

# ANNUAL REPORT 2016/17

**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**



**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**

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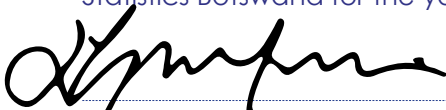
Statistics Botswana  
Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

September 18, 2017

The Honourable Minister Kenneth O. Matambo  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
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 2017.

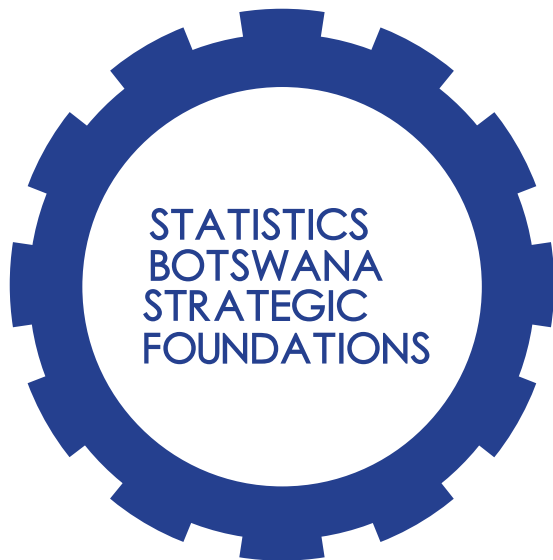


**Letsema G. Motsemme**  
**Statistics Botswana Board Chairperson**

Published by  
Statistics Botswana  
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## VISION

To be a world class provider of quality official statistics and related services



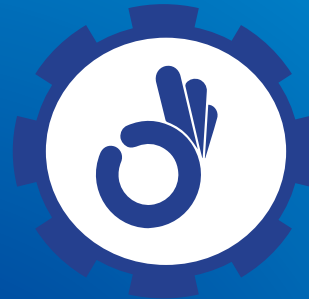


## MISSION

To enable stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions



FOCUS ON CUSTOMER



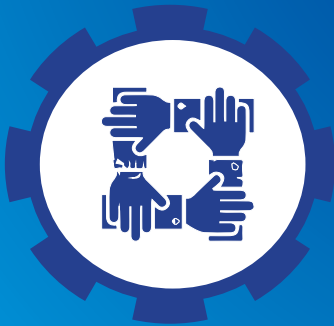
FOCUS ON QUALITY



CONFIDENTIALITY



PROFESSIONALISM



TEAMWORK



ACCOUNTABILITY



INTEGRITY

### **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

**Statistics Botswana (SB) was set up as a parastatal under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The Organisation operates under the 2009 Statistics Act which was passed by Parliament. The Organisation is under the oversight direction of the Board of Directors, membership 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 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. Collaborating and coordinating the NSS;
- d. Collecting, compiling, processing, analysing, publishing, disseminating and archiving official statistics;
- e. Developing and promoting the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies in accordance with international standards;
- 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.





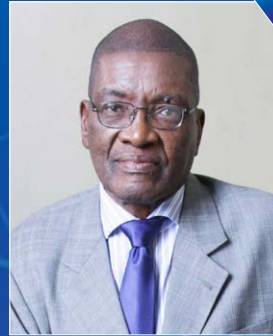
**Mr Letsema Motsemme**  
Board Chairperson



**Prof Keoagile Thaga**  
Vice Chairperson



**Dr. Kealeboga Masalila**



**Mr Emang M. Maphanyane**



**Mr Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale**



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



**Dr. Tebogo B. Seleka**



**Ms. Goitsemang Morekisi**



**Dr. Ernest Makhwaje**







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



**Mr. Dabilani Buthali**  
Deputy Statistician General  
Statistical & Technical Operations



**Dr. Burton Mguni**  
Deputy Statistician General  
Socio-Economic Statistics



**Ms. Banabo Tshupeng**  
Chief Internal Auditor



**Ms. Boitumelo Mathaga**  
Director Economic Statistics



**Ms. Malebogo Kerekang**  
Director Stakeholder Relations



**Mr Tapologo Baakile**  
Director Socio-Demographic  
Statistics



**Ms Phetogo Zambezi**  
Director Standards, Methods  
& Information Systems



**Mr Kevin Masupe**  
Director Corporate Services



**Mr Ben Bella Rwelengera**  
Director Legal Service &  
Board Secretary



## CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

### Corporate Governance

The Statistics Act, the Board Charter, and the Shareholder Compact are essential policy documents that guide the Board of Statistics Botswana in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. These policy documents are fundamental in guiding the broad strategic direction and ensuring the establishment of priorities for the development of official Statistics.

### Strategic Direction

Statistics Botswana operates in a changing environment. The change dynamics call for a review of the essential statistical infrastructure to improve the environment for creating high quality official statistics. In this context, the Board has the responsibility to persistently support the organisation to manage.

The statement prefacing our previous Annual Report outlined a perspective of the challenges confronting Statistics Botswana in the provision of quality official statistics required for policy formulation and measuring the impact of national socio-economic development initiatives. Our pursuit for development of appropriate strategic measures for monitoring development and the quality of life in Botswana is relentless. The Board remains deeply focused to provide the necessary guidance for provision of quality data relating to monitoring and evaluating inclusive growth and development, creating new jobs for people who are unemployed; alleviating poverty for indigent households; improving economic production and productivity for small and medium scale enterprises; and provision of basic services including health, nutrition, education, shelter, water and sanitation, among others. Such data is imperative for ensuring the integration

of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the national statistical process control.

The year 2016/17, therefore, focused on ensuring integration of global, continental and national aspirations into the national statistics system. The integration was accomplished through adaptation and implementation of the United Nations framework of strategy for the development of statistics through the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS), which has since been rolled to various socio-economic sectors in respective Ministries and departments.

Our ambition for alignment of statistical programmes to the aspirations of the Universal Agenda 2030, the Africa's Agenda 2063, and our national Vision 2036 is unwavering. We remain steadfast in our determination to provide quality official statistics for the national good. In this context, Statistics Botswana is expected to develop and implement the Quality Assurance Framework, within the current strategic plan period, in order to facilitate the practical implementation of data quality assessment. The strategic core of the quality assurance framework is continuous improvement of the organisation as a whole, including management systems and support processes.

### **Emerging Opportunities**

Perspectives into the challenges and opportunities for the 21st century require strategic approaches to position Statistics Botswana to take advantage of emerging technologies, some of which are associated with the management of big data. The importance of big data doesn't revolve around how much data is available, but what can be done with it. Effective big data management entails a high level of data quality as well as enabling users to locate valuable information in large sets of data from a variety of sources.

The evolution of Big Data has the potential to transform the organization's overall approach

to data management. Statistics Botswana has set-up data portals to address accessibility of information through a centralised repository of documentation. In addition the organization continues to strengthen advocacy and interaction with users and producers of statistics to promote greater appreciation and uptake of statistical information.

In the information society, the demand for timely information and reliance on emerging technologies is rising. This environment provides strong opportunities for Statistics Botswana to capitalise on the new technologies and processes that should simplify data management through the value chain.

Statistics Botswana will be implementing Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for survey data collection during the 2017/18 Financial Year. CAPI has the capability to increase efficiency as well as reduce the turnaround time between data collection and dissemination of results. Introduction of Smart Client Application for the 2021 Population and Housing Census cartographic exercise is also being considered.

### **Acknowledgements**

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation to the shareholder, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and the many partners that provided utmost support to Statistics Botswana. The management and staff are also appreciated as they strived to overcome a variety of challenges in the operating environment, while the Board endeavoured to uphold strong governance and keep a robust oversight at all times.



**Letsema G Motsemme**  
**Chairman,**  
**Statistics Botswana Board**



## STATISTICIAN GENERAL STATEMENT

### Strategic Initiatives

The year under review is the second of the implementation of the 2015/16 to 2019/20 corporate strategy and the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS). Work continued in relation to the strategic objectives of improving customer satisfaction, increasing the usage of statistics and the other objectives as discussed in the sections below. A total of 16 BSDS strategic initiatives were prioritised for implementation during the year under review. All of these were initiated and progressed to different stages as at the end of the year. Some of those that progressed to completion such as service charter and standards and a data quality assurance framework are discussed below.

### Improved Customer Satisfaction

The Organisation's adherence of 79 percent to the Advance Release Calendar was a good achievement towards customer satisfaction. A number of monthly, quarterly and annual reports in different subject matter areas were released (54 out of the planned 68 statistical reports) during the course of 2016/17.

Projects and initiatives which contributed to customer satisfaction includes the successful rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) from the September 2006 to September 2016 base year. Comments made during the CPI Rebasing Stakeholder workshop and by officials of International Organizations such

as the IMF, indicated that this development was received with high appreciation by Statistics Botswana stakeholders.

With the aim of providing world class statistics, and customer service, the first ever Service Charter and Standards, which are essentially a commitment by the organisation to increase availability and access to timely, relevant and accurate statistics, were launched and disseminated.

The Organization launched a new website, which is interactive and easy to navigate to find statistical information. Users of statistics who subscribe to the website receive email notifications announcing availability of new statistical releases. The data portals have been embedded into the website, allowing customers to access statistical publications, microdata, and metadata.

The Information Resource Centre (IRC), carrying statistical publications dating as far back as 1966, was revamped and organized to make it more user-friendly and statistics users. The revamping of the IRC also includes installation of a Library Management System (LIBWIN) that enables customers to view available publications online. During 2016/17, the information Resource Centre received 1,673 requests.

### **Improved Usage Of Statistics**

There were various efforts undertaken by the organisation for improving business processes and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to influenced stakeholder's knowledge on the importance of statistics and its use. These efforts must have contributed to the observed high demands for statistics information and services. Worthy to note is the number of requests for data at the Information Resources Centre and visits to Statistics Botswana website and related portals and applications (Facebook etc.)

The demands and use of statistics has tremendously increased in planning and decision making as evidenced by use of statistics in national and international frameworks (Vision 2016, National Development Plan (NDP)11, State of the Nation Address (SONA), District Plans, SADC, Africa 2063 and Agenda 2030\_SDGs, to mention , but a few. The increased participation of SB in different sectors to provide guidance and statistical services shows NSS's awareness on the need for use of statistics on their part.

To increase statistical understanding, the use of infographics to present statistical outputs was used extensively.

