rough diamonds are effectively destined for arrival in the territory of a participant, and
- (d) the rough diamonds are to be transported in a tamper-resistant container



Movement of rough diamond imports and exports in the EU



* Important Remark: The trade flows depicted in the graphs are indicative and do not represent actual diamond flows





4. Statistical reporting

Union Authorities provide statistical returns to the European Commission, which in turn is responsible for compilation and submission of statistical reports. A summary of Kimberley Statistics can be found here: www.kimberleyprocessstatistics.org

5. Import confirmation and resolution of discrepancies and difficulties

The Administrative Decision on import confirmation adopted by the Plenary of the Kimberley Process states:

In order to enhance the accuracy of statistical data, Importing Participants should implement Import Confirmation by any of the following methods:

- a. forwarding a hard copy of the import confirmation coupon through the channels of mail service or by using specialized courier agencies, to the relevant Exporting Participant, and/or*
- b. sending an e-mail upon receipt of the rough diamond shipment, or in form of monthly overview (excel file) of shipments received. This list should contain minimal details such as KPC number, weight and value.*

Questions concerning import confirmation should be brought to the attention of the relevant Union Authority as much as possible.

Only if a Union Authority is not in a position to answer a question, or if additional information that the Union Authority cannot provide is needed, should this question be addressed to the European Commission.

6. Resolution of discrepancies and other difficulties

The same principle as under '5' applies to the resolution of discrepancies and other difficulties. As much as possible, these issues should be solved with the relevant Union Authority. The resulting solution should be communicated to the European Commission.

7. FAQs

Special member state territories and their status in respect of the Kimberley Process (outermost regions, overseas countries and territories etc)

	EU territory (EU Treaty applies)	Kimberley legislation applies	EU customs territory	Customs checks required for intra-EU trade
French Overseas Departments (La Réunion, Martinique, Mayotte, Guadeloupe, Guyane) (FR)	X	X	X	
Saint Martin (FR)	X	X	X	
Canary Islands (ES)	X	X	X	
Madeira (PT)	X	X	X	
the Azores (PT)	X	X	X	
Island of Helgoland (DE)	X	X		X
Territory of Büsingen (DE)	X	X		X
Ceuta and Melilla (ES)	X	X		X
Livigno (IT)	X	X		X
Campione d'Italia (IT)	X	X		X
Gibraltar	X	X		X
Jersey (UK)			X	
Guernsey (UK)			X	
Isle of Man (UK)			X	
Monaco (FR)			X	
Åland Islands (FI)	X	X	X	

All other dependent territories of the EU Member States are **not part of the EU Territory or the EU customs**. These include the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) listed below. OCTs have constitutional ties with Denmark, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Although the nationals of OCTs are in principle EU citizens, these territories are not part of the EU and not directly subject to EU law.



Overseas Countries and Territories:

Anguilla (UK),
Aruba (NL),
Bermuda (UK),
Bonaire (NL),
British Antarctic Territory (UK),
British Indian Ocean Territory (UK),
British Virgin Islands (UK),
Cayman Islands (UK),
Curaçao (NL),
Falkland Islands (UK),
French Polynesia (FR),
French Southern and Antarctic Territories (FR),
Greenland (DK)
Montserrat (UK),
New Caledonia and Dependencies (FR), Pitcairn (UK),
Saba (NL),
Sint Eustatius (NL),
Sint Maarten (NL),
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands (UK),
Saint Barthelemy (St. Barth) (FR),
Saint Helena, Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha (UK),
Saint Pierre and Miquelon (FR),
Turks and Caicos Islands (UK),
Wallis and Futuna Islands (FR)

The special status of Greenland

Greenland is not part of the Union territory but it is included in the list of OCTs set out in Annex II to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. In 2014 rules and procedures were put in place to enable Greenland's participation in the KPCS through its cooperation with the Union.

These rules and procedures are not yet applicable; they will apply from the day Greenland notifies the European Commission that it has implemented in national law the relevant provisions of EU law. The procedures will also be explained through a revised version of these Guidelines in due course.



Relevant legislation:

- Regulation 257/2014 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 as regards the inclusion of Greenland in implementing the Kimberley Process certification scheme
- Council Decision 2014/136/EU of 20 February 2014 laying down rules and procedures to enable the participation of Greenland in the Kimberley Process certification scheme

If you have any questions regarding exports to, or imports from any of the above referenced territories and countries, or any areas in customs union with the EU, please do not hesitate to contact the European Commission.



