

Diamonds

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SUMMARY

Major events in the Canadian and international diamond industry during 2003 included the following:

- The \$1.3 billion Diavik diamond project in the Northwest Territories was completed on time and within budget in late 2002. Commercial production began in early 2003 and the mine was officially opened in July.
- BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. produced a record amount of diamonds after hitting a high-grade portion of the Koala pipe.
- Canada became the world's third largest producer of rough diamonds after Botswana and Russia. The country accounts for about 15% of the world's production by value.
- In October 2003, De Beers Canada Ltd. received approval of the environmental assessment report on the Snap Lake diamond project. The project entered the regulatory phase and expects to receive the permits and licences required to proceed with construction and development of the project, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2007.
- In 2003, the diamond trading arm of De Beers, the Diamond Trading Company (DTC), sold a record \$5.52 billion worth of diamonds, some 7% more than the year before.
- On January 1, 2003, the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme was implemented internationally.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Mine Developments

Ekati™ Mine

In its fourth full year of production, the mine recovered a record 5.57 million ct for 2003. It is owned by BHP Billiton (80%) and Charles Fipke and Stewart Blusson (10% each).

The Ekati™ diamond mine is located near Lac de Gras about 300 km northeast of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. BHP Billiton continues to meet its commitments to purchase goods and services from northern companies and to hire northern Aboriginals and northerners on a priority basis. The company employs about 550 people. Some 80% of the Ekati™ mine's staff are Northerners, of which over 50% are Aboriginals.

Additional information is available on the Internet at www.ekati.bhpbilliton.com.

Diavik Project

The Diavik diamond project is an unincorporated joint venture between Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (DDMI) (60%) and Aber Diamond Mines Ltd. (40%). DDMI is headquartered in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto plc of London, England. Aber Diamond Mines Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aber Diamond Corporation (formerly Aber Resources Ltd.) of Toronto, Ontario. The two joint-venture participants retain the right to market, independently, their respective share of the diamonds to be produced from the Diavik diamond mine. DDMI is the manager of the project.

The Diavik diamond mine, located 300 km northeast of Yellowknife, completed its first full year of production. By the end of 2003, some 26 Mt of waste rock and 1.3 Mt of kimberlite ore had been mined. Diamond production totalled 3.8 million ct for the year.

The \$1.3 billion project employs some 630 people, of which about 75% are northern residents, which is well above the committed target of 66%. Aboriginals account for 35% of the employees, which is below the target of 40%. However, because the company has increased the size of the original work force, it is exceeding the original target of having 180 Aboriginals on staff.

The company plans to haul about 40 000 t of equipment and supplies over the 2004 winter road.

Additional information on the project can be found on the Internet at www.diavik.ca and www.aber.ca.

Snap Lake Project

The Snap Lake diamond deposit, 100% owned by De Beers Canada (part of the De Beers Group), is located approximately 220 km northeast of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. The deposit is unique in that the diamondiferous kimberlite is in the form of a dyke as opposed to the more common carrot-shaped pipe. The dyke is a tabular-shaped structure about 2.5 m thick that dips at a shallow angle of 15 degrees.

The indicated resource is presently estimated to be 22.8 Mt and has been delineated over an area of approximately 2.5 by 2.5 km.

De Beers Canada filed Land and Water Use Permit Applications to allow construction of a 3000-t/d underground diamond mine. In October 2003, De Beers received approval from the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact and Review Board to begin the regulatory process. The company expects to receive its licences and permits in early 2004. Construction is expected to cost \$490 million and to begin in 2005. The mine will produce 3000 t/d when it reaches full production and is expected to have a life of just over 20 years. During construction, approximately 450 full-time positions will be created in the area. More detailed information is available on the Internet at www.debeerscanada.com.

Jericho Project

Tahera Corporation submitted its final environmental impact statement for the Jericho diamond project in January 2000 to the Nunavut Impact and Review Board (NIRB). During the year, the NIRB undertook an environmental assessment (EA) of the project through community hearings and stakeholder submissions. The final hearings were held at the end of the year and the NIRB submitted its EA report to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in early 2004 recommending that the Jericho project enter the regulatory process.

The project is located 420 km north of Yellowknife and about 170 km north of the Diavik mine at Lac de Gras in the Northwest Territories. Based on current ore reserves, the mine is expected to operate for about eight years: four as an open pit and four as an underground mine. The company expects to recover about 400 000 ct/y starting as early as 2005. Additional information is available on the Internet at www.tahera.com.

Victor Project

The Victor project is owned 100% by De Beers Canada. It is located in the James Bay Lowlands of northern Ontario, approximately 90 km west of the coastal community of Attawapiskat. The final project feasibility study was completed at the end of 2003 and concluded that the deposit was economically viable. De Beers anticipates making the decision regarding mine development in mid-2004 after the operating permits have been received and an agreement is finalized with the Attawapiskat First Nation.

