INDEX OF THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF MINING PRODUCTION FOURTH QUARTER 2025

Stats Brief

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STATISTICS BOTSWANA

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Stats Brief

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1.0 Preface

Statistics Botswana is mandated to compile data on industrial production in Botswana, hence the Index of Mining Production is confined to minerals extracted across the country. This is intended to monitor the performance of the mining sector in Botswana.

This statistical release presents quarterly Indices of Mining Production (**IMP**) for the period 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2025. Also included in the report are the annual **IMP** for the period 2015 to 2025, derived as the average of the four quarters of the year. The base year is 2013. Data used in this publication are sourced from the Department of Mines under the Ministry of Minerals and Energy.

The Index of Mining Production stood at **40.9** in the fourth quarter of 2025 compared to **74.0** registered in the corresponding quarter of 2024, showing a year-on-year decline of **44.7** percent. On a quarter-on-quarter comparison, the index declined by **58.4** percent from 98.3 recorded during the third quarter of 2025.

The release further shows the contribution of each mineral and mineral group to the Year-on-Year Percentage Change in the Volume of Mining Production, and provides the trend in the local mining sector.

For more information, contact the Directorate of Stakeholder Relations on **(+267) 3671300**. All Statistics Botswana outputs/publications are available on the website at www.statsbots.org.bw and at the Statistics Botswana Information Resource Centre.

I sincerely thank all stakeholders involved in the formulation of this brief, for their continued support, as we strive to better serve users of Statistics Botswana products and services.

Dr Khaufelo Raymond Lekobane
Statistician General
March 2026

2.0 Summary of Findings

All figures in this report are not seasonally adjusted.

Table 1 presents a summary of findings for the Index of Mining Production (**IMP**) from the first quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2025. This table forms the basis for the discussions under Sub-Section 2.1. Reference, however, is made to this table and other tables throughout the report.

2.1 Index of Mining Production

The Index of Mining Production stood at **40.9** during the fourth quarter of 2025 compared to **74.0** registered in the same quarter of the previous year, showing a year-on-year decline of **44.7** percent. The main contributor to the decline in mining production growth were Diamonds which contributed **45.6** percentage points, as shown in **Table 2**. Copper in Concentrates and Salt contributed positively to the mining production growth at 1.0 percentage points and 0.1 of a percentage points respectively.

The quarter-on-quarter analysis shows a significant decline of 58.4 percent, with the index falling from 98.3 in the third quarter of 2025 to 40.9 during the period under review.

On an annual basis, the total index of mining production stood at **67.1**, showing a decline of **13.4** percent in 2025 when compared with **77.5** registered in 2024. The **13.4** percent decline in annual mining production followed another decline of **24.9** percent in 2024 and an increase of **4.3** percent in 2023. The decrease in the total mining production was mainly attributable to the negative growth observed in diamond production which contributed **13.0** percentage points to the total mining production growth.

Although the total mining production index showed increases during certain periods between 2015 and 2025, it is important to note that, overall, it declined at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent over the past ten (10) years.

Table 1: Key Figures in the Volume of Mining Production 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4

Base Period : 2013=100			
Period	Index of the physical volume of mining production	Year-on-year percentage change	Quarter-on-Quarter percentage change
Q1_2015	95.6	(0.7)	(8.6)
Q2_2015	98.7	(7.4)	3.3
Q3_2015	65.6	(37.9)	(33.5)
Q4_2015	77.9	(25.5)	18.7
Q1_2016	90.1	(5.7)	15.7
Q2_2016	86.0	(12.9)	(4.5)
Q3_2016	73.7	12.3	(14.3)
Q4_2016	82.4	5.8	11.8
Q1_2017	77.1	(14.4)	(6.4)
Q2_2017	87.9	2.1	13.9
Q3_2017	91.0	23.4	3.5
Q4_2017	82.8	0.5	(9.0)
Q1_2018	86.9	12.6	4.9
Q2_2018	94.0	7.0	8.3
Q3_2018	87.1	(4.2)	(7.4)
Q4_2018	95.3	15.1	9.4
Q1_2019	89.6	3.1	(6.0)
Q2_2019	85.9	(8.7)	(4.1)
Q3_2019	85.8	(1.5)	(0.1)
Q4_2019	87.8	(7.9)	2.3
Q1_2020	84.6	(5.5)	(3.6)
Q2_2020	30.0	(65.1)	(64.6)
Q3_2020	72.5	(15.5)	141.9
Q4_2020	64.0	(27.1)	(11.7)
Q1_2021	74.4	(12.1)	16.2
Q2_2021	85.6	185.6	15.0
Q3_2021	101.9	40.6	19.1
Q4_2021	82.0	28.1	(19.6)
Q1_2022	98.3	32.1	19.9
Q2_2022	90.6	5.9	(7.8)
Q3_2022	109.0	6.9	20.3
Q4_2022	97.3	18.7	(10.7)
Q1_2023	114.3	16.2	17.4
Q2_2023	98.1	8.2	(14.2)
Q3_2023	98.3	(9.8)	0.2
Q4_2023	101.8	4.6	3.6
Q1_2024	84.9	(25.7)	(16.6)
Q2_2024	79.4	(19.0)	(6.5)
Q3_2024	71.5	(27.2)	(9.9)
Q4_2024	74.0	(27.3)	3.5
Q1_2025	77.2	(9.0)	4.3
Q2_2025	52.0	(34.6)	(32.7)
Q3_2025	98.3	37.5	89.2
Q4_2025	40.9	(44.7)	(58.4)

