 LABORATORY-GROWN DIAMOND COMMITTEE

THE WORLD JEWELLERY CONFEDERATION

2023~~0-1~~

CIBJO Laboratory-Grown Diamond Committee
an adjunct of the CIBJO Diamond Commission

The Laboratory-Grown Diamond Guidelines

CIBJO Guidance

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Foreword

CIBJO is the French acronym for the Confédération Internationale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie, des Diamants, Perles et Pierres, which translates as the International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones (normally shortened to the International Jewellery Confederation). Founded in 1926 as BIBOAH, a European organisation whose mission was to represent and advance the interests of the jewellery trade in Europe, it was reorganised in 1961 and renamed CIBJO, in 2009 it was once again reorganised and officially named “CIBJO, The World Jewellery Confederation”. Today CIBJO, which is domiciled in Switzerland, is a non-profit confederation of national and international trade associations including commercial organisations involved in the jewellery supply chain. It now has members from countries representing all five continents of the world. CIBJO printed its first deliberations on terminology and trade practices in 1968.

It is the task of CIBJO to record the accepted trade practices and nomenclature for the industry throughout the world. The records of the trade practices complement existing fair trade legislation of a nation or in the absence of relevant national laws they can be considered as trading standards. In countries where laws or norms exist, which conflict with the laws, norms or trade practices in other countries, CIBJO will support the national trade organisations to prevent trade barriers developing. The purpose of CIBJO is to encourage harmonisation, promote international co-operation within the jewellery industry, to consider issues which are of concern to the trade worldwide and to communicate proactively with members. Foremost amongst these the aim is to protect consumer confidence in the industry. CIBJO pursues all of these objectives through informed deliberation and by reaching decisions in accordance with its Statutes. CIBJO relies upon the initiative of its members to support and implement its standards, and to protect the trust of the public in the industry.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The work of CIBJO is accomplished through Committees, Commissions and Sectors. Committees and Commissions consider standards for use in the jewellery supply chain. Sectors represent levels of trade in the jewellery industry. Sectors and commissions advise the Executive Committee on current trade practices and issues that affect the jewellery industry.

Three independent sectors exist within the confederation:
Sector A - The Products Sector
Sector B - The Supply Chain Sector
Sector C - The Service Sector

The Executive Committee may appoint Commissions that consider detailed issues. At present these are:

Coloured Stone
Coral
Diamond

Ethics
Gemmological
Marketing & Education
Pearl
Precious Metals
Responsible Sourcing

The Sectors and Commissions may also propose changes in the standards, also known as the Blue Books, to the Executive Committee. After review the Executive Committee will submit the accepted proposals for adoption to the Board of Directors and if approved they will notify the assembly of delegates of the changes at the annual congress. Furthermore, it is our mutual responsibility to support these recommendations, which concern all professional people connected with diamonds, gemstones, pearls and precious metals. CIBJO Standards are subject to government regulations in the respective jurisdictions of CIBJO members.

The national umbrella organisation for each country represents, in principle, all the national trade organisations involved in the sectors mentioned above. This democratic structure, which has contributed to CIBJO's world-wide recognition also includes international trade and commercial organisations, it provides an international forum for the trade to collectively draw attention to issues and implement resulting decisions.

The Laboratory-Grown Diamond Committee has devised guidelines, for recommended trade practices for stones with the chemical composition of diamonds that were created under artificial conditions. The purpose of these guidelines is to promote consumer confidence by ensuring that consumers receive complete and unambiguous information about what they are buying.

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Introduction

According to its mission statement, CIBJO's foremost purpose is to protect consumer confidence in the jewellery industry and in the jewellery product itself. It does this in part through the harmonisation of the standards, principles and terminology applied in the trade.

To this, end CIBJO has developed its "Blue Book" system, which involves definitive set of standards for ~~the grading, methodology and nomenclature of~~ diamonds, coloured gemstones, pearls, coral and other organic materials, precious metals, gemmological laboratories and the responsible sourcing of materials in the jewellery industry supply chain.

