



# 2015/16 ANNUAL REPORT



**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**



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2015/16

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Statistics Botswana

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## LETTER TO THE MINISTER

Statistics Botswana  
Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

September 28, 2016

The Honourable Minister Kenneth O. Matambo  
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning  
Private Bag 008  
Gaborone

Dear Sir,

In accordance with section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act, I hereby submit the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.



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**Letsema G. Motsemme**  
**Statistics Botswana Board Chairperson**

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**STATISTICS BOTSWANA HAS THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS THAT WERE DEVELOPED AS PART OF THE 2015/16 TO 2019/20 STRATEGIC PLAN:**







### FOCUS ON CUSTOMER

- Makes decisions with customer in mind.
- Asks the question “how is this adding value to the customer



### FOCUS ON QUALITY

- Consistently produces quality work.
- Applies discipline and attention to detail in their work activities.
- Consistently looks for ways to improve the quality of products or services.
- Encourages others to have high quality standards in their work.



### PROFESSIONALISM

- Uses scientific principles in carrying out their work
- Exercises professional independence
- Resists undue pressure when carrying out his/her duties.
- Abides by professional code of conduct.
- Consistently develops himself/herself and is abreast of industry trends and developments.



### INTEGRITY

- Demonstrates commitment to doing what is right and ethical.
- Resists undue pressure in making decisions.
- Places interest of the organisation above their own interests.
- Shows consistency between expressed principles and behaviours.
- Promotes openness in their daily activities.



### ACCOUNTABILITY

- Accepts consequences of own decisions, good or bad.
- Does not shift blame.



### TEAMWORK

- Works collaboratively with others.



### CONFIDENTIALITY

- Confront other staff who breach confidentiality.
- Keeps confidential information confidential

## ABOUT STATISTICS BOTSWANA

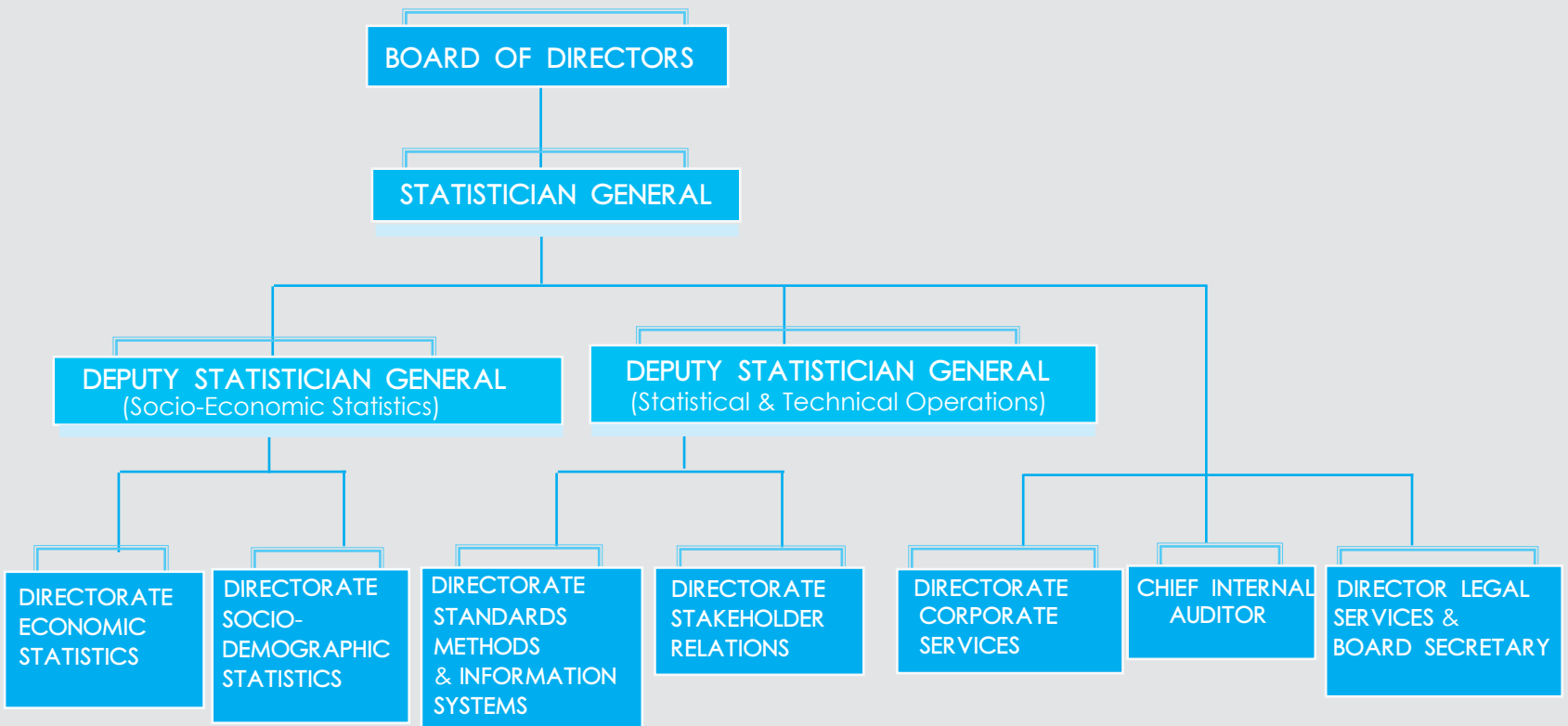
**S**tatistics Botswana (SB) operates under an Act of Parliament that set it up as a parastatal Organisation in 2009. As a parastatal, the Organisation is under the oversight direction of the Board of Directors, membership of which is drawn from Government, the Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organisations.

The Statistics Act gives the organisation the mandate to be the pre-eminent national agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics. In accordance with the Act, Statistics Botswana is the official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana. The organisation is therefore charged, among others, with the responsibility of all value chain matters relating to statistical production and associated advisory services, as well as coordinating and supervising the National Statistical System (NSS) in Botswana.

Other responsibilities for SB are as follows:

- a. Producing and providing Government, the private sector, parastatal and international organizations, the civil society and the general public with statistical information for evidence based decision-making, policy formulation and planning as well as for investment purposes;
- b. Providing advisory and technical services on statistical matters to all users;
- c. Supervising, collaborating and coordinating the NSS;
- d. Collecting, processing, compiling, analysing, publishing, disseminating and archiving official statistics;
- e. Developing and promoting the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies in accordance with the quality assurance framework;
- f. Organizing and maintaining a central depository of statistical reports, publications, documents and data from within and outside Botswana; and,
- g. Developing and maintaining a comprehensive national socio-economic database.

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



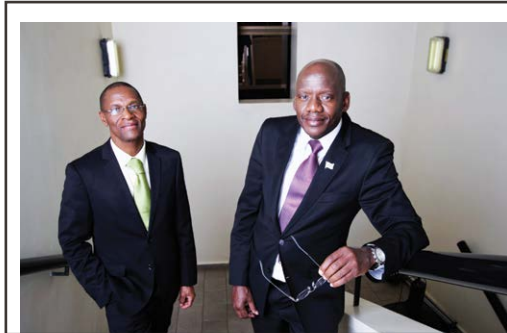
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**



Mr Letsema Motsemme (Board Chairperson)



Ms. Goitsewang Morekisi



Mr Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale & Dr. Tebogo B. Seleka



Mr Emang M. Maphanyane & Prof Keogile Thaga (Vice Chairperson)



Dr. Kealeboga Masallila



Dr. Ernest Makhwaje

**Dr. Burton Mguni Deputy Statistician General**  
(Socio-Economic Statistics),  
**Mr. Dabilani Buthali Deputy Statistician General**  
(Statistical & Technical Operations)



**Ms. Banabo Tshupeng**  
(Chief Internal Auditor)  
**Ms. Malebogo Kerekang**  
(Director Stakeholder Relations)



**Mr Kevin Masupe**  
(Director Corporate Services)  
**Mr Tapologo Baakile**  
(Director Socio-Demographic Statistics)



**Mr Ben Bella Rwelengera**  
(Director Legal Service & Board Secretary)  
**Ms Phetogo Zambezi**  
(Director Standards, Methods & Information Systems)



**Ms. Boitumelo Matlhaga**  
Director Economic Statistics



**Ms. Anna N. Majelantle** (Statistician General)

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

## CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT



**O**n behalf of the Board of Directors, it gives me great pleasure to present the 2015/2016 Annual Report for Statistics Botswana.

### Events Shaping the Statistical Agenda

As I indicated in 2014/15's report, provision of quality statistics remains a fundamental objective of Statistics Botswana. Quality of statistics is defined in terms of relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, comparability, coherence, accessibility and clarity. These elements determine the degree to which specified stakeholders can effectively and efficiently use statistical data, including for public policy formulation and review.

The costs involved in the production of official statistics can act as a constraint on data quality. Producing comprehensive and high quality statistics is a function of many factors, including budgetary constraints.

The Botswana Strategy for Development of Statistics (BSDS) has been developed as a strategic response to key issues that impact the national statistics' system. The BSDS positions Statistics Botswana to support policy, planning and decision making at all levels by providing comprehensive, integrated and quality statistics on a sustainable basis.

The BSDS takes into account the domestic, continental and global events. At the national level, the year under review marks the development of three critical national policy documents, namely, the new long term vision for Botswana, Vision 2036; the National Development Plan (NDP) 11, and the National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NMES).

Key among the continental developments shaping the statistical policy environment is the Africa Agenda

2063 ("The Africa we want"), adopted by African Heads of State and Government in January 2015. The objectives of the Agenda are prioritized in the Action Plan: "Building a prosperous and united Africa based on shared values and a common destiny".

Globally, the UN Special Summit of World Leaders adopted the 2030 Development Agenda in September 2015, which is best articulated through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets approved by the 47th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016. The domestication of SDGs, targets and the associated indicator suite is a logical next step.

Of immediate importance is the domestication of the indicator framework and provision of baseline indicators, nationally, continentally and globally. As a consequence, there is very rapid increase in data demands and associated increase in scope, quality, quantity and level of disaggregation.

To effectively participate in these initiatives, like all other statistical agencies globally, Statistics Botswana, has to improve performance. With the implementation of BSDS, Statistics Botswana is responding meaningfully to the "Data Revolution".

A pervasive theme during this reporting period, and one that is likely to become all the more prevalent going forward, is the degree to which Statistics Botswana is able to provide high quality data at the least possible cost.

### Board Strategic Oversight

Proactive oversight requires a strong emphasis on early Board involvement in risk assessment. Through the activities of its various committees, the Board ensures that there are effective internal controls and that checks and balances are in place in high risk areas. The Board recognises the imperative of a process to manage and reduce any risks to an acceptable level. A defined strategic enterprise-wide risk management approach is of great significance for management's reporting on risk and risk management performance.

Equally important, the Board constantly asks questions about the status of execution of the strategic plan to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the strategic planning activities. This helps the Board to establish whether the strategic goals and objectives are being achieved or not, and to determine the nature of support that may be needed.

### Internal and External Auditing

The Chief Internal Auditor is the organization's designated audit follow-up official, ensuring that a system of compliant audit resolution and follow-up is documented and in place. Positive results continue in the resolution and closure of internal audits.

The independent audit report has set forth the independent auditor's findings and the Board has noted the recommendations to address material weaknesses and significant deficiencies that were identified during the audit, as well as management advisory comments. The external auditor has expressed his opinion in the auditor's report.

While there are outstanding unresolved issues, there has been notable progress over the past financial period and the accounts are unqualified and compliant.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the Executive and Management Team, the most critical resource we have for strategy execution and accomplishing the organization's objectives, sometimes under difficult circumstances. I am also grateful to the Board of Directors for continually challenging the executive team by asking relevant and strategic questions that help to monitor corporate performance.

  
**Letsema Motsemme**  
 Board Chairperson

## STATISTICIAN GENERAL'S STATEMENT



### Corporate Strategy

The year 2015/16 is the first year of implementation of the 5 year corporate strategic plan for the period 2015/16 to 2019/20. This strategy, along with the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) was launched by the Honourable Minister of Finance and Development Planning in October 2015. The BSDS is a strategic plan for the entire National Statistics System (NSS). The NSS has various sectors including for example Agriculture, Health and Education. The strategic intent of both these strategies, is to enhance the timely provision of quality official statistics to enable informed decision making at different levels in all sectors.

### Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators

The period of the MDGs came to an end in December 2015. Over the years, Statistics Botswana provided measures and indicators to inform on the progress the country was making towards achieving these MDGs. The MDGs' priorities were the monitoring of human development through measures such as poverty rates; Infant mortality, under 5 mortality rates; maternal mortality rates; GDP and other statistics. The country's MDGs' status reports were prepared on the basis of these indicators and other analysis. The last such report which was published in 2015 stated that the country had achieved 7 of the 8 MDGs.



The conclusion of the MDGs paved the way for the commencement of the universal Agenda 2030 with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. The path to the active development of the SDGs indicators, started with the decision taken at the 46th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to set up the International Agency Expert Group (IAEG-SDGs). Botswana was selected to be one of 7 African member countries of this 28 country member IAEG. Accordingly, Statistics Botswana represents the National Statistics Organisations of the Southern African region. In March 2016 the UNSC agreed to the IAEG proposed 230 indicators.

Given this large number of SDGs indicators and their diversity in terms of the 3 Agenda 2030 dimensions of Economy, Social and Environment, provision of the data required to monitor and follow up on the SDGs will be a significant undertaking by Statistic Botswana and the entire national statistics system. Statistics Botswana has already commenced planning and working on this very important task.

#### **Vision 2016, NDP11 and Vision 2036 Indicators**

Statistics Botswana has at different intervals for the duration of Vision 2016, published combined Vision 2016 and MDGs reports which provided some time series statistics that were used as proxy indicators for the progress being made towards achieving the 7 pillars of Vision 2016. The latest such report was published in 2015. Examples of these proxy indicators are the poverty rate, life expectancy, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, net enrolment rates, total number of rape and attempted rape cases, and several other measures as applicable to each of the 7 pillars. These have been used together with other measures and analysis to inform on the progress that was being made towards achieving the vision pillars.

The domestication of the SDGs in Botswana started with the preparation of NDP11. The Botswana national priorities in NDP11 draft have been aligned to the SDGs. This means that the indicators for monitoring NDP11 are largely the same or strongly aligned to the SDGs indicators.

The work to develop Vision 2036 officially commenced during the year under review. Statistics Botswana's main focus during the development of the Vision has been on

contributing to the development of the indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress being made towards achieving its goals.

#### **Provision of Statistical Information**

As expected, the organisation released various publications providing socio-economic, demographic and environmental statistics. Over 90 percent of statistical reports planned for publication were released during the reporting period. The high frequency indicators which include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Consumer Price Index (CPI) and International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) were released in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) throughout the review period. Other economic publications that were released included Transport and Infrastructure, Indices of Mining Production and the 2014 Tourism Report.

The social and demographic publications that were released included the 2011-2026 population projections; Census District Monographs; the Formal Employment Reports and the 2014 Literacy Survey Stats Brief. The population projections are key to national and regional development planning, investment decision making and forecasting of any population based phenomena. The Census District Monographs provide various 2011 Population and Housing census statistics as applicable to a given District and Sub-District. The other publications listed above as well as all the others that were released but not listed here do provide customers and other stakeholders with statistics for use as fit for purpose.

#### **Statistical Information Sharing and Dissemination**

One of the strategic objectives of the organisation is "to increase the usage of statistics". Usage of a statistics generally depends on its availability to the user and the user's understanding of the statistics. To increase statistics accessibility, the organisation continues to expand its dissemination avenues. To this end, the Facebook social media platform and the African Development Bank supported Open Data Platforms (ODP) were launched in 2015. As regards understanding of statistics by users in general, and most importantly decision makers, the organisation conducts a variety of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities such

as press conferences, workshops, seminars and dissemination launches. To add to this dissemination, material includes user friendly presentations such as pictograms and geo-spatial reporting.

Another important development in the dissemination of statistics was the launch of the National Data Summary Page (NSDP) in January 2016. The NSDP serves as a one-stop online publication vehicle for essential macroeconomic data produced by Statistics Botswana, the Bank of Botswana and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. The operation of the NSDP is part of the recommendations of the Enhanced General Data Dissemination Standard (e-GDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This is the second highest dissemination standard of the IMF. The launching of the NSDP in January 2016 made Botswana the first country to implement the e-GDDS.

### Strengthening of Partnerships

Statistics Botswana and the Botswana Unified Revenue Services signed a memorandum of understanding in June 2015. The MOU covers different elements relating to data exchange, technical expertise support on data collection methods, classifications and standards. This partnership is very important for the continued improvements on international merchandise trade and Statistical Business Register input data transfer. Statistics Botswana also signed a MOU with the Human Research Development Council (HRDC). The MOU areas of collaboration include data exchanges and collaboration in the conduct of selected surveys.

In March 2015, the World Bank released the Botswana Poverty Assessment report which they had prepared at the request of the Permanent Secretary for Poverty Eradication, Office of the President. Statistics Botswana collaborated closely with the World Bank in the analysis that was done to produce this report. A significant portion of the data that was further analysed and presented in the report was drawn from Statistics Botswana publications.

### Way forward

The organisation has some publications in the areas of Education and Health that are still not up to date. A special project to clear the backlog is urgently being worked on and plans have been developed to avoid

backlogs resurfacing after being cleared or emerging in new areas. Another important area of work going forward concerns the provision of new indicators. The most important of these are the Index of Industrial Production and the associated index of Manufacturing Production. There is also a need to strengthen the capacity of the organisation and the national statistical system generally to enable it to discharge its mandate effectively in the context of the added huge demands of the SDGs.

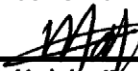
Statistics Botswana will continue to improve her operations for better service delivery and production of quality statistics. In this regard, a number of initiatives are planned for the next financial year – these include the development of Data Quality Assessment Framework, Data collection and management strategies, as well as the Training and Certification Strategy. Work on updating the Statistical Business Register will be continued while a quality management system (QMS) as well as a comprehensive geo-database will be developed.

In order to further improve service delivery, especially on fieldwork operations, satellite offices will be opened in strategic regions across the country. This, and all other planned initiatives are geared towards improving internal business processes and data quality.

Statistics Botswana will revamp its website and make it more interactive. This is one area where statistical information will be widely disseminated to users. In addition a Service Charter and associated Service Standards will be developed. This is a commitment for the Organisation to its customers and will assist the customers to know what to expect from the Organisation

### Acknowledgements

The guidance and support of the Board has continued to be invaluable in the financial year 2015/16. For this we thank the Chairman Mr. Letsema Motsemme and all the Board members. The support of the Shareholder is forever appreciated. Statistics Botswana employees are appreciated and encouraged to continue their commitment to work and the realisation of the Organisation's vision.

  
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Anna N. Majelantle  
Statistician General

## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Statistics Botswana Board, as the custodian of corporate governance, continually reviews and improves corporate governance processes by benchmarking against accepted best practice and corporate governance codes such as the King Code. As part of good governance, Statistics Botswana Board developed a Board Charter which outlines the framework within which the Board operates; the Board Charter therefore describes among others, the following:

- o The Board's responsibilities and functions;
- o The Role of the Board, the Chairperson, individual Board members, the Corporate Secretary and other Executives;
- o Responsibilities and powers delegated to respective Board Committees and
- o Board procedures and practices such as conflict of interest.

The Board Charter shall be reviewed in the forthcoming financial period in order to bring it up to speed with progressive practices in corporate governance and ensure better knowledge and exercise of fiduciary duties of members of the Board.

## BOARD STRUCTURES

The Board is dedicated to the implementation of effective structures, policies and practices that improve good governance which creates sustainable value for Statistics Botswana's shareholder and stakeholders.

The Board, in fulfilling the latter, has constituted the following Board sub-committees:

- o Finance and Audit Committee
- o Human Resources Committee
- o Tender Committee

## BOARD FINANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE (BFAC)

During the year under review, the Board Finance and Audit Committee reviewed and approved the annual operational budget, development (capital) budget, financial statements, and Internal Audit's annual audit plan for the year and agreed to its budget and resource requirements. The Committee also reviewed summary reports, management's response, and considered the effectiveness of any remedial actions in the year covered by this report. Furthermore, the Committee reviewed reports on the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems.

## BOARD HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for advising the Board on human capital and other staff welfare issues, as well as advice on the implementation of the remuneration policies within Statistics Botswana.

During the course of the year, the Committee recommended the approval of policies such as the Records Management Policy and the Information and Communication Technology Usage Policy. The Committee gave direction and oversight in respect of various staff welfare and corporate performance issues, the key ones being the provision of guidance on performance management tools and review of the terms and conditions of service.

The year was marked with subdued and cordial industrial relations between Management and the Employees' Union with incidents limited to individual employee grievances.

## BOARD TENDER COMMITTEE

The main function of the Board Tender Committee is to examine, authorise and award all procurement of goods, works and services whose value is above the Management Tender Committee authority limits. During the financial year under review, the Committee considered and approved the procurement of new fleet of vehicles which are crucial to the carrying out of the organisation's various surveys.

The organisation's Asset Disposal and Procurement policies remain robust and are well adhered to. The policy is due for review in the forthcoming financial period. The Committee has to date not detected any incident of non compliance, neither has there been any incidents of litigation or grievance from service providers with respect to their dealings with Statistics Botswana.

## INTERNAL AUDIT

Statistics Botswana's Internal Audit plays a vital role in providing an objective and independent review of the effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems throughout the organisation to both management and the Board.

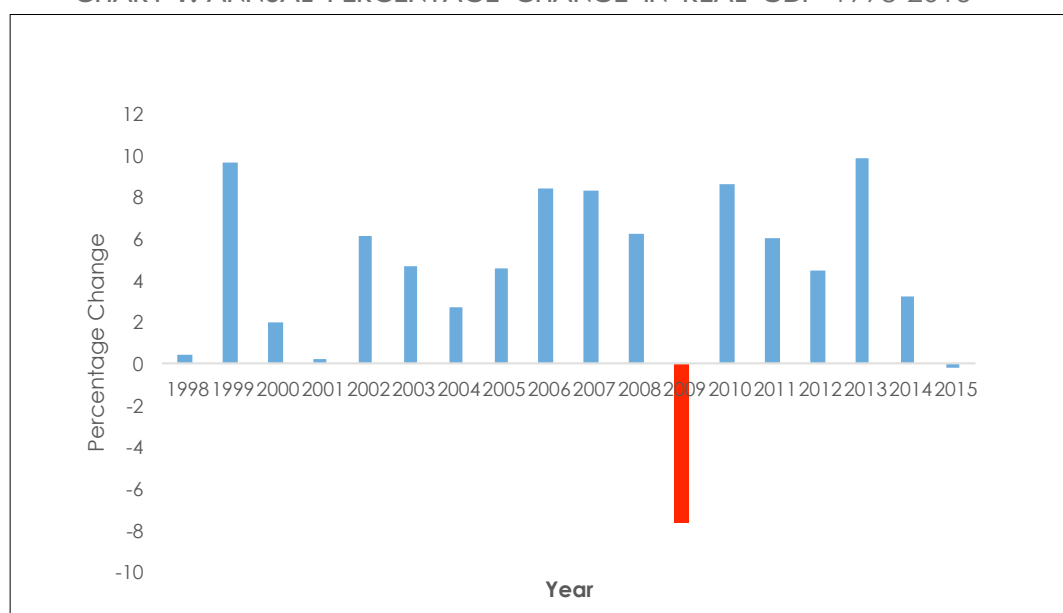
During the year under review, Internal Audit function used a standardised internal audit methodology which is in compliance with the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing of the Institute of Internal Auditors. To this end, internal audit conducted risk-based reviews which among others, included the provision of assurance services over financial, operational and information technology.



The national GDP at constant prices was P85, 400.9 million in 2015 compared to P85, 619.4 million registered in 2014, recording a decrease of 0.3 percent. The corresponding decline in real GDP is shown in Chart 1 which depicts annual percentage change in real GDP over the period 1998 to 2015. The decline in real GDP from 2014 to 2015 was mainly due to mining sector which recorded a decrease in real value added of 19.7 percent. The decline in the real value added of the mining sector was attributed to 15.6 percent decrease in diamond production and 35 percent decline in copper production in 2015. This decline in the value added of the mining sector is attributed to the continued weak recovery in the global markets, particularly in the major markets for diamonds.

Mining remains a major contributor to GDP. However, its contribution decreased to 18.3 percent in 2015 compared to 24.0 percent recorded in 2014.