Note: ( ) denotes negative numbers

Figure 1: Total Index of Mining Production 2015 Q1- 2025 Q4

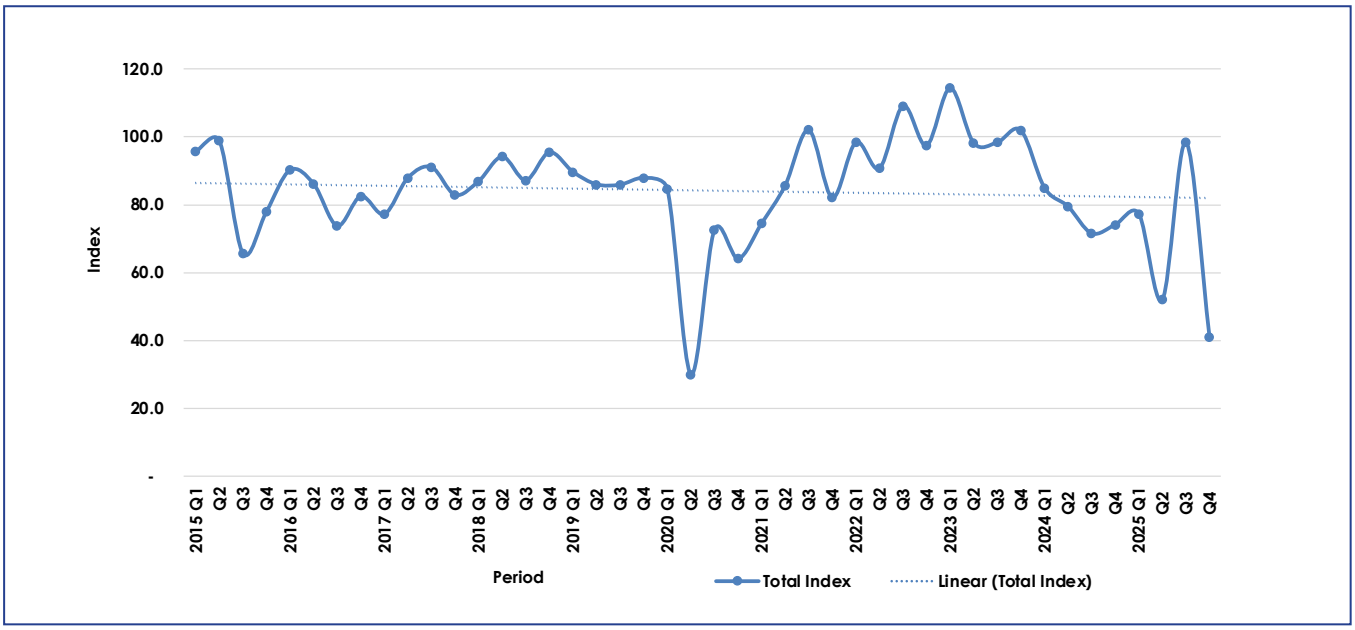
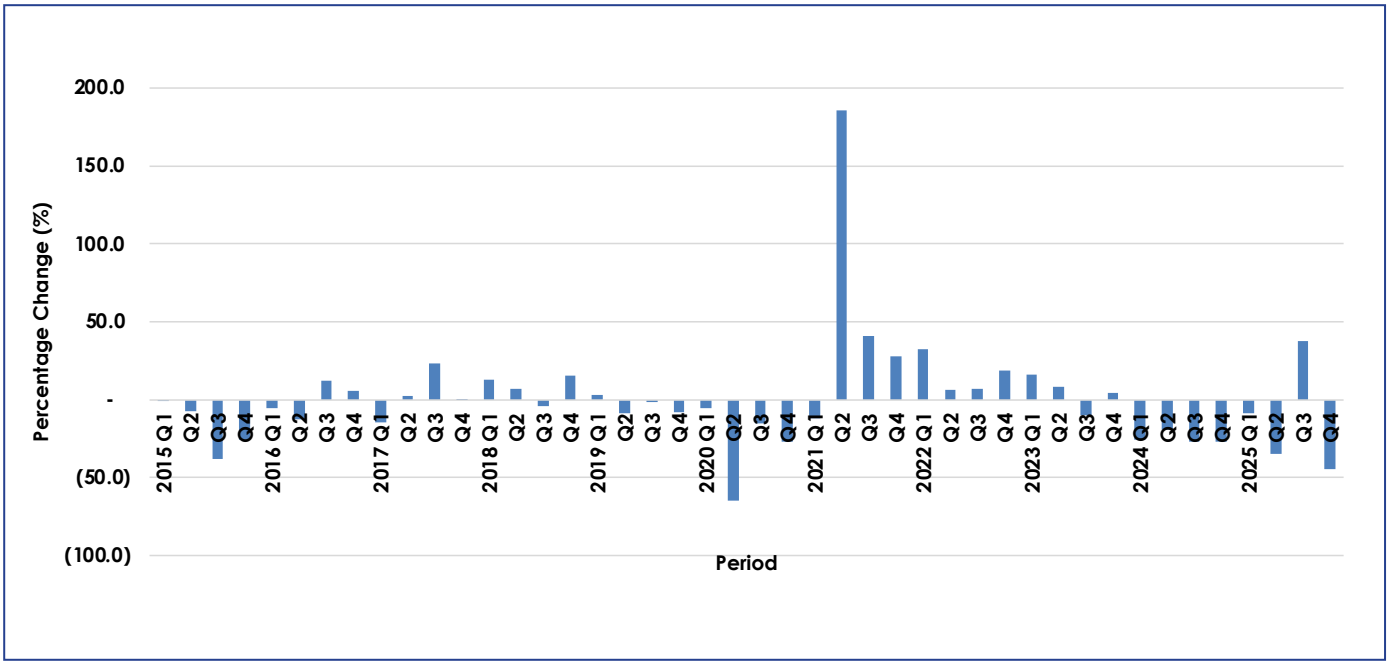


Figure 1 shows the graphical presentation of the Total Index of Mining Production from the first quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2025. The graph shows that despite the fluctuations realised over the period, on average, it can be observed that production has been gradually declining between 2015 and 2025.

Figure 2: Year-on-Year Percentage Change in the Mining Production 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4



2.2 Mineral Production

The discussions on mineral production compare production during the fourth quarter of 2025 to the same quarter of 2024, and are based on Table 2, Table 3 and Table 6. Table 5 provides analysis of the mineral production for the quarter under review, in comparison to the preceding quarter.

Diamond production declined by **54.6** percent (2,368 thousand carats), from 4,338 thousand carats during the fourth quarter of 2024 to **1,970 thousand carats** in the fourth quarter of 2025. This decrease is primarily attributable to scheduled maintenance shutdowns: one major mine remained non-operational for the entire quarter following prior plant-utilisation optimisation ahead of planned maintenance, while another mine conducted maintenance activities during October 2025 only. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, production also fell by **67.9** percent (4,157 thousand carats), during the fourth quarter of 2025, from 6,127 thousand carats produced during the third quarter of 2025.