Earlier in the year in June 2003, the company submitted a Preliminary Draft Environmental Assessment in order to begin discussions with the relevant federal and provincial authorities. In August 2003, the company learned that the federal department of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) would be the lead Responsible Authority (RA) for the Victor project's environmental assessment. At NRCan's request, an updated project description was provided to federal authorities in November 2003.

In December 2003, NRCan issued draft EA guidelines setting out the scope of the EA. Final guidelines for the Victor diamond project environmental assessment were issued by the Government of Canada on February 26, 2004. De Beers submitted a Comprehensive Study EA for review on March 8, 2004, and hopes to receive approval for the EA in the second half of 2004.

The company has been working with the Province to identify provincial EA and permitting requirements and is pursuing federal and provincial EA and permitting requirements in parallel.

Should the project proceed to mine development, it will employ approximately 600 people during construction and will create approximately 400 permanent positions when in full operation. The mine will be open-pit with an expected life of 12 years and a total project life of 17 years. The processing plant will treat 2.5 Mt/y with the final product shipped off-site to a central valuation and sorting facility.

Victor is one of 18 kimberlite pipes discovered on the property, 16 of which are diamondiferous. Additional information can be found at the De Beers web site noted above.

Exploration Developments

Diamonds remain a prime exploration target in the North as well as in most of the southern provinces. Some projects at the advanced exploration stage are outlined below.

In Saskatchewan, the Fort-à-la-Corne diamond project, located 50 km northeast of Prince Albert, was the focus of a \$3 million core drilling and micro-diamond sampling program. The results are expected in the second quarter of 2004 and will determine whether large-diameter drilling and bulk sampling are warranted. With over 69 diamondiferous kimberlite bodies identified, the Fort-à-la-Corne field forms one of the largest diamondiferous clusters in the world.

The project is a joint venture between De Beers Canada Exploration Inc. (wholly owned by De Beers) (42.25%), Kensington Resources Ltd. (42.25%), Cameco Corporation (5.5%) and UEM Inc. (10%). De Beers is the operator of the project. Additional information is available at the De Beers' web site noted above or at www.kensington-resources.com.

Also in Saskatchewan, Shore Gold Inc. is currently well advanced in its bulk sampling program, which is designed to process 25 000 t of kimberlite and recover a minimum of 3000 ct for stone valuation purposes. A 14.5-m-diameter exploration shaft is being sunk to the 250-m level. A 10-t/h modular dense media separation plant will process the kimberlite on site. The sinking of the shaft to 250 m will produce approximately 5000 t of kimberlite. Lateral drifting from the shaft, on more than one level, will produce an additional 20 000 t of kimberlite for a total bulk sample of 25 000 t; the processing of the kimberlite will occur during the first quarter of 2004. The diamond concentrate will be forwarded to an independent lab for final diamond picking, after which the stones will be subject to independent valuation.

The shaft and drifts will provide access and internal infrastructure for ongoing underground drilling that will assist in reserve calculations in the future. Additional information is available on the Internet at www.shoregold.com.

In Quebec, a joint venture between Ashton Mining Canada and SOQUEM INC. completed mini-bulk samples of five Renard bodies on the Foxtrot property in 2003. The results confirmed that the Renard cluster hosts a coarse diamond population. In addition, two new kimberlites, Renard 9 and 10, were discovered within the Renard cluster, as well as the Lynx kimberlitic body, which was discovered on the Foxtrot property, the first discovery external to the Renard cluster. Additional information on this project can be found on the Internet at www.ashton.ca.

In early 2003, Twin Mining Corporation reported the results of 15 grab samples from outcropping kimberlite,

ranging in weight from 24 kg to approximately 100 kg from TORNGAT North in northern Quebec. These results highlight the diamond potential of the TORNGAT diamondiferous kimberlite dyke system that outcrops over a strike length of 37 km and measures up to 2.3 m in width. The company sought joint-venture participation to proceed with additional work on the property during the year.

During 2003, Nunavut became the diamond exploration target for numerous mining and exploration companies.

At the 5.5 million-acre Aviat project on the Melville Peninsula, a \$5 million exploration program was undertaken by the Aviat joint-venture partners, namely Stornoway Diamond Corporation (formerly Northern Empire Minerals Ltd.) (70%), BHP Billiton (20%) and Hunter Exploration Group (10%). Two diamondiferous kimberlites have been found, the AV-1 and AV-2. Both are expected to be the focus of additional work next year. More information is available on the Internet at www.stornowaydiamonds.com.

Further south, the Churchill area is also developing into a serious diamond play where a joint venture comprising Shear Minerals Ltd. (51%), Stornoway Diamonds (35%) and BHP Billiton (14%) has discovered a number of diamondiferous kimberlite bodies in this area. More information can be found on the Internet at www.shearminerals.com.

