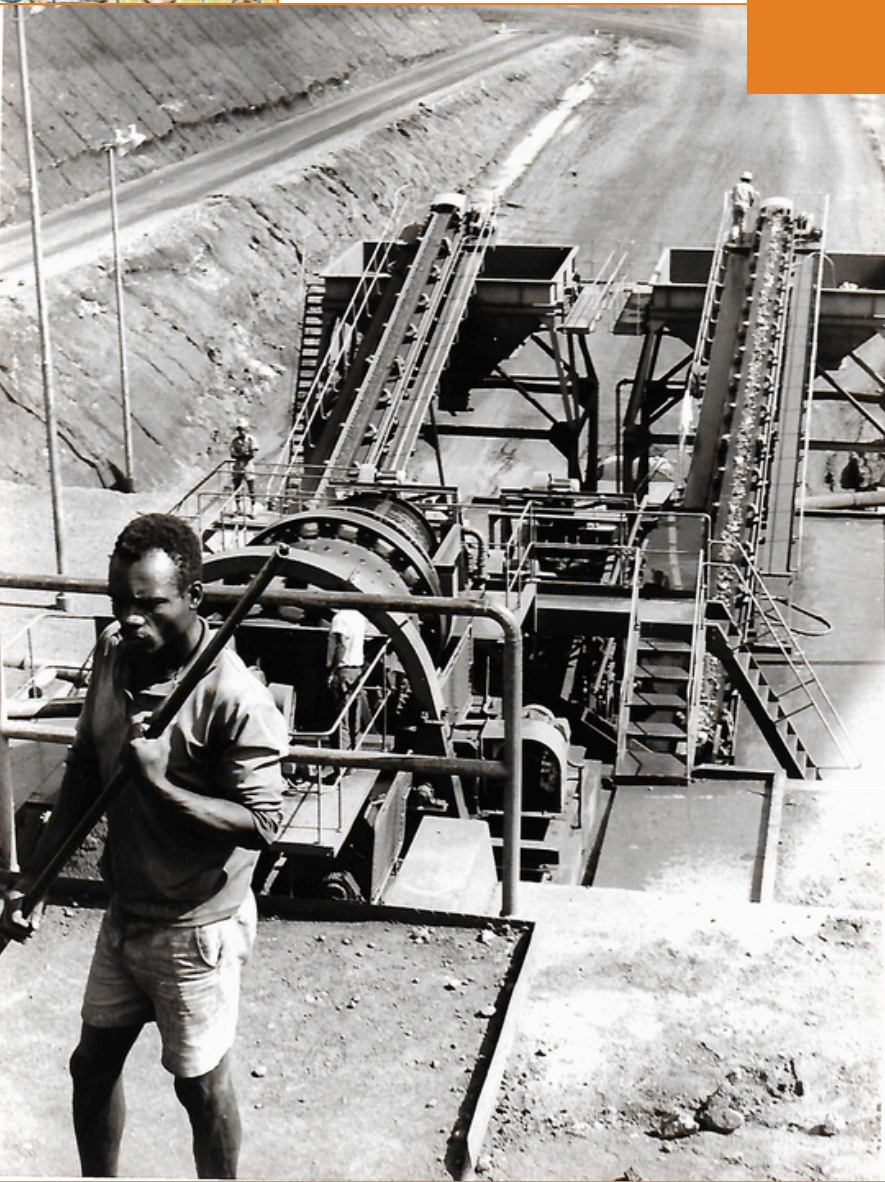




1912
Lunda Mines
Diamonds were first discovered in the Lunda region, marking the beginning of Angola's diamond mining history.

The General Assembly of PEMA
Companhia de Pesquisa e Exploração Mineira de Angola, founded in 1912, with the main objective of carrying out mining research in Angola, encompassing financial groups from Belgium, France, North America and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino and Exchange Agencies Henry Burnay & C°, with headquarters in Lisbon and with technical management initially given to Forminière, in Brussels.



1930s–1970s
Africa's Diamond Giant
Angola becomes a leading producer with vast industrial mining operations.



1975–2002
Civil War
Angola's civil war disrupted diamond production. The UNITA rebel group illegally mined and sold diamonds to fund its military operations, leading to the term "blood diamonds."