Copper-in-concentrates production increased by **8.1** percent (981 tonnes), from 12,107 tonnes during the fourth quarter of 2024 to **13,088 tonnes** in the fourth quarter of 2025. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, production also grew 17.7 percent (1,969 tonnes) in the fourth quarter of 2025, from 11,119 tonnes recorded in the third quarter of 2025.

Soda ash production decreased by **8.2 percent** (6,728 tonnes), from 82,482 tonnes during the fourth quarter of 2024 to **75,754 tonnes** produced during the period under review. However, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, production increased by 22.8 percent (14,052 tonnes) in the fourth quarter of 2025, rising from 61,702 tonnes recorded in the third quarter of 2025.

Salt production increased by **21.1** percent (17,292 tonnes), from 81,833 tonnes recorded during the fourth quarter of 2024 to **99,125 tonnes** during the quarter under review. Similarly, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, production rose by 5.5 percent (5,192 tonnes) in the fourth quarter of 2025, from 93,933 tonnes recorded in the third quarter of 2025.

Silver production increased by **2.3** percent (203 kilograms), from 8,826 kilograms registered during the fourth quarter of 2024 to **9,029 kilograms** in the fourth quarter of 2025. Similarly, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, production increased by 29.6 percent (2,060 kilograms) in the fourth quarter of 2025, from 6,968 kilograms recorded in the third quarter of 2025.

Coal production decreased by **13.3** percent (91,007 tonnes), from 683,236 tonnes in the fourth quarter of 2024 to **592,229 tonnes** in the fourth quarter of 2025. Although production declined, there was no shortfall in coal supply due to adequate stockpiling. Similarly, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, production fell by **2.8** percent (17,030 tonnes) in the fourth quarter of 2025, falling from 609,259 tonnes recorded in the third quarter of 2025.

Gold recorded zero production during the period under review. The affected mine is still undergoing provisional liquidation due to financial constraints.

Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte, recorded zero production during the period under review. The affected mines are still undergoing provisional liquidation.

Table 2: Index of Mining Production for the Fourth Quarter of 2025 by Mineral Groups and Minerals

Base:2013=100					
Mineral	Weights (2013)	Oct-Dec 2024	Oct-Dec 2025	Year-on-Year Percentage Change	Contribution (% points) to the Percentage Change in the total Mining Production
Diamonds	82.5	75.0	34.1	(54.6)	(45.6)
Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Copper in Concentrates	5.5	172.1	186.0	8.1	1.0
Gold	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Soda Ash	0.9	144.8	133.0	(8.2)	(0.1)
Salt	0.5	62.8	76.1	21.1	0.1
Silver	0.4	156.2	159.8	2.3	0.0
Coal	0.3	182.7	158.4	(13.3)	(0.1)
Total	100	74.0	40.9	(44.7)	(44.7)

Note: 1. The contribution (percentage points) of a mineral to the percentage change in the total mining production is calculated by multiplying the difference in the index for the mineral by the weight of the mineral and then dividing by the previous period's total index.
2. ( ) denotes negative numbers
3. n.a. signifies data not available/no production during the specified period.

Table 3: Physical Volume of Mineral Production 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4

Mineral		Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte				Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Sliver	Coal
Unit of measure		('000 carats)	Matte (tonnes)	Copper (tonnes)	Nickel (tonnes)	Cobalt (tonnes)	(tonnes)	Kg	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	Kg	(tonnes)
Year												
2015		20,823	30,993	13,888	16,789	316	8,396	753	243,369	404,295	2,801	2,065,778
2016		20,892	30,279	13,120	16,878	281	n.a.	832	280,457	399,837	n.a.	1,870,939
2017		22,941	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,239	921	226,667	369,613	n.a.	2,215,782
2018		24,496	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,462	1,105	297,237	392,244	n.a.	2,482,313
2019		23,687	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	943	264,119	383,779	n.a.	2,110,891
2020		16,868	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	851	238,476	418,379	n.a.	1,923,992
2021		22,696	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,742	649	261,838	484,628	10, 383	2,021,218
2022		24,479	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	44, 269	427	285,215	323,303	31, 174	2,460,868
2023		25,095	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54, 808	331	262,052	387,956	42, 955	2,064,373
2024		18,324	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48,758	20	298,437	370,021	35,438	2,454,559
2015	Q1	5,734	9,724	4,423	5,169	132	5,230	156	41,836	80,244	2,801	474,619
	Q2	6,022	11,675	5,127	6,439	109	2,135	150	55,199	79,655	n.a.	505,016
	Q3	4,207	2,204	989	1,194	21	1,031	235	71,562	138,924	n.a.	578,979
	Q4	4,860	7,390	3,349	3,987	54	n.a.	212	74,772	105,472	n.a.	507,164
2016	Q1	5,429	13,208	5,777	7,303	128	n.a.	181	67,204	87,696	n.a.	427,894
	Q2	5,305	10,370	4,464	5,801	105	n.a.	244	47,850	73,695	n.a.	350,987
	Q3	4,601	6,701	2,879	3,774	48	n.a.	194	79,397	113,305	n.a.	549,352
	Q4	5,557	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	213	86,006	125,141	n.a.	542,706
2017	Q1	5,280	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141	40,975	59,926	n.a.	490,650
	Q2	5,976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	689	209	35,780	52,853	n.a.	575,250
	Q3	6,117	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	340	297	71,868	153,283	n.a.	583,719
	Q4	5,568	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210	274	78,044	103,551	n.a.	566,163
2018	Q1	5,885	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	135	238	64,510	85,987	n.a.	597,298
	Q2	6,360	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	547	314	51,189	58,972	n.a.	664,448
	Q3	5,825	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	625	265	96,136	104,507	n.a.	667,782
	Q4	6,426	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155	288	85,402	142,778	n.a.	552,785
2019	Q1	6,081	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	198	73,940	111,468	n.a.	554,636
	Q2	5,828	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	270	51,229	86,686	n.a.	622,620
	Q3	5,804	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	262	76,432	86,539	n.a.	476,494
	Q4	5,973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	213	62,518	99,086	n.a.	457,141
2020	Q1	5,737	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	212	64,460	114,245	n.a.	581,910
	Q2	1,925	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	67,974	100,507	n.a.	368,907
	Q3	4,916	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	241	35,883	91,261	n.a.	543,793
	Q4	4,290	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	222	70,159	112,366	n.a.	429,382
2021	Q1	5,040	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	174	71,638	69,275	n.a.	516,868
	Q2	5,827	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	186	57,962	101,776	n.a.	485,642
	Q3	6,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,517	176	65,195	169,826	6,757	549,227
	Q4	5,329	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,225	113	67,043	143,751	3,626	469,481

