

**National Gem and Jewellery Authority**  
**Export Division**  
**Procedure for exporting/re-exporting rough gems**

18.02.2020

Internal Circular No: NGJA/IC/8.2/2/2022

**1. Exporting rough gems found in Sri Lanka - Geuda classification**

1. The exporter should have obtained a valid trade license issued by the Authority.
2. Permission is granted only for rough gems which cannot be value added the host country before exporting, i.e. rough gems which cannot be value added by cutting and polishing, heat treatment, chemical treatment or/and other accepted methods.
3. Varieties of gemstones which can be exported under the Geuda classification are given below. For these exports, a service charge of 25% from the invoice value payable in US dollars will be levied.
  - I. Geuda
  - II. Katta
  - III. Ottu
  - IV. Silky
  - V. Yan geuda
  - VI. Geuda katta
  - VII. Dalan
  - VIII. Dungal
  - IX. Geuda kottara
  - X. Sooriyamara
4. During the exporting of rough geuda, an insurance coverage covering the value required from an insurance company registered in the Sri Lanka Insurance Board.
5. A sum exceeding US 10,000 should have been received by the country i.e. by the exporter or the exporting company under the geuda export classification and bank remittance documents for such amounts should be submitted to the Authority and get relevant entries entered.
6. Inspection process

- i. The approval for the export of rough gems is granted by a committee and only the parcels received by Monday are inspected on Wednesdays of the first week and the third week of the month.
- ii. Exporters intending to export rough gems should hand over the sealed rough gem parcels to be deposited in the safe of the Authority on the day before the scheduled approval which should at least be three days prior to the meeting of the Committee. Only the parcels that were received by Monday would be considered.
- iii. A report containing the details of export parcels thus submitted by exporters for export should be submitted to the Ministry. Thereafter a committee will be nominated for the inspection of rough gems and the relevant committee will be authorized only to export the rough gems handed over by the relevant date.
- iv. As to the invoice submitted by the exporter, instead of indicating the overall weight (the amount in carats/grams) of the stock of gems of each category, each variety of gem should be categorized under specific weight categories and submitted as separate parcels.

Eg:

Variety of gem	Weight (Carat/gram)	Overall weight (Carat/gram)
x	≥ 1	
x	1-2	
y	≥ 1	
y	1-2	

- v. Indicating the relevant category of gems as shown in the above table, the category of gems specifically applicable should be mentioned.
- vi. Where the amount of weight of a parcel packaged as mentioned above exceeding 100 carat, arrangements should be made to obtain 5-10 Carats of from each parcel as samples and label them separately.
- vii. Photographs of gems submitted for export under each category should be taken. When taking photographs, a ruler or a coin should be placed with along the gems to have an understanding of the scale of gemstones.

## **2. Importing rough gems found in Sri Lanka- not belonging to the classification of Geuda/Katta**

Only the following varieties of gemstones which do not belong to the Geuda classification are permitted to be exported as rough gems.

- I. Katu Pushparaga
- II. Katu Ottu
- III. Pokuru Ottu
- IV. Kottara with flows & fissures
- V. Katta Kottara with flows & fissures
- VI. Kiri Katta/ Kiri Kottara

- ✓ A board paper should be submitted and service charges should be gazetted upon the approval of the board.
- ✓ Service charge is 25% of the FOB.
- ✓ There is no need for the submission of Advance Payment Remittance for these classified exports.

### **3. Re-exportation of imported rough gems (RIE Category)**

1. This refers to the value addition in Sri Lanka and re-exportation of rough gemstones imported from foreign countries.

The methods of adding value are given below.

- I. Cutting and polishing
- II. Heat treatment
- III. Tumbling (Other than corundum) (The maximum wastage should be up to 20%)
- IV. Priforming
- V. Colour enhancement
- VI. Re-cutting
- VII. Chemical treatment
- VIII. Sorting (only for diamonds)

2. Customs certificate to confirm the import of the relevant gemstones to Sri Lanka should be submitted.
3. The imported gems should be examined and labeled by the gemologist/valuation officers of the Gem Laboratory of the Authority.
4. After the value addition of rough gemstones imported for the purpose of re-export, it is mandatory to have the certificate/note of the of the gemologist/valuation officers at the

time of re-exportation in order to verify that such gemstones have indeed been imported. (It should be certified that these were gemstones not found in Sri Lanka)

5. The invoice submitted to the Authority, 're-exportation' should be clearly indicated.
6. For this purpose, the Authority will levy 0.5% of the cost of value addition as service charges.
7. Where imported gemstones are re-exported in the same condition without value addition under special circumstances, approval should be obtained applying a written request subsequent to the export paying a minimal fees.