### **Improvements on the Quality of Statistics and Business Processes**

A number of projects and changes were implemented to improve business processes. One example of these is the installation and commissioning of the National Accounts Database system (NADABAS). This system was installed with the assistance of African Development Bank. The efficiency and ease in the compilation of national accounts statistics using this new tool has improved.

The Organization also migrated from the Government domain to the new Statistics Botswana domain (statsbots.org.bw), which is now being used for the new website and email addresses. Business processes were also improved in the internal audit through the acquisition and installation of Team Mate audit management software. This software automated the entire audit process, from planning to report audit assignments.

Statistics Botswana developed a Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) and Code of Practice. The DQAF is aimed at addressing data quality issues and compliance to Fundamental Principles of

Official Statistics. In addition, during the year under review, data governance structures, quality control and built-in data screening measures were addressed in surveys and administrative data collection, data management, tabulation and analysis processes. In addition, innovative initiatives were undertaken through automation of data collection of the Botswana Multi Topic Household survey and scanning of health statistics questionnaire to reduce data capture processes.

### **Development Agenda Indicator Frameworks**

At present there are three main development agendas that are relevant to Botswana. These are the universal Agenda 2030; the continental Agenda 2063; and the national Vision 2036. All the three development agenda or visions as well as the National Development Plan 11 have indicator frameworks to be used for follow up and monitoring. Statistics Botswana has continued to play a key role in progressing the work towards having measurement being made on these indicators by the relevant data producer in or outside the National Statistics System. In this regard, Statistics Botswana has through consultations with other stakeholders worked out a domesticated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Framework where the SDGs indicators are mapped to the Vision 2036 Pillars. Since the work of Ministries and their respective sectors is linked to particular pillars on Vision 2036, this domesticated SDGs indicator framework should help in advocacy work on indicator measurement and capacity building of relevant data producers.

### **Partnerships**

In strengthening working relationships and partnerships for better improvement of service delivery, the Organisation continues to engage with stakeholders by way of formalised protocols through Memoranda of Understanding (MoU). A MoU between SB and Non-Bank Financial Institutions Regulatory Authority (NBFIRA) was signed during the period under review. The main objective of having the MoU was to advance strengthening of data sources for statistical compilation by both agencies and address each other's data needs.

Consultations are ongoing with the University of Botswana towards signing a MoU. The focus of the MoU will address several issues including capacity building, analysis, use of facilities especially for training and carrying out joint surveys, to mention, but a few.

In implementing MoU's with the different agencies, SB established technical committees with the organisations that have signed MoUs. These include the Botswana Unified Revenue Service (BURS) and Human Resource Development Council (HRDC). Other committees within the National Statistical System (NSS) are the Statistics User Producer Committee between Statistics Botswana and the Bank of Botswana (BoB) and the Ministry of Finance & Economic Development (MFED) as well as a technical committee between SB and the Department of Immigration. The latter addresses migration statistics related issues. The main focus of the SB-MFED-BoB committee is on issues around e-General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS). The aim is for the country to achieve the higher "Special Data Dissemination Standard" (SDDS).

Statistics Botswana has over the reporting period visited a number of agencies in the region, benchmarking on different items. The areas covered were communications, automation of processes like the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) gadgets.

Partnership in statistic development saw SB contributing immensely through participation in national and international fora through different sector statistics committees and Expert Groups. SB participation was not only about attendance as representative of the country but was also through making presentations, chairing workshops and conferences. The continued technical assistance and invitation of SB to attend training workshops by development partners symbolizes appreciation of SB's efforts and progress in statistics development.

Statistics Botswana supported the Botswana Communication Regularity Authority (BOCRA) to organise and host the 14th World Telecommunication/Information, Communication Technology (ICT) indicators Symposium (WTIS) on behalf of the Botswana Government and International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in November 2016. The symposium was being held in Africa for the first time, and Botswana was proud to have been chosen as the host.

Indicators presented by Statistics Botswana played a pivotal role in the calculation of ICT Development Index (IDI) for Botswana by ITU. These indicators also assisted in the monitoring and implementation of the Maitlamo Policy and Sector Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Transport and Communication as well as for NDP 11 Indicators. The new indicators also assisted in producing e-government indicators relating to households and individuals.

## Advocacy and Organisation Visibility

In order to increase the use of statistics, SB used social media, print media, television, radio and outreach activities not only to promote statistics and its importance, but also to inform and educate stakeholders about Statistics Botswana, its mandate, products and services.

SB participated in the BOT50 celebrations in several ways, including taking part in all major national level activities such as the BOT50 countdown event and the Independence Day celebrations float at the National Stadium. The organisation launched a special BOT50 publication dubbed, "**BOT50 Selected Indicators 1966-2016**".

In addition to BOT50 activities, the office participated in national events such as trade fairs, district workshops (Maun), AIDS Day Commemorations, conducted stakeholder workshops and also held publicity events including activations for the BMTHS at the different malls and central points.

## Corporate Social Responsibility

As part of its engagement with the community and support of the general national efforts in support of social upliftment, the organisation donated 20 refurbished computers to Tewane Primary School in the Mahalapye Sub-District. While this gesture was done to respond to His Excellency the President Lieutenant General Dr Seretse Khama Ian Khama's plea for all to be just and caring, it also demonstrates SB's commitment to remain a "Good Corporate Citizen", that is aware of its responsibilities to the communities in which it operates.

## Projects

The Census of Enterprises and Establishments Phase 1 was conducted timely and successfully from October to December 2016. Some administrative data backlogs (e.g. formal employment) were brought up-to-date through implementation of a special project funding initiative. The Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) fieldwork was completed in December 2016 after a period of 12 months. Scanning of health statistics questionnaires also commenced during the year under review.

## Acknowledgements

As has been the case in the previous review periods, the Board continued to provide invaluable guidance and support. Management thanks the Board for this.

I also wish to extend my gratitude to the rest of management and staff for their commitment towards ensuring that the organisation provides quality statistics and operates efficiently and effectively.



**Anna N. Majelantle**  
**Statistician General**





## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors continually review and improve corporate governance processes by benchmarking against accepted best practice and corporate governance codes such as the King Code. Besides the Statistics Act, Statistics Botswana Board has a Board Charter, which outlines the framework within which the Board operates; this describes among others, the following:

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

The Charter ensures adherence to progressive practices in corporate governance and ensure better knowledge and exercising 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 and creates sustainable value for Statistics Botswana shareholder and stakeholders. In fulfilling the latter, the Board has constituted the following Board sub-committees:

- **Board Human Resource Committee**
- **Board Tender Committee**
- **Board Finance & Audit Committee**
- **Board Statistics Committee**

### Board Human Resources Committee

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

Botswana. During the course of the year, the Committee considered various policy and process changes including the review of the organizations Terms and Conditions of Service and issues of organizational realignment. 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 staff benefits and allowances.

The year under review was marked with relatively cordial industrial relations between Management and the Employees' Union with very few new instances of employee grievances. The Joint National Consultative Forum (JNCF) worked hard to address issues in an effort to work towards a common goal of good service delivery.

### **Board Tender Committee**

The main function of the Board Tender Committee is to examine, authorize and award all procurement of goods, works and services whose value is above the Management Tender Committee authority limits. The organization's Asset Disposal and Procurement policies remain robust and well adhered to. The policy is due to be reviewed in the forthcoming financial period. There have been no incidents of non-compliance detected by the Committee, neither has there been any incidents of litigation or grievance from service providers with respect to their dealings with Statistics Botswana.

### **Board Finance and Audit Committee (BFAC)**

In executing its mandate, the Finance and Audit Committee reviewed the assessment

of risks, internal controls and relevant policies and procedures in operation in Statistics Botswana. They have also considered the effectiveness of any remedial actions taken for the year under review to ensure that management accordingly considered the Board, external and internal auditor's remedial actions. The Committee further reviewed and approved the annual operational budget, development (capital) budget, and the financial statements.

### **Board Statistics Committee (BSC)**

In terms of the organisation's Governance structures, the past financial year has seen the introduction of a Board Statistics Committee whose membership is comprised of 2 Board members plus 3 members co-opted from the Statistics community. The main function of this sub-structure is to focus on statistics policy issues and ensure monitoring and excellence in the delivery of the various statistical projects.

### **Risk Management**

During the financial year under review, the Board has ensured continuous risk identification process and that adequate resources are in place to identify, evaluate and mitigate risks in place. The Board also ensured that the internal audit annual plan is risk based to provide further assurance that risks facing Statistics Botswana are assessed and mitigated.

The legal function continues to assist in the negotiation, drafting and vetting of contracts to minimize legal risk. Legal advice is also rendered to the Board and its various committees in order to ensure regulatory

and corporate governance compliance. Industrial disputes albeit ever present in most organizations are insubstantial both in terms of incident and financial impact.

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### **Internal Audit**

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Statistics Botswana internal audit has adopted and conducted its work in accordance with the internal auditing standards set by the Institute of Internal Auditing. The standards require that on yearly basis the Chief Audit Executive prepares a risk based audit plan and

presents it to the Board Audit Committee for approval.

During the financial year under review, 2016/17, the Finance and Audit Committee continued to receive assurance on the status of governance and the internal control system in Statistics Botswana as was approved in the annual risk based audit plan. Through the implementation of this plan, the Board and management were also assured that the policies and procedures are adequate and effective to safeguard Statistics Botswana assets.