This CIBJO Laboratory-Grown Diamond Guide is intended to assist all professionals handling laboratory-grown diamonds. It is non-judgmental and the definitions and clauses contained herein are designed to enhance consumer confidence, while preventing unfair or deceptive trade practices. The guide is formatted and worded to ensure that each laboratory-grown diamond is bought or sold transparently. The stability of the marketplace depends upon the use of the proper nomenclature and the declaration of all known facts, to ensure a fully informed purchase or sale, throughout the distribution pipeline, all the way to the final consumer.

Background

With the growing prominence of laboratory-grown diamonds in the jewellery marketplace, at the 2018 CIBJO Congress in Bogota, Colombia, the CIBJO Board of Directors approved the establishment of a working group to develop guidelines for the new industry sector, and to formulate standard principles for conducting business responsibly.

A stated goal of the working group was to create a framework by which the laboratory-grown diamond industry would become recognized as a bona fide sector within CIBJO and the greater jewellery industry, while at the same time protect the interests of the other sectors of the industry. The working group is composed of CIBJO officers and officials, representatives of the laboratory-grown diamond and natural diamond sectors and gemmological laboratories.

At the 2019 CIBJO Congress in Bahrain, the working group was awarded the status of a committee, operating under the umbrella of the CIBJO Diamond Commission, and its membership was expanded. It was agreed that the working document would be developed as an official set of guidelines that CIBJO would recommend to be used globally within the international jewellery trade.

CIBJO LABORATORY-GROWN DIAMOND GUIDELINES

1. Scope of the Guidelines

1.1. The Guidelines are based on the following principles:

1.1.1. Their primary goal is to protect consumer confidence.

1.1.2. To ensure confidence, consumers must receive complete and unambiguous information about what they are buying (i.e. a natural diamond or a laboratory-grown diamond), so that they can make a consciously informed purchasing decision.

1.1.3. Such principles should be carried out with mutual consideration and respect by all, agreeing not to seek to disparage or harm either the natural or laboratory-grown diamond sectors in marketing their respective products.

1.2. The guidelines are recommendations and guidance for the CIBJO membership and the laboratory-grown diamond jewellery supply chain, and is intended to provide a "duty of care," recognising that they will be implemented as a process of continuous improvement, and may vary between different companies, and supply chains.

1.3. Any party handling Laboratory-Grown Diamonds in the jewellery supply chain should apply these guidelines.

1.4. The Guidelines should be implemented in accordance with the circumstances of each company's supply chain. They do not attempt to define detailed methodology of implementation as this will differ from company to company.

2. Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

The Diamond Book, *CIBJO*, International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones), the World Jewellery Confederation, Piazzale Carlo Magno,1, 20149 Milano, Italy. cibjo@cibjo.org

ISO International Standard 18323 (2015), "Jewelry — Consumer confidence in the diamond industry," International Standards Organisation

“World Customs Organization HS Nomenclature 2022 edition, Chapter 71:
http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/nomenclature/instruments-and-tools/hs-nomenclature-2022/2022/1471_2022e.pdf?la=en

3. Principles for Describing Laboratory-Grown Diamonds

3.1. The term “laboratory-grown diamond” is preferred in the consumer marketplace, but in principle “laboratory-grown diamond,” “laboratory-created diamond” and “synthetic diamond” are synonymous.

3.2. The terms “laboratory-grown diamond,” “laboratory-created diamond” and “synthetic diamond” shall not be abbreviated, e.g. “synth. diamond”, “lab-grown diamond” or “lab-created diamond.”

3.3. The hyphenated qualifiers “laboratory-grown” and “laboratory-created” shall be equally as conspicuous and immediately precede the word “diamond.”

3.4. Qualifiers such as natural, real, genuine, precious, gemstone, authentic, cultured, cultivated and gem shall not be attached to describe any laboratory-grown diamond.