BHP Billiton is also working on its 100%-owned Area 8 project located in the Churchill region. Using its patented Falcon technology, the company has located several promising targets that it plans to drill in 2004.

The Northwest Territories remains a focal point for diamond exploration. The Gahcho Kué project is located on the AK claim block, south of Lac de Gras, 80 km southeast of the Snap Lake project and approximately 300 km northeast of Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories. Gahcho Kué is a joint venture between De Beers Canada Exploration Inc. (51%), Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. (44%) and Camphor Ventures Inc. (4.9%). Eight diamondiferous kimberlites, along with several sills and dykes, have been found to date on the Gahcho Kué property. The larger 5034, Hearne and Tuzo kimberlite bodies are currently considered potentially economically viable.

Conceptual studies were completed in 2000 and again in 2003. These studies indicate that there is the potential to mine 2 Mt/y of ore, mining some 20 Mt of the 31 Mt that constitute the delineated resource of the 5034, Hearne and Tuzo pipes. These three kimberlite bodies are the subject of a full technical study that began in January 2004 and will take 18 months to complete at a cost of \$25 million. More details can be found at the De Beers web site noted above.

Additional web sites for information on companies active in diamond exploration in Canada include www.diamondplay.com and www.thediamondhunter.com.

Canadian Government Diamond Valuator

In the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the Canada Mining Regulations require that all diamonds produced in the territories be examined by a government valuator in order to establish a value for the diamonds for the purposes of calculating royalties owed to the Crown. The valuation must be done before the diamonds are sold or exported out of the territories.

In mid-2003, the Canadian government, represented by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, signed a new three-year contract with Diamonds International Canada (DICAN) Ltd. DICAN is a Canadian-incorporated company with headquarters in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. The company is a partnership between Aboriginal Diamonds Group Ltd. (51%) and WWW International Diamond Consultants Ltd. (49%). DICAN had won the first contract with the government, which expired in 2003. This second contract may also be extended for a two-year period.

DICAN has a team of nine individuals with expertise in the valuation of rough diamonds and in statistical analysis of rough diamond production. As required by regulation, DICAN provides the government with a value of diamond production from both the Ekati and Diavik mines for use in the calculation of royalties that will be paid to the Crown.

In addition to providing its valuation services, DICAN is also committed to providing valuation training to Canadians. Northern Aboriginals have priority for the training program. To date, two Aboriginal candidates have taken the training and are currently participating in the valuation process. A third candidate is expected to begin training in 2004.

CANADIAN DIAMOND MANUFACTURING

Diamond Cutting and Polishing

At the end of 2003 there were some 10 diamond manufacturers operating across Canada. In comparison to other countries with cutting and polishing industries, the Canadian industry is still quite small. However, since the start of Canada's mine production of rough diamonds, there has been an increased interest in establishing new facilities in this country.

There are now four cutting and polishing factories operating in Yellowknife. BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. has con-

tracts to supply three of the facilities with up to 2500 ct each five-week period. The factories require a specific assortment of diamonds that BHP Billiton prepares at its sales offices in Antwerp, Belgium. The assortments are then shipped back to the company's sorting and valuation facility in Yellowknife where sales to the factories take place.

Diavik, through its parent company Rio Tinto, fulfills its obligation to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) to supply a portion of its rough diamond production for manufacture in the Northwest Territories by selling specially selected rough diamonds from its offices in Antwerp, Belgium, to be cut and polished in the North.

The GNWT has a long-standing policy to only support those diamond projects whose owners agree to supply a portion of their production for manufacture in the NWT.

The first facility in Yellowknife was established by Sirius Diamonds Ltd. in June 1999. The company employs about 30 people, most of whom are Northerners. Sirius diamonds are marketed as Polar Bear diamonds.

The second factory was constructed by Deton'cho Diamonds Inc., majority owned by the Yellowknives Dene, and began production in March 2000. The factory is located in Ndilo, a Yellowknives community adjoining Yellowknife. It has about 20 employees, most of whom are Aboriginal trainees. The company suffered a setback in 2002 when it was forced to close its doors, leaving the territorial government to cover its \$2 million loan guarantee. As part of its settlement agreement, the company has 10 years to pay back the money owed and the government will pay the interest for the first five years.

In January 2003, with the backing of Schacter and Namdar, the operation re-emerged as Canada Dene Diamonds Ltd.

Arslanian Cutting Works (NWT) Ltd. began production in December 2000. In order to maximize production, Arslanian uses experienced polishers from its factories in Armenia. The company also established a unique one-on-one training program to train Northerners. Under the program, Northerners who have completed the polishing program at Aurora College are teamed with an experienced Armenian polisher to train them to become expert polishers.

Laurelton Diamonds Inc. is the most recent addition to the diamond manufacturing scene in Yellowknife. The company is 100% owned by Tiffany & Co. New York and employs approximately 15 people in its Yellowknife factory. Its polished diamond production is marketed through Tiffany's retail outlets.