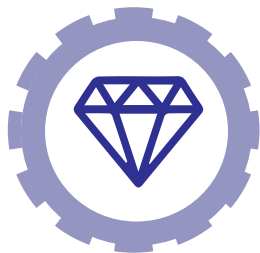




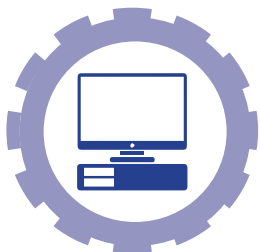
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION  
TECHNOLOGY

CONTRIBUTION  
OF ECONOMIC  
ACTIVITIES TO

**GDP**  
**2016**



**MINING** 19.9%



**TRADE HOTELS  
RESTAURANTS** 18.3%



**GENERAL  
GOVERNMENT** 14.4%



**FINANCE &  
BUSINESS** 13.6%



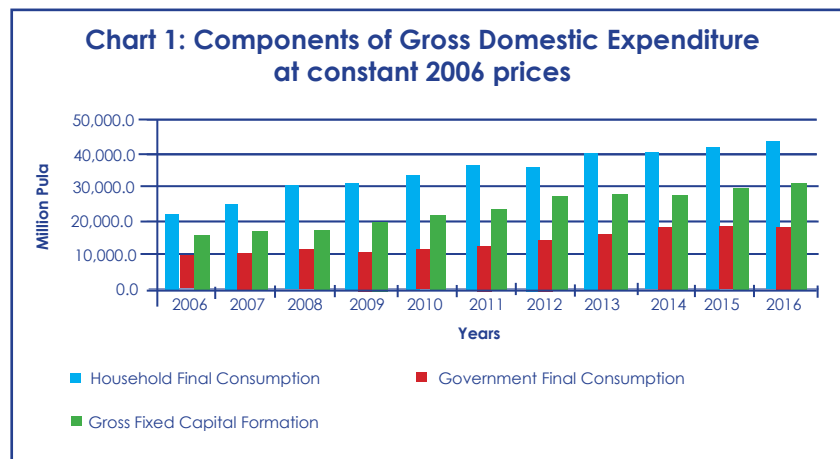
**CONSTRUCTION** 6.2%

## Annual Gross Domestic Product

Real GDP increased by 4.3 percent in 2016 compared to a decrease of 1.7 percent registered in 2015. The increase in real GDP was mainly attributed to Trade, Hotels & Restaurants which recorded an increase in value added of 13.5 percent. All other industries recorded a positive growth with the exception of Mining and Agriculture which declined by 3.7 and 1.0 percent, respectively.

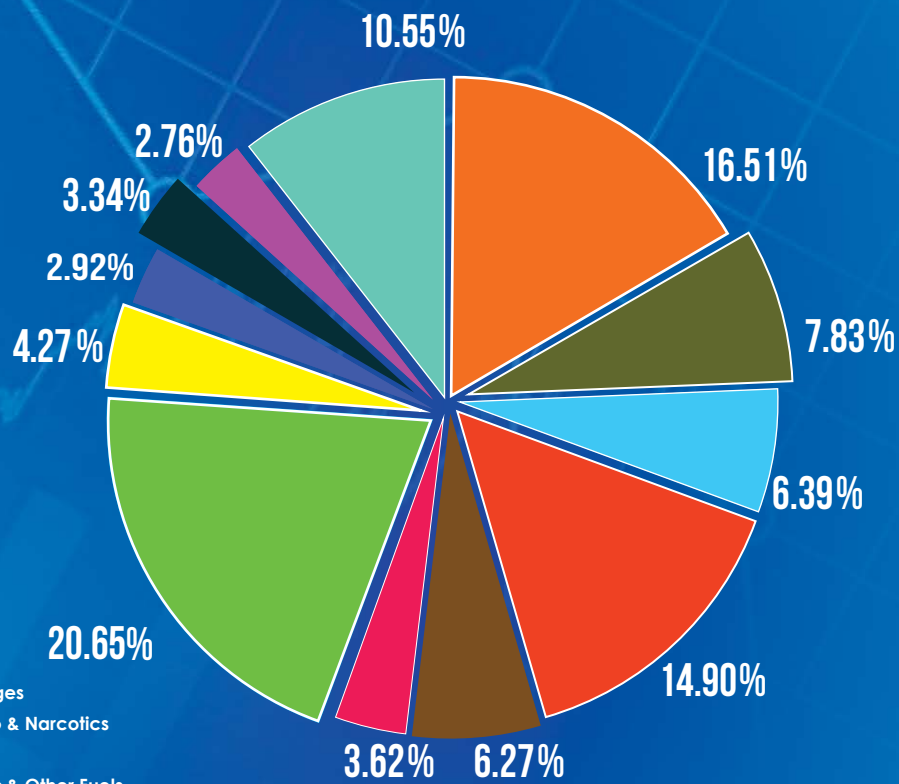
The increase in the real value added of the Trade, Hotels and Restaurants was mainly due to the significant growth from downstream diamonds industries due to the recovery in the global markets. In 2016, diamond production recorded an increase of 0.3 percent as opposed to a decline of 15.6 percent realised in 2015.

Real Gross Domestic Expenditure decreased by 5.4 percent in 2016 as opposed to 9.6 percent increase recorded in 2015. Total final demand went up by 1.7 percent compared to 3.5 percent realised in 2015. Gross Fixed Capital Formation rose by 3.6 percent compared to 8.8 percent recorded in 2015.





## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX WEIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 2016



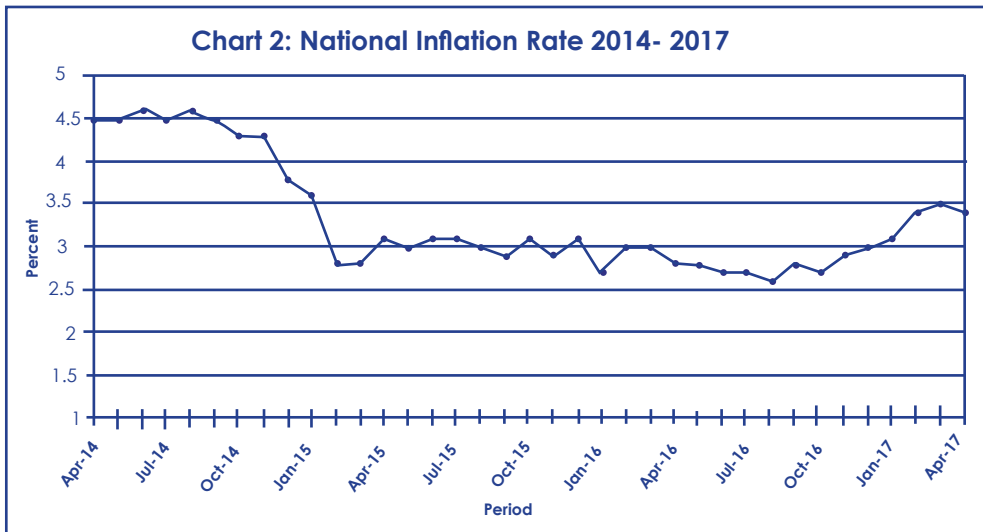
- Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco & Narcotics
- Clothing & Footwear
- Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels
- Furnishing, H/H Equipment & Routine Maintenance
- Health
- Transport
- Communication
- Recreation & Culture
- Education
- Restaurants & Hotels
- Miscellaneous Goods & Services



## Consumer Price Index

On average, the All Items Index which is conventionally referred to as Cost of Living Index or Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 99.4 in 2016, an increase of 2.8 percent on the 2015 average index of 96.6. This means that a fixed basket of goods which cost 96.6 units in 2015, cost 99.4 units in 2016.

The average inflation rate was 2.8 percent in 2016 compared to 3.1 percent realized in 2015. The 2.8 percent inflation rate recorded in 2016 was the lowest since 1970. Applying significant downward pressure on the inflation between 2015 and 2016 were the declining prices of major components in the CPI basket especially Transport group index (-2.7 percent) which accounted for 20.65 percent of CPI basket weights.



# 2016 TOP 4 EXPORTED COMMODITY GOODS



DIAMONDS  
P70,780.7 MILLION



COPPER & NICKEL  
P2,631.1 MILLION



MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT  
P2,066.0 MILLION



SALT & SODA ASH  
P719.0 MILLION

### **International Merchandise Trade 2016**

Total imports for 2016 were valued at P66, 862.1 million. Comparison of 2016 total import value to that of 2015 shows a decrease of 8.6 percent from P73, 191.7 million recorded in 2015 to P66, 862.1 million in 2016. The decrease was mainly attributable to imports of diamonds, with a decrease of 25.1 percent from P25, 231.6 million during 2015 to P18, 905.0 million in 2016. Total exports were valued at P80, 332.1 million during 2016, showing an increase of 26.5 percent when compared to the value of P63, 484.3 million recorded during 2015. The increase in total exports value in 2016 was also attributable to the increase of 34.2 percent in diamond exports, from P52, 730.4 million in 2015 to P70, 780.7 million in 2016.

A trade surplus of P13, 470.1 million was realised during 2016, while 2015 registered a trade deficit of P9, 707.4 million.

# HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO ICT, 2014



CELLPHONE 94.0%



COMPUTER 10.9%



INTERNET 40.6%



TELEVISION 60.3%



RADIO 59.4%



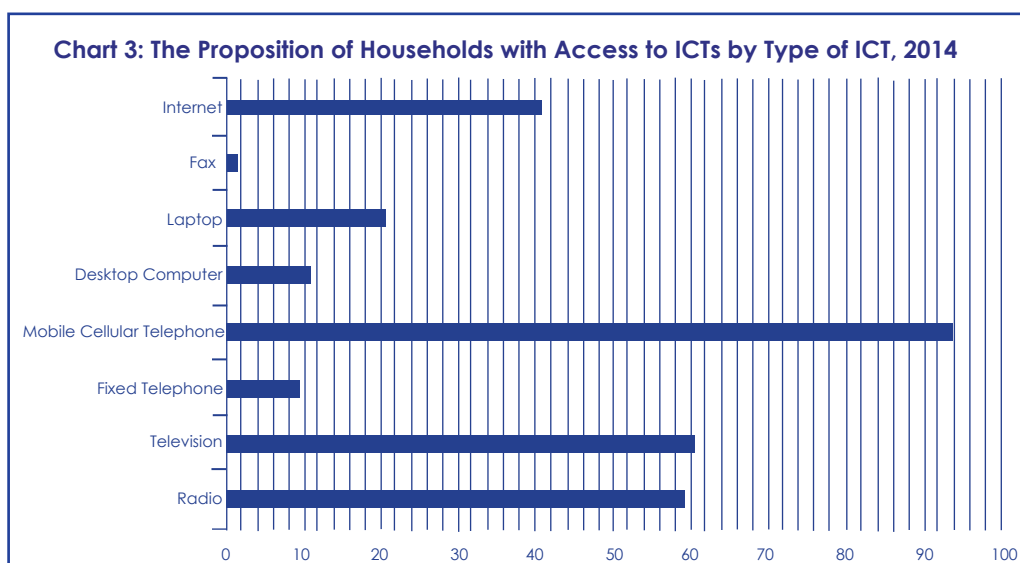
FIXED TELEPHONE 9.5%



LAPTOP 20.6%

## Household Access to ICTs 2014

Out of a total of 606,071 households in Botswana in 2014, 59.4 percent had access to a radio, 60.3 percent had access to a television, 94.0 percent had access to a mobile cellular telephone, 40.6 percent had access to internet, 20.6 percent had access to a laptop, 10.9 percent had access to a desktop computer and 9.5 percent had access to a fixed telephone (see **Chart 3**).