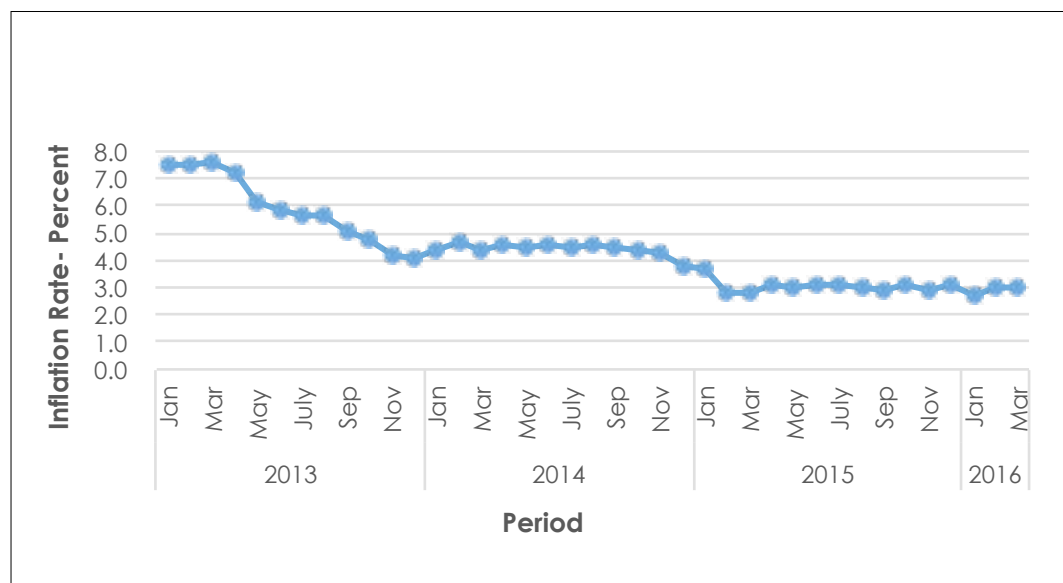
CHART 1: ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN REAL GDP 1998-2015



As regards inflation, Botswana's annual average inflation rate of 3.1 percent in 2015 was lower than the 2014 rate of 4.4 percent by 1.3 of a percentage point. This was to be expected, considering the fact that Botswana has been experiencing declining fuel pump prices of petrol and diesel leading to a lowering of the Transport Group index. This follows a tumbling in global oil prices to levels below US \$100 a barrel in 2015.

Given its 18.98 percent weight in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the frequency with which a consumer purchases fuel items, lower prices for fuel can have a considerable impact on the index and suppress the overall inflation rate. The decrease in the CPI can be traced mainly to the drop in the retail pump prices for petrol and diesel by P1.04 and P1.03 per litre respectively, which effected on the 14 February 2015. The decline in transport group index was also recorded in December 2015 due to the drop in retail pump prices for petrol by P0.17 and diesel by P0.14 per litre, which effected on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2015. Chart 2 presents the trend in the inflation rate between 2013 and 2015.

CHART 2: NATIONAL INFLATION RATE 2013- 2016



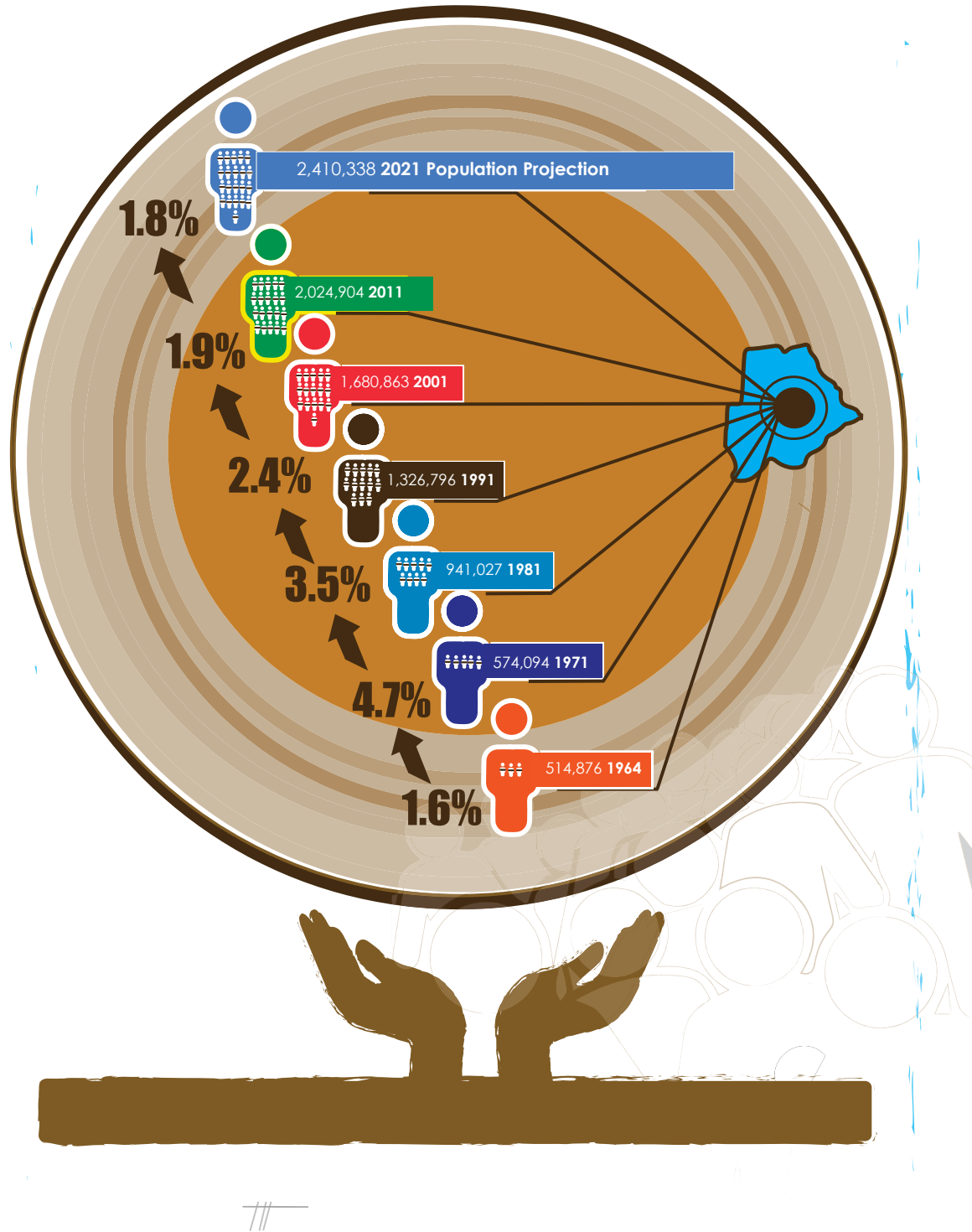
International merchandise trade statistics showed that total imports were valued at P73,163.7 million during 2015 as compared to P72,395.7 million during 2014, giving an increase of 1.1 percent (P768.0 million). Total exports were valued at P63, 426.4 million during 2015, showing a decrease of 16.8 percent (P12, 782.0 million). A trade deficit of P9, 737.4 million was recorded in 2015 while 2014 registered a trade surplus of P3, 812.7 million.

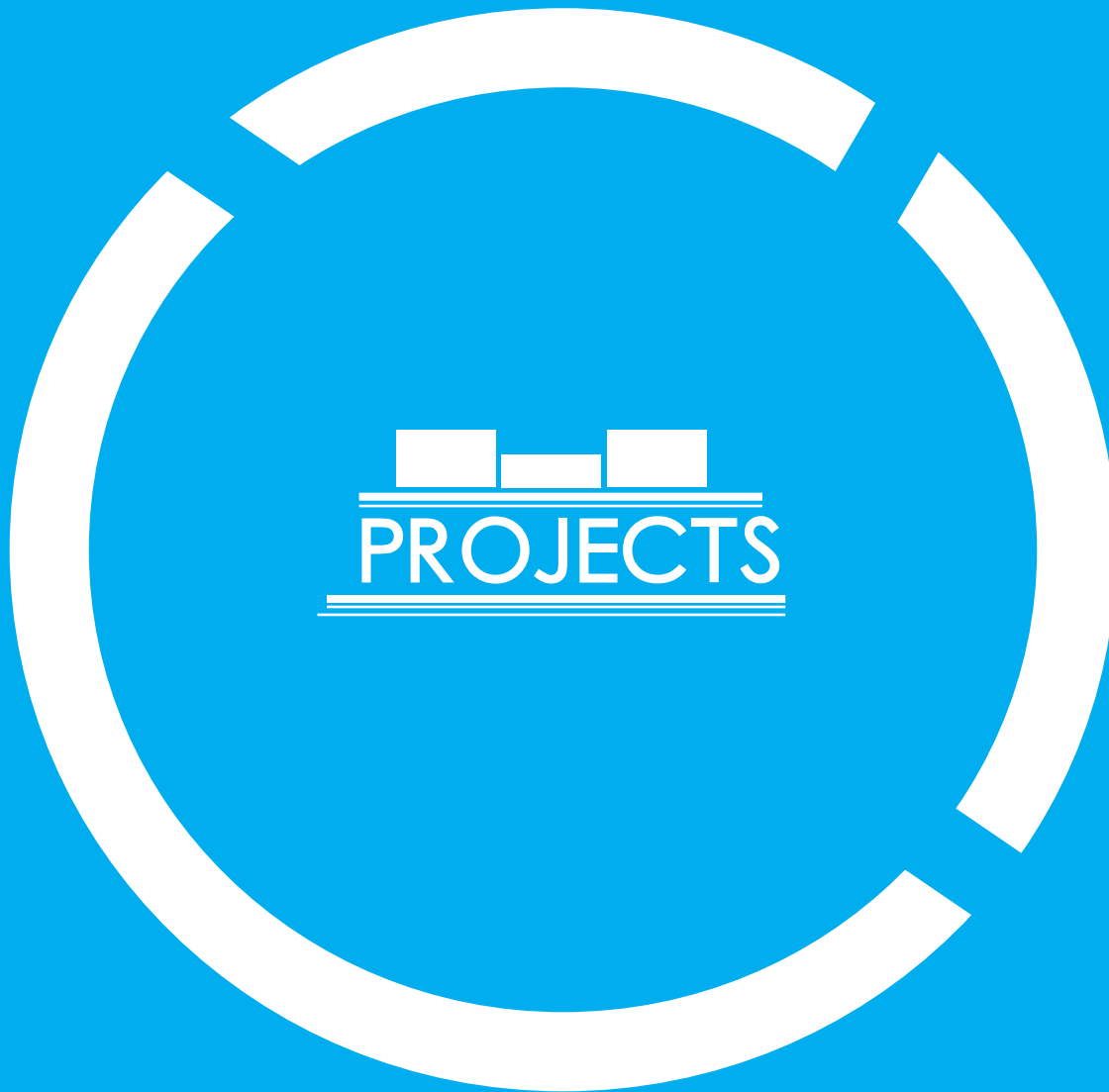
In addition to the GDP and CPI, other high frequency indicators which were released quarterly are the Index of Mining Production, the Electricity Generation and Distribution and the Transport statistics. These indicators are critical for continuous monitoring of the performance of these sectors of the economy for informed policy decision making. There were also several environmental indicators that were released and tracked during the year under review.

Formal employment in the third quarter of 2015 stood at 403,681 as compared to 404,461 in the same quarter of 2014. This represents a slight decline of 0.2 percent. This is largely due to a sluggish economy as shown by the decline in GDP and reported retrenchments in the mining and related sectors. Job creation is a national priority thus tracking of formal employment trends forms one of the important tools that can be used to inform policy and national development project implementation decisions.

Population projections at the national and district levels were prepared and released in 2015. The national population is projected to be 2,230,905 in 2016 the year of the 50<sup>th</sup> independence celebrations and to be 2,550,268 in 2025 which would be 5 years before target date for the achievement of the universal Sustainable Development Goals.

CHARTS 3: BOTSWANA POPULATION 1964-2021







## PROJECTS



Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) Project Manager Moffat Malepa (Left)  
BMTHS Teams at work



**S**tatistics Botswana continues to execute its mandate of providing various statistical services including technical advisory services to external agencies especially on sample and questionnaire designs such as those done for the Gender Based Violence Survey (GBVS), Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime (DCEC) Perception survey, Global Adult Tobacco Survey etc), for ensuring compliance to statistical standards and methods. Significant milestones were achieved on two major projects. The data collection phase of the Agricultural Census was concluded in November 2015 while the 12 month long field work for the Multi Topic Household Survey (MTHS) commenced in October 2015. The Agricultural census will provide new and updated statistics on subsistence and commercial agriculture while the MTHS, a two-in-one survey covering labour force related topics and core welfare indicators, will provide various indicators on household consumption, health, education, poverty and other key demographic profiles. The results on the Agriculture Census are expected in 2016 while those from the MTHS are expected early in 2017.