3.5. In the event that a national association of jewellers, which is a member of CIBJO, deems that there is no acceptable local translation of the English terms “laboratory-grown” or “laboratory-created”, then only the translation of the term “synthetic” shall be used.

3.6. Names of firms, manufacturers or trademarks shall not be used as descriptors for laboratory-grown, laboratory-created or synthetic diamonds unless such names are clearly succeeded by the term "laboratory-grown,” “laboratory-created” or “synthetic.” E.g., a business trading as Bianchi must describe its laboratory-grown diamonds as “Bianchi laboratory-grown diamonds” but not as "Bianchi Diamonds.”

4. Disclosure and Other Due Diligence

4.1. Companies that deal with both natural diamonds and laboratory-grown diamonds need to take appropriate measures to ensure that stones from either category are not mixed with stones from the other category. This requires that at all times natural diamonds and laboratory-grown diamonds are stored, processed, sorted, packaged, marketed and sold separately.

4.2. In order to be able to clearly distinguish between natural diamonds and laboratory-grown diamonds, it is recommended that loose laboratory-grown diamonds should be held only in specific coloured envelopes or boxes, labelled clearly on the outside (in English and in the local language).

4.3. CIBJO recommends to all its members handling ~~natural diamonds and/or~~ laboratory-grown diamonds undertake due diligence on their own supply chains in accordance with the Guidance to ensure that these supply chains are responsibly managed, to identify, assess and mitigate any identifiable

risks of contamination of parcels of natural diamonds with laboratory-grown diamonds, or laboratory-grown diamonds with natural diamonds.

4.4. All companies should appoint an official, who is employed or contracted by the company, to be responsible for establishing and implementing the CIBJO's / company's Laboratory-Grown Diamond Guidelines, and other relevant due diligence. In many cases, especially for small and medium-scale companies, these officials may be owners of the company.

4.5. Where necessary, the appointed company official would be responsible for reporting any encountered problem (such as misleading advertising or marketing practices, and/or the contamination of parcels of stones). As appropriate, such reporting should be done internally, or externally with the relevant authorities.

4.6. Companies handling laboratory-grown diamonds~~, as well as natural diamonds~~, should have documented their terms of business with suppliers, and also policies and procedures in place that are in accordance with CIBJO's Laboratory-Grown Diamond Guidelines, providing information that is specific to the organisation. The appointed company official will be responsible for disseminating these terms to clients and suppliers, as well as publishing them on their company website (where applicable).

4.7. A seller of laboratory-grown ~~and/or natural~~ diamonds must inform both the broker and the buyer of the nature of the goods being sold at the first opportunity and before executing the transaction. In addition, and for the sake of removing any doubt, the seller must indicate on any commercial document that they are laboratory-grown diamonds.

4.8. Companies handling laboratory-grown ~~and/or natural~~ diamonds should be able to demonstrate through transaction documentation that the terms of business and other policies have been implemented, through documentation such as invoices, warranty statements, delivery notes, product reports, etc.

4.9. Branding

It is recommended that (parent) companies dealing in both natural diamonds and laboratory-grown diamonds and/or natural diamond and laboratory-grown diamond jewellery use two different brand names for each business. The brand name and brand layout should be different to clearly differentiate the two product lines.

4.10. Trade Shows

Trade~~s~~ shows should institute policies to clearly differentiate between exhibitors of loose laboratory-grown diamonds and/or loose natural diamonds, and to the greatest degree possible exhibitors of jewellery using the two different products. A company booth should not exhibit loose laboratory-grown diamonds and natural diamonds, and/or jewellery containing both laboratory-grown diamonds and natural diamonds, in the same showcase location or display. Trade show organizers are encouraged to create~~s~~ dedicated laboratory-grown diamond pavilions. The same can be

done for natural diamond exhibitors.