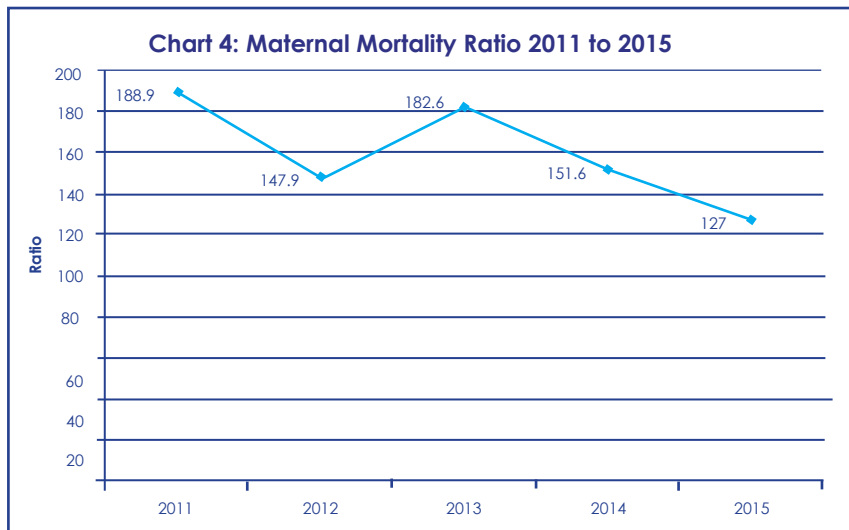
## Individual Use of ICTs

Of all individuals in Botswana aged 10 years and above in 2014, 41.4 percent had e-skills while the rest did not have. Individuals who used a computer in 2014 made up 41.4 percent of the total while individual internet use stood at 36.7 percent of the total. Only 4.6 percent of individuals used E-commerce in 2014 and the most popular purchases were purchasing of Clothes and Sports Goods (32.3 percent), Books and Magazines (20.4 percent), Household Goods (19.5 percent) and Electronic Equipment (18.4 percent).

Individual mobile cellular telephone use stood at 85.3 percent of individuals aged 10 years and over in 2014. The most mobile cellular telephone users were individuals aged 15-54 years. Use of Print Media by individuals stood at 76.4 percent in 2014 while that of radio made up 86.2 percent of the population in 2014. Television was used by all across all age groups, all the districts of Botswana, all education level categories and occupations.

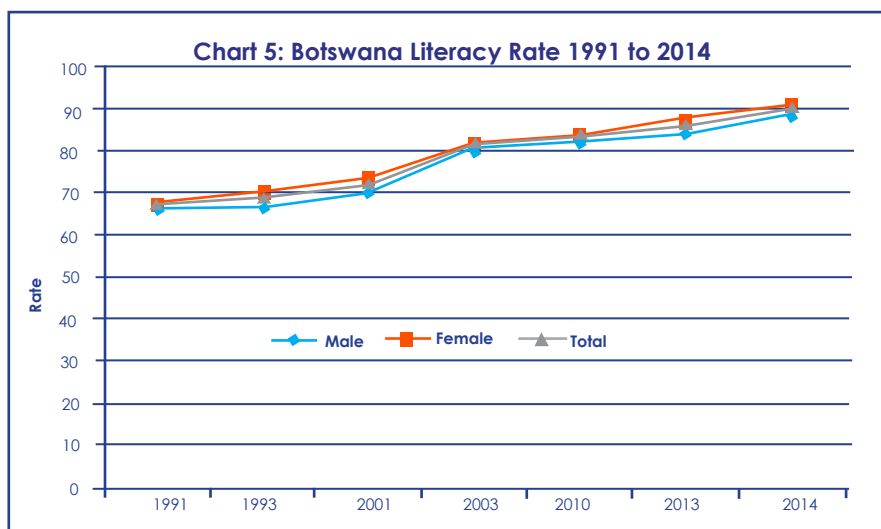
## Maternal Mortality

Maternal mortality ratio has been fluctuating over the years. The highest ratio was recorded in 2011 at 188.9 maternal deaths per 100, 000 live births. The ratio declined to 147.9 in 2012 before increasing to 182.6 in 2013. The ratio, however, has declined steadily thereafter and estimated at 127 in 2015.



## National Literacy

Botswana continues to invest heavily in the education and skills of its citizens. Over the years education has been consistently allocated more than 25 percent of the development budget. This investment has resulted in increased adult literacy over the years. The country has experienced an increase in literacy levels for adults from 67.3 percent in 1991 to 90 percent in 2014. Female literacy rates have continued to be higher than that of their male counterparts.



## Formal Sector Employment

The country has experienced a steady growth in formal employment. The number of employees in the sector increased from 404,461 in September 2014 to 408,938 before declining to 406,982 in December 2016. The private sector continues to be the largest employer and contributor to employment. For example, in September 2016, the sector employed 48.6 per cent of the formal sector employees before recording a decline to 47.7 percent in December 2016.

## Vital Statistics

The Table 1 presents some vital indicators

**Table 1: Vital Indicators 2011 to 2015**

<b>Births</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Male	19,748	20,738	22,732	21,142	23,413
Female	19,620	20,118	22062	20,599	23,352
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,368</b>	<b>40,856</b>	<b>44794</b>	<b>41,741</b>	<b>46,765</b>
Sex ratio	100.7	103.1	103.3	102.6	100.3
Nuptial births (%)	23.2	23	22.5	23.6	21.8
Ex-nuptial births(%)	76.8	77	77.5	76.4	78.2
Mean age of mother at birth	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.6	28.3
Birth registration (%)	75.9	74.4	85.0	83.2	97.1
Health facility deliveries	99.3	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.5





## Capacity Building

Statistics Botswana continuously promotes skills development through various initiatives which include self-development, short term courses, workshops, conferences and seminars. These initiatives are aimed at strengthening skills for both compilation of statistical information and support services.



**Consultation workshop on Botswana Data Quality Assessment Framework**

During the year under review, a corporate training plan was approved by the Board and was duly implemented. The organization focused on harnessing skills in areas such as Project Management, **Performance Management, Industrial Relations, Employee Self Services (ESS) and Payroll system.**

ESS was successfully implemented covering leave applications, salary advice slips hence the Organisation has gone paperless on these processes.

**Project Management** – Statistics Botswana is a project oriented organization. Some challenges relating to projects implementation were experienced. Therefore, project management training was identified as a necessity and a number of officers were trained in the area. Statistics Botswana has also developed and continued to implement a capacity building program aimed at capacitating the NSS on identified gaps with relation to statistics development. These areas include; capacity building on standards, methods and classifications to the BURS, Ministry of Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development.



**Staff working on an excise during Change Management Workshop**

## **Performance Management**

Statistics Botswana promotes a high performance culture aimed at providing real value on various statistical services and products. In this regard, the performance management tool has been reviewed and revised during the year and it is ready to be used for the 2017/18 assessments. All directorates were workshoped on the new tool and how to set smart objectives. During the year under review the average performance of the organization was graded at 'satisfactory'. The organization continues to find ways of improving organizational performance.

## **Change Management**

Since its inception in 2012, Statistics Botswana has embarked on a Change Management program. To date, a number of change management initiatives have been completed. Change Management Foundation Workshops were carried out at corporate level for all members of staff. This was followed by Team Building Exercises at corporate level and later followed by Directorates Team Building Exercises. Furthermore, culture change workshops were conducted at corporate level to all members of staff. The program will be completed in 2017/18.



**"Healthy Happy Employees" One of our staff member checking his blood pressure during Statistics Botswana Wellness Day**

### **Staff Welfare**

The organization continues to embark on staff welfare activities in order to motivate staff. Since inception, sessions have been put in place where different organizations come and present on life issues like prevention from diseases, financial literacy, to mention but a few. The organization has also conducted wellness day as a way to promote health consciousness amongst staff and is in the process of acquiring the services of a permanent counsellor to help employees, whenever they need such services.



**ANNEX 1  
INTER-CENSAL  
PROGRAM  
OF SURVEYS  
1981 - 2021**

## 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
<b>ECONOMIC SURVEYS</b>				
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	2018,2020
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
<b>SOCIAL SURVEYS</b>				
Botswana Literacy Survey (BLS)	-	1993	2003	2013
Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS)			2001	2014, 2017
Botswana Demographic Health Survey (BDS) ***	1987	1998	2006	2017
Botswana Family Health Survey (BFHS) ***	1984 & 1988	1996	2007	
Botswana Multiple Indicator Survey (MIS)		2000		
National Population and Housing Census	1971	1991	2001	2011
Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey 2015/16 *				2015/16

\* The survey was expanded into the Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey in 2009/10 followed by the Botswana Multiple Indicator Survey in 2015/16. A continuous survey will be carried out from 2018 on a more frequent basis and will be modular based.

\*\* LFS now combined with BMTHS in 2015/16

\*\*\* From 2017, The Demographic and Family Health Surveys will be combined

\*\*\*\* Informal Sector Survey will be covered under the Continuous Multi Topic Household Survey



**ANNEX 2**  
**RELEASED  
STATISTICAL  
REPORTS**

## Statistics Botswana April 2016-March 2017 Released Reports

Publication Title	Date Released
<b>Monthly</b>	
1. Consumer Price Index March 2016	Apr-16
2. Consumer Price Index April	May-16
3. Consumer Price Index May 2016	Jun-16
4. Consumer Price Index June 2016	Jul-16
5. Consumer Price Index July 2016	Aug-16
6. Consumer Price Index August 2016	Sep-16
7. Consumer Price Index September 2016	Oct-16
8. Consumer Price Index- October 2016	Nov-16
9. Consumer Price Index November 2016	Dec-16
10. Consumer Price Index December 2016	Jan-17
11. Consumer Price Index January 2017	Feb-17
12. Consumer Price Index February 2017	Mar-17
13. Consumer Price Index March 2017	Apr-17
14. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest -February 2016	Apr-16
15. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- March 2016	Jun-16
16. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- April 2016	Jun-16
17. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- May 2016	Jul-16
18. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- June 2016	Aug-16
19. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- July 2016	Sep-16
20. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- August 2016	Oct-16
21. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- September 2016	Nov-16
22. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- October 2016	Dec-16
23. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- November 2016	Jan-17
24. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- December 2016	Feb-17
<b>Quarterly</b>	
25. Gross Domestic Product First Quarter 2016	Jun-16
26. Work Permits Holders Stats Brief First Quarter 2014	Aug-16
27. Gross Domestic Product Second Quarter 2016	Sep-16
28. Indices Of The Physical Volume Of Mining Production Second Quarter 2016	Sep-16
29. Electricity Generation And Distribution Stats Brief, Second Quarter 2016	Sep-16
30. Stats Update March 2016	Sep-16
31. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Stats Brief Q2 2016	Oct-16
32. Formal Sector Employment Survey March 2016	Nov-16
33. Gross Domestic Product Third Quarter 2016	Dec-16
34. Indices Of The Physical Volume Of Mining Production Third Quarter 2016	Dec-16
35. Electricity Generation Distribution Stats Brief, 4th Quarter 2016	Mar-17
36. Indices of the physical Volume of Mining production Stats Brief, 4th Quarter 2016	Mar-17
37. Gross Domestic Product Fourth Quarter 2016	Mar-17