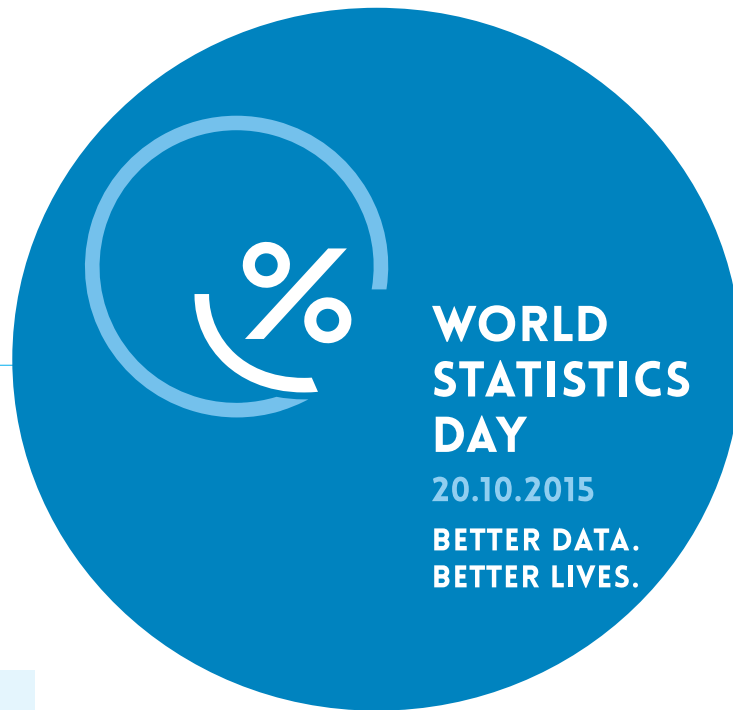
Apart from projects, Statistics Botswana continually carries out routine data operations covering tourism, prices and business surveys as well as administrative data on social statistics such as health, education, crime and vital statistics, the outputs of which feed into monitoring and evaluation of the country's performance.

## **SYSTEMS AND FRAMEWORKS**

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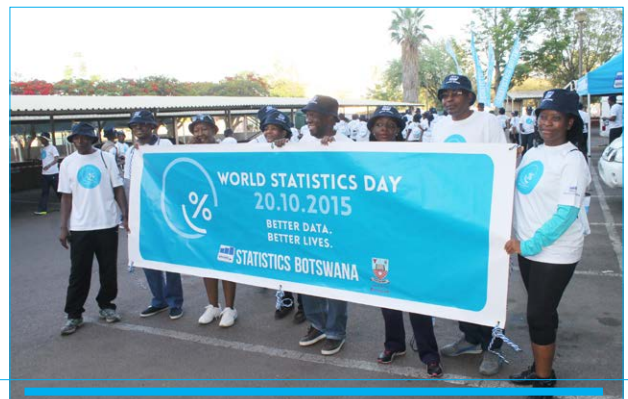
A number of guidelines and frameworks were developed to improve the day to day operations of the organisation as well as support the National Statistical System (NSS). The launch of the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) marks a systematic approach to empowering the NSS in the provision of recognised official statistics that is generated throughout the sectors. The development and implementation of the Data Quality Policy, IT Policy and adaptation of the latest international standard classifications and nomenclatures will go a long way in improving the quality and comparability of data nationally and internationally. Furthermore, these frameworks have helped improve internal business processes, which in turn will lead to improved service delivery. Continuous updating of Statistical Business Register and work on GIS databases will ensure good frames for both the household and business surveys.

A Human Resources and accounting system has been developed during the year under review. In addition, a records management policy was also enacted during this year to lay a robust foundation to a records organisation within Statistics Botswana.



Statistics Botswana and the National Statistical Agencies during the 2015 World Statistics Day Celebrations

## ORGANISATIONAL VISIBILITY



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## ADVOCACY AND ORGANISATIONAL VISIBILITY

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**A** number of events publicising Statistics Botswana products were featured throughout different medium during the course of the year. In addition, in an effort to increase usage of statistics, Statistics Botswana embarked on a number of outreach activities, 'taking the statistics to the people' both locally and to other areas. These outreach activities were either in support of specific projects or dissemination of statistics generally.

The United Nations had set aside October 20, 2015 to celebrate World Statistics Day under the theme, Better Data, Better Lives. Statistics Botswana also had a number of activities over a period of two weeks celebrating this event and was joined by different institutions, namely the University of Botswana (Statistics Department), the Botswana Statistics Association, representatives from different Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The activities included, the launch of the Statistics Botswana Facebook Page and Data Portals, the Statistics Day March, Open Day, radio and newspaper articles including interviews, competitions and public lectures. The celebration of the day was graced by the Honourable Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Hon Kenneth O. Matambo.

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## ADVOCACY



Hon. Kenneth O. Matambo (Left) and other dignitaries at the launch of the World Statistics Day and the Statistics Botswana Strategy for the Development Statistics.

## PARTNERSHIPS

Statistics Botswana collaborated with different institutions, locally and internationally to promote and strengthen the use of statistics. A lot of work has been done with institutions like the National Strategy Office in the development of indicators to support the National Monitoring and Evaluation System and the Vision 2036 frameworks. This also goes for the work around development of indicators and availing baseline data for the monitoring of the National Development Plan 11.

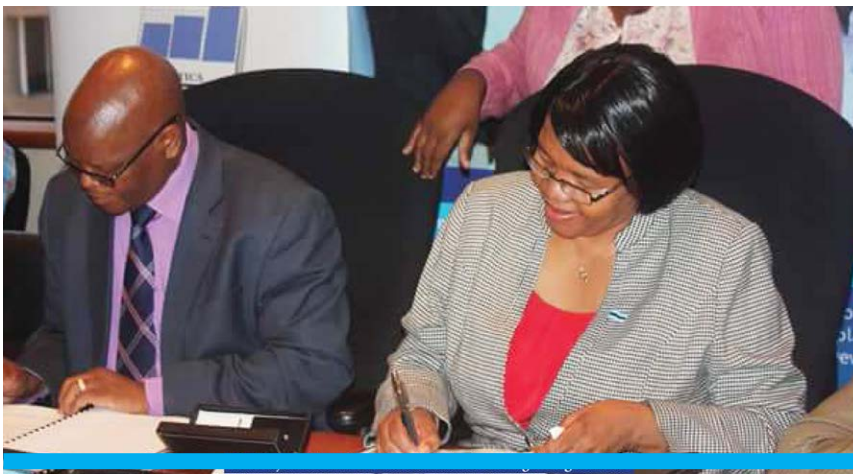
Partners have also been brought on board for collaboration in information sharing. The latest include the Botswana Unified Revenue Service (BURS), the Human Resources Development Council as well as the Department of Immigration and Citizenship. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) have been signed with BURS and HRDC whilst a technical committee between Statistics Botswana and Department of Immigration and Citizenship have already been set up to deal with data sharing issues.

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank, local United Nations family (UNDP, UNFPA), AfriTAC and PARIS 21 continue to support different programmes and projects.

The Organisation hosted a number of customers mainly those that were requesting for information or other statistics related services. Ethiopian Statistical Agency benchmarked Statistics Botswana specifically in the area of Civil and National Registration.

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PARTNERSHIPS



Ms Anna Majelantle and Patrick Molutsi signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and **(Right)** Ms Anna Majelantle and Mr Keneilwe Morris shaking hands after signing a Memorandum of Understanding



Team from Ethiopia Statistics Agencies benchmarked Statistics Botswana on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

## **CAPACITY BUILDING**

The organization establishment stands at two hundred and three (203). During the past year various capacity building activities including team building, supervisory skills, project management, were implemented. The organisation continued to benefit from development partners' support on capacity building especially on developments in the statistics field.

## **STAFF WELFARE**

The organisation continues to improve on staff welfare. As prove of this, over one million (1 ) Pula was claimed in the past year through Group Life Insurance and in 24 hour personal accident cover.



## CAPACITY BUILDING



Statistics Botswana employees during a team building exercise at UB stadium



Statistics Botswana

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

General Information

<b>Country of incorporation and domicile</b>	Botswana
<b>Nature of business and principal activities</b>	Statistics Botswana is a body corporate established through the Statistics Act, 2009. Statistics Botswana is the pre-eminent national organisation responsible for the development and management of official statistics and official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana.
<b>Members</b>	Mr. L Motsemme (Board Chairperson) Prof. K Thaga (Vice Chairperson) Mr. G Motsewabagale Dr. K Masalila Dr. T Seleka Ms. G Morekisi Mr. E M Maphanyane Dr. E N Makhwaje Ms A Majelantle (Statistician General) Mr. B Rwelengera (Board Secretary)
<b>Business address</b>	Plot 8843 Khama Crescent Finance House Gaborone
<b>Postal address</b>	Private Bag 0024 Gaborone Botswana
<b>Bankers</b>	Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited
<b>Auditors</b>	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants A Botswana member of Grant Thornton Limited
<b>Functional currency</b>	Botswana Pula (P)
<b>Date of commencement of operations</b>	1 April 2012

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the board of directors:

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Accounting Policies	44-52
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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income	69 -70
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Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Statistics Act, 2009 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the organisation as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

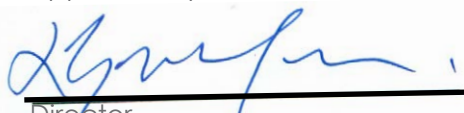
The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the organisation and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the organisation and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the organisation's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the organisation is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the organisation. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the organisation endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the organisation's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2017 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the organisation has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the organisation's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the organisation's external auditors and their report is presented herein.

The annual financial statements set out herein, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director  
Gaborone

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

## Independent Auditor's Report

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### To the board of Directors of Statistics Botswana

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying annual financial statements of Statistics Botswana, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out herein.

#### Director's Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

The organisation's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and requirements of the Statistics Act, 2009, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these annual financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the annual financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Independent Auditor's Report

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### Opinion

In our opinion, the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of, the financial position of Statistics Botswana as at 31 March 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Statistics Act, 2009.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the section 24 (3) of Statistics Act, 2009 we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounts and related records of Statistics Botswana have been properly kept;
- Statistics Botswana has complied with all the financial provisions of the Statistics Act, 2009; and
- the statement of accounts are prepared to reflect a true and fair representation of the transactions and the financial affairs of Statistics Botswana, in consistency with preceding year.

GRANT HORTON

Chartered Accountants

Certified Auditor: Aswin Vaidyanathan (Memb No: 19980110)

22 SEP 2016  
Gaborone

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2016

Figures in Pula	Note	2016	2015
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	6 189 335	7 659 571
Intangible assets	4	864 784	416 824
		<b>7 054 119</b>	<b>8 076 395</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	5	627 706	564 409
Cash and cash equivalents	6	46 385 499	61 421 062
		<b>47 013 205</b>	<b>61 985 471</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>54 067 324</b>	<b>70 061 866</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Capital grants	8	6 886 219	7 659 571
Retained income		953 305	995 497
		<b>7 839 524</b>	<b>8 655 068</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Operating lease liability		1 261 885	1 137 716
Trade and other payables	9	8 790 938	11 967 363
Deferred income	7	36 174 977	48 301 719
		<b>46 227 800</b>	<b>61 406 798</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>54 067 324</b>	<b>70 061 866</b>



## Statistics Botswana

## Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2016

Figures in Pula	Note	2016	2015
Grants and subventions	10	129 427 834	88 730 738
Other income	11	152 059	214 244
Operating expenses		(23 246 923)	(15 141 811)
Employee costs		(77 224 595)	(59 593 999)
Travel expense		(6 944 216)	(9 996 180)
Hire charges		(15 925 127)	(4 023 332)
Rental expenses		(6 313 473)	(5 775 300)
<b>Operating deficit</b>	12	<b>(74 441)</b>	<b>(5 585 640)</b>
Finance income	13	32 249	447 227
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(42 192)</b>	<b>(5 138 413)</b>
Other comprehensive loss		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(42 192)</b>	<b>(5 138 413)</b>

Statistics Botswana

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 March 2016

Figures in Pula	Capital grants	Accumulated surplus	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 April 2014</b>	<b>7 657 546</b>	<b>6 133 910</b>	<b>13 791 456</b>
Deficit for the period	-	(5 138 413)	(5 138 413)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive Loss for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5 138 413)</b>	<b>(5 138 413)</b>
Grants received during the period in cash	1 276 068	-	1 276 068
Amortisation of capital grant	(1 274 043)	-	(1 274 043)
<b>Total contributions to the organisation recognised directly in equity</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 025</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2015</b>	<b>7 659 571</b>	<b>995 497</b>	<b>8 655 068</b>
Deficit for the period	-	(42 192)	(42 192)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive Loss for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(42 192)</b>	<b>(42 192)</b>
Grants received during the period in cash	1 828 307	-	1 828 307
Amortisation of capital grant	(2 601 659)	-	(2 601 659)
<b>Total contributions to the organisation recognised</b>	<b>(773 352)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(773 352)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2016</b>	<b>6 886 219</b>	<b>953 305</b>	<b>7 839 524</b>

Statistics Botswana

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 March 2016

Figures in Pula	Note	2016	2015
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash (used in) generated from operations	15	(15 849 003)	24 307 895
Finance income		32 249	447 227
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>(15 816 754)</b>	<b>24 755 122</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(1 131 423)	(1 276 068)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	3	781 190	-
Purchase of intangible assets	4	(696 884)	-
Capital grant received in cash		1 828 307	1 276 068
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>781 190</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents movement for the year</b>		<b>(15 035 564)</b>	<b>24 755 122</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		61 421 062	36 665 940
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	6	<b>46 385 498</b>	<b>61 421 062</b>

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

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### 1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as required by the Statistics Act, 2009. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement of certain financial instruments at fair value, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Botswana Pula.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

#### 1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is used in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

##### Trade and other receivables

The organisation assesses its trade and other receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the organisation makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade and other receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio.