4.11. Companies invoicing or consigning laboratory-grown diamonds should ensure that a standard declaration is~~be~~ included on the invoice or consignment of the laboratory-grown diamond transaction. The statement could be worded as such:

"We hereby declare that all the goods mentioned in this invoice (consignment) are Laboratory-Grown Diamonds. The buyer agrees to purchase these with the clear understanding that they are Laboratory-Grown Diamonds, and, if they are sold the buyer also agrees explicitly to sell them as Laboratory-Grown Diamonds, making full and clear disclosure to the customer on ~~the~~ invoices."

4.12. Companies that sell jewellery that includes both natural and laboratory-grown diamonds shall specify on the invoice *(consignment)* both which are laboratory-grown diamonds and their total weight (also see 6.5.8) and which are natural diamonds and their total weight. The document shall also include a declaration on the invoice of the sale that it includes laboratory-grown diamonds. The statement could be worded as such:

"We hereby declare that certain goods mentioned in this invoice are Laboratory-Grown Diamonds. The buyer agrees to purchase them with the clear understanding that they are buying Laboratory-Grown Diamonds, and if they are resold the buyer also agrees to sell them as Laboratory-Grown Diamonds, making a full and clear verbal disclosure to the customer as well as a written disclosure on ~~the~~ invoices."

4.13. Marketers of laboratory-grown diamonds ~~and natural diamonds~~ shall not make unqualified claims that their products are "environmentally friendly" or "eco-friendly," unless the product can be shown to have measurably positive environmental/ecological impact in and of itself. ~~-~~Any environmental or ecological impact claim made (for example by brands or distributors/retailers) will have to be substantiated and verified by a credible and independent third party. For marketers of ~~both~~ laboratory-grown diamonds ~~and natural diamonds alike~~, any claims that their product supports a particular community, region or country at the ~~mining~~manufacturing area will have to be substantiated and verified by a credible and independent third party. If these claims are made by a specific brand or producer, they should relate to this specific brand or producer and be equally substantiated (for example by identifying product origin and production conditions). In particular, claim(s) of carbon neutrality will need to be verified by a credible independent third party and explicitly state whether this status is obtained through carbon-neutral operations or purchase of carbon credits.

4.14. Marketers of laboratory-grown diamonds ~~and natural diamonds~~ shall ~~also~~ not make blanket claims referring to the products as being "ethical~~,~~", "green~~,~~", "responsible", ~~and/or~~ "sustainable", or "social" ~~-~~unless such claims have been substantiated and verified by a credible and independent

third party. Such verification, if applicable, should be referred to on the company website (if applicable).

4.15. Customs Nomenclature

Companies handling laboratory-grown diamonds should apply the 6-digit HS6 Edition 2022codes designated by the World Customs Organization (WCO) in the 7th edition of the WCO Harmonised Systems (HS). This isto to differentiate between laboratory-grown diamonds and other synthetic gemstones, no later than, January 1, 2022

The updated codes have come into effect from January 1st, 2022. From then on, respective national and regional 8-digit or 10-digit codes for synthetic diamonds are replaced by the HS 2022 harmonized 6-digit codes and are no longer applied.

Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not worked or graded but not strung, mounted or set; ungraded synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, temporarily strung for convenience of transport

: **7104.21 - Diamonds (unworked or simply sawn or roughly shaped)**

7104.91 - Diamonds (other)

Unworked (rough) synthetic diamonds: 7104.21
Worked (polished) synthetic diamonds: 7104.91
In the period leading up to the introduction of the worldwide implementation of the HS6 Edition 2022, certain countries/customs territories have opted to introduce temporary 8-digit or 10- digit national codes, and it is recommended that these be used where applicable. This practice will cease on January 1, 2022.

5. Detection Technology & Processes

5.1. Producers and marketers of natural and laboratory-grown diamonds shall support consumer differentiation of their product and not engage in any deliberate action aimed at reducing its detectability using equipment available in the market. Where applicable they should obtain similar commitments from their suppliers.

5.2. Companies engaged in the processing or trading of natural and/or laboratory-grown diamonds shall actively mitigate the contamination risk by implementing a risk-based approach to their sourcing and robust detection protocols, using diamond-verification instruments which has been developed and assessed by a third-party, such as the Assure Testing Program.