## Statistics Botswana April 2016-March 2017 Released Reports

Publication Title	Date Released
<b>Annually</b>	
38. Secondary Education Statistics Brief 2014	Mar-17
39. Information And Communications Technology Statistics Report 2014	May-16
40. Crime Statistics Report 2014	May-16
41. Vital Statistics 2013	May-16
42. Botswana Environment Statistics: Natural Disasters Digest 2015	May-16
43. Botswana Environment Statistics: Water & Climate Digest 2016	May-16
44. National Accounts Statistics Report 2014	Jun-16
45. Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2014	Jul-16
46. Botswana-Causes of Mortality 2012	Aug-16
47. Statistical Year Book 2015/2016	Dec-16
48. Botswana in Figures 2014/2015	Dec-16
49. Statistics Botswana Year Book 2015/2016	Dec-16
50. Botswana Causes of Mortality 2013	Mar-17
<b>Adhoc</b>	
51. Botswana Household Access And Individual Use Of Information & Communication Technologies 2014- Stats Brief	Jul-16
52. Selected Statistical Indicators 1966 -2016	Sep-16
53. National Literacy Survey 2014	Oct-16
54. Botswana International Standard Industrial Classification: BISIC- Rev 4	Dec-16
55. Botswana Household Access & Use of Information & Communication Technologies Report- 2014	Feb-17
56. Botswana International Standard Industrial Classifications	Dec- 16
57. Botswana Standard Classifications of Occupations	Mar -16
58. Botswana Standard Compendium of Concepts	Mar- 16
59. Statistics Botswana Service Charter	Aug- 16





**ANNEX 3**  
**SUMMARY**  
**INDICATORS**

## SUMMARY INDICATORS 2016-2017

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	Sep 2014	Sep 2015	Sep 2016
Total formal sector employment	404,461	403,681	408,938
Of which central and local Gov't	194,272	192,786	192,727
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	5,213	5,403	5,684
Average monthly earnings - Citizen (Pula)	4,856	5,080	5,656

MONEY AND BANKING (Million Pula)	Mar 2017	Apr 2017	May 2017
International Reserves	73,935.00	78,149.90	78557.1
Money Supply M1	15,021.34	15,656.90	15032.1
Money Supply M3	68,432.06	70,068.80	70533.2
Currency in Circulation	2,510.76	2,469.40	2,546.0

**Source:** Bank of Botswana

GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Million Pula)	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 Revised
Revenue and Grants	55,904.24	47,420.32	55,925.6
Mineral taxes	7,498.38	4,455.96	4,273.25
Customs Pool	15,690.95	15,817.58	11,515.56
Non Tax Revenue	17,903.27	12,397.72	20,577.78
Grants	379.65	145.65	223.030
Expenditure and net lending	50,563.92	54,411.16	57,031.27
Recurrent	37,582.89	40,413.36	39,662.9
..Of which personal	16,588.66	18,544.01	18,106.52
Development and Capital	13,072.02	12,772.93	16,276.91
Overall Surplus	5,340.32	-6,990.84	-1,105.670
..Of which recurrent budget	5,458.51	-6,887.31	-1,512.54

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

CLIMATE	Rainfall (Millimetre)		Temperature (deg. C) Average daily					
	2014/15	2015/16	Oct 2016		Nov 2016		Dec 2016	
	Total	Total	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
F/town	398.3	97.6	35.0	17.1	33.7	19.3	31.2	19.7
Gantsi	261.8	154.3	36.5	18.2	35.0	20.2	33.6	20.2
Mahalapye	299.1	416.2	33.3	19.0	31.8	19.8	31.3	20.4
Maun	114.2	318.6	37.6	22.0	35.3	22.3	31.7	21.2
Shakawe	386.4	39.8	38.5	17.9	34.6	19.8	31.7	20.2
Tsabong	167.3	215.4	35.1	13.9	36.1	19.2	36.3	21.0
Tshane	279.9	221.6	34.9	16.4	34.8	19.7	34.3	20.4

(-)Data not available

**Source:** Meteorological Services Department

PRICE STATISTICS	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017
<b>National</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	102.5	102.7	102.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	3.4	3.5	3.5
<b>Cities &amp; Towns</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	102.3	102.5	102.8
Annual rate of inflation (%)	3.3	3.4	3.4
<b>Urban Villages</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	102.4	102.6	102.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	3.0	3.1	3.3
<b>Rural Villages</b>			
Cost of living Index (a)	102.8	103	103
Annual rate of inflation (%)	4.2	4.1	3.9

(a)Sep 2016 = 100

EXCHANGE RATES (Averages)	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017
US Dollar per Pula	0.095	0.096	0.098
South African Rand per Pula	1.281	1.279	1.263
Pound Sterling per Pula	0.075	0.075	0.077

**Source:** Bank of Botswana

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (Million Pula)	2014	2015	2016
Balance on visible trade (adjusted)	4,674	-9114	3372
Balance on services	5,184	6985	7865
Balance on income	-3,102	-2322	-2768
Net current transfers	15,463	16504	11409
Balance on current account	22,219	12052	19878
Balance on capital account	-	2	1
Balance on financial account (excl. Reserves)	2,658	-7160	-4733
Net errors and Omissions	-13,473	-4951	-12304
Overall Balance	11,404	-51	2843

( ) Negatives  
 \* Provisional Figures  
 (-)Data not available  
**Source:** Bank of Botswana

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	2013	2014	2015
Fixed Telephone Subscribers	174,165	169,236	160,490
Mobile Cellular phone Subscribers	3,246,787	3,410,507	3,475,327
Internet Subscribers	1,472,026	2,524,013	3,512,172
Newspapers (Number printed)	7,583,212	6,447,202	9,032,542
Newspapers (Net Sales, Pula)	30,022,024	22,397,730	26,009,743

## SUMMARY INDICATORS CONTINUED 2016-2017

PRODUCTION	2014	2015	2016
Diamonds ('000 carats)	24,658	20,824	20,891
Copper Nickel matte (tonnes)	29,586	30,677	29,998
Coal (tonnes)	1,711,555	2,065,778	100,714
Soda Ash (tonnes)	268,529	268,529	28,0457
Electricity generation ('000 kWh)	2,361,954	2,445,988	2,374,202
Water Sales (kilolitres)	71,404,531	15,536,276	-

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS	2012	2013	2014*
<b>LIVESTOCK STATISTICS</b>			
Cattle	2,247,893	2,083,847	1,596,605
Goats	1,649,615	1,532,873	1,605,642
<b>PRODUCTION (tonnes)</b>			
Sorghum	24,021	10,231	14,310
Maize	7,677	3,844	28,550

\*Traditional Sector only

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Million Pula)	2014	2015	2016
GDP at current market prices	145,868.4	145,923.5	169,688.0
GDP(current market prices)excluding mining	113,465.3	120,103.6	135,862.1
GDP at constant 2006 prices: Quarter 1	21,190.8	21,769.4	22,277.1
Quarter 2	21,887.7	21,814.9	22,666.8
Quarter 3	22,178.7	20,971.5	22,409.5
Quarter 4	22,312.2	21,525.0	22,421.7
GDP at constant 2006 prices (Million Pula)	87,569.5	86,080.8	89,775.1
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	4.1	-1.7	4.3
GDP per Capita at current market prices (Pula)	67,867.9	66,756.7	76,446.4
GDP Per Capita at constant 2006 prices (Pula)	40,743.3	39,380.0	4,044.7

EDUCATION	2012	2013	2014
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
Local Government & Grant Aided	753	753	755
Private	59	68	66
<b>Enrolment at Primary</b>			
Local Government & Grant Aided schools	316,618	316,936	316,728
Private primary enrolment	20,588	23,133	23,972
Total Std 1 enrolment	59,994	55,911	53,376
Primary School teachers	14,220	15,042	15,278
Pupil: teacher ratio	24	23	23
<b>Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior)</b>			
Government aided junior secondary schools	207	207	207
Government senior secondary schools	28	32	32
Private secondary schools	44	46	52
<b>Enrolment at Secondary</b>			
Community junior and secondary schools	120,407	121,162	126,490
Senior Secondary (excluding form 6)	51,771	53,878	54,748
Total Form 1	41,514	42,460	43,199
Total Form 5	25,340	26,292	27,304
Secondary School teachers	14,081	15,471	15,817
<b>Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:</b>			
Local Government Schools	24.7	23.5	25.0
Private Primary Schools	15.4	14.9	15
<b>Tertiary Institutions Enrollment</b>			
Institute of Health Sciences	1,639	1,567	1,435
Colleges of Education	2,542	2,859	2,414
University of Botswana	17,701	18,176	17,176
<b>Literacy Rates</b>			
Adult Literacy rate	2010	2013	2014
National	83.2	85.9	90.0
Male	82.3	84.1	88.7
Female	83.8	87.5	91.0

(-) Data not available

TRANSPORT STATISTICS	2014	2015	2016
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	0	0	-
Total registration of private vehicles	425,526	457,407	487,523
..Of which			
Vans	101,360	102,265	103,925
Passenger Cars	250,788	277,730	487,523
Government vehicles in use	10,224	12,257	-
Aircraft landings-International	9,626	9,628	9,718
Aircraft landings-Domestic	32,000	27,549	28,789
Air passenger arrivals-International	203,707	203,030	215,701
Air passenger arrivals-Domestic	172,306	154,524	164,095
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tonnes)	1,840	2,007	2,057
Reported road accidents	16,641	17,654	18,373
Fatalities	377	411	450
Serious injuries	1,234	1,364	1,243