8. ***Procedures for irregular shipments***

- Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, implementing the KPCS in the European Union, sets out the conditions under which imports or exports of rough diamonds into or out of the Union territory are permitted. Given that the Regulation is directly applicable law throughout the Union, all relevant authorities (notably national customs authorities) are bound by its provisions.
- The Regulation provides that the import of rough diamonds into the Union, and the export of rough diamonds from the Union, are prohibited unless the very clear conditions set out in Article 3 (for imports) or Article 11 (for exports) are fulfilled.
- The Regulation also provides that in any case where the conditions are not fulfilled, the competent authorities (specifically, one of the Union authorities or any other competent authority of the Member State concerned, such as customs) have to detain the shipment.
- A shipment cannot therefore be released (or sent back to the country of provenance, in the case of incoming shipments) unless all the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 are met. This is a strong deterrent to any attempt to circumvent the provisions of the Regulation.
- In addition, the Community Customs Code of the EC² (which is also directly applicable law in all Member States) contains provisions relating to the handling of goods to which restrictions or prohibitions apply (as in the case of rough diamonds). Specifically, the Customs Code provides that goods for which the required documentation for the relevant customs procedure has not been produced **cannot be released**. The Customs Code further provides that any necessary measures, including **confiscation** and **sale**, are to be taken to deal with goods which cannot be released.
- Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 also provides (Article 27) that all Member States are to determine sanctions in their national law or regulations for infringements of the Regulation. While the precise sanctions are at the discretion of the Member States (and may be based on existing customs or external trade laws or regulations), the Regulation stipulates that the sanctions have to be **effective, proportionate and dissuasive** and capable of preventing those responsible for the infringement from obtaining any economic benefit from their action.
- The European Commission has an overview of the sanctions in place in different Member States pursuant to Article 27, as well as a detailed list of all contraventions of the Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002.

² Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992; cf. notably Articles 56-58, 73 and 75.



9. *Industry self-regulation in the EU*

- The European Union explicitly endorses the principle of **industry self-regulation** as laid down in Section IV of the KPCS Core Document in its legislation implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in the Union.
- Chapter IV (“Industry Self-Regulation”) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 sets out requirements for the establishment of a system of warranties and industry self-regulation by organisations representing traders in rough diamonds should be guided and provides for a “**fast track**” procedure for organisations applying a system of warranties and industry self-regulation.
- It is important to clarify that the EU does not understand by the term ‘industry self-regulation’ the delegation of governmental responsibilities to industry bodies. Rather it means the granting of a privilege (‘fast track’ issuance of KP certificates) to companies subject to considerable responsibilities as members of industry bodies.
- To be listed in Annex V of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, an organisation representing traders in rough diamonds has to provide conclusive evidence to the European Commission that it has adopted rules and regulations obliging the organisation and its members to respect specific principles and procedures set out in Article 17 of the Regulation.
- In particular, the rules and regulations of such organisations must oblige members:
 - to sell only diamonds purchased from legitimate sources in compliance with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;
 - to guarantee that, on the basis of their personal knowledge and/or written warranties provided by the suppliers of rough diamonds, the rough diamonds sold are not conflict diamonds;
 - not to buy rough diamonds from suspect or unknown sources of supply and/or rough diamonds originating in non-participants in the KP certification scheme;
 - not to knowingly buy, sell or assist others in buying or selling conflict diamonds;
 - to create and maintain for at least three years records of invoices received from suppliers and issued to customers, and
 - instruct an independent auditor to certify that these records have been created and maintained accurately.
- The rules and regulations adopted by the organisation must foresee disciplinary measures, in particular the obligation for the organisation to expel any member found, after a due process inquiry by the organisation itself, to have seriously violated the principles laid down in Article 17 of the Regulation.