Note: 1. Source: Department of Mines
2. n.a. Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period

Table 3: Physical Volume of Mineral Production 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4 (Continued)

Mineral		Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte				Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Sliver	Coal
			Matte	Copper	Nickel	Cobalt						
Unit of measure		('000 carats)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	Kg	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	Kg	(tonnes)
Year												
2022	Q1	6,299	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,363	122	75,241	59,714	5,178	547,921
	Q2	5,576	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,619	150	61,647	54,124	7,542	599,474
	Q3	6,726	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,580	83	82,224	135,831	8,507	662,262
	Q4	5,878	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,707	71	66,103	73,634	9,947	651,211
2023	Q1	6,989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,872	70	59,040	92,107	12,582	644,674
	Q2	5,922	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,096	105	45,502	71,781	10,737	470,878
	Q3	5,944	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,081	83	77,730	155,882	10,119	521,535
	Q4	6,241	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,759	72	79,780	68,186	9,517	427,286
2024	Q1	5,076	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,433	20	81,129	107,860	9,273	519,155
	Q2	4,812	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,217	n.a.	49,335	79,192	7,696	555,114
	Q3	4,098	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,001	n.a.	85,471	101,136	9,643	697,054
	Q4	4,338	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,107	n.a.	82,482	81,833	8,826	683,236
2025	Q1	4,665	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,415	n.a.	35,147	41,366	9,145	627,382
	Q2	2,736	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,198	n.a.	67,779	116,512	10,099	544,242
	Q3	6,127	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,119	n.a.	61,702	93,933	6,968	609,259
	Q4	1,970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,088	n.a.	75,754	99,125	9,029	592,229

Note: 1. Source: Department of Mines
2. n.a. Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period

Table 4: Index of the Volume of Mining Production by Mineral Group and Mineral 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4

Base 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total Index
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2015	90.0	69.8	29.8	62.4	106.8	71.7	12.4	138.1	**84.5**
2016	90.3	68.2	n.a.	69.0	123.1	76.7	n.a.	125.1	**83.1**
2017	99.2	n.a.	4.4	76.3	99.5	70.9	n.a.	148.1	**84.7**
2018	105.9	n.a.	5.2	91.6	130.4	75.2	n.a.	166.0	**90.8**
2019	102.4	n.a.	n.a.	78.1	115.9	73.6	n.a.	141.1	**87.3**
2020	72.9	n.a.	n.a.	70.5	104.6	80.3	n.a.	128.6	**62.8**
2021	98.1	n.a.	41.7	53.8	114.9	93.0	45.9	135.1	**86.0**
2022	105.8	n.a.	157.3	35.3	125.1	62.0	138.0	164.5	**98.8**
2023	108.5	n.a.	194.7	27.4	115.0	74.4	190.1	138.0	**103.1**
2024	79.2	n.a.	173.2	1.7	130.9	71.0	156.8	164.1	**77.5**
2015 Q1	99.1	87.6	74.3	51.7	73.4	61.6	49.6	126.9	**95.6**
Q2	104.1	105.2	30.3	49.7	96.9	61.1	n.a.	135.1	**98.7**
Q3	72.7	19.9	14.7	77.9	125.6	106.6	n.a.	154.8	**65.6**
Q4	84	66.6	n.a.	70.3	131.2	80.9	n.a.	135.6	**77.9**
2016 Q1	93.9	119	n.a.	60	117.9	67.3	n.a.	114.4	**90.1**
Q2	91.7	93.4	n.a.	80.9	84	56.5	n.a.	93.9	**86.0**
Q3	79.6	60.4	n.a.	64.3	139.3	86.9	n.a.	146.9	**73.7**
Q4	96.1	n.a.	n.a.	70.6	150.9	96.0	n.a.	145.1	**82.4**
2017 Q1	91.3	n.a.	n.a.	46.7	71.9	46.0	n.a.	131.2	**77.1**
Q2	103.3	n.a.	9.8	69.2	62.8	40.6	n.a.	153.8	**87.9**
Q3	105.8	n.a.	4.8	98.5	126.1	117.6	n.a.	156.1	**91.0**
Q4	96.3	n.a.	3.0	90.8	137	79.5	n.a.	151.4	**82.8**
2018 Q1	101.8	n.a.	1.9	78.9	113.2	66.0	n.a.	159.7	**86.9**
Q2	110.0	n.a.	7.8	104.1	89.8	45.2	n.a.	177.7	**94.0**
Q3	100.7	n.a.	8.9	87.8	168.7	80.2	n.a.	178.6	**87.1**
Q4	111.1	n.a.	2.2	95.5	149.9	109.6	n.a.	147.8	**95.3**
2019 Q1	105.1	n.a.	n.a.	65.6	129.8	85.5	n.a.	148.3	**89.6**
Q2	100.8	n.a.	n.a.	89.5	89.9	66.5	n.a.	166.5	**85.9**
Q3	100.4	n.a.	n.a.	87.0	134.1	66.4	n.a.	127.4	**85.8**
Q4	103.3	n.a.	n.a.	70.5	109.7	76.0	n.a.	122.3	**87.8**
2020 Q1	99.2	n.a.	n.a.	70.3	113.1	87.7	n.a.	155.6	**84.6**
Q2	33.3	n.a.	n.a.	58.7	119.3	77.1	n.a.	98.7	**30.0**
Q3	85.0	n.a.	n.a.	79.8	63.0	70.0	n.a.	145.4	**72.5**
Q4	74.2	n.a.	n.a.	73.4	123.1	86.2	n.a.	114.8	**64.0**
2021 Q1	87.1	n.a.	n.a.	57.7	125.7	53.2	n.a.	138.2	**74.4**
Q2	100.8	n.a.	n.a.	61.8	101.7	78.1	n.a.	129.9	**85.6**
Q3	112.4	n.a.	106.8	58.3	114.4	130.3	119.6	146.9	**101.9**
Q4	92.1	n.a.	60.0	37.4	117.7	110.3	64.2	125.6	**82.0**
2022 Q1	108.9	n.a.	104.6	40.4	132.1	45.8	91.7	146.5	**98.3**
Q2	96.4	n.a.	150.9	49.9	108.2	41.5	133.5	160.3	**90.6**
Q3	116.3	n.a.	178.8	27.5	144.3	104.2	150.6	177.1	**109.0**
Q4	101.6	n.a.	194.8	23.6	116.0	56.5	176.1	174.2	**97.3**

Note: 1. n.a. Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period.