(-) Data not available

## SUMMARY INDICATORS CONTINUED 2016-2017

POPULATION CENSUS	1991	2001	2011
Total	1,326,796	1,680,863	2,024,904
<b>Cities</b>			
Gaborone	133,468	186,007	231,592
Francistown	65,244	83,023	98,961
<b>Major Towns</b>			
Selibe Phikwe	39,772	49,849	49,411
Lobatse	26,052	29,689	29,007
<b>Major Villages</b>			
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
<b>Other Vital Statistics</b>			
	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
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

TOURISM STATISTICS	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016
<b>Total Arrivals</b>	<b>177,812</b>	<b>134,951</b>	<b>171,954</b>
From Zimbabwe	71,324	46,381	57,584
From RSA	51,315	41,475	56,008
Rest of SADC	33,339	28,677	34,734
Rest of World	21,834	18,418	23,628
<b>Total Tourists</b>	<b>98,077</b>	<b>83,231</b>	<b>107,433</b>
<b>Purpose of entry:</b>			
Business	93,107		
Holiday	41,868		
Visiting Friends & Relatives	80,362		

HEALTH STATISTICS			
Facilities	2014	2015	2016
General Hospitals	18	18	18
Primary Hospitals	17	17	17
Clinics with beds	105	104	104
Number of beds (all facilities)	5,577	5,751	-
Clinics without beds	206	214	214
Health posts	351	347	347
Mobile Stops	931	973	973
<b>Staff</b>			
Doctors	-	-	830
Nursing staff	-	-	7,427
<b>Other indicators</b>			
Total admissions	163,124	188,275	-
Total discharges	158,482		
Inpatient Deaths	10,073	6,115	-
Patient days	1,097,304	1,379,920	-
Bed occupancy rate (%)	54	66	-
Average length of stay (days)	7	7	-
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4,459*		
<b>Reported cases /a</b>			
Measles (suspected)	4,419	-	-
Malaria (confirmed)	1,348	-	-
<b>Viral hepatitis B</b>			
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	16,261	-	-
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	3,013	-	-
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	151.6	127.0	-
<b>(-) Data not available</b>			

EXTERNAL TRADE (Million Pula)	Feb 2017	Mar 2017	Apr 2017
Exports (Free on board)	6,763.5	4,076.8	3,804.6
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	4,290.9	4,292.0	5,171.3
Trade Balance	2,488.9	(215.2)	(1,366.7)
Diamond Exports	6,348.5	3,811.3	3,531.3
Copper - Nickel exports	1.1	0.2	3.4
Meat Exports	17.8	33.2	42.7
Textiles Exports	17.5	9.4	12.0

COMPARISON OF HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE: 2008 AND 2013			
Residence	2004	2008	2013
Cities	20.2	19.1	19.5
Towns	21.3	22.1	21.6
Urban Villages	17.4	16.6	18.7
Total Urban	19.6	17.9	19.2
Rural	15.6	17.1	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>

## SUMMARY INDICATORS CONTINUED 2016-2017

POVERTY INCIDENCE BY DISTRICT -2002/03 & 2009/10						
Census District	2002/03*		2009/10			
	Head count ratio (%)	Number of poor persons	Head count ratio (%)	Poor house-holds (%)	Number of poor persons	Number of poor house-holds
Gaborone**	6.5	13,804	12.4	10.2	22,623	6,577
Francistown**	14.1	12,879	18.0	18.8	16,318	5,839
Lobatse	19.1	5,501	17.8	21.3	5,893	2,607
Selibe Phikwe	15.7	7,666	12.8	12.0	5,431	2,003
Orapa	1.8	150	1.9	5.2	130	130
Jwaneng	8.8	1,281	6.9	9.0	710	367
Sowa Town	3.4	93	22.7	11.7	687	125
Southern	43	48,670	20.6	16.0	22,588	4,538
Barolong	43.4	20,539	13.9	11.1	6,053	1,428
Ngwaketse West	48.1	5,037	11.8	8.8	1,078	227
South East	17.5	10,478	19.6	13.6	13,987	2,814
Kweneng East	30.0	56,419	18.5	11.5	45,920	8,224
Kweneng West	48.5	19,363	48.6	27.7	22,288	3,467
Kgatleng	27.2	19,910	18.4	12.5	14,761	2,622
Central Serowe/Palapye	37.3	56,653	21.1	14.0	32,047	5,690
Central Mahalapye	38.9	42,138	17.1	14.5	20,466	4,477
Central Bobonong	41.4	27,573	24.5	16.7	18,377	3,610
Central Boteti	42.5	20	20.9	17.3	10,833	2,208
Central Tutume	41.9	51,410	20.9	14.7	31,007	5,832
North East	21.4	27,874	17.7	11.6	10,929	1,728
Ngamiland East	33.9	24,194	27.9	21.6	16,623	3,584
Ngamiland West	53.3	27,048	47.3	34.1	25,543	3,916
Chobe	27.7	4,584	13.0	7.6	1,804	427
Ghanzi	41.6	13,605	35.3	19.1	13,893	2,497
Kgalagadi South	50.6	12,962	24.3	13.8	7,110	974
Kgalagadi North	38.3	6,154	31.2	17.7	6,288	949
National	30.6	488,159	20.7	14.7	373,388	76,860

\* The 2002/03 estimates are based on the Poverty Mapping exercise using the 2002/03 PDL results and the 2001 Census

\*\* Gaborone & Francistown Head count ratios are estimates from the 2002/03 HIES  
The 2009/10 estimates are based on the core welfare indicators survey

Source: Statistics Botswana



# Statistics Botswana

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

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## ORGANISATION INFORMATION

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Domicile, legal form and principal business activity:

Statistics Botswana was established under the Statistics Act, 2009 for the development and management of official statistics and official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana

**Registered address:** Plot 8843, Khama Crescent  
Finance House  
Gaborone

**Directors:** Mr. Letsema G Motsemme (Board Chairperson)  
Professor Keoagile Thaga (Vice Chairperson)  
Mr. Emang Motlhabane Maphanyane  
Ms. Goitsemang Morekisi  
Dr. Ernest Makhwaje  
Mr. Mmoloki Motsewabagale  
Dr. Kealeboga Masalila  
Dr. Tebogo B Seleka  
Ms. Anna N Majelantle

**Secretary:** Mr. Benbella K A Rwelengera

**Postal address:** Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

**Auditors:** PricewaterhouseCoopers

**Bankers:** Barclays Bank Botswana Limited  
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited

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## Statistics Botswana

### STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS for the year ended 31 March 2017

---

The directors of Statistics Botswana ("Organisation"), are responsible for the annual financial statements and all other information presented therewith. Their responsibility includes the maintenance of true and fair financial records and the preparation of annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Statistics Act, 2009.

The Organisation maintains systems of internal control, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the records accurately reflect its transactions and to provide protection against serious misuse or loss of Organisation's assets. The directors are also responsible for the design, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of these systems of internal financial control. Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that any significant breakdown in the functioning of these systems has occurred during the year under review.

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. The directors have no reason to believe that the Organisation will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future, based on the continuous support by the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Our external auditors conduct an examination of the financial statements in conformity with International Standards on Auditing, which include tests of transactions and selective tests of internal accounting controls. Regular meetings are held between management and our external auditors to review matters relating to internal controls and financial reporting. The external auditors have unrestricted access to the board of directors.

The annual financial statements on pages 60 to 91 and supplementary information on Annexures I were authorised for issue by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:

  
Director

  
Director



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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To the Members of Statistics Botswana  
Report on the audit of the financial statements

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### **Our Opinion**

In our opinion, the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Statistics Botswana (the "Organisation") as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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### **What we have audited**

Statistics Botswana's financial statements set out on pages 60 to 91 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
  - the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
  - the statement of changes in funds for the year then ended;
  - the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.
- 

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

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

---

### **Independence**

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the Botswana Institute of Chartered Accountants Code of Ethics (the "BICA Code") and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Botswana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the BICA Code. The BICA Code is consistent with the International Standard Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B).

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### **Other information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement of responsibility of the Board Directors' report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors to the financial statements**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

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### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if



such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Section 24 (3) of the Statistics Act, 2009 we confirm that:

- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the performance of our duties as auditors;
- In our opinion the accounts and related records of the Organisation have been properly maintained;
- The Organisation has complied with the financial provisions of the Statistics Act, 2009; and
- The financial statements prepared by the Organisation were prepared consistent with that of previous year.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers*

**Individual practicing member:** Sheyan Edirisinghe  
**Registration number:** 20030048

**Gaborone**  
**27 September 2017**

## Statistics Botswana

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 P	2016 P
Grants and subventions	5	142,323,141	129,427,834
Other income	6	599,159	152,059
Operating expenses	6	(153,248,049)	(129,654,334)
<b>Operating deficit</b>	6	<b>(10,325,749)</b>	(74,441)
Finance income	8	308,766	32,249
<b>Net deficit for the year</b>		<b>(10,016,983)</b>	(42,192)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive deficit</b>		<b>(10,016,983)</b>	(42,192)

# Statistics Botswana

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 P	2016 P <i>Restated</i>	2015 P <i>Restated</i>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	11	14,628,872	6,189,335	7,659,571
Intangible assets	12	3,143,561	864,784	416,824
		<u>17,772,433</u>	<u>7,054,119</u>	<u>8,076,395</u>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	13	438,653	627,706	564,409
Cash and cash equivalents	14	43,577,132	46,385,499	61,421,062
		<u>44,015,785</u>	<u>47,013,205</u>	<u>61,985,471</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><b>61,788,218</b></u>	<u>54,067,324</u>	<u>70,061,866</u>
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Funds</b>				
Accumulated (deficit) / surpluses		<u>(9,063,678)</u>	953,305	995,497
		<u>(9,063,678)</u>	<u>953,305</u>	<u>995,497</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Capital grants	15	<u>3,580,616</u>	6,886,219	7,659,571
		<u>3,580,616</u>	<u>6,886,219</u>	<u>7,659,571</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Operating lease liability		1,033,504	1,261,885	1,137,716
Trade and other payables	16	14,294,458	8,790,938	11,967,363
Deferred income	17	51,943,317	36,174,977	48,301,719
		<u>67,271,280</u>	<u>46,227,800</u>	<u>61,406,798</u>
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>		<u><b>61,788,218</b></u>	<u>54,067,324</u>	<u>70,061,866</u>