- Union Authorities communicate relevant developments and information on the Kimberley Process to the Bourses:
 - Updates to KP Participants list
 - New EU Regulations
 - New technical guidelines, best practices, administrative decisions etc
 - Chair's notices
 - practical guidelines for import and export procedures etc.
- In turn, Bourses should pass on this information to their members.
- In accordance with Article 13 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, Members of a listed organisation can obtain an EU certificate on the basis of a signed declaration by that member that the rough diamonds to be exported were lawfully imported.
- By its Regulations No 762/2003 of 30 April 2003 and No 1214/2003 of 7 July 2003, the Commission granted listing in Annex V to:
 - Antwerpsche Diamantkring C.V.,
 - Beurs voor Diamanthatel C.V.,
 - Diamantclub van Antwerpen C.V.,
 - Vrije Diamanthatel N.V. (all based in Antwerp) and,
 - the London Diamond Bourse and Club

upon their application and following verification that each of the bourses has adopted rules and regulations, in particular a binding Code of Conduct, that ensure compliance by the bourses and their members with the requirements laid down in the Regulation.

On 7 September 2004, the Belgian Minister of Economy and the Presidents of the four Antwerp Bourses signed a Protocol on the modalities for the implementation of the provisions on industry self-regulation in Belgium. This Protocol provides a framework for the Belgian Union Authority with regard to the monitoring of the functioning and implementation of article 17.

- In accordance with Article 17(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, the Union authorities in Antwerp and London provide the European Commission with annual reports on their assessment of the functioning of the system of warranties and industry self-regulation on an annual basis.



- In a small number of cases, members of bourses have failed to submit the required attestations by independent auditors and have been subjected to disciplinary hearings. Some have been temporarily suspended from the ‘fast track’ procedure. This has sometimes resulted in the required attestation being provided, but where it has not, the companies concerned have been suspended from membership of the relevant bourse and are therefore required to provide “conclusive evidence” for each export of rough diamonds rather than benefiting from the fast track procedure.
- The Union Authorities carry out random spot-checks of company audits. This involves:
 - examining the invoices of the companies, and checking for the presence of the warranty on the invoices;
 - checking the presence of Kimberley Process certificates in respect of imports and exports of rough diamonds;
 - checking data on the annual stock declarations against information on the KPC database held by the Union Authority.

10. Contact points

Kimberley Process

www.kimberleyprocess.com

European Commission

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments

Stability Instrument Operations and Foreign Policy Regulatory Instruments

FPI.2

Rond Point Schuman, 9A

B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Email: EC-KIMBERLEY-PROCESS@ec.europa.eu



Union authorities

Under the terms of the relevant legislation (Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 of 20 December 2002), each Member State of the European Union may designate a competent authority at the national level to act as a Union authority acting as the importing and exporting authority for the purposes of the KPCS. After verification that such an authority is in a position to exercise effectively the role of importing and exporting authority in accordance with the provisions of the KPCS and relevant EU legislation, and consultation of a Committee composed of representatives of all Member States of the EU, each authority is listed in Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 as amended. There are now seven such Union authorities whose contact details, including the names of contact persons, are given below.

In accordance with the changes enacted by the Treaty of Lisbon, whereby the European Union replaced and succeeded the European Community, the term 'EU certificate' replaced the term 'Community certificate' as defined in Article 2(g) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002. New specimens of EU certificates are issued as of 1 January 2013.

The Union authorities issue EU certificates with numbers as listed below:

	EU Certificate N ^o s:	
	<u>from</u>	<u>to</u>
Belgium	500001
UK	400001	450000
Germany	450001	460000
Czech Republic	460001	461000
Romania	461001	462000
Bulgaria	462001	463000
Portugal	463001	464000

1. Union authority in Belgium:

Federale Overheidsdienst Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie, Algemene Directie Economische Analyses & Internationale Economie, Dienst Vergunningen/
Service Public Fédéral Economie

PME, Classes moyennes et Energie, Direction générale des Analyses économiques et de l'Économie internationale, Service Licences

(Federal Public Service Economy/SME's, Self-employed and Energy, Directorate-General for Economic Analyses & International Economy)

Italiëlei 124, bus 71
B-2000 Antwerpen



Tel. (32-2) 277 54 59
Fax (32-2) 277 54 61
E-mail: kpcs-belgiumdiamonds@economie.fgov.be

In Belgium the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 and the customs treatment will only be done at:

The Diamond Office
Hovenierstraat 22
B-2018 Antwerpen

Contact persons: Ms Frieda Coosemans, Ms Anja Waem
(fax and address as above)

The Union authority in Belgium issues EU certificate numbers from EU 500001 upwards.