##### Fair value estimation

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the organisation for similar financial instruments.

##### Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that they may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets.

The organisation reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including production estimates, supply and demand, together with economic factors such as exchange rates.

### Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment

The estimates of useful lives as translated into depreciation rates are detailed in property, plant and equipment policy on the annual financial statements. These rates and residual lives of the assets are reviewed annually taking cognisance of the forecasted commercial and economic realities and through benchmarking of accounting treatments in the industry.

### 1.2 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the organisation; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off asset over its expected useful life less residual value, if any.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows

Item	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	1-11 years
Motor vehicles	1-6 years
Office equipment	1-9 years
Computer equipment	1-8 years
Camping equipment	2-9 years

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item. plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

### 1.3 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end. Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	3-5 years

### 1.4 Financial instruments

#### Classification

The organisation classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis.

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The organisation classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

#### Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the organisation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

#### Fair value determination

The fair values of short term investments are determined according to the current bid prices and levels of hierarchy.

#### Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the organisation assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the organisation, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses are reversed when an increase in the financial asset's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date that the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

## Statistics Botswana

### Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss except for equity investments classified as available-for-sale.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

### 1.5 Tax

#### Tax expenses

No provision for taxation is required as the organisation is exempt from taxation in terms of the Section Schedule, Part 1 of the Income Tax Act (Cap 52:01).



Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.6 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

#### Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

### 1.7 Impairment of assets

The organisation assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the organisation estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### 1.8 Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Grants from the Government of Botswana received for the acquisition of capital assets are considered as Capital Grant under equity.

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.9 Employee benefits

#### Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

#### Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed (or state plans) retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the organisation's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

### 1.10 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the organisation has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note .

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

## Accounting Policies

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### 1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the organisation will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and
- the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Grants related to income are presented as a credit in the profit or loss (separately).

Repayment of a grant related to income is applied first against any un-amortised deferred credit set up in respect of the grant. To the extent that the repayment exceeds any such deferred credit, or where no deferred credit exists, the repayment is recognised immediately as an expense.

### 1.12 Revenue

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the organisation;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

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## Accounting Policies

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### 1.13 Translation of foreign currencies Foreign currency transactions

#### Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Pula, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Pula by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Pula and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 2. New Standards and Interpretations

#### 2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the organisation has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

##### **Amendment to IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement: Annual improvements project**

The amendment clarifies that references to financial assets and financial liabilities in paragraphs 48–51 and 53–56 should be read as applying to all contracts within the scope of, and accounted for in accordance with, IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities in IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The organisation has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2016 annual financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material..

##### **Amendment to IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures: Annual improvements project**

The definition of a related party has been amended to include an entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, which provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity ("management entity"). Disclosure is required of payments made to the management entity for these services but not of payments made by the management entity to its directors or employees.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

The company has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2016 annual financial statements. The impact of the amendment is not material.

#### 2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The organisation has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2016 or later periods:

##### **Amendment to IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Annual Improvements project**

The amendment provides additional guidance regarding transfers with continuing involvement. Specifically, it provides that cash flows excludes cash collected which must be remitted to a transferee. It also provides that when an entity transfers a financial asset but retains the right to service the asset for a fee, that the entity should apply the existing guidance to consider whether it has continuing involvement in the asset.

The effective date of the company is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2017 annual financial statements. The impact of this amendment is currently being assessed.

#### Disclosure Initiative: Amendment to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment provides new requirements when an entity presents subtotals in addition to those required by IAS 1 in its annual financial statements. It also provides amended guidance concerning the order of presentation of the notes in the annual financial statements, as well as guidance for identifying which accounting policies should be included. It further clarifies that an entity's share of comprehensive income of an associate or joint venture under the equity method shall be presented separately into its share of items that a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and b) that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

The effective date of the company is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

The company expects to adopt the amendment for the first time in the 2017 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the company's annual financial statements.

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurements of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a "fair value through other comprehensive income" (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt and equity investments are measured at fair value at the end of subsequent reporting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

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- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effect of the changes of the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in fair value of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. It is therefore no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.
- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principal of an "economic relationship". Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The organisation expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2019 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the organisation's annual financial statements.

### IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction contracts; IAS 18 Revenue; IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes; IFRIC 15 Agreements for the construction of Real Estate; IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC 31 Revenue Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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### 2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

IFRS 15 also includes extensive new disclosure requirements.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

The company expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2018 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the company's annual financial statements.



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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

### 3. Property, plant and equipment

	2016			2015		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	1 078 029	(331 632)	746 397	1 509 218	(312 139)	1 197 079
Motor vehicles	3 167 040	(1 030 224)	2 136 816	3 814 080	(759 501)	3 054 579
Office equipment	488 595	(156 398)	332 197	477 785	(101 741)	376 044
IT equipment	4 789 391	(1 815 466)	2 973 925	3 725 529	(972 313)	2 753 216
Camping equipment	-	-	-	347 740	(69 087)	278 653
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 523 055</b>	<b>(3 333 720)</b>	<b>6 189 335</b>	<b>9 874 352</b>	<b>(2 214 781)</b>	<b>7 659 571</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening carrying value	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Closing carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	1 197 079	52 631	(217 750)	(285 563)	746 397
IT equipment	2 753 216	1 063 892	(30)	(843 153)	2 973 925
Motor vehicles	3 054 579	-	(497 671)	(420 092)	2 136 816
Office equipment	376 044	14 900	(2 820)	(55 927)	332 197
Camping equipment	278 653	-	(278 653)	-	-
	<b>7 659 571</b>	<b>1 131 423</b>	<b>(996 924)</b>	<b>1 604 735)</b>	<b>6 189 335</b>

#### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment -2015

	Opening value carrying	Additions	Depreciation	Closing carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	1 347 407	17 264	(167 592)	1 197 079
IT equipment	2 112 663	1 249 789	(609 236)	2 753 216
Motor vehicles	3 458 534	-	(403 955)	3 054 579
Office equipment	422 608	9 015	(55 579)	376 044
Camping equipment	316 335	-	(37 682)	278 653
	<b>7 657 547</b>	<b>1 276 068</b>	<b>(1 274 044)</b>	<b>7 659 571</b>

### 4. Intangible assets

	2016			2015		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	1 443 655	(578 871)	864 784	746 771	(329 947)	416 824

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Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	416 824	696 884	(248 924)	864 784

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2015

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	665 747	(248 923)	416 824

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Pula	2016	2015
<b>5. Trade and other receivables</b>		
Deposits	337 126	337 140
Employee costs in advance	71 691	109 350
Other receivables	-	108 462
Staff debtors	218 889	9 457
	<b>627 706</b>	<b>564 409</b>

### Fair value of trade and other receivables

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximates its fair value.

### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	11 867	11 867
Bank balances	11 373 632	61 409 195
Short-term deposits	35 000 000	-
	<b>46 385 499</b>	<b>61 421 062</b>

### Credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand

The credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand that are neither past due nor impaired are assessed as good by management, as the amounts are placed with reputable financial institutions who are registered in Botswana and who have past performance history with no default on commitments.

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7. Deferred income

<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2016</b>	<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Funds received during the year</b>	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Closing balance</b>
African Development Bank	3 687 206	-	(389 015)	3 298 191
Botswana Government	44 494 299	36 915 950	(48 533 463)	32 876 786
United Nations Population Fund Botswana	120 214	-	(120 214)	-
	<b>48 301 719</b>	<b>36 915 950</b>	<b>(49 042 692)</b>	<b>36 174 977</b>

<b>Reconciliation of deferred income 2015</b>	<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Funds received during the year</b>	<b>Utilisation</b>	<b>Closing balance</b>
African Development Bank	532 828	4 922 903	(1 768 525)	3 687 206
Botswana Government	23 555 709	41 500 000	(20 561 410)	44 494 299
United Nations Population Fund Botswana	195 958	108 892	(184 636)	120 214
	<b>24 284 495</b>	<b>46 531 795</b>	<b>(22 514 571)</b>	<b>48 301 719</b>

The entity has P36 174 977 (2015: P48 301 719) of deferred income from various donors for activities that do not fall within this budgetary period and is yet to be utilised as at year end.

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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Pula	2016	2015
<b>7. Deferred income (continued)</b>		
African Development Bank- Capacity Building Project	3 298 192	3 687 206
Botswana Government - Agric Census	12 345 160	12 753 131
Botswana Government - Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey	-	26 863
Botswana Government - Census of Enterprise and Establishment	3 214 439	8 764 190
Botswana Government - Core Welfare Indicator Survey	-	12 000 000
Botswana Government - Customer Price Index	2 471 372	2 484 204
Botswana Government - ICT Survey	1 516 036	1 619 241
Botswana Government - Labour Force Survey	-	1 500 000
Botswana Government -Literacy Survey	1 803 845	1 860 606
Botswana Government - Population and Housing Census	405 115	486 064
Botswana Government -Transformation of Central Statistics Office	4 450 086	3 000 000
United Nations Population fund Botswana -Census Data Project	-	120 214
Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey	6 670 732	-
	<b>36 174 977</b>	<b>48 301 719</b>

**8. Capital grants**

Reconciliation of capital grants-2016	Opening balance	Capital grants received during the period - in cash	Disposed	Grants amortised during the period	Balance at end of the period
	7 659 571	1 828 307	(996 924)	(1 604 735)	6 886 219

Reconciliation of capital grants 2015	Opening balance	Capital grants received during the period- in cash	Grants amortised during the period	Balance at end
Capital grants	7 657 546	1 276 068	(1 274 043)	7 659 571

**9. Trade and other payables**

Trade payables	-	2 202 596
Leave days payable	5 186 418	4 136 484
Gratuity payable	3 431 544	5 628 283
PAYE payable	172 976	-
	<b>8 790 938</b>	<b>11 967 363</b>

**Fair value of trade and other payables**

The carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximates its fair value.