Table 4: Index of the Volume of Mining Production by Mineral Group and Mineral 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4 (Continued)

Base 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total Index
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2023 Q1	120.8	n.a.	211.4	23.1	103.6	70.7	222.7	172.4	**114.3**
Q2	102.4	n.a.	200.3	35.0	79.9	55.1	190.1	125.9	**98.1**
Q3	102.8	n.a.	185.9	27.6	136.4	119.6	179.1	139.5	**98.3**
Q4	107.9	n.a.	181.3	23.9	140.0	52.3	168.5	114.3	**101.8**
2024 Q1	87.8	n.a.	176.7	6.6	142.4	82.8	164.1	138.8	**84.9**
Q2	83.2	n.a.	159.4	n.a.	86.6	60.8	136.2	148.5	**79.4**
Q3	70.9	n.a.	184.8	n.a.	150.0	77.6	170.7	186.4	**71.5**
Q4	75.0	n.a.	172.1	n.a.	144.8	62.8	156.2	182.7	**74.0**
2025 Q1	80.7	n.a.	162.2	n.a.	61.7	31.7	161.9	167.8	**77.2**
Q2	47.3	n.a.	187.6	n.a.	119.0	89.4	178.8	145.6	**52.0**
Q3	105.9	n.a.	158.0	n.a.	108.3	72.1	123.3	162.9	**98.3**
Q4	34.1	n.a.	186.0	n.a.	133.0	76.1	159.8	158.4	**40.9**

Note: 1. n.a. Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period.

Table 5: Quarter-on-Quarter Percentage Change in the Volume of Mining Production by Mineral Group and Mineral 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4

BASE 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2015 Q1	(6.0)	(9.2)	(31.5)	(17.0)	(43.3)	(43.9)	(49.1)	17.2	**(8.6)**
Q2	5.0	20.1	(59.2)	(3.8)	31.9	(0.7)	(100.0)	6.4	**3.3**
Q3	(30.1)	(81.1)	(51.7)	56.7	29.6	74.4	n.a.	14.6	**(33.5)**
Q4	15.5	235.3	(100.0)	(9.7)	4.5	(24.1)	n.a.	(12.4)	**18.7**
2016 Q1	11.7	78.7	n.a.	(14.7)	(10.1)	(16.9)	n.a.	(15.6)	**15.7**
Q2	(2.3)	(21.5)	n.a.	34.8	(28.8)	(16.0)	n.a.	(18.0)	**(4.5)**
Q3	(13.3)	(35.4)	n.a.	(20.5)	65.9	53.7	n.a.	56.5	**(14.3)**
Q4	20.8	(100.0)	n.a.	9.8	8.3	10.4	n.a.	(1.2)	**11.8**
2017 Q1	(5.0)	n.a.	n.a.	(33.8)	(52.4)	(52.1)	n.a.	(9.6)	**(6.4)**
Q2	13.2	n.a.	n.a.	48.2	(12.7)	(11.8)	n.a.	17.2	**13.9**
Q3	2.4	n.a.	(50.7)	41.9	100.9	190.0	n.a.	1.5	**3.5**
Q4	(9.0)	n.a.	(38.2)	(7.6)	8.6	(32.4)	n.a.	(3.0)	**(9.0)**
2018 Q1	5.7	n.a.	(35.7)	(13.2)	(17.3)	(17.0)	n.a.	5.5	**4.9**
Q2	8.1	n.a.	305.2	32.0	(20.6)	(31.4)	n.a.	11.2	**8.3**
Q3	(8.4)	n.a.	14.3	(15.6)	87.8	77.2	n.a.	0.5	**(7.4)**
Q4	10.3	n.a.	(75.2)	8.7	(11.2)	36.6	n.a.	(17.2)	**9.4**
2019 Q1	(5.4)	n.a.	(100.0)	(31.3)	(13.4)	(21.9)	n.a.	0.3	**(6.0)**
Q2	(4.2)	n.a.	n.a.	36.6	(30.7)	(22.2)	n.a.	12.3	**(4.1)**
Q3	(0.4)	n.a.	n.a.	(2.9)	49.2	(0.2)	n.a.	(23.5)	**(0.1)**
Q4	2.9	n.a.	n.a.	(18.9)	(18.2)	14.5	n.a.	(4.1)	**2.3**
2020 Q1	(4.0)	n.a.	n.a.	(0.3)	3.1	15.3	n.a.	27.3	**(3.6)**
Q2	(66.4)	n.a.	n.a.	(16.5)	5.5	(12.0)	n.a.	(36.6)	**(64.6)**
Q3	155.3	n.a	n.a	36.0	(47.2)	(9.2)	n.a.	47.4	**141.9**
Q4	(12.7)	n.a	n.a	(8.0)	95.5	23.1	n.a.	(21.0)	**(11.7)**
2021 Q1	17.5	n.a.	n.a.	(21.4)	2.1	(38.3)	n.a.	20.4	**16.2**
Q2	15.6	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	(19.1)	46.9	n.a.	(6.0)	**15.0**
Q3	11.6	n.a.	n.a.	(5.5)	12.5	66.9	n.a.	13.1	**19.1**
Q4	(18.0)	n.a.	(43.8)	(35.9)	2.8	(15.4)	(46.3)	(14.5)	**(19.6)**
2022 Q1	18.2	n.a.	74.3	8.1	12.2	(58.5)	42.8	16.7	**19.9**
Q2	(11.5)	n.a.	44.2	23.4	(18.1)	(9.4)	45.6	9.4	**(7.8)**
Q3	20.6	n.a.	18.5	(44.9)	33.4	151.0	12.8	10.5	**20.3**
Q4	(12.6)	n.a.	9.0	(14.1)	(19.6)	(45.8)	16.9	(1.7)	**(10.7)**
2023 Q1	18.9	n.a.	8.5	(2.0)	(10.7)	25.1	26.5	(1.0)	**17.4**
Q2	(15.3)	n.a.	(5.2)	51.2	(22.9)	(22.1)	(14.7)	(27.0)	**(14.2)**
Q3	0.4	n.a.	(7.2)	(20.9)	70.8	117.2	(5.8)	10.8	**0.2**
Q4	5.0	n.a.	(2.5)	(13.5)	2.6	(56.3)	(6.0)	(18.1)	**3.6**
2024 Q1	(18.7)	n.a	(2.6)	(72.3)	1.7	58.2	(2.6)	21.5	**(16.6)**
Q2	(5.2)	n.a	(9.8)	(100.0)	(39.2)	(26.6)	(17.0)	6.9	**(6.5)**
Q3	(14.8)	n.a	15.9	n.a	73.2	27.7	24.8	25.6	**(9.9)**
Q4	5.8	n.a	(16.9)	n.a	(3.5)	(19.1)	(8.5)	(2.0)	**3.5**
2025 Q1	7.5	n.a	(5.7)	n.a	(57.4)	(49.5)	3.6	(8.2)	**4.3**
Q2	(41.3)	n.a	15.6	n.a	92.8	181.7	10.4	(13.3)	**(32.7)**
Q3	123.9	n.a	(15.8)	n.a	(9.0)	(19.4)	(31.0)	11.9	**89.2**
Q4	(67.9)	n.a	17.7	n.a	22.8	5.5	29.6	(2.8)	**(58.4)**

