

# Glossary: Diamond Industry Terms<sup>1</sup>

Alluvial	The name of a type of diamond and the type of shallow mine it is extracted from, with diamonds found in river beds and shallow deposits. A form of mine that can be exploited by artisanal techniques.
Artisanal miner	A small-scale miner of alluvial deposits, whose tools are typically simple, such as shovels and hand sieves.
The four Cs	Colour, clarity, cut, and carat. These four factors are considered when valuing a stone.
Carat	Unit of measurement of a diamond. There are five carats to one gram. Diamonds vary from a fraction of one carat up to a very rare couple of thousand. In trade, a stone of 60 carats would be considered large.
Colour	Diamonds come in a wide range of hues, tints, and colours. They can be described as whitish, yellowish, greenish, brownish, pinkish, bluish, and so on. Stones from different countries can vary in colour.
<i>Comptoir</i> (Angola)	Small-scale diamond buyers who act as middlemen.

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<sup>1</sup> Based on Global Witness, 'A Rough Trade: The Role of Companies and Governments in the Angolan Conflict' (Report, Global Witness Ltd, 1998) 15.

THE LION THAT DIDN'T ROAR

<i>Garimpeiros</i> (Angola)	Illegal miners, usually artisanal.
Gem quality	The highest quality of diamond, which is normally in high demand and commands top prices.
Inclusions	The particles and matter sometimes found within a diamond.
Kimberlite	The name of a type of diamond and the type of mine it is extracted from, which has deep subterranean volcanic pipes.
Mixed parcel	A parcel of rough diamonds from more than one country.
Parcel	A quantity of diamonds, which can vary from 10 carats up to thousands of carats.
Polished	The term used to describe stones when they have been worked. Up to 50 per cent of the diamond can be lost when polished, depending on the shape of the stone.
Rough	Rough diamonds are unworked and appear in their natural state.

This text is taken from *The Lion that Didn't Roar: Can the Kimberley Process Stop the Blood Diamonds Trade?*, by Nigel Davidson, published 2016 by ANU Press, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.