February 4th, 1961
Angola's armed struggle for independence began with an attack on 1200 prisons in Luanda by anti-colonial militants. This date, now celebrated annually as the "Day of the Start of the Armed Struggle for National Liberation", marked the beginning of the long fight that led to independence from Portugal on 11 November 1975.



2002
Peace
After 27 years, the civil war ends, allowing Angola to stabilize and rebuild its diamond industry.



April 04th, 2002
Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos (R) shakes hands with UNITA representative Lukamba Gato, after the signing of the peace agreement in Luanda



2003
Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
Angola is one of the first participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) which officially launched in November 2002. Angola's early commitment to the Kimberley Process is both a diplomatic effort to restore its reputation and a strategic move to regain access to legal export markets. A clear intent to ensure transparency in diamond exports and break from its history of conflict diamonds.



Bernardo Campos
A mining engineer with deep expertise in Angola's diamond industry. He held key roles including Administrator of ENDIAMA (2001–2005), advisor to the President of Angola, and President of the Kimberley Process in 2015. Since 2007, he has served as Chairman of Bauxite Angola, playing a central role in shaping the country's mining strategy.

1990–2010
Rebuilding in Joint Ventures
After independence, Angola needs to restructure the sector by gaining capital, technical know-how, and operational experience. ENDIAMA offers equity stakes in major mines with foreign companies such as: Alrosa (Russia), ITM Mining, Lucapa Diamond Company (Australia), Trans Hex (South Africa)



Luanda, Angola's Diamond Hub
Since the creation of SODIAM E.P. in 1999 in Luanda, the city is the main commercial hub for diamond trading and export in Angola. Indeed the state-owned company is sole responsible for the marketing, commercialization and exportation of Angolan diamonds.



Eugene Pereira
Bravo da Rosa
Chairman of the Board of Directors, SODIAM EP:

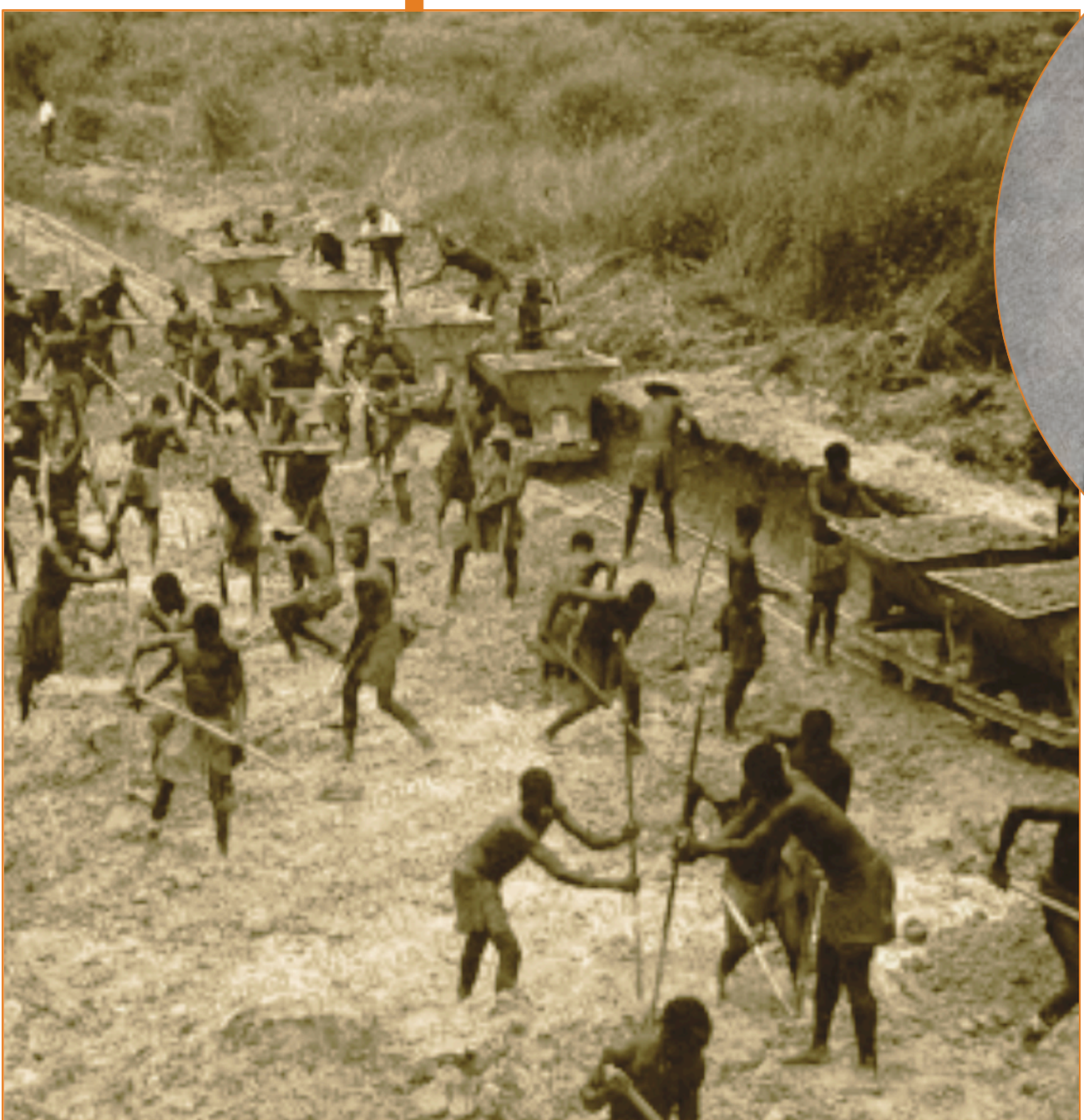
1912

TIMELINE OF DIAMOND MINING IN ANGOLA

2027

Early Discoveries & Colonial

1917
Diamang is Born
The Companhia de Diamantes de Angola (Diamang) was established as a Portuguese monopoly, controlling diamond mining and exports.



General Paiva de Andrada
The first administrator of Diamang after co-founding its predecessor, PEMA, alongside Belgian engineer Jean Jadot. A seasoned colonial entrepreneur, Paiva de Andrada had a long and controversial mining background in Mozambique, including failed ventures and political humiliation by the British. Despite past setbacks, he played a key role in establishing early Portuguese-Belgian cooperation in Angola, laying the groundwork for Diamang's success in Lunda's rich diamond fields, with critical support from American engineers

Post-Independence & Civil War



Mass Exode & Skills Vacuum
After the Independence, mass exode of Portuguese settlers causes a severe skills vacuum and consequently the collapse of Diamang. Six years later, ENDIAMA struggles with the skill shortages, damaged infrastructure, and security threats due to the ongoing civil war. To rebuild the sector, it must train new local personnel from scratch, rely on foreign technical support, and reassert state control over production amid widespread smuggling and disruption.



Agotinho Neto
The MPLA and its leader, Agotinho Neto, take control of Angola in 1976.



1981
ENDIAMA
The Angolan government creates ENDIAMA, a state-owned company to manage the diamond industry. The organization becomes a symbol for the reassertion of national control over territorial resources, amid the chaos of civil war and global Cold War geopolitics.



José Manuel Ganga Júnior
Chairman, Empresa de Diamantes de Angola ENDIAMA EP

2000s–2010s
Reforms & Investment
The government introduced regulatory reforms, anti-smuggling initiatives, and infrastructure investments to attract foreign investors and expand mining operations.



404.20 ct Rough Diamond
In February 2016, the largest ever found in Angola, was discovered at the Lulo mine. Declared a D-colour, Type IIA by the GIA, it is transformed by the Julius Klein Group into a 163.41-carat D-Flawless emerald-cut gem. After six months of expert cutting and polishing, the diamond was set into a beautiful jewel. The finished piece toured internationally before being auctioned by Christie's in 2017



Angola's Modern Diamond Industry

2022
8.75M Carats Produced
Angola produced 8.75 million carats of diamonds, reinforcing its position as the third-largest diamond producer in Africa.

2024
13.96M Carats Produced
Angola produced 13.96 million carats of diamonds in 2024 which is just below the 14.5 million carat goal.

2027
17.5M Carats GOAL
ENDIAMA plans to increase diamond production to approximately 17.5 million carats, unlocking Angola's full potential as a global diamond powerhouse

Future Outlook
40% of Angola's diamond-rich land remains unexplored, offering huge opportunities for new discoveries and investments. Angola continues to modernize mining technology, expand industrial & alluvial mining, and attract international investors to cement its position in the global diamond market.