5.3. When assessing their suppliers for contamination risks, companies should take into consideration the robustness of their internal processes and of the technology used to differentiate natural diamonds from laboratory-grown diamonds, as assessed by a third party such as the Assure Testing Program.

5.4. Verification should cover rough and loose polished products and products set in jewellery.

5.5. Advanced technologies, such as digital tracking systems deploying distributed ledger technologies (also referred to as blockchains), or deploying physical tracers such as nanoparticles, ~~enable~~ make available new levels of transparency along the value chain of materials used in jewellery. Provided they are technically robust and commercially available and affordable, such tracking and tracing technologies should be used and integrated in the company's processes and structures. Suppliers, service providers and clients should be encouraged to participate in the use of such systems, and maintain the flow of information these technologies provide.

~~**5.5.** Companies selling and marketing laboratory-grown diamonds should~~

6. Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification / Report

6.1. Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification is the description of the physical characteristics of a laboratory-grown diamond, and the processes used in its manufacture, and treatments to which it is subjected to thereafter, as well as essential information about the manufacturers themselves.A "Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification" is issued by the manufacturer.

6.2. Laboratory-grown diamond product specification can be completed by the manufacturer, by other parties in the chain of the distribution, or by an independent third party, such as a gemmological laboratory, which will issue a Laboratory-Grown Diamond Report. Recognizing that the source of the various elements information may not be same, from a consumer perspective it is preferable that all the required product specification and product description/report information be included in a single document. Manufacturers and/or Gemmological institutions ~~laboratorie~~s would, when able to, aim to provide this. If the product specification & product description/report are separate documents the consumer must always see both to make an informed choice.

6.3. A Laboratory-Grown Diamond Report must clearly and prominently indicate that the stone is a Laboratory-Grown Diamond ~~grown in a laboratory~~ on the heading of the report, and where applicable on the cover of the report.

6.4. For gemmological ~~laboratories~~ institutes and individual gemmologists that issue grading reports for natural diamonds, and for Laboratory-Grown Diamond ~~Report~~s, it is recommended that the colours and graphic designs on the report of each category be significantly different from the other in such a way that each would be reasonably identified correctly by the consumer. This could include and is not limited to adding the letters LG before the report number.

6.5. Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification & Report together should include the following information. The information could be in two separate documents but preferable in one:

6.5.1. An introductory statement clearly indicating that the report is being issued for a laboratory-grown diamond, which is a manufactured/ ~~product~~artificial product. Artificial product is defined in 1.2 of Appendix 1

6.5.2. The name of the manufacturer / producer. If the manufacturer / producer is unknown, the Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification should state this, or the category should be left blank.

6.5.3. The country where the laboratory-grown stone was produced. If the country is unknown, the Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification should state this, or the category should be left blank.

6.5.4. The process by which the laboratory-grown ~~stones~~ diamond(s) was manufactured shall plainly be disclosed. It shall be either:~~, such a~~ "HPHT (High Pressure High Temperature)" or "CVD (Chemical Vapour Deposition)". The terms should not only be abbreviated.

6.5.5. Information about any additional treatments and/or processes to which the stone was subjected to after its original manufacture. If no additional treatments and processes have been applied, this also can be stated on the Laboratory-Grown Diamond Report. If additional treatments and/or processes are later applied by a party other than the original manufacturer, ~~the original~~a new Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification and/or a new Laboratory-Grown Diamond Report shall be ~~updated~~ issued in order to reflect this.

~~**6.5.6.**~~ A section for other information could include a number or code identifying the production batch from which the laboratory-grown ~~stone~~ diamond(s) ~~or stones~~ were sourced. If the production batch number or code is unknown, the Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification could state this, or the category should be left blank.