2. Union authority in Sofia, Bulgaria

Ministry of Finance
International Financial Institutions and Cooperation Directorate
102 G. Rakovski str.
Sofia, 1040
Bulgaria
Tel. (359-2) 98 59 24 15

Contact person:
Antonia Ruskova
e-mail: a.ruskova@minfin.bg

The Union authority in Bulgaria issues EU certificates from EU 462001 to EU 463000.

3. Union Authority in Prague, Czech Republic:

In the Czech Republic the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002 and the customs treatment will only be done at:

Generální ředitelství cel
Budějovická 7
140 96 Praha 4
Česká republika
Tel. (420-2) 61 33 38 41, (420-2) 61 33 35 41, cell (420-737) 213 793



Fax (420-2) 61 33 38 70
E-mail: diamond@cs.mfcr.cz

Permanent service at designated custom office — Praha Ruzyně

Tel. (420-2) 20 113 788
Tel. (420-2) 20 119 678

Contact persons:

Ms Petra Neumanova, Mr Erik Vagner (details as above)
Email: p.neumanova@cs.mfcr.cz; e.vagner@cs.mfcr.cz

The Union authority in the Czech Republic issues EU certificates from EU 460001 to 461000.

4. Union Authority in Idar-Oberstein, Germany

In Germany the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002, including the issuing of EU certificates, will only be done at the following authority:

Hauptzollamt Koblenz
Zollamt Idar-Oberstein
Zertifizierungsstelle für Rohdiamanten
Hauptstraße 197
D-55743 Idar-Oberstein
Tel. (49-6781) 56 27-0
Fax (49-6781) 56 27-19
E-mail: poststelle.za-idar-oberstein@zoll.bund.de

Contact person: Mr Jürgen Bender (details as above)

For the purpose of Articles 5(3), 6, 9, 10, 14(3), 15 and 17 of Regulation 2368/2002, concerning in particular reporting obligations to the Commission, the following authority shall act as competent German authority:

Bundesfinanzdirektion Südost
Krelingstraße 50
D-90408 Nürnberg
Tel. (49-911) 376 3754
Fax (49-911) 376 2273



E-mail: diamond.cert.bfd-suedost@zoll.bund.de

Contact persons: Mr Alexander Kopolt, Ms Manuela Kraus (details as above)

The Union authority in Germany issues EU certificates from EU 450001 to EU 460000.

5. Union Authority in Lisbon, Portugal

Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira
Direção de Serviços de Regulação Aduaneira
R. da Alfândega, 5
1149-006 Lisboa
Tel. +351 218813888/9
Fax +351 218813941
E-mail: dsra@at.gov.pt

In Portugal the controls of imports and exports of rough diamonds required by this Regulation and the customs treatment will only be done at:

Alfândega do Aeroporto de Lisboa
Aeroporto de Lisboa,
Terminal de Carga, Edifício 134
1750-364 Lisboa
Tel. +351 210030080
Fax +351 210037777
E-mail address: aalisboa-kimberley@at.gov.pt

Contact person: Ms Cristina Almeida Carvalho (details as above)

The Union authority in Portugal issues EU certificates from EU 463001 to EU 464000.

6. Union Authority in Bucharest, Romania

Autoritatea Națională pentru Protecția Consumatorilor
(National Authority for Consumer Protection)

1 Bd. Aviatorilor Nr. 72, sectorul 1 București, România
(72 Aviatorilor Bvd., sector 1, Bucharest, Romania)
Cod postal (Postal code) 011865
Tel. (40-21) 318 46 35 / 312 98 90 / 312 12 75
Fax (40-21) 318 46 35 / 314 34 62
www.anpc.ro

Contact person:
Mrs. Ioana Vizitiu

Email: ioanavizitiu@anpc.ro



Mrs. Teodora Stefan cel Mare

Email: teodorascm@anpc.ro

The Union authority in Romania issues EU certificates from EU 461001 to EU 462000.

7. Union Authority in London, United Kingdom

Government Diamond Office
Conflict Department Room
WH1.214
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
King Charles Street London
SW1A 2AH
Tel. (44-207) 008 6903/5797
Fax (44-207) 008 3905
KPUK@fco.gov.uk

Contact person: Ms Gail Johnson

Email: gail.johnson@fco.gov.uk

In the United Kingdom the verification of imports is conducted by HM Revenue and Customs

Tel: (44-845) 010 9000

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/>

The Union authority in the United Kingdom issues EU certificates from EU 400001 to EU 450000.