Together the four operations employ about 100 people.

Other manufacturers in Canada are located in Vancouver, British Columbia; Toronto, Ontario; and Matane and Montréal, Quebec.

Diamond Tools and Equipment Manufacturing

These products include drill bits, segments for circular blades, grinding wheels and specialty tools. The major manufacturing plants are: Fordia Ltée at Ville Saint-Laurent, Quebec; Diamond Productions Canada Ltd. at Montréal, Quebec; North Star Abrasives Ltd. at Montréal, Quebec; Diacan at Québec City, Quebec; Diamond Systems Inc. at Dorval, Quebec; Dimatec Inc. at Winnipeg, Manitoba; JKS Boyle, Longyear, JKS Lamage, and Pilot Diamond Tools, all in North Bay, Ontario; Diaset Products at Delta, British Columbia; and Hobic Bit Industry at Richmond, British Columbia.

Diamond Jewellery Manufacturing

There are approximately 20 major plants located mainly in the Toronto region with a few in Montréal. There are also several smaller plants in Montréal.

Synthetic Diamond Production

Crystalline Manufacturing Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, produces synthetic diamond films using the Carbon Vapour Deposition (CVD) method.

Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

The Kimberley Process derives its name from the city of Kimberley, South Africa, which is synonymous with diamonds and was the location of the first meeting of countries whose ultimate goal was to develop a scheme to prevent conflict diamonds from entering legitimate diamond trade. Conflict diamonds are those diamonds sold by rebel forces to purchase arms for use in conflict against legitimate governments.

Throughout 2001 and early 2002, there was a series of meetings attended by governments of diamond-producing and trading countries, non-governmental organizations and industry. The meetings focussed on the negotiation of a working document that, when finalized in 2002, became the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. Under the scheme, all government participants agreed that all imports and exports of rough diamonds would be accompanied by a certificate and that trade would only occur between participants. In order to be a participant, governments were required to have appropriate legislation in place that allows for adequate enforcement of the terms and conditions of the scheme. At a plenary meeting in Ottawa in March 2002, all participants agreed that the

scheme would come into force on January 1, 2003. As of January 2004, Canada took on the role of Chair of the Kimberley Process for a one-year term. Russia will be the chair in 2005. Additional information is available on the Internet at www.kimberleyprocess.com.

It is important to note that the entire Kimberley Process was based on consensus agreement between some 35 countries and numerous representatives of civil society and industry. That a final agreement was reached in what some would say was a relatively short period of time is a compliment to the hard work of all those involved. In addition to the above-noted site, there are several other sites with information on the Kimberley Process, including Partnership Africa Canada at www.pacweb.org, the World Diamond Council at www.worlddiamondcouncil.com, and Global Witness at www.globalwitness.org.

In order for Canada to meet its obligations as a participant, new legislation and regulations needed to be created. On October 12, 2002, Bill C-14, *The Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act*, was introduced in Parliament. On December 19, 2002, the Bill received Royal Assent and was passed into law on January 1, 2003. Canada is a participant in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. For more information on the Kimberley Process in Canada, visit https://mmsd1.mms.nrcan.gc.ca/kimberleyprocess/note_e.asp.

World Production of Natural Rough Diamonds

World production of natural rough diamonds in 2003 is estimated at 144.5 million ct valued at US\$9.47 billion, or roughly an average price of US\$65.54/ct.

In 2003 Canada hit a major milestone by becoming the world's third largest diamond producer by value after Botswana and Russia. South Africa follows closely at number four.

The major producing countries included Botswana with 30.4 million ct valued at US\$2.5 billion, Russia with 19.0 million ct valued at US\$1.6 billion, Canada with 10.8 million ct valued at US\$1.2 billion, South Africa with 12.4 million ct valued at US\$1.1 billion, Angola with 6.3 million ct valued at US\$1.1 billion, the Democratic Republic of Congo with 29.0 million ct valued at US\$686 million, Namibia with 1.6 million ct valued at US\$474 million, and Australia with 31.9 million ct valued at US\$417 million.

Additional details on the world production of rough diamonds are available on the Internet at www.rwed.gov.nt.ca/RWED/diamond/industry.htm.

Factors Affecting Diamond Mining

Grade

Grade is the weight of diamonds expressed as carats per tonne (ct/t) of ore. It varies widely from one mine to another, but generally falls somewhere between 0.3 and 1.3 ct/t. The value of the ore per tonne equals the grade times the average value per carat of all the individual diamonds in the deposit.

Size (Weight) of Rough Diamonds in the Deposit

Individually, rough diamonds can range in size from micro-sized to stones weighing in excess of 1000 ct. A much more telling measure of a mine's production is the average size of its rough diamonds. Depending on the mine, the average size of rough diamonds recovered can vary from 0.01 ct (about 1 mm in size) to more than 0.7 ct.