~~**6.5.7.**~~**6.5.6.** ~~If the 4Cs are used to describe the physical characteristics of diamonds from the same production batch in the Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification Report, an 'LG' should be placed before the 2Cs of Colour & Clarity~~

~~**6.5.8.**~~**6.5.7. Carat/Gram Weight**

In describing the weight of the laboratory-grown diamond, it is recommended that both the standard carat weight and the weight in grams (according to OIML/Legal Units of Measurement 2007) be used. This will allow for movement of goods between countries where different measuring regulations are required (and to allow for WCO regulations). In the event that a Laboratory-Grown Diamond Product Specification Report is provided to a batch containing multiple stones,

ideally the carat/gram-weight of each stone should be separately provided.

~~6.5.9.~~6.5.8. **Colour**

The option recommended for describing Colour:

Standard D-Z colour terminology, and also standard terminology for fancy coloured diamonds. To indicate that the stone or stones are laboratory-grown, an LG should be placed before the colour term, and a footnote on the document should explain the significance of the LG.

~~6.5.10.~~6.5.9. **Clarity**

The option recommended for describing Clarity

LG Flawless, LG Internally Flawless, LG VVS1, LG VVS2, LG VS1, LG VS2, LG SI1, LG SI2, LG I1 and LG I2.

To indicate that the stone or stones are laboratory-grown, an 'LG' should be placed before the Clarity term, and a footnote on the document should explain the significance of the 'LG'.

6.5.10. **Cut**:

Brilliant Rounds and Specialist cuts:
Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor.

For fancy shapes
A description of the shape should be provided (i.e. Pear, Princess, Marquise, etc.)

6.5.11. **Report Issue Date**
The date of issue of the report should preferably be placed at the end of the report.

6.5.12. **Name of company issuing the report**
The name of the company/manufacturer/institution/gemmologist that issued the report shall be clearly readable. When applicable, it should preferably be placed on the front cover of the report. It shall always be placed at the end of the report, preferably close to the date of issue.

6.5.13. **Address of the company issuing the report**
~~The name of the company/manufacturer/institution/gemmologist that issued the report shall be clearly readable. When applicable, it should preferably be placed on the front cover of the report. It shall always be placed at the end of the report, preferably close to the date of issue.~~The address of the company/manufacturer/institution/gemmologist that issued the report shall be clearly readable.

APPENDIX 1

Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions relate to words appearing in the Laboratory-Grown Diamond Guidelines. They are predominantly sourced from the terms and definitions used in the CIBJO Diamond [Blue] Book.

1.1. Advertisement

The activity of attracting public attention to a product or business, as by announcements in the print, broadcast, or electronic media.

1.2. Artificial products

Products which are partially or completely man made.

1.3. Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD)

A vacuum deposition method used to produce ~~high quality, high-performance,~~ solid materials, including laboratory-grown diamonds.

1.4. Colourlessness

Relative absence of colour.

1.5. Commercial documents

Any writing or electronic transmission that evidences, anticipates or concludes a commercial transaction, including any agreement, memorandum of agreement, purchase order, blanket purchase order, identification report, blanket purchase agreement, purchase order acknowledgment, request for proposal, quote, offer, warranty, representation certification, guaranty, import documentation, packing list, bill of sale, memorandum of consignment, receipt and advertisements. Commercial documents include mandatory information of the seller, and when necessary the buyer.

~~**1.6. Cultured**~~

~~The term "cultured" shall only be applied to "cultured pearls" and organic materials. It cannot be used in reference to laboratory-grown diamonds.~~

~~**1.7.**~~**1.6. Diamond**

A diamond is a mineral consisting essentially of carbon that crystallises in the isometric (cubic) crystal system. ~~A diamond may subsequently be modified by normal lapidary practices. Its hardness on the Mohs' scale is 10. Tts specific~~

~~gravity is approximately 3.52. It has a refractive index, nD, of 2.42.~~

~~1.8.~~1.7. **Disclosure**

The act of providing all material information to fully inform a purchaser, prior to or during a final sale.