## Statistics Botswana

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Capital grants P	Accumulated (losses) / surplus P	Total funds P
<b>For the year ended 31 March 2016</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 April 2015 as previously stated</b>	<b>7,659,571</b>	<b>995,497</b>	<b>8,655,068</b>
Reclassification adjustment (Note 23)	<b>(7,659,571)</b>	-	<b>(7,659,571)</b>
<b>Restated balance at the beginning of the financial year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>953,305</b>	<b>953,305</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>			
Net deficit for the year	-	(42,192)	(42,192)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2016 - restated</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>953,305</b>	<b>953,305</b>
<b>For the year ended 31 March 2017</b>			
Balance at 1 April 2016 - restated	-	953,305	953,305
<b>Comprehensive income</b>			
Net deficit for the year	-	(10,016,983)	(10,016,983)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,063,678)</b>	<b>(9,063,678)</b>

## Statistics Botswana

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 P	2016 P
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Operating deficit		(10,325,749)	(74,441)
Adjusted for:			
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	412,616	248,924
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11	2,892,987	1,604,735
Impairment of intangible asset	12	864,784	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6	148,457	215,734
Movements in operating lease liability		(228,381)	124,170
Amortisation of capital grants		(3,305,603)	(2,601,659)
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		189,053	(63,296)
Trade and other payables		5,503,520	(3,176,425)
Deferred income		15,768,341	(12,126,742)
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>11,920,025</b>	<b>(15,849,000)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(11,937,078)	(1,131,423)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(3,556,177)	(696,884)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		456,097	781,188
Capital grant received in cash		-	1,828,307
Interest income	8	308,766	32,249
<b>Net cash used in / (generated from) investing activities</b>		<b>(14,728,392)</b>	<b>813,437</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		46,385,499	61,421,062
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	14	<b>43,577,132</b>	<b>46,385,499</b>

# Statistics Botswana

## SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2017

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### **1. General information**

Statistics Botswana ("Organisation") was established under the Statistics Act, 2009 for the development and management of official statistics and official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana. The address of its registered office is Plot 8843, Khama Crescent, Finance House, Gaborone.

The financial statements set out on pages 60 to 91 have been approved by the Board of directors on -----.

### **2. Principal accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **2.1 Basis of preparation**

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the board of directors' best knowledge of the current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. It also requires the board of directors to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3



### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

#### (a) New and amended standards applicable to the current period

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 March 2016. These have been adopted by the Organisation during the year.

- Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' disclosure initiative - In December 2014 the IASB issued amendments to clarify guidance in IAS 1 on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies (Effective 1 January 2016).

#### (b) New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Organisation

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the Organisation. These have not been early adopted by the Organisation.

- Amendment to IAS 7 – Cash flow statements - In January 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued an amendment to IAS 7 introducing an additional disclosure that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The amendment responds to requests from investors for information that helps them better understand changes in an entity's debt. The amendment will affect every entity preparing IFRS financial statements. However, the information required should be readily available. Preparers should consider how best to present the additional information to explain the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (Effective 1 January 2017).

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers - The FASB and IASB issued their long awaited converged standard on revenue recognition on 29 May 2014. It is a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to achieve greater consistency in the recognition and presentation of revenue. Revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, which occurs when control of good or service transfers to a customer (Effective 1 January 2018).
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (2009 & 2010), Financial liabilities, Derecognition of financial instruments, Financial assets, General hedge accounting - This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model (Effective 1 January 2018).

### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

#### (b) New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Organisation (continued)

- IFRS 16 – Leases - This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a far reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees.

For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the IASB has updated the guidance on the definition of a lease (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard.

At the very least, the new accounting model for lessees is expected to impact negotiations between lessors and lessees. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17, 'Leases', IFRIC 4, 'Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease', SIC 15, 'Operating Leases – Incentives' and SIC 27, 'Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease' (Effective 1 January 2019)

#### (c) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective and are irrelevant to the Organisation's operations

Management assessed the relevance of the following new amendments and improvements with respect to the Organisation's operations and concluded that they are not relevant to the Organisation:

- Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' on sale or contribution of assets- The IASB has issued this amendment to eliminate the inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28. If the nonmonetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business', then the full gain or loss will be recognised by the investor. A partial gain or loss is recognised when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary. (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' on applying the consolidation exemption- The amendments clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries. (Effective 1 January 2016).

### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

#### (c) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective and are irrelevant to the Organisation's operations (continued)

- Amendment to IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements' on acquisition of an interest in a joint operation.- This amendment adds new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions. (Effective 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 14 - The IASB has issued IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts' ('IFRS 14'), an interim standard on the accounting for certain balances that arise from rate-regulated activities ('regulatory deferral accounts'). Rate regulation is a framework where the price that an entity charges to its customers for goods and services is subject to oversight and/or approval by an authorised body. (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets', on depreciation and amortisation. In this amendment the IASB has clarified that the use of revenue based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The IASB has also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 41, 'Agriculture' on bearer plants- In this amendment to IAS 16 the IASB has scoped in bearer plants, but not the produce on bearer plants and explained that a bearer plant not yet in the location and condition necessary to bear produce is treated as a self-constructed asset. In this amendment to IAS 41, the IASB has adjusted the definition of a bearer plant include examples of non-bearer plants and remove current examples of bearer plants from IAS 41. (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendments to IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements' on equity accounting- In this amendment the IASB has restored the option to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements. (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IFRS 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' - This is an amendment to the changes in methods of disposal – Assets (or disposal groups) are generally disposed of either through sale or through distribution to owners. The amendment to IFRS 5 clarifies that changing from one of these disposal methods to the other should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is therefore no interruption of the application of the requirements in IFRS 5.

### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

#### (c) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective and are irrelevant to the Organisation's operations (continued)

The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification (Effective 1 January 2016).

- Amendment to IFRS 7 – 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements. The amendment removes the phrase 'and interim periods within those annual periods' from paragraph 44R, clarifying that these IFRS 7 disclosures are not required in the condensed interim financial report. However, the Board noted that IAS 34 requires an entity to disclose 'an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the entity since the end of the last annual reporting period'. Therefore, if the IFRS 7 disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report, the Board would expect the disclosures to be included in the entity's condensed interim financial report (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IFRS 7 – 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Servicing contracts - The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in paragraphs IFRS 7.B30 and IFRS 7.42C in order to assess whether the disclosures are required (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IAS 19 – 'Employee Benefits' - Discount rate: regional market issue - The amendment to IAS 19 clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used (Effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IAS 34 – 'Interim Financial Reporting' - Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'. The amendment states that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report).

The Board specified that the other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. If users do not have access to the other information in this manner, then the interim financial report is incomplete (Effective 1 January 2016).

### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

#### (d) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective and are irrelevant to the Organisation's operations

Management assessed the relevance of the following new amendments and improvements with respect to the Organisation's operations and concluded that they are not relevant to the Organisation:

- Amendment to Amendment to IAS 12 – Income taxes - Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses. The amendment was issued to clarify the requirements for recognising deferred tax assets on unrealised losses. The amendment clarifies the accounting for deferred tax where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base. It also clarifies certain other aspects of accounting for deferred tax assets.
- The amendment clarifies the existing guidance under IAS 12. It does not change the underlying principles for the recognition of deferred tax assets (Effective 1 January 2017).
- Amendments to IFRS 2 – 'Share-based payments' - Clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. This amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled, share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. It also introduces an exception to the principles in IFRS 2 that will require an award to be treated as if it was wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority (Effective 1 January 2018).
- Amendment to IFRS 9 - 'Financial instruments', on general hedge accounting - The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management. The revised standard also establishes a more principles-based approach to hedge accounting and addresses inconsistencies and weaknesses in the current model in IAS 39.
- Early adoption of the above requirements has specific transitional rules that need to be followed. Entities can elect to apply IFRS 9 for any of the following:
  - o The own credit risk requirements for financial liabilities.
  - o Classification and measurement (C&M) requirements for financial assets.
  - o C&M requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities.
  - o The full current version of IFRS 9 (that is, C&M requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities and hedge accounting).

The transitional provisions described above are likely to change once the IASB completes all phases of IFRS 9 (Effective 1 January 2018).

### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

#### (d) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective and are irrelevant to the Organisation's operations (continued)

- IFRS 4, 'Insurance contracts' - Regarding the implementation of IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'. These amendments introduce two approaches: an overlay approach and a deferral approach. The amended standard will:
  - o Give all companies that issue insurance contracts the option to recognise in other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss, the volatility that could arise when IFRS 9 is applied before the new insurance contracts standard is issued; and
  - o Give companies whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance an optional exemption from applying IFRS 9 until 2021. The entities that defer the application of IFRS 9 will continue to apply the existing financial instruments standard – IAS 39 (Effective 1 January 2018).
- IAS 40, 'Investment property' - Transfers of investment property. These amendments clarify that to transfer to, or from, investment properties there must be a change in use. To conclude if a property has changed use there should be an assessment of whether the property meets the definition. This change must be supported by evidence (Effective 1 January 2018).
- IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration - This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payment/receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payment/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice (Effective 1 January 2018).
- Annual improvements 2014 - 2016 - These amendments impact 3 standards:
  - o IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of IFRS', regarding the deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters regarding IFRS 7, IAS 19, and IFRS 10 effective 1 January 2018.
  - o IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities' regarding clarification of the scope of the standard. The amendment clarified that the disclosures requirement of IFRS 12 are applicable to interest in entities classified as held for sale except for summarised financial information (para B17 of IFRS 12). Previously, it was unclear whether all other IFRS 12 requirements were applicable for these interests. These amendments should be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

### 22.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

#### (d) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective and are irrelevant to the Organisation's operations (continued)

- o IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' regarding measuring an associate or joint venture at fair value. IAS 28 allows venture capital organisations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities to elect measuring their investments in associates or joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Board clarified that this election should be made separately for each associate or joint venture at initial recognition. (Effective 1 January 2018).
- Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements' and IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' on sale or contribution of assets - The postponement applies to changes introduced by the IASB in 2014 through narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'. Those changes affect how an entity should determine any gain or loss it recognises when assets are sold or contributed between the entity and an associate or joint venture in which it invests. The changes do not affect other aspects of how entities account for their investments in associates and joint ventures.
- The reason for making the decision to postpone the effective date is that the IASB is planning a broader review that may result in the simplification of accounting for such transactions and of other aspects of accounting for associates and joint ventures (Effective date postponed (initially 1 January 2016)).