Note: 1. ( ) Denote negative numbers
2. n.a. Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period

Table 6: Year-on-Year Percentage Change in the Volume of Mining Production by Mineral Group and Mineral 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4

Base 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2015	(15.6)	4.1	(73.8)	(21.4)	(9.4)	(21.5)	(87.4)	20.7	**(18.2)**
2016	0.3	(2.3)	(100.0)	10.5	15.2	(1.1)	(100.0)	(9.4)	**(1.6)**
2017	9.8	(100.0)	n.a.	10.7	(19.2)	(7.6)	n.a.	18.4	**2.0**
2018	6.8	n.a	18.0	20.0	31.1	6.1	n.a.	12.0	**7.3**
2019	(3.3)	n.a	(100.0)	(14.7)	(11.1)	(2.2)	n.a.	(15.0)	**(3.9)**
2020	(28.8)	n.a	n.a	(9.7)	(9.7)	9.0	n.a.	(8.9)	**(28.1)**
2021	34.6	n.a	...	(23.7)	9.8	15.8	...	5.1	**37.0**
2022	7.9	n.a	277.0	(34.3)	8.9	(33.3)	200.3	21.8	**14.9**
2023	2.5	n.a	23.8	(22.4)	(8.1)	20.0	37.8	(16.1)	**4.3**
2024	(27.0)	n.a	(11.0)	(94.0)	13.9	(4.6)	(17.5)	18.9	**(24.9)**
2015 Q1	(2.3)	87.3	(23.3)	(46.3)	(32.6)	(10.3)	(32.3)	33.7	**(0.7)**
Q2	(5.4)	43.3	(73.5)	(33.0)	(16.2)	(39.4)	(100.0)	9.0	**(7.4)**
Q3	(33.4)	(61.5)	(89.2)	(7.8)	7.1	(8.3)	(100.0)	18.6	**(37.9)**
Q4	(20.4)	(31.0)	(100.0)	12.9	1.4	(26.2)	(100.0)	25.3	**(25.5)**
2016 Q1	(5.3)	35.8	(100.0)	16.0	60.6	9.3	(100.0)	(9.8)	**(5.7)**
Q2	(11.9)	(11.2)	(100.0)	62.7	(13.3)	(7.5)	n.a.	(30.5)	**(12.9)**
Q3	9.4	204.0	(100.0)	(17.4)	10.9	(18.4)	n.a.	(5.1)	**12.3**
Q4	14.3	(100.0)	n.a.	0.4	15.0	18.6	n.a.	7.0	**5.8**
2017 Q1	(2.7)	(100.0)	n.a.	(22.1)	(39.0)	(31.7)	n.a.	14.7	**(14.4)**
Q2	12.6	(100.0)	n.a.	(14.3)	(25.2)	(28.3)	n.a.	63.9	**2.1**
Q3	32.9	(100.0)	n.a.	52.9	(9.5)	35.3	n.a.	6.3	**23.4**
Q4	0.2	n.a	...	28.7	(9.3)	(17.3)	n.a.	4.3	**0.5**
2018 Q1	11.5	n.a	...	68.7	57.4	43.5	n.a.	21.7	**12.6**
Q2	6.4	n.a	(20.6)	50.2	43.1	11.6	n.a.	15.5	**7.0**
Q3	(4.8)	n.a	83.8	(10.6)	33.8	(31.8)	n.a.	14.4	**(4.2)**
Q4	15.4	n.a	(26.2)	5.1	9.4	37.9	n.a.	(2.4)	**15.1**
2019 Q1	3.3	n.a	(100.0)	(16.9)	14.6	29.6	n.a.	(7.1)	**3.1**
Q2	(8.4)	n.a	(100.0)	(14.0)	0.1	47.0	n.a.	(6.3)	**(8.7)**
Q3	(0.4)	n.a	(100.0)	(1.0)	(20.5)	(17.2)	n.a.	(28.6)	**(1.5)**
Q4	(7.1)	n.a	(100.0)	(26.1)	(26.8)	(30.6)	n.a.	(17.3)	**(7.9)**
2020 Q1	(5.7)	n.a	n.a	7.2	(12.8)	2.5	n.a.	4.9	**(5.5)**
Q2	(67.0)	n.a	n.a	(34.5)	32.7	15.9	n.a.	(40.7)	**(65.1)**
Q3	(15.3)	n.a	n.a	(8.3)	(53.1)	5.5	n.a.	14.1	**(15.5)**
Q4	(28.2)	n.a	n.a	4.1	12.2	13.4	n.a.	(6.1)	**(27.1)**
2021 Q1	(12.1)	n.a	n.a	(17.9)	11.1	(39.4)	n.a.	(11.2)	**(12.1)**
Q2	202.7	n.a	n.a	5.2	(14.7)	1.3	n.a	31.6	**185.6**
Q3	32.2	n.a	n.a	(26.9)	81.7	86.1	n.a	1.0	**40.6**
Q4	24.2	n.a	...	(49.1)	(4.4)	27.9	...	9.3	**28.1**