~~**1.9. Gem**~~

~~A term, often used as an adjective, to describe an exceptional gemstone, noting perfection or very high quality. *See Gemstone (1.10)* The term "gem" shall not be used to describe a laboratory-grown diamond.~~

~~1.10.~~1.8. **Gemstone**

Natural inorganic, organic and biogenic materials which have been formed completely by nature without human interference. Gemstones are usually used in jewellery or objet d'art due to a combination of properties that provide them with beauty, rarity and relative durability.

~~1.11.~~1.9. **Genuine**

Actually possessing the alleged or apparent attribute or character.

~~1.12.~~1.10. **High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT)**

~~A method that involves high temperatures in a high pressure environment. It is a method for growing laboratory-grown diamonds, and is also used for altering the appearance of natural diamonds and laboratory-grown diamonds.~~A method that involves high temperatures in a high-pressure environment that is used for altering the appearance of a diamond, or a synthetic diamond, and also to grow synthetic diamonds.

~~1.13.~~1.11. **Laboratory-Created Diamond**

See Laboratory-Grown Diamond (1.14)

~~1.14.~~1.12. **Laboratory-Grown Diamond**

~~Man made products having the same chemical composition, physical properties and structure as that of a diamond, irrespective of the method of growing. The terms "laboratory-grown," "laboratory-created, and "synthetic" are synonymous.~~ Artificial product having essentially the same chemical composition, physical properties and structure as that of a diamond, whichever method of growing is used.

NOTE 1 - The terms "synthetic", "laboratory-created" and "laboratory-grown" are synonymous.

NOTE 2 — In the event that the national jewellery association, which is a member of CIBJO, deems that there is no acceptable local translation of the English terms "laboratory-grown" or "laboratory created", then only the translation of the term "synthetic" should be used.

~~1.15.~~1.13. **Material information**

Any information that if disclosed prior and or during the time of sale, would either alter the value, saleability or desirability of laboratory-grown

diamonds, including any care, cleaning and/or maintenance requirements.

~~1.16.~~1.14. **Mineral**

~~A mineral is an element or chemical compound that is normally crystallised and that has been formed as a result of geological processes.~~ A mineral is an element or chemical compound that is normally crystalline and that has been formed as a result of geological processes. (from "The definition of a mineral", Canadian Mineralogist (1995) 33 (3): 689–690).

~~1.17.~~1.15. **Precious stones**

See gemstones (1.10)

~~**1.18. Real**~~

~~Genuine *(see 1.11);* not artificial products *(see 1.2).* The term "real" shall not be used to describe a laboratory-grown diamond or any other artificial stone.~~

~~1.19.~~1.16. **Synthetic Diamond**

See Laboratory-Grown Diamond (1.14)

~~1.20.~~1.17. **Total Weight**

~~The combined weight of multiple diamonds, the combined weight of multiple treated diamonds, the combined weight of multiple laboratory-grown diamonds, or the combined weight of multiple imitations of diamonds.~~

The combined weight of multiple diamonds, treated diamonds, laboratory-grown diamonds, or imitations of diamonds.

~~1.21.~~1.18. **Weight**

~~Mass of a diamond, gemstone, pearl or cultured pearl, synthetic stone and other artificial products. The SI (Système International) generally uses the term *mass* instead of *weight*. In terms of physics, *mass* is a measure of an object's inertial property, or the amount of matter it contains. *Weight* is a measure of the force exerted on an object by gravity or the force needed to support it.~~

Mass of a diamond, a treated diamond, a gemstone, or of an artificial product.

NOTE — The SI (Système International) generally uses the term mass instead of weight. Mass is a measure of an object's inertial property, or the amount of matter it contains. Weight is a measure of the force exerted on an object by gravity or the force needed to support it.