Many mines in the world average about 0.4-0.5 ct per stone. It is interesting to note that the number of stones larger than 1 ct (0.2 g) produced at mines is very small (about 400 000 stones per year) and, in terms of total carats produced, this represents only about 0.5% of world production.

Mine Production Costs

According to different sources, production costs (excluding depreciation and interest) for kimberlites and lamproites are approximately US\$5-\$6/t for large and easy-to-access diamond mines operating in good climatic conditions, and are up to about US\$35-\$38/t for small mines located in remote areas and operating under harsh climatic conditions. The total production costs for these mines are around US\$15/t and US\$40-\$45/t, respectively.

PRICES

There are no international prices for diamonds such as there is for precious metals like gold, silver and platinum and for base metals like copper, lead and zinc. The market prices for rough natural diamonds are almost constantly in a state of flux.

Natural Diamonds

Natural Industrial Diamonds

Crushing bort sells for about US\$30¢/ct; casting sells for US\$1-\$2/ct; industrial stones sell for US\$7-\$10/ct; flets (e.g., a high-quality thin macle) sell for US\$50/ct; and dies (larger diamonds of high quality but with poor [often yellow] colour that makes them unsuitable as gems) sell for up to US\$200/ct.

Gem-Quality Rough Diamonds

The price of a rough stone depends on its carat weight, shape, clarity and colour. The prices vary widely, but the following is an indication of the prices paid at cutting and polishing factories for gem-quality rough stones: a 1-ct stone that sells for around US\$20 is very low quality, US\$200 is medium quality, US\$400 is good quality, and US\$1000 is top quality.

Synthetic Diamonds

Synthetic diamond prices depend on their particle strength, size and shape, and whether or not the diamonds are coated with a metal, etc. For this reason, there are several hundred prices for synthetic industrial diamonds. Generally speaking, synthetic diamonds used in grinding and polishing vary in price from US\$30¢/ct to US\$1/ct. Strong and blocky material for use in sawing and drilling, and known in the trade as SDA and MBS (produced respectively by De Beers and General Electric Canada Inc.), sells for up to US\$3/ct. Large single crystals with excellent structure for use in specific applications sell for several hundred dollars per carat.

OUTLOOK

The diamond industry is in a period of change, the effects of which will continue for the short to medium term.

There has been a significant consolidation in production and, at the same time, larger amounts of rough diamonds are being sold outside of the Diamond Trading Company, as seen by the new De Beers/Russia sales agreement, the combined Rio Tinto production from both Argyle Diamond Mines and DDMI production, and the record production from BHP Billiton.

In the polished diamond industry there has been a movement towards branding and associating the product with purity or high quality of colour, clarity and cut, or with other known brand names as seen with the Canadian Arctic North certificate of the GNWT; the Aurias and Canada Mark diamonds from BHP Billiton, which guarantees the source as Canada and quality of cut to be up to triple excellent; and the joint marketing agreement between De Beers and LVMH, the European marketer associated with luxury goods.

With the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in place, the way producing and trading countries deal with rough diamonds can be expected to change. In the United States, the World Diamond Council, which represents industry, has proposed an industry-guaranteed chain of warranties that would be part of the Kimberley Process certificates.

Notes: (1) For definitions and valuation of mineral production, shipments and trade, please refer to Chapter 64. (2) Information in this review was current as of June 2004. (3) This and other reviews, including previous editions, are available on the Internet at www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/cmy/com_e.html.

NOTE TO READERS

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TARIFFS

Item No.	Description	Canada			United States
		MFN	GPT	USA	Canada
7102.10	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set	Free	Free	Free	Free
7102.21	Diamonds, industrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, but not mounted or set	Free	Free	Free	Free
7102.29	Diamonds, industrial, other	Free	Free	Free	Free
7102.31	Diamonds, non-industrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	Free	Free	Free	Free
7102.39	Diamonds, non-industrial, other	Free	Free	Free	Free
7105.10	Natural or synthetic diamond dust or powder	Free	Free	Free	Free

Sources: Canadian *Customs Tariff*, effective January 2004, Canada Border Services Agency; *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States*, 2004.