Note: 1. ( ) Denote negative numbers
2. ... Data is not zero, but the figure is not significant enough to be measured
3. "n.a." Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period

Table 6: Year-on-Year Percentage Change in the Volume of Mining Production by Mineral Group and Mineral 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4 (Continued)

Base 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2022 Q1	25.0	n.a	...	(30.0)	5.0	(13.8)	...	6.0	**32.1**
Q2	(4.3)	n.a	...	(19.2)	6.4	(46.8)	...	23.4	**5.9**
Q3	3.5	n.a	67.4	(52.9)	26.1	(20.0)	25.9	20.6	**6.9**
Q4	10.3	n.a	224.4	(36.8)	(1.4)	(48.8)	174.3	38.7	**18.7**
2023 Q1	10.9	n.a	102.0	(42.8)	(21.5)	54.2	143.0	17.7	**16.2**
Q2	6.2	n.a	32.7	(29.9)	(26.2)	32.6	42.4	(21.5)	**8.2**
Q3	(11.6)	n.a	4.0	0.6	(5.5)	14.8	19.0	(21.2)	**(9.8)**
Q4	6.2	n.a	(6.9)	1.3	20.7	(7.4)	(4.3)	(34.4)	**4.6**
2024 Q1	(27.4)	n.a	(16.4)	(71.3)	37.4	17.1	(26.3)	(19.5)	**(25.7)**
Q2	(18.7)	n.a	(20.4)	(100.0)	8.5	10.3	(28.3)	17.9	**(19.0)**
Q3	(31.0)	n.a	(0.6)	(100.0)	10.0	(35.1)	(4.7)	33.7	**(27.2)**
Q4	(30.5)	n.a	(5.1)	(100.0)	3.4	20.0	(7.3)	59.9	**(27.3)**
2025 Q1	(8.1)	n.a	(8.2)	(100.0)	(56.7)	(61.6)	(1.4)	20.8	**(9.0)**
Q2	(43.1)	n.a	17.7	n.a	37.3	47.1	31.2	(2.0)	**(34.6)**
Q3	49.5	n.a	(14.5)	n.a	(27.8)	(7.1)	(27.7)	(12.6)	**37.5**
Q4	(54.6)	n.a	8.1	n.a	(8.2)	21.1	2.3	(13.3)	**(44.7)**

Note: 1. ( ) Denote negative numbers
2. ... Data is not zero, but the figure is not significant enough to be measured
3. "n.a." Signifies data not available/no production during the specified period

Table 7: Contribution of Each Mineral Group and Mineral to the Year-on-Year Percentage Change in the Volume of Mining Production 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4

Base 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2015	(13.2)	0.2	(4.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	0.1	**(18.2)**
2016	0.3	(0.2)	(1.9)	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.1)	(0.0)	**(1.6)**
2017	8.8	(7.0)	0.3	0.1	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.1	**2.0**
2018	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	**7.3**
2019	(3.2)	0.0	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	**(3.9)**
2020	(27.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	**(28.1)**
2021	33.1	0.0	3.6	(0.4)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	**37.0**
2022	7.4	0.0	7.4	(0.3)	0.1	(0.2)	0.5	0.1	**14.9**
2023	2.2	0.0	2.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	**4.3**
2024	(23.4)	0.0	(1.1)	(0.3)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.1	**(24.9)**
2015 Q1	(2.0)	3.6	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.1	**(0.7)**
Q2	(4.6)	2.6	(4.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	0.0	**(7.4)**
Q3	(28.5)	(2.6)	(6.3)	(0.1)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.6)	0.1	**(37.9)**
Q4	(17.0)	(2.5)	(5.7)	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	(0.4)	0.1	**(25.5)**
2016 Q1	(4.6)	2.8	(4.3)	0.1	0.4	0.0	(0.2)	(0.0)	**(5.7)**
Q2	(10. 4)	(1.0)	(1.7)	0.4	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	**(12.9)**
Q3	8.6	5.3	(1.2)	(0.3)	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	**12.3**
Q4	12.8	(7.3)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	**5.8**
2017 Q1	(2.4)	(11.3)	0.0	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	**(14.4)**
Q2	11.1	(9.3)	0.6	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.0	0.2	**2.1**
Q3	29.3	(7.0)	0.4	0.6	(0.2)	0.2	0.0	0.0	**23.4**
Q4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	**0.5**
2018 Q1	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	**12.6**
Q2	6.2	0.0	(0.1)	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	**7.0**
Q3	(4.6)	0.0	0.2	(0.2)	0.4	(0.2)	0.0	0.1	**(4.2)**
Q4	14.8	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	(0.0)	**15.1**
2019 Q1	3.2	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.2	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	**3.1**
Q2	(8.1)	0.0	(0.5)	(0.2)	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	**(8.7)**
Q3	(0.3)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	**(1.5)**
Q4	(6.8)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	**(7.9)**
2020 Q1	(5.5)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	**(5.5)**
Q2	(64.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	0.3	0.1	0.0	(0.2)	**(65.1)**
Q3	(14.8)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	0.1	**(15.5)**
Q4	(27.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	**(27.1)**
2021 Q1	(11.7)	0.0	0.0	(0.2)	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	(0.1)	**(12.0)**
Q2	185.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.3	**185.6**
Q3	31.2	0.0	8.1	(0.4)	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	**40.6**
Q4	23.1	0.0	5.1	(0.8)	(0.1)	0.2	0.4	0.0	**28.1**

Note: 1. ( ) Denote negative numbers.