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Figures in Pula	2016	2015
<b>10. Grants and Subventions</b>		
African Development Bank	-	1 768 525
Botswana Government	126 826 175	85 503 534
United Nations Population Fund	-	184 636
Amortisation of capital grant	2 601 659	1 274 043
	<b>129 427 834</b>	<b>88 730 738</b>
<b>11. Other income</b>		
Other income	98 957	155 498
Recoveries	602	7 218
Sale of tenders	52 500	51 528
	<b>152 059</b>	<b>214 244</b>
<b>12. Operating deficit</b>		
Operating deficit for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
<b>Operating lease charges</b>		
Premises		
• Contractual amounts	6 313 473	5 775 300
Advertising	1 399 519	641 528
Amortisation of intangible assets	248 924	248 924
Computer expenses	1 044 187	1 433 742
Consulting fees	1 152 027	705 606
Consumables	1 709 636	1 464 094
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1 604 733	1 274 043
Employee costs	79 407 777	59 593 999
Hire charges	15 925 127	4 023 332
Motor vehicle expense	3 494 374	641 989
Office expenses	555 876	710 355
Placement fees	486 560	471 695
Printing and stationery	1 119 046	1 952 742
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(215 734)	-
Protective clothing	537 827	443 990
Repairs and maintenance	722 984	514 025
Telephone and fax	804 247	1 607 242
Travel expenses	6 944 216	9 996 180
Workshop, seminars, retreats and conferences	3 184 454	1 454 117

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Figures in Pula	2016	2015
<b>13. Finance income</b>		
<b>Interest revenue</b>		
Bank	32 249	447 227
<b>14. Auditors' remuneration</b>		
Fees	194 695	175 000
<b>15. Cash generated from (used in) operations</b>		
(Deficit)/ surplus for the year	(42 192)	(5 138 413)
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation	1 853 657	1 522 967
Loss on sale of assets	215 734	-
Finance income	(32 249)	(447 227)
Movements in operating lease liability	124 169	483 265
Amortisation of capital grant	(2 601 659)	(1 274 043)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>		
Trade and other receivables	(63 296)	(226 727)
Trade and other payables	(3 176 425)	5 370 849
Deferred income	(12 126 742)	24 017 224
	<b>(15 849 003)</b>	<b>24 307 895</b>
<b>16. Commitments</b>		
<b>Operating leases – as lessee (expense)</b>		
<b>Minimum lease payments due</b>		
- within one year	6 936 744	5 219 898
- in second to fifth year inclusive	8 246 062	12 753 412
	<b>15 182 806</b>	<b>17 973 310</b>

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the organisation for certain of its office premises. Leases are negotiated for an average term of five years. No contingent rent is payable.

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17. Related parties

Relationships

Board members	Mr. L Motsemme (Board Chairperson) Prof. K Thaga (Vice Chairperson) Mr. G Motsewabagale Dr. K Masalila Dr. T Seleka Ms. G Morekisi Mr. E M Maphanyane Dr. E N Makhwaje Ms A Majelantle (Statistician General) Mr. B Rwelengera (Board Secretary)
Members of key management	Ms. A Majelantle Dr. B Mguni Mr. D Buthali Mr. K K Masupe Ms. M P Kerekang Ms. P Zambezi Mr. T Baakile Ms. B Matlhaga Ms. B Tshupeng

Related party transactions

Figures in Pula	2016	2015
<b>Government Grants</b>		
<b>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning</b>		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	116 527 740	<u>107 718</u>
192		
<b>Remuneration of directors and other key management</b>		
Salaries and other benefits	4 578 078	4 332 732
Gratuity	3 431 544	2 232 544
Leave pay	471 330	<u>372 108</u>
	<b>8 480 952</b>	<b><u>6 937 384</u></b>



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## Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

### 18. Categories of financial instruments

	Note(s)	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
<b>Categories of financial instruments- 2016</b>						
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-	-	6 189 335	6 189 335
Intangible assets	4	-	-	-	864 784	864 784
		-	-	-	<b>7 054 119</b>	<b>7 054 119</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Trade and other receivables	5	556 016	-	-	71 691	748 668
Cash and cash equivalents	6	46 385 499	-	-	-	46 385 499
		<b>46 941 515</b>	-	-	<b>71 691</b>	<b>47 134 167</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>46 941 515</b>	-	-	<b>7 125 810</b>	<b>54 188 286</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>						
<b>Equity</b>						
Capital grants		-	-	-	6 886 219	6 886 219
Accumulated surplus		-	-	-	953 305	953 305
		-	-	-	<b>7 839 524</b>	<b>7 839 524</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>		-	-	-	<b>7 839 524</b>	<b>7 839 524</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
Operating lease liability		-	-	1 261 885	-	1 261 885
Trade and other payables	9	-	8 790 938	-	-	8 790 938
Deferred income	7	-	-	-	36 174 977	36 174 977
		-	<b>8 790 938</b>	<b>1 261 885</b>	<b>36 174 977</b>	<b>46 227 800</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		-	<b>8 790 938</b>	<b>1 261 885</b>	<b>36 174 977</b>	<b>46 227 800</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		-	<b>8 790 938</b>	<b>1 261 885</b>	<b>44 014 501</b>	<b>54 067 324</b>

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18. Categories of financial instruments (continued)

Categories of financial instruments - 2015

	Note(s)	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Leases	Equity and non financial assets and liabilities	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-	-	7 659 571	7 659 571
Intangible assets	4	-	-	-	416 824	416 824
		-	-	-	<b>8 076 395</b>	<b>8 076 395</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Trade and other receivables	5	117 919	-	-	446 490	564 409
Cash and cash equivalents	6	61 421 062	-	-	-	61 421 062
		<b>61 538 981</b>	-	-	<b>446 490</b>	<b>61 985 471</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>61 538 981</b>	-	-	<b>8 522 885</b>	<b>70 061 866</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>						
<b>Equity</b>						
Capital grants		-	-	-	7 659 571	7 659 571
Accumulated surplus		-	-	-	995 497	995 497
		-	-	-	<b>8 655 068</b>	<b>8 655 068</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>		-	-	-	<b>8 655 068</b>	<b>8 655 068</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
Operating lease liability		-	-	1 137 716	-	1 137 716
Trade and other payables	9	-	812 075	-	11 155 288	11 967 363
Deferred income	7	-	-	-	48 301 719	48 301 719
		-	<b>812 075</b>	<b>1 137 716</b>	<b>59 457 007</b>	<b>61 406 798</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		-	<b>812 075</b>	<b>1 137 716</b>	<b>59 457 007</b>	<b>61 406 798</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		-	<b>812 075</b>	<b>1 137 716</b>	<b>68 112 075</b>	<b>70 061 866</b>

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**19. Risk management**

**Capital risk management**

The organisation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern in order to carry on activities entrusted to Statistics Botswana as per the Statistics Act, 2009.

The capital structure of the organisation is mainly funded by capital grants and revenue subvention from the government of Botswana.

**There are no externally imposed capital requirements.**

**Financial risk management**

The organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The organisation's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the organisation's financial performance.

**Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of uncommitted funds to respond to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses. Organisation treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability of uncommitted funds.

The organisation's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The organisation manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and availability of uncommitted funds and makes requests from Government for additional funds.

The table below analyses the organisation's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

**At 31 March 2016**

**Less than 1 year**

Trade and other payables	8 790 938
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**At 31 March 2015**

**Less than 1 year**

Trade and other payables	11 967 363
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**Interest rate risk**

As the organisation has no significant interest-bearing assets, the organisation's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

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**19. Risk management (continued)**

**Cash flow interest rate risk**

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of short term cash investments giving rise to interest rate risk. The cash is managed to ensure surplus funds are invested in a manner to achieve maximum returns while minimising risk.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade debtors. The organisation only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

<b>Financial instrument</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	46 385 499	61 421 062
Trade and other receivables	627 706	564 409

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Pula	Note	2016	2015
<b>Revenue</b>			
African Development Bank		-	1 768 525
Botswana Government		126 826 175	85 503 534
United Nations Population Fund		-	184 636
Amortisation of capital grants		2 601 659	1 274 043
	10	<b>129 427 834</b>	<b>88 730 738</b>
<b>Other income</b>			
Private telephone recoveries		602	7 218
Other income		98 957	155 498
Sale of tenders		52 500	51 528
Finance income	13	32 249	447 227
		<b>184 308</b>	<b>661 471</b>
<b>Expenses (Refer to page 30)</b>		<b>(129 654 334)</b>	<b>(94 530 622)</b>
<b>Deficit for the year</b>		<b>(42 192)</b>	<b>(5 138 413)</b>

Statistics Botswana  
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2016

Detailed Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Pula	Note	2016	2015
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Advertising		(1 399 525)	(641 528)
Assessment Fees		-	(58 120)
Auditors remuneration	14	(194 695)	(175 000)
Bank charges		(122 673)	(99 415)
Board Expenses		(38 439)	(87 460)
Computer expenses		(1 044 187)	(1 433 742)
Consulting fees		(1 152 027)	(705 606)
Consumables		(1 709 636)	(1 464 094)
Data		(1 598)	-
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		(1 853 657)	(1 522 967)
Donations		(5 000)	(5 000)
Employee costs		(79 407 777)	(59 593 999)
Entertainment		(436 158)	(245 405)
Staff development		(3 658)	(112 000)
Finance department		(30 678)	-
Hire charges		(15 925 127)	(4 023 332)
Insurance		(427 657)	(47 254)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(6 313 473)	(5 775 300)
Legal expenses		(294 575)	-
Loss on disposal of assets		(215 734)	-
Magazines, books and periodicals		(80 140)	(164 865)
Motor vehicle expenses		(3 494 374)	(641 989)
Office expenses		(555 876)	(710 355)
Other expenses		(353 187)	-
Placement fees		(486 560)	(471 695)
Postage		(30 863)	(66 388)
Printing and stationery		(1 119 046)	(1 952 742)
Protective clothing		(537 827)	(443 990)
Recruitment		(245 964)	(303 829)
Repairs and maintenance		(722 984)	(514 025)
Security		(32 144)	(7 868)
Staff welfare		(18 844)	-
Subscriptions		(67 799)	(54 189)
Telephone and fax		(804 247)	(1 607 242)
Training		(228 238)	(81 205)
Travel expenses		(6 944 216)	(9 996 180)
Utilities		-	(250)
Valuation fees		(171 297)	(69 471)
Workshop, seminars, retreats and conferences		(3 184 454)	(1 454 117)
		<b>(129 654 334)</b>	<b>(94 530 622)</b>





APPENDIX 1: PROFILES OF STATISTICS  
BOTSWANA BOARD OF DIRECTORS





Mr. Letsema G. Motsemme

MSc in Social and Economic Statistics, George Washington University, United States (1985)  
 Post Graduate Diploma in Survey Methods, Graduate School of Agriculture, United States Census Bureau (1984)  
 Post Graduate Certificate in Socio-Economic Sample Surveys, Pennsylvania State University, United States (1984)  
 BSc in Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State University, United States (1981)

Mr. Motsemme is a Botswana Qualifications Authority (BQA) Accredited Trainer in strategic planning, public policy review, change management, and agricultural economics. Mr. Motsemme started his career as a Statistician and moved up the ranks, serving in various capacities within the then Central Statistics Office. He has also served as Chief Agricultural Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture; as Director of Industrial Affairs and Deputy Permanent Secretary –in the Ministry of Trade and Industry; and as Senior Private Secretary in the Ministry of State President. Mr. Motsemme is currently a consultant, serving as the Operations Manager/Senior Consultant at Leadership Education and Development (Pty) Ltd, (LEAD). He has served on the Boards of Directors of Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board, Botswana National Productivity Centre, Botswana Meat Commission, Lazare Kaplan, Teemane Manufacturing Company, and Fairgrounds Holdings.



Professor Keoagile Thaga

Associate Professor in Statistics, University of Botswana (2010)  
 PhD in Statistical Quality Control, University of Manitoba, Canada (2003)  
 MSc in Statistics, University of Manitoba (1994)  
 BA in Statistics, University of Botswana (1991)

Professor Thaga has conducted various consultancies including: "A Comprehensive Situational Analysis: Botswana Demographic Survey" (2008); "Baseline on the Development of HIV Behavioural Risk Reduction Intervention Programmes for PLWHAS in Support Groups and Clinical Care"; and "Baseline HIV/AIDS Situation and Response Analysis in Ten Health Districts in Botswana". In 2006, he conducted a training workshop on Statistical Process Control for the Botswana Bureau of Standards (BOBS). He has served as Chairperson of the University of Botswana's Departmental Graduates Studies Programme Review Committee since 2006; was Coordinator, Departmental Graduate Studies from 2004 to 2008); and is a Member of the Statistical Quality Assurance Committee and an External Examiner for the Botswana Public Service College (formerly the Botswana Institute of Administration and Commerce) and technical colleges countrywide.



Mr. Emang Motlhabane Maphanyane

MA in Economics, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom (1978)  
BA in Mathematics, University of Hawaii, United States (1973)

Mr. Maphanyane has over 14 years' experience in consultancy with both the public and private sectors; He has expertise in regional/local economic development administration and public policy analysis, international trade negotiations and regional integration. He has also amassed vast experience in the development of small, micro and medium enterprises as well as in economic development, administration and public policy analysis.

He has been a Board Member and Chairperson of the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board; a Member of the Executive Council of the Botswana Confederation of Commerce, Industry and Manpower – now called Business Botswana; Member of the Ministerial Level Consultative Committee for Agriculture and the national High Level Consultative Council (HLCC) as well as Founding Chairperson and Board Member of the Citizen Entrepreneurial Development Agency (CEDA).