TABLE 1. CANADA, DIAMOND PRODUCTION AND TRADE, 2001-03

Item No.	2001		2002		2003		
	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	
PRODUCTION (all forms)							
Northwest Territories	3 716 126	717 780	4 936 616	791 821	11 200 393	1 722 504	
EXPORTS							
7102.10	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set						
	United Kingdom	885 710	207 871	1 546 808	258 292	5 297 572	874 265
	Belgium	2 430 813	546 883	3 427 203	594 556	2 363 216	309 203
	United States	317	207	3 666	7 035	2 573	361
	Armenia	-	-	118	15	438	105
	Thailand	-	-	-	-	4	1
	South Africa	-	-	-	-	..	-
	Japan	3	21	-	-	-	-
	India	-	-	315	90	-	-
	Total	3 316 843	754 982	4 978 110	859 988	7 663 803	1 183 935
7102.21	Diamonds, industrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted						
	Belgium	-	-	-	-	10 364	30
	United States	2 472	60	17 130	249	2 174	12
	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	393	4
	Total	2 472	60	17 130	249	12 931	46
7102.29	Diamonds, industrial, other						
	United States	1 152	174	54 404	249	61	92
	Germany	0	0	1 748	16	1 438	13
	United Kingdom	182	2	6 875	58	701	6
	Japan	-	-	1 302	12	-	-
	Total	1 334	176	64 329	335	2 200	111
7102.31	Diamonds, non-industrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted						
	Belgium	-	-	30	33	980 225	122 421
	Israel	-	-	-	-	987	1 392
	United States	81	57	1 267	1 668	519	1 179
	China	-	-	-	-	379	51
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	26	16
	Australia	-	-	7	4	25	15
	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	19	12
	New Zealand	21	12	-	-	-	-
	Total	102	69	1 304	1 705	982 180	125 086
7102.39	Diamonds, non-industrial, other						
	United States	7 870	26 109	12 306	42 556	20 531	78 166
	Belgium	114	728	410	1 233	804	1 808
	United Kingdom	-	-	10	20	115	1 545
	Japan	-	-	55	154	171	505
	Israel	-	-	-	-	211	217
	India	-	-	-	-	106	169
	Hong Kong	36	204	73	302	12	19
	Bermuda	-	-	-	-	6	7
	Switzerland	-	-	-	-	1	6
	Italy	-	-	-	-	2	3
	Chile	18 568	13	-	-	-	-
	Armenia	-	-	288	55	-	-
	South Korea	-	-	3	3	-	-
	South Africa	-	-	6	-	-	-
	Total	26 588	27 054	13 151	44 323	21 959	82 445
7105.10	Natural or synthetic diamond dust and powder						
	United States	52 726	50	96 708	103	19 228	19
	Ireland	-	-	-	-	10 606	16
	South Korea	-	-	2 200	3	-	-
	Switzerland	-	-	4 842	7	-	-
	Total	52 726	50	103 750	113	29 834	35
	Total exports	3 400 065	782 391	5 177 774	906 713	8 712 907	1 391 658
IMPORTS							
7102.10	Diamonds, unsorted, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set						
	United States	..	10 132	5 525	3 663	62	14
	Germany	..	16	..	9	4	1
	United Kingdom	..	1 419	..	-	4	1
	Peru	-	-	-	-	10	1
	Australia	..	16	-	-	-	-
	Belgium	..	7 464	6 071	3 096	-	-
	Brazil	..	49	54	158	-	-

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Item No.	2001		2002		2003	
	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)
IMPORTS (cont'd)						
7102.10 (cont'd)						
Canada	..	1 549	348	87	–	–
Hong Kong	..	301	329	78	–	–
India	..	13 132	9 015	5 221	–	–
Indonesia	..	22	–	–	–	–
Israel	..	34 658	3 751	8 729	–	–
Japan	..	0	..	–	–	–
Netherlands	..	169	–	–	–	–
Russia	..	7	..	2	–	–
Saudi Arabia	..	7	–	–	–	–
South Africa	..	24	67	16	–	–
Thailand	..	143	..	78	–	–
China	–	–	..	10	–	–
Colombia	–	–	..	9	–	–
Jamaica	–	–	24	6	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	..	152	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	1	–	–	–
Ukraine	–	–	..	8	–	–
Total	..	69 108	25 185	21 322	80	17
7102.21.00.10						
Diamonds, industrial, bort and black, diamonds for borers, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, but not mounted or set						
Ghana	63 789	237	107 343	441	53 934	205
United Kingdom	76 896	390	22 084	150	44 150	146
Botswana	–	–	17 524	92	13 960	91
United States	49 392	245	45 570	180	17 792	75
South Africa	10 722	68	5 458	33	5 314	37
Australia	–	–	9 963	22	4 381	29
Belgium	85 754	482	48 119	346	3 746	27
India	1 078	8	3 434	9	595	5
Kenya	–	–	–	–	1 260	4
Russia	–	–	–	–	275	3
Colombia	1 665	14	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	7 193	28	2 656	20	–	–
Japan	28	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	10 000	15	–	–
Total	296 517	1 472	272 151	1 308	145 407	622
7102.21.00.90						
Diamonds, industrial, other, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, but not mounted or set						
Ghana	25 919	205	56 908	358	66 423	350
United States	78 147	460	60 416	370	33 359	205
Belgium	8 534	71	20 876	159	13 063	84
Russia	–	–	–	–	8 861	71
South Africa	1 406	5	3 823	21	12 407	69
United Kingdom	10 194	69	4 562	37	8 752	53
Japan	11 387	60	20 515	111	7 957	42
Germany	1 272	9	4 184	35	5 503	36
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	6 130	25
Ireland	8 955	57	7 724	42	3 000	16
Australia	1 080	8	1 325	10	2 562	13
Guyana	–	–	–	–	916	10
Angola	–	–	–	–	318	3
Botswana	–	–	–	–	373	3
Central African Republic	2 253	9	–	–	–	–
India	26	–	15 061	114	–	–
Italy	216	2	15	–	–	–
South Korea	1 162	8	802	7	–	–
Total	150 551	963	196 211	1 264	169 624	980
7102.29.00.10						
Diamonds, industrial, other, bort and black diamonds, for borers, but not mounted or set						
United States	2 604	130	42 880	152	10 486	135
Ghana	–	–	7 919	61	37 092	123
India	–	–	–	–	49	15
Botswana	–	–	–	–	61	14
Australia	281	58	82	23	82	5
France	9	1	1	–	1	–
Switzerland	6	2	–	–	1	–
Germany	–	–	6	2	1	–
Canada	10	3	–	–	–	–
Ireland	2 000	12	–	–	–	–
Japan	13	2	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	12	2	–	–
Thailand	–	–	30	8	–	–
Total	4 923	208	50 930	248	47 773	292