## 2.2 Foreign currency translation

### 2.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Organisation are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Botswana Pula, which is the Organisation's functional and presentation currency.

### 2.2.2 Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 2.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement within 'Other (losses)/gains – net'.

## 2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are included at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write off the cost or revalued amount of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Furniture and fittings	1 - 11 years
- Motor vehicles	1 – 6 years
- Office equipment	1 - 9 years
- Computer equipment	1 - 8 years
- Camping equipment	1 - 9 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

## 2.4 Intangible assets

### Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Purchase costs that are directly attributable to software products controlled by Organisation are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:



## 2.4 Intangible assets (continued)

### Computer software (continued)

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- there is an ability to use the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software purchase costs. Other development expenditure that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Computer software costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives from the time its ready for the intended use, which do not exceed five years.

## 2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

## 2.6 Financial assets

### 2.6.1 Classification

The Organisation classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

#### **(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if expected to be settled within 12 months, otherwise they are classified as non-current.

## **2.6 Financial assets (continued)**

### **2.6.1 Classification (continued)**

#### **(b) Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date. These are classified as noncurrent assets. The Organisation's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

#### **(c) Available-for-sale financial assets**

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the reporting date.

### **2.6.2 Recognition and measurement**

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Organisation commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or losses are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other income' in the period in which they arise. Changes in fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as Available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

There were no financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale assets at the reporting date.

## **2.6 Financial assets (continued)**

### **2.6.3 Offsetting financial instruments**

(Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### **2.6.4 Impairment of financial assets**

The Organisation assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in note 2.7

## **2.7 Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Organisation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited as other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

## **2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

## **2.9 Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

### **2.9 Trade and other payables (continued)**

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

### **2.10 Provisions**

Provisions claims are recognised when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

### **2.11 Government Grants**

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Organisation.

Grants relating to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment are credited to the other comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets. The related assets are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation.

When an asset financed through capital grants is disposed of, the total unamortised portion of the capital grant relating to the asset is credited to other comprehensive income in the year of disposal.

Operating grants are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the related expenditure is incurred. Grants received for which the related project have not commenced are included in current liabilities as deferred income.

## 2.12 Employee benefits

The Organisation contributes to a defined contribution pension plan for its permanent citizen employees. The Organisation's contributions are charged to income statement in the year in which they accrue and the Organisation has no further liability.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Organisation pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The Organisation pays gratuity to contracted staff in accordance with their respective contracts of employment.

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees and a provision is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

## 2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Organisation's activities. Revenue is shown net of value-added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

### Government grants

Please refer policy number 2.11.

### Sale of maps and booklets

The Organisation sells maps and booklets. The risks and rewards of ownership of goods is transferred to the customer at the point at which the goods have been received and accepted by the customer.

The Organisation recognises revenue from the sale of goods when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Organisation and when the significant risk and rewards of ownership of goods have been transferred to the buyer.

### Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Organisation reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loan and receivables are recognised using the original effective interest rate.

#### **2.14 Operating leases**

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made / income received under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) is credited / (charged) to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### **2.15 Related parties**

A party is deemed related to the Organisation if it is a director, member or entity under common control. Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

### 3 Financial risk management

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors

The Organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including fair value interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Organisation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Organisation's financial performance. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the board of directors.

**(a) Market risk**

**(i) Foreign currency risk**

In the normal course of business, the Organisation may enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risks arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Organisation had no assets and liabilities or significant committed future transactions denominated in foreign currencies at year end.

**(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

Fluctuation in interest rates impact on the value of short-term cash investment and financing activities, 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.

The organisation has no long-term significant interest-bearing assets. The cash is deposited in short-term deposits until it is used for its purpose.

At 31 March 2017, if interest rates on short-term deposit had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been P 154,383 (2016: P 16,125) higher/lower, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest income on floating rate deposits.

**(iii) Price risk**

The Organisation is not exposed to price risks such as equity price risk, prepayment risk, and residual value risk.

**(b) Credit risk**

Financial assets of the Organisation, which are subject to credit risk, consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions and receivable from customers. Cash deposits are held with high-credit-quality financial institutions. The credit quality of the customers is assessed by credit control, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal ratings. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

The credit quality of financial assets is disclosed in Note 10.2

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

The Organisation manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash resources and through the effective management of working capital in order to meet its commitments as they fall due.

The Organisation's financial liabilities as given in the table below consist of trade and other payables with a maturity period of less than 12 months from the reporting date. The analyses of financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings are based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	<b>31 March 2017 P</b>	31 March 2016 P
Financial liabilities falling due within 12 months	<b><u>5,961,523</u></b>	-



### **3.2 Capital risk management**

The Organisation is a parastatal body with the main object being the development and management of official statistics and official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana. As such all operations of the Organisation are funded by Government and therefore not subject to capital risk.

### **3.3 Fair value estimation of financial instruments**

Financial instruments consist of trade receivables, bank and cash balances and other accounts payable resulting from normal business operations. The nominal value less impairment provision of trade receivables and accounts payable are assumed to approximate their fair values. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item. At the reporting date there are no assets that are either carried at fair value or where the fair value has been disclosed.

## **4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Organisation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within financial year are discussed below.

#### ***Impairment loss on debtors***

The Organisation reviews its debtors to assess impairment on a continuous basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of changes in income, the Organisation makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in estimated cash flows from debtors. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience of assets. The assumptions used for estimating the amount and timing of cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

#### ***Residual value and useful lives of property, plant and equipment***

The Organisation determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its plant and equipment. This estimate is based on projections about the continued existence of a market for its services and the ability of the Organisation to penetrate a sufficient portion of that market in order to operate profitably. The Organisation increases the depreciation charge where the useful lives are less than previously estimated, or it will appropriately impair, technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or identified for sale.

Residual values are based on current estimates of the value of these assets at the end of their useful lives.

## Statistics Botswana

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2017

<b>5 Grants and subventions</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
African Development Bank	<b>24,352</b>	389,015
Botswana Government	<b>138,993,186</b>	126,316,946
United Nations Population Fund	-	120,214
Amortisation of capital grant	<b>3,305,603</b>	2,601,659
	<b>142,323,141</b>	129,427,834

#### **Movement in grants**

Capital grants received during the year	-	1,828,308
Project funds utilised during the year	(53,890,348)	(49,042,693)
Amortisation of capital grant	(3,305,603)	(2,601,659)
Government subvention towards the recurrent budget	(85,127,190)	(79,611,790)
	<b>(142,323,141)</b>	(129,427,834)

#### **6 Operating deficit**

The following items have been charged / (credited) in arriving at the deficit for the year:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>(i) Other income</b>		
Sundry income	<b>(599,159)</b>	(152,059)
<b>(ii) Expenses by nature</b>		
Advertising	<b>2,095,824</b>	1,916,763
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 12)	<b>412,616</b>	248,924
Auditor's remuneration		
Current year	<b>163,000</b>	194,695
Printi Prior year underprovision	<b>239,236</b>	-
Computer expenses	<b>945,028</b>	1,044,187
Consulting fees	<b>4,427,425</b>	1,152,027
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 11 )	<b>2,892,987</b>	1,604,735
Hire charges	<b>11,934,602</b>	15,925,127
Insurance	<b>746,223</b>	427,657
Legal expenses	<b>315,144</b>	294,575
Motor vehicle expenses	<b>5,432,224</b>	3,494,374
Operating lease rentals	<b>6,703,597</b>	6,313,473
Printing and stationery	<b>2,591,364</b>	1,119,046
Repairs and maintenance	<b>281,406</b>	722,984
Staff costs (Note 7)	<b>91,649,388</b>	79,407,777
Telephone costs	<b>2,225,309</b>	804,247
Travel	<b>6,816,524</b>	6,944,214
Other expenses	<b>13,376,152</b>	8,039,529
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>153,248,049</b>	129,654,334

## Statistics Botswana

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

<b>7 Staff costs</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
Salaries and wages	<b>82,781,087</b>	72,072,547
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	<b>6,792,009</b>	6,285,295
Staff gratuity and leave pay	<b>2,076,292</b>	1,049,935
	<b>91,649,388</b>	79,407,777
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<b>204</b>	208

<b>8 Finance income</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
Interest from banks	<b>308,766</b>	32,249

### 9 Income tax

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

### 10 Analyses of financial instruments

#### 10.1 Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>Assets as per the statement of financial position</b>		
<b>-Loans and receivables:</b>		
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	<b>438,653</b>	627,706
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	<b>43,577,132</b>	46,385,499
	<b>44,015,785</b>	47,013,205
 Printing and stationery		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>Liabilities as per the statement of financial position</b>		
<b>-Other financial liabilities at amortised cost:</b>		
Trade and other payables	<b>5,961,523</b>	-

## Statistics Botswana

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

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### 10 Analyses of financial instruments (continued)

#### 10.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	<b>Ratings</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
		<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
<b>Staff debtors</b>	Not rated	<b>101,527</b>	290,580
<b>Cash at bank</b>			
Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	<b>4,286,042</b>	378,951
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	<b>39,291,090</b>	45,994,681
		<b>43,577,132</b>	46,373,632

There are no credit ratings available in Botswana. The above banks have reported sound financial results and continued compliance with minimum capital adequacy requirements set by the regulator. None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated during the year.

## Statistics Botswana

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2017

#### 11 Property, plant and equipment

	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Camping equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
	P	P	P	P	P	P
<b>As at 1 April 2015</b>						
Cost	1,509,218	3,814,080	477,785	3,725,529	347,740	9,874,352
Accumulated depreciation	(312,139)	(759,501)	(101,741)	(972,313)	(69,087)	(2,214,781)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>1,197,079</b>	<b>3,054,579</b>	<b>376,044</b>	<b>2,753,216</b>	<b>278,653</b>	<b>7,659,571</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2016</b>						
Net book amount at beginning of year	1,197,079	3,054,579	376,044	2,753,216	278,653	7,659,571
Additions	52,631	-	14,900	1,063,892	-	1,131,423
Disposals - cost	(483,820)	(647,040)	(4,090)	(30)	(347,740)	(1,482,720)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	266,070	149,369	1,270	-	69,087	485,796
Disposals	(217,750)	(497,671)	(2,820)	(30)	(278,653)	(996,924)
Depreciation charge	(285,563)	