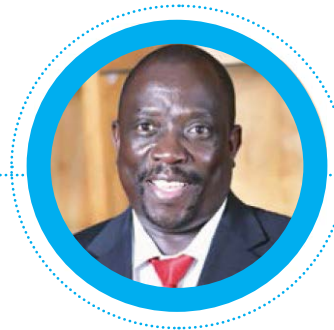


Ms. Goitsewang Morekisi

MA in Development Economics, University of Sussex, United Kingdom (1991)  
Post Graduate Diploma in Economics, 1990, University of Sussex, UK (1990)  
BA in Economics, University of Botswana (1987)

Ms. Morekisi is the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications in charge of coordinating the strategic functions of the Ministry, as well as the development programme of the transport sector. She has vast experience in Human Resources, Economics, Project Management and Finance.

She has been a Board Member of the Botswana College of Agriculture (renamed the Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources) and in addition to Statistics Botswana, is currently a Board Member of Air Botswana and Botswana Railways.



Dr. Ernest Makhwaje

PhD in Agricultural Economics, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa (2008)  
 MSc in Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University, United States (1993)  
 BSc (Honours) in General Agriculture, Seale Hayne, Faculty of Agriculture,  
 United Kingdom (1988)  
 Diploma in General Agriculture, University of Botswana and Swaziland (1980)

Dr. Makhwaje is the Director, Macroeconomic Policy Section, Division of Economics and Financial Policy in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. He has risen through the ranks serving at different times as Senior, Principal and Chief Economist within the same Ministry. He has worked as a Senior Agricultural Research Economist in the Department of Agricultural Research in the Ministry of Agriculture based at Sebele, in the outskirts of Gaborone. He has also served in the same Department as Agricultural Research Economist (Farming Systems Research) based at Mahalapye and Francistown.

Dr. Makhwaje has vast experience in Agricultural Economics, economic data collection, analysis and report writing for the purpose of enhancing decision-making on the use of agricultural resources. He has also been a part-time lecturer in Business Economics at the University of Botswana.



Mr. Mmoloki Motsewabagale

MA in Economics, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, United States (1995)  
 BA in Economics and Accounts, University of Botswana (1987)

Mr. Motsewabagale is the General Manager (Corporate Planning and Communications) in the Office of the Commissioner General, Botswana Unified Revenue Service (BURS). He has risen through the ranks through many different capacities within BURS.

He has held office as Secretary to the Task Team on the Drafting of the Customs Departmental Schemes. He was a Work Improvement Team (WITS) Leader and won a silver medal as a WITS Team Leader during the 1999 WITS National Convention. Mr. Motsewabagale has been a Board Member of the National Advisory Council on Tourism and a Member of the Customs Health and Safety Committee. He was also a Member of the National Committee on Trade Policy and Negotiations.



Dr. Kealeboga Masalila

PhD in Economics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom (2000)  
MPhil in Monetary Economics, Glasgow, UK (1989)  
Bachelor of Commerce, University of Botswana (1984)

Dr. Masalila has occupied several portfolios within the Bank of Botswana for almost 30 years rising through the ranks to the position of Director - Research and Financial Stability Department

He has vast experience in research work and some of his publications include the following: "The Botswana Cooperative Bank" (1988); "Financial Liberalization and Monetary Policy Effectiveness: A Comparison of Botswana, Malawi and Zimbabwe" (2001); and "Overview of Initiatives to Promote Convergence in the Context of Regional Integration: An African Perspective" (2009).



Dr. Tebogo B. Seleka

PhD in Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, United States (1995).  
MSc in Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, US (1991).  
BSc in Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, US (1988).  
Diploma in General Agriculture, University of Swaziland (1983)

Dr. Seleka has worked as an Agricultural Economics lecturer in various capacities in universities overseas as well as at the Botswana College of Agriculture (renamed the Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources) and the University of Botswana. He worked in the Ministry of Agriculture for a number of years. He has also held various senior positions within the Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA) culminating in his promotion to Executive Director.

Dr. Seleka conducted various consultancies and studies of national importance in the areas of poverty reduction, social development policy, agricultural sector reviews and regional trade. He has participated in international, regional and national forums and between 2002 and 2004, was a Member of the Agricultural Economics Education Board for Eastern and Southern Africa. He has served as a Member for different forums, among them the Botswana Agricultural Sector Trade Forum and the National Committee of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network.



Ms Anna N. Majelantle

MPH in Bio-Statistics, Tulane University, New Orleans, United States, (1987)  
BA in Statistics, University of Botswana, (1982)

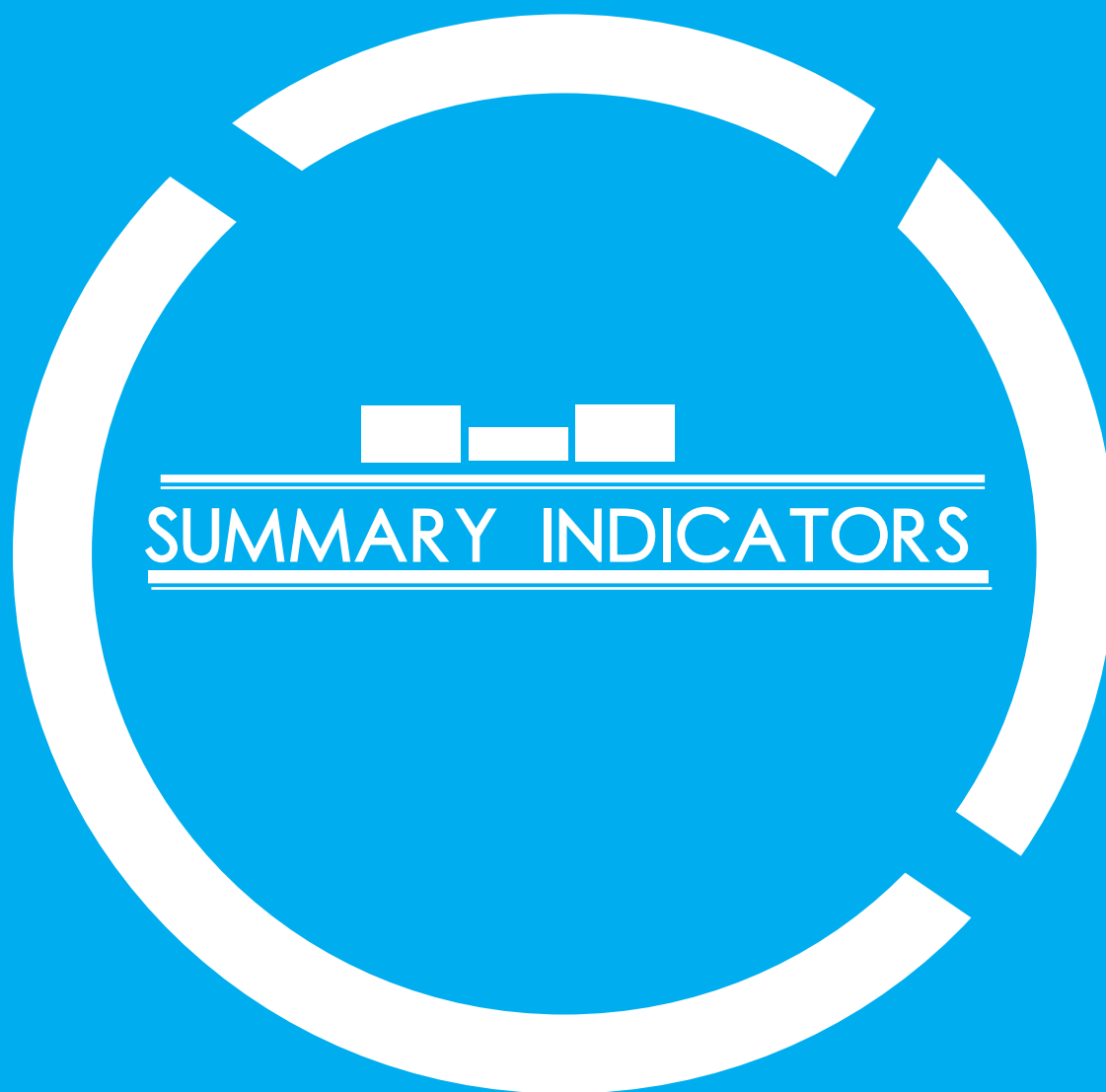
Ms Majelantle has worked for the Central Statistics Office, gaining vast experience as she progressed through the ranks.. She is the Statistician General (CEO) of Statistics Botswana.

Ms Majelantle is an expert in the formulation of statistical strategies and policies. She guides and directs the execution of systematic collection, processing, analysis, interpretation, storage and dissemination of official statistics covering population and housing censuses, social statistics and demographic data, macro economic statistics, environment and agriculture statistics as well as business and household surveys.

She serves as a Member of several high level national committees for effective policy decision-making and appropriate use of statistical information. She represents Botswana in several international forums like the Annual United Nations Statistical Commission in the United States and the Annual Southern African Development Community Statistical Committee which she currently chairs. She is also a Member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Board of Directors. She is a Member of several other African Statistical Committees and uses this exposure to ensure that Botswana adheres to international statistical standards and best practices.

## ANNEX 1: INTER-CENSAL PROGRAM OF SURVEYS 1981 TO 2021

Title of the Survey	Census- 1981-1990	Census- 1991-2000	Census 2001-2010	Census 2011- 2021
ECONOMIC SURVEYS				
Agricultural Census	1982	1993	2004	2015
Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	1985/86	1993/94	2002/3	2009/2010; 2015/16
Informal Sector Survey (ISS)		1999/2000	2007	2017
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	1984	1995/6	2005/6	2015/16
Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey			2009/10	2015/16
Botswana Information And Communication Technology Survey 2014				2014 & 2019
Census Of Enterprises & Establishments (CEE) 2016				2016
SOCIAL SURVEYS				
Botswana Literacy Survey (BLS)	-	1993	2003	2013
Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS)			2001	2014, 2018
Botswana Demographic Health Survey (BDS)	1987	1998	2006	2017
Botswana Family Health Survey (BFHS)	1984 & 1988	1996	2007	2017
Botswana Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS)		2000		
National Population and Housing Census	1971	1991	2001	2011
Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey 2015/16				2015/16



## PRICE STATISTICS

PRICE STATISTICS	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
<b>National</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	184.3	184.2	184.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.7	3	3
<b>Cities &amp; Towns</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	182.7	182.3	183
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.7	2.9	3.1
<b>Urban Villages</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	183.1	183.3	184
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.6	3.2	3.2
<b>Rural Villages</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	190.5	190.9	191
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.8	3.1	2.7
<b>(a) Sep 2006 = 100</b>			

## EXCHANGE RATES

EXCHANGE RATES (Averages)	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16
US Dollar per Pula	0.087	0.089	0.090
South African Rand per Pula	1.417	1.398	1.382
Pound Sterling per Pula	0.06	0.062	0.063
<b>Source: Bank of Botswana</b>			

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Million Pula)	2013	2014	2015
GDP at current market prices	124,310.70	142,466.10	145,726.20
GDP (current market prices) excluding mining	98,238.60	108,254.40	119,104.00
GDP at constant 2006 prices:			
Quarter 1	20,357.20	20,929.10	21,514.20
Quarter 2	20,693.70	21,111.70	21,449.60
Quarter 3	20,594.30	21,422.10	20,707.30
Quarter 4	21,315.40	22,156.50	21,729.80
GDP at constant 2006 prices (Million Pula)	82,960.60	85,619.40	85,400.90
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	9.9	3.2	-0.3
GDP per Capita at current market prices (Pula)	59,146.60	66,534.30	66,801.20
GDP Per Capita at constant 2006 prices (Pula)	39,472.30	39,985.80	39,147.90



MONEY &  
BANKING

<b>MONEY AND BANKING (Million Pula)</b>	<b>Jan-16</b>	<b>Feb-16</b>	<b>Mar-16</b>
International Reserves	85,429.9	82,756.1	81,868.2
Money Supply M1	13,322.1	13,828.7	14,844.1
Money Supply M3	66,212.2	67,145.7	67,373.8
Currency in Circulation	2,359.4	2,400.6	2,524.9

Source: Bank of Botswana

 TOURISM  
STATISTICS

<b>TOURISM STATISTICS</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Arrivals - Totals	2,612,555	2,598,158	2,082,521
Of whom from RSA	713,174	742,639	614,540
From Zimbabwe	1,120,815	825,717	707,681
Purpose of entry: Business	149,158	356,948	599,782
Holiday	367,427	474,455	274,701
Visitors	606,581	185,654	417,034