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Item No.	2001		2002		2003	
	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)
IMPORTS (cont'd)						
7102.29.00.90	Diamonds, industrial, other, other than bort and black, for borers, worked but not mounted or set					
Australia	—	—	—	—	1 431	271
Belgium	5 321	114	1 226	256	885	175
United Kingdom	232	51	817	168	783	113
United States	3 929	261	1 139	173	1 120	91
South Africa	298	25	805	197	4 227	63
Ghana	216	7	242	12	319	17
Israel	127	29	39	15	37	14
Guyana	—	—	—	—	113	8
Switzerland	—	—	20	6	13	6
Germany	—	—	—	—	16	4
India	27	12	18	—	73	3
Russia	—	—	—	—	18	3
China	1	—	—	—	1	—
Canada	17	6	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	1	1	119	3	—	—
Ireland	38 382	201	—	—	—	—
Zambia	14	2	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	1 000	3	—	—
Total	48 565	709	5 425	833	9 036	768
7102.31	Diamonds, non-industrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, not mounted or set					
Belgium	3 664	3 029	3 303	2 003	3 925	2 881
India	1 384	439	674	315	8 992	1 954
Israel	2 641	1 964	2 301	1 453	1 204	794
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	327	211
Botswana	—	—	486	188	488	171
United States	1 318	359	460	240	104	77
South Africa	—	—	—	—	167	71
Thailand	11	1	—	—	20	9
Canada	627	404	—	—	2	3
China	2	1	—	—	1	—
Australia	1	1	280	107	—	—
Benin	29	17	—	—	—	—
Brazil	1	—	—	—	—	—
Guyana	411	86	—	—	—	—
Ireland	4	3	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	15	2	—	—	—	—
Namibia	—	—	376	173	—	—
Total	10 108	6 306	7 880	4 479	15 230	6 171
7102.39.00.10	Diamonds, non-industrial, other, of a weight not exceeding 0.5 carats each					
Israel	36 614	29 372	41 524	39 825	24 106	17 833
Belgium	16 079	14 518	23 941	25 448	21 126	16 667
India	9 618	3 989	40 719	12 947	34 886	14 138
Canada	77	458	361	1 394	5 026	11 871
United States	14 727	9 797	24 125	15 229	15 613	11 771
Australia	—	—	64	28	2 799	1 647
Thailand	493	125	1 591	486	1 591	731
Netherlands	—	—	105	149	166	528
Russia	—	—	66	48	828	523
Hong Kong	164	112	970	516	396	199
Brazil	95	47	41	51	23	191
United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	46	135
China	51	19	1 338	259	32	67
Germany	4	3	25	14	77	49
Botswana	—	—	—	—	12	25
Ukraine	—	—	—	—	20	19
France	21	14	60	37	54	12
Italy	17	26	3	1	8	8
Indonesia	—	—	1 508	321	10	4
Congo	—	—	—	—	2	2
South Africa	193	166	8	21	1	1
Switzerland	116	194	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	2	1	1	1	—	—
Armenia	—	—	5	8	—	—
Austria	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	2	3	—	—
South Korea	—	—	52	157	—	—
Niger	—	—	10	25	—	—
Iceland	314	301	26	58	—	—
Japan	52	24	—	—	—	—
Belize	53	42	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	19	72	—	—	—	—
Total	78 710	59 280	136 546	97 026	106 822	76 421

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Item No.	2001		2002		2003		
	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	
IMPORTS (cont'd)							
7102.39.00.20	Diamonds, non-industrial, other, of a weight exceeding 0.5 carats each						
	Israel	43 506	37 777	70 127	73 068	71 381	70 601
	Belgium	52 169	46 611	75 159	62 381	72 397	55 650
	United States	37 023	24 174	58 835	45 776	52 103	51 512
	India	73 343	29 267	59 267	30 834	82 634	39 098
	Australia	1 788	1 715	6 850	8 602	8 691	10 962
	South Africa	2 421	7 071	1 856	6 021	1 819	4 330
	Canada	1 145	2 157	449	395	1 043	2 298
	Thailand	1 503	539	1 956	856	1 944	711
	United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	780	629
	Switzerland	2	1	325	214	572	615
	Hong Kong	1 164	641	2 745	1 062	992	557
	Russia	69	145	331	663	173	448
	Armenia	—	—	9	22	139	319
	Singapore	282	70	412	103	569	244
	China	4	4	14	3	253	147
	Brazil	6	3	8	139	96	109
	Austria	—	—	39	11	183	85
	Netherlands	267	47	59	97	12	76
	Indonesia	9	5	239	66	35	48
	Germany	102	48	29	36	55	39
	France	63	14	98	30	101	25
	Sri Lanka	—	—	6	6	61	19
	Italy	5	15	5	12	13	15
	Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—	3	15
	United Kingdom	5	21	—	—	41	12
	South Korea	—	—	—	—	3	9
	Colombia	6	16	193	411	1	7
	Ghana	—	—	2	2	4	5
	New Zealand	—	—	—	—	2	3
	Lebanon	—	—	1	—	1	2
	Japan	—	—	57	37	1	—
	Taiwan	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Ireland	1	1	1	9	—	—
	Iran	1	5	—	—	—	—
	Iceland	54	109	22	98	—	—
	Sweden	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Trinidad and Tobago	4	13	—	—	—	—
	Ukraine	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Saudi Arabia	—	—	1	7	—	—
	Bahamas	12	10	—	—	—	—
	Total	214 957	150 481	279 096	230 961	296 103	238 590
7105.10.00.10	Diamond dust for borers; dust mixed with a carrier in cartridges or in tubes						
	United States	344 258	857	316 876	847	312 493	751
	Ghana	3 900	10	4 473	17	5 775	11
	United Kingdom	1 442	5	777	3	997	4
	Italy	—	—	—	—	30	—
	Belgium	22 754	39	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	5 224	16	—	—	—	—
	South Korea	2 500	4	—	—	—	—
	Saint Helena	3 300	8	—	—	—	—
	Switzerland	700	2	—	—	—	—
	Total	384 078	941	322 126	867	319 295	766
7105.10.00.91	Natural diamond dust and powder						
	Ireland	193 213	429	685 884	1 214	475 071	858
	United States	144 226	410	115 829	252	132 573	285
	Switzerland	—	—	—	—	42 583	64
	United Kingdom	—	—	837	3	12 415	60
	Ghana	6 663	17	1 914	5	17 972	54
	Belgium	11 031	39	5 000	12	24 780	50
	Botswana	—	—	—	—	1 641	7
	Iran	—	—	—	—	800	4
	Israel	—	—	—	—	602	2
	France	520	1	—	—	—	—
	India	39	—	15	—	—	—
	Thailand	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Germany	—	—	28	—	—	—
	Mexico	—	—	692	3	—	—
	Total	355 694	896	810 199	1 489	708 437	1 384

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

Item No.	2001		2002		2003		
	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	(carats)	(\$000)	
IMPORTS (cont'd)							
7105.10.00.92	Synthetic diamond dust or powder						
	United States	1 445 256	3 114	2 052 590	2 605	1 324 744	1 974
	Ireland	2 329 026	4 579	2 010 196	2 845	930 382	1 784
	Belgium	117 575	174	161 329	234	287 185	289
	United Kingdom	61 564	92	25 365	60	102 884	52
	China	84 013	60	148 016	390	12 784	50
	Russia	-	-	611	2	13 151	38
	Iran	-	-	4 395	16	6 472	30
	Canada	3 754	9	-	-	3 161	10
	Ghana	14 748	33	3 826	7	8 500	6
	Germany	-	-	-	-	958	3
	India	-	-	2 650	2	611	2
	France	-	-	-	-	800	2
	Spain	-	-	-	-	557	2
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	39	-
	Hong Kong	4 000	3	-	-	-	-
	Italy	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Sweden	2 086	10	-	-	-	-
	Switzerland	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Japan	-	-	994	4	-	-
	South Korea	-	-	5 348	10	-	-
	Total	4 062 029	8 074	4 415 320	6 175	2 692 228	4 242
	Total imports	5 606 132	298 438	6 521 069	365 972	4 510 035	330 253

Sources: Statistics Canada; Natural Resources Canada.

- Nil; . . Not available.