* Differentiate between "large scale" and "small scale" mining

small scale are with simple tools and are usually involved with the poor, or illegal (child)

- labour intensive

- 13 million people world wide in 2013

Small-scale mining falls into two broad categories:

1 - The mining and quarrying of industrial minerals and construction materials on a small scale

2 - The mining of relatively high-value minerals, notably gold and precious stones.

* Differentiate between "artisanal" and "small scale" mining

Artisanal mining typically uses manual labour, simple tools, and basic recovery and processing techniques

- "Artisanal mining means small-scale mining involving the extraction of minerals with the simplest of tools, on a subsistence level

small-scale mining is also labour-intensive but employs a higher level of mechanisation and more sophisticated processes

* Describe the difficulties and opportunities presented with respect to artisanal and small scale mining

- illegal practices, child labor

-harsh dangerous positions, exploiting poor

* Describe the Diamond Development Initiative (DDI) and the Communities and Small Scale Mining (CASM) organization

DDI ([Diamond Development Initiative](http://www.ddiglobal.org/) ) is against illegal diamond mining, small scale:

[CASM](http://www.artisanalmining.org/) is a global networking and coordination facility with a stated mission to "reduce poverty by improving the environmental, social, and economic performance of artisanal and small-scale mining in developing countries."

DDI contributes to UN goals:

GOAL 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education

GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

GOAL 4: Reduce child mortality

GOAL 5: Improve maternal health

GOAL 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases

GOAL 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

GOAL 8: Develop a global partnership for development

* Describe the term "fair trade" as it applies to gems, metals, and jewellery

fair trade: environmental protection, fair labor conditions and workers rights, product integrity, cultural appreciation, supply chain transparency, and fair value and full information for consumers

- hard to trace gold

* Describe the "Chain of Custody Principle"

Chain of Custody - each component and step leading to a finished piece of jewellery is tracked and documentation is created for each aspect of the process

- "Mine to Market"

- ASM (smaller organizations)

- [Responsible Jewellery Council](http://www.responsiblejewellery.com/) (RJC) - Code of Practices addresses human rights, labour rights, environmental impact, mining practices, product disclosure and many more important topics in the jewellery supply chain.

1. Conflict Assessment (see figure below)
   1. whether there is conflict near the producing mine
2. Company Assessment
   1. whether the company operates in a broader conflict region
3. Commodity Assessment
   1. whether the company can move its commodity safely, such as across a conflict region
4. Externally Sourced Gold Assessment
   1. whether the company acquires gold from outside the minesite, to ensure it is conflict free
5. Management Statement of Conformance
   1. whether the company formally states conformance to the above variables

* Compare and contrast the Chain of Custody Principle with the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

KPCS only applies to gemstones, not entire pieces of jewellery