 POPULATION  
CENSUS

<b>POPULATION CENSUS</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,326,796</b>	<b>1,680,863</b>	<b>2,024,904</b>
Cities:			
Gaborone	133,468	186,007	231,592
Francistown	65,244	83,023	98,961
Major Towns:			
Selibe Phikwe	39,772	49,849	49,411
Lobatse	26,052	29,689	29,007
Major Villages			
Molepolole	36,930	54,561	66,466
Kanye	31,354	40,628	47,007
Serowe	30,264	42,444	50,820
Mahalapye	28,078	39,719	43,289
Maun	26,768	43,776	60,263
Mochudi	25,542	36,962	44,815
Mogoditshane	14,246	32,843	58,079

## AGRICULTURE

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>BMC throughput</b>			
Cattle	126,032	138,907	146,459
Production (tonnes)	2011	2012	2013
Sorghum production	32,591	24,021	10,231

## OTHER VITAL STATISTICS

OTHER VITAL STATISTICS	1991	2001	2011
Live Births	36,962	36,962	55,326
Birth rate (per '000 population)	39.3	28.8	25.7
Deaths	15,221	20,825	12,736
Death rate (per '000 population)	11.5	12.4	6.3
Infant Mortality rate Male	47.9	60	18
Female	46.1	51	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>
Life expectancy at birth: Male	63.3	52	66
Female	67.1	57.4	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>68</b>
Annual rate of natural increase	2.8	1.7	1.9
Annual rate of population growth	3.5	2.4	1.9

## TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT	2013	2014	2015
Road network (Km) maintained by Central Govt.	18,507	18,507	-
..Of which Bitumen	6,925	6,925	-
Gravel	7,560	7,560	-
Sand	4,022	4,022	-
Track	-	-	-
Total registration of private vehicles	405,155	425,526	328,062
..Of which: Vans	97,503	101,360	74,851
Passenger Cars	263,976	250,788	197,283
Government vehicles in use	11,806	10,224	-
Aircraft landings-International	9,317	9,626	7,242
Aircraft landings-Domestic	33,869	32,000	20,524
Air passenger arrivals-International	199,999	203,707	153,149
Air passenger arrivals-Domestic	190,227	172,306	114,530
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tonnes)	1,883	1,840	1,506
Reported road accidents	17,062	16,641	-
Fatalities	411	377	-
Serious injuries	1,308	1,234	-

-data not available

## HEALTH

<b>HEALTH</b>			
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
Hospitals	18	18	18
Primary Hospitals	17	17	17
Clinics with beds	108	104	105
Number of beds (all facilities)	5,276	5,550	5,557
Clinics without beds	180	195	206
Health posts	349	350	351
Mobile clinics	900	906	931
<b>Staff</b>			
Doctors	819*	819*	-
Nursing staff	5,816*	5,816*	-
<b>Other indicators</b>			
Total admissions	170,483	173,092	163,124
Total discharges	164,477	169,127	158,482
Of which, deaths	6,091	5,898	10,073
Patient days	1,164,477	1,258,360	1,097,304
Bed occupancy rate (%)	60.5	7	7
Average length of stay (days)	6.8	6.8	7
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4,459*	4,459*	4,459*
<b>Reported cases /a</b>			
Measles (confirmed)	-	-	-
Malaria (confirmed)	188	459	1,348
Viral hepatitis B		-	-
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	22,232	17,801	16,261
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	3,645	3,000	3,013
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	147.9	182.6	151.6

\* **Figures carried Forward; - Data not available.**

## LITERACY RATES

<b>LITERACY RATES</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2013</b>
Adult Literacy rate: National	81.2	83.2	85.9
Male	80.4	82.3	84.1
Female	81.8	83.8	87.5

**Note: Data for tertiary enrolment is up to 2010,  
- Data not available**

## EXTERNAL TRADE

<b>EXTERNAL TRADE (Million Pula)</b>	<b>Jan-16</b>	<b>Feb-16</b>	<b>Mar-16</b>
Exports (Free on board)	7,012.2	6,434.4	6,391.6
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	3,963.0	5,904.8	6,412.1
Trade Balance	3,049.2	529.6	(20.6)
Diamond Exports	6,092.3	5,453.9	5,456.9
Copper – Nickel exports	436.3	448.4	290.4
Meat Exports	42.4	85.0	136.1
Textiles	19.3	20.4	20.9

## EDUCATION

<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
Local Government & Grant Aided	750	753	753
Private	60	59	68
<b>Enrolment at Primary</b>			
Local Government & Grant Aided schools	312,580	316,618	316,936
Private primary enrolment	20,391	20,588	23,133
Total Std 1 enrolment	53,974	59,994	55,911
Primary School teachers	13,509	14,220	15,042
Pupil: teacher ratio	25	24	23
<b>Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior)</b>			
Government aided junior secondary schools	212	207	207
Government senior secondary schools	23	28	32
Private secondary schools	39	44	46
<b>Enrolment at Secondary</b>			
Community junior and secondary schools	119,933	120,407	121,162
Senior Secondary (excluding form 6)	51,545	41,514	53,878
Total Form 1	40,519	40,519	42,460
Total Form 5	27,303	25,340	26,292
Secondary School teachers	12,835	14,081	15,471
<b>Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:</b>			
Local Government Schools	24.4	24.7	23.5
Private Primary Schools	15.7	15.4	14.9
<b>Tertiary Institutions Enrolment</b>			
Teacher training Colleges	1,595	1,595	-
Colleges of Education	1,185	1,185	2,859
University of Botswana	14,941	14,941	18,753

## GOVERNMENT FINANCE

<b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>
<b>(Million Pula)</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Revised</b>
Revenue and Grants	48,951	51,544
Mineral taxes	6,190	4,149
Customs Pool	13,170	15,973
Non Tax Revenue	16,573	15,674
Grants	326	403
Expenditure and net lending	41,730	51,263
Recurrent	33,220	37,861
..Of which personal	15,338	16,377
Development and Capital	8,909	13,478
Overall Surplus	7,222	281
..Of which recurrent budget	3,961	-935

**Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning**

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Million Pula)</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Balance on visible trade (adjusted)	-2,353	4,693	-8,264
Balance on services	2,974	5,187	6,332
Balance on income	-3,152	-3,102	-3,013
Net current transfers	14,156	15,463	16,260
Balance on current account	11,624	22,240	11,316
Balance on capital account	1	-	2
Balance on financial account	-8,101	2,658	-8,590
Net errors and Omissions	-2,184	-13,494	-2,783
Overall Balance	1340	11,404	-57

**Note: ( ) Negatives: - Data not available**

**Source: Bank of Botswana**

## PRODUCTION

<b>PRODUCTION</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Diamonds ('000 carats)	23,133	24,658	15,929
Copper Nickel matte (tonnes)	44,148	29,782	23,341
Coal (tonnes)	1,495,653	1,711,555	1,558,614
Soda Ash (tones)	227,913	268,529	143,535
Electricity generation ('000 kWh)	3,807,856	4,041,804	3,006,364
Water Sales (kilolitres)	75,242,343	71,404,531	15,536,276

**\*Figures for 2015 are from Jan to September**

**Source: Ministry of Mineral, Energy & Water Resources**

EMPLOYMENT  
STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	Sep-13	Sep-14	Sep-15
Total formal sector employment	399,530	404,461	403,681
Of which central and local Gov't	190,798	194,272	192,786
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	5,009	5,213	5,403
Average monthly earnings – Citizen (Pula)	4,661	4,856	5,080

 COMMUNICATION  
TECHNOLOGY

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	2012	2013	2014
Fixed Telephone Lines	160,488	174,165	169,236
Fixed Telephone Lines per 100 inhabitants	8	9	8
Mobile Cellular phone Subscribers	3,081,726	3,274,542	3,410,507
Mobile Cellular Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	152	162	158
Internet Subscribers		30,022,024	22,397,730
Internet Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants			
Newspapers (Number printed)	162		
Newspapers (Net Sales, Pula)	158		

## CLIMATE

Climate	Rainfall(Millimetre)		Temperature(deg. C) Average daily				
	2013/14	2014/15	Sep-15		Oct-15		Nov-15
	Total	Total	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
F/town	-	398.3	29.4	-	34.9	16	34.5
Gantsi	-	261.8	32.5	14.1	36.1	16.6	35.7
Mahalapye	512.4	299.1	29.2	15	33.8	18.6	32.9
Maun	341.3	114.2	33.4	17.3	37.1	28.7	36.3
Shakawe	745.3	386.4	34.9	14.1	37.3	16.9	36.5
Tsabong	435.8	167.3	29.4	12.6	35.2	16.5	33.2
Tshane	498.5	279.9	31.2	13	35.2	18	33.8

**Note: figures are subject to change with further data availability**

**-Data not available**

**Rainfall figures are based on meteorological year (July to June)**

**Source: Meteorological Services Department**



Statistics Botswana April 2015-March 2016 Released Statistical Reports

Publication Title	Date Released
<b>April to June 2015</b>	
1. Literacy Survey 2014 Stats Brief	April, 2015
2. Stats Update December 2014	April, 2015
3. Work Permits Holders Q 4 2012	April, 2015
4. Work Permits Holders 2012	April, 2015
5. Cities & Town (Population & Housing Census 2011 selected Indicators)	April, 2015
6. Central Mahalapye District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	April, 2015
7. Botswana Causes of Mortality 2011	May, 2015
8. Labour Statistics Report 2011	May, 2015
9. Consumer Price Index	Apr, May, Jun 2015
10. Botswana Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digests	Apr, May, Jun 2015
11. Mapping Poverty in Botswana 2010	May, 2015
12. Tourism Statistics annual Report 2013	June, 2015
13. Vital Statistics Report 2012	June, 2015
14. Crime Statistics Report 2011	June, 2015
15. Gross Domestic Product Q1 2015	June, 2015
16. Crime Statistics Report 2011	June, 2015
<b>July to September 2015</b>	
17. Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2013	July, 2015
18. Consumer Price Index	Jul, Aug, Sep 2015
19. Botswana Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digests	Jul, Aug, Sep 2015
20. Serowe/Palapye Sub District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	July, 2015
21. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief	July, 2015
22. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief	July, 2015
23. Population and Housing Census 2011: National Statistical Tables	August, 2015
24. Botswana Transport and Infrastructure Statistics 2015 Q1	September, 2015
25. Gross Domestic Product Q2 2015	September, 2015
<b>October to December 2015</b>	
26. Pre & Primary Education 2013 Stats brief	October, 2015
27. Botswana Transport and Infrastructure Statistics 2015 Q2	October, 2015
28. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief	October, 2015
29. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief	October, 2015
30. Botswana Population Projections 2011-2026	November, 2015
31. Central Bobonong: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
32. Central Tutume Sub District : Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
33. Ghanzi District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
34. Kgatleng District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015



## Statistics Botswana April 2015-March 2016 Released Statistical Reports cont'd

Publication Title	Date Released
35. Kweneng West District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
36. Kweneng East District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
37. Ngami West District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
38. Ngami East District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
39. Ngwaketse District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
40. Ngwaketse West Sub District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
41. North East District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
42. South East District :Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
43. Chobe District Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
44. Kgalagadi North District :Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
45. Kgalagadi South District :Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
46. Barolong Sub District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
47. Boteti District: Population & Housing Census 2011 Selected Indicators	December, 2015
48. Gross Domestic Product Q3 2015	December, 2015
49. 2008 Botswana International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4	December, 2015
50. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief	December, 2015
51. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief	December, 2015
52. Consumer Price Index	Oct, Nov, Dec 2015
53. Botswana Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digests	Oct, Nov, Dec 2015
54. 2008 Botswana Standard Classification of Occupations	December, 2015
<b>January to March 2016</b>	
55. Tourism Statistics Annual Report 2014	February, 2016
56. Botswana Compendium of Statistical Concepts and Definitions-Vol. 1	February, 2016
57. Vital Statistics Report 2014	March, 2016
58. Formal Sector Employment Survey - September 2014	March, 2016
59. Formal Sector Employment Survey - September 2015	March, 2016
60. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief	March, 2016
61. Consumer Price Index	Jan, Feb, Mar 2016
62. Gross Domestic Product Q4 2015	March, 2016
63. Botswana Transport and Infrastructure Statistics 2015 Q3	March, 2016
64. Botswana Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digests	Jan, Feb, Mar 2016