APPENDIX 2

Specific Country/Regional Guidelines

1. European Union (EU)

~~The EU has introduced 8-digit temporary codes custom codes that applicable to its customs territory from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2021:~~
~~*Unworked (rough) synthetic diamonds: 7104.20.10*~~
~~*Worked (polished) synthetic diamonds: 7104.90.10*~~
~~These temporary national codes will be replaced by the worldwide HS6 Edition 2022 codes for synthetic diamonds, when they become mandatory on January 1, 2022.~~Refer to Section 4.15 for updated customs codes

2. France

In consideration of Directive 98/34/CE of the European Parliament and the EU Council of June 22, 1998, envisaging a procedure of information in the field of the standards and technical regulations and the rules relating to the services of the Société de l'Information, and in particular notification n° 99/0233/F of May 10, 1999, to the Commission of the European Communities, the French government has issued Decret n° 2002-65 that recognises only the term "synthetic."

3. United States

The recommended consumer terms for synthetic diamonds when sold to the consumer, according to the Federal Trade Commission, is "laboratory-grown diamonds" or "laboratory-created diamonds". This, in the opinion of the FTC, is because some consumers may associate "synthetic" with products that simulate diamonds. It is thus recommended that "laboratory-grown diamonds" or "laboratory-created diamonds" become the default terms used when these products are sold to the consumer. While "synthetic" is not a preferred qualifier, it is still a legitimate consumer term.

4. Ukraine

In accordance with the Rules of attestation of gem–stones, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on September 6, 2000 № 1396, the name of artificial (synthetic) stones having the same chemical composition, physical properties and structure as that of a natural stone should be supplemented by the definition of "artificial" or "synthetic", for example, synthetic diamond, synthetic ruby. In Ukrainian the term "artificial" ("штучний") and "synthetic" are synonymous, means the same thing as unnatural, man-made."

5. India

Refer to Section 4.15 for updated customs codes~~India has introduced 8-digit temporary codes custom codes that are applicable to its customs territory from January 1, 2020 to December 2021:~~

~~Unworked (rough) synthetic diamonds: 7104:20:10~~

~~Worked (polished) synthetic diamonds: 7104:90:10~~

~~These temporary national codes will be replaced by the worldwide HS6 Edition 2022 codes for synthetic diamonds when they become mandatory on January 1, 2022~~

~~*More can be added as the need requires*~~

APPENDIX 3

SAMPLE LABORATORY-GROWN DIAMOND PRODUCT SPECIFICATION & REPORT

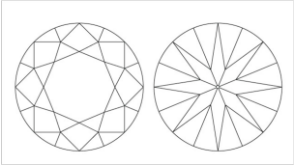
Document No. LG 566-43-443-22

PRODUCT TYPE

Product: **LABORATORY-GROWN DIAMOND**

Important Note: A laboratory-grown diamond is a manufactured, man-made product. Although essentially having the same chemical composition, physical properties and structure as a natural diamond, laboratory-grown diamonds must not be confused with natural diamonds, which were formed through geological processes in nature.

[insert plot / photo]



PRODUCT INFORMATION

Name of Laboratory-Grown Diamond Manufacturer/Producer : **BIANCHI LTD**

Source Country: **SWITZERLAND**

Manufacturing Process: **CVD (Chemical Vapour Deposition)**

Manufacturing Year / Batch #: **2019 / #19-554-17-XY**

Other Procedures / Treatments : **unknown**

***Please note** : If any entry above is blank it is unknown to the report provider. The name of manufacturer is who submitted it to the report provider*

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Weight:	**2.45 carats / 0.49 grams (as legally required)**
Dimensions:	**8.62 x 8.63 x 5.35 mm**
Shape, Cut :	**Round, Brilliant-cut***
Colour:	**LG F**
Clarity:	**LG VVS1**
Cut:	**Excellent**

***Please note : LG** appearing before the classification indicates that the product being evaluated is laboratory-grown & does not represent the same rarity scale for natural diamonds*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Regulatory comments:	**When sold in the USA, see FTC rules #xyz**
ESG comments:	**None**
Issuing organisation:	*[name of entity issuing this report]*
Place & Date:	*[place and date]*