Table 7: Contribution of Each Mineral Group and Mineral to the Year-on-Year Percentage Change in the Volume of Mining Production 2015 Q1 - 2025 Q4 (Continued)

Base 2013 = 100									
Year/ Weights	Diamonds	Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte	Copper in Concentrates	Gold	Soda Ash	Salt	Silver	Coal	Total
	82.5	8.6	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
2022 Q1	24.1	0.0	7.7	(0.3)	0.1	(0.0)	0.6	0.0	**32.1**
Q2	(4.2)	0.0	9.7	(0.2)	0.1	(0.2)	0.7	0.1	**5.9**
Q3	3.2	0.0	3.9	(0.4)	0.3	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	**6.9**
Q4	9.5	0.0	9.0	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.3)	0.6	0.1	**18.7**
2023 Q1	10.0	0.0	5.9	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.1	0.6	0.1	**16.2**
Q2	5.4	0.0	3.0	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.1	0.3	(0.1)	**8.2**
Q3	(10.2)	0.0	0.4	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	**(9.8)**
Q4	5.3	0.0	(0.8)	0.0	0.2	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	**4.6**
2024 Q1	(23.9)	0.0	(1.7)	(0.2)	0.3	0.1	(0.2)	(0.1)	**(25.7)**
Q2	(16.1)	0.0	(2.3)	(0.5)	0.1	0.0	(0.2)	0.1	**(19.0)**
Q3	(26.8)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.4)	0.1	(0.2)	(0.0)	0.1	**(27.2)**
Q4	(26.7)	0.0	(0.5)	(0.3)	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	0.2	**(27.3)**
2025 Q1	(6.9)	0.0	(0.9)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.0)	0.1	**(9.0)**
Q2	(37.3)	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	(0.0)	**(34.6)**
Q3	40.5	0.0	(2.0)	0.0	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.1)	**37.5**
Q4	(45.6)	0.0	1.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	**(44.7)**

Note: 1. ( ) Denote negative numbers.

3.0 Technical Notes

3.1 Background

Mining activity in Botswana started in the 19th century with the production of Gold by Europeans from the Tati Reefs, which is now the modern Francistown area. However, much of this activity could not be accounted for, despite its significant contribution to the economy at that time. With the discovery and successful exploitation of a sizable diamond kimberlite deposit at Orapa in 1971 and the production of copper and nickel at Selebi Phikwe in 1973, the economy transformed into a mineral dependent one. The Orapa mine was, by global standards, an exceptional deposit. In 1982, a second and much larger and richer diamond mine was opened at Jwaneng. Since the early 1980s, the mining industry has been the largest contributor to real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributing between 20 and 50 percent.

This mining sector, particularly the diamond industry, has played a pivotal role in shaping Botswana's economic landscape and development over the years. The high quality diamonds have been a resource instrumental in fueling economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, and job creation. Revenues generated from the sale of diamonds are reinvested into critical areas such as Education, Healthcare, and infrastructure development.

With such a significant contribution to the economic growth, the need for a measure of the change in the production of minerals in Botswana cannot be over emphasised. The index of the physical volume of mining production is such a measure that provides a relative change over time in mining production. The IMP can also be used as a deflator to calculate the GDP at constant prices.

3.2 Data collection

Data from mining establishments in the country are included in the mining production statistics published by the Department of Mines under the Ministry of Minerals and Energy. Statistics Botswana receives the data from the Department of Mines once data collection is complete. The mineral production data is used to compute the volume of mining production indices. After cleaning the data, producing statistical tables and reports in accordance with international standards and guidelines, Statistics Botswana packages and disseminate the information to consumers through the website.

3.3 Scope of the survey

The survey covers all mining establishments conducting activities relating to the extraction of minerals such as Diamonds, Copper-Nickel-Cobalt Matte, Copper in Concentrates, Gold, Soda Ash, Salt, Silver, Coal, Semi-precious stones and the quarrying of building materials. The activities are classified according to the International Standard of Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, ISIC Rev 4, and the Central Product Classification (CPC) Version 2.

4.0 Concepts, definitions and methods

4.1 Index of the volume of mining productions

The index of the volume of mining production, which can also be referred to as the production index is a statistical measure of the change in the volume of production. The production index of a mineral group is the ratio between the volume of production of a mineral group in a given period and the volume of production of the same mineral group in the base period. The index form is used not only for intertemporal comparisons, but also for comparisons between countries.

It is worth noting that IMP is an important macro-economic indicator which monitors progress and fluctuation of the mineral sector production in the economy. The Index is also known to be an effective tool that measures current production, which indicates relative changes over time in the physical volume of mining production.

4.2 Base Period

The base period, which is typically one year, serves as the benchmark for comparing other periods and provides the weights for an index based on its values. The base period used in this brief is 2013 and it is set at 100.

4.3 Index weighting

The weight of the mineral group is the ratio of the estimated value of production of a mineral group to the total estimated value of production of the mining industry. The weight of a mineral group reflects the importance of the mineral group in the total mining industry. The relative importance of various mineral groups is different and these differentials need to be reflected while measuring the performance of the entire mining sector.

4.4 Seasonal Adjustment

Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal fluctuations and typical calendar effects from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular period.

The data produced are not seasonally adjusted. However, there is a further scope of producing and disseminating an additional seasonally adjusted series only when there is a clear statistical evidence and economic interpretation of the seasonal/calendar effects.

4.5 Year-on-Year Percentage Change

Year-on-Year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the rate of change expressed over the same period in the previous year.

4.6 Quarter-on-Quarter percentage change

Quarter-on-Quarter percentage change in a variable for any given period is the rate of change expressed over the previous quarter.

4.7 Index Contribution (percentage points)

The contribution (percentage points) of a mineral group or mineral to the percentage change in the total mining production for a given period is calculated by multiplying the difference in the index for each mineral group or mineral by the weight of the mineral group or mineral and then dividing by the previous period's total index. It indicates the extent to which each mineral group affects the overall growth of mining production.

4.8 Rounding-off of figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest number shown. There may, be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

4.9 Calculation of the Index of Mining Production

To calculate the evolution of physical volume of mining production on a quarterly basis, a Laspeyres indicator, base year 2013=100, was used. The index is calculated as the weighted arithmetic mean of the production relatives in respect of selected items. The weighted average is done to measure the importance of various mineral groups in the mining sector when calculating the comprehensive growth rate of the sector.

$$I = \frac{\sum R_i * W_i}{\sum W_i}$$

Where; **I** is the index, R_i is the production relative of item ***i*** and W_i is the weight allocated to item i

The production relative R_i of the i^{th} item for the quarter has been calculated by using the formula:

$$R_i = \frac{P_{ic}}{P_{i0}} * 100$$

Where P_{ic} is the production of the i^{th} item in the current quarter and P_{i0} is the production of the i^{th} item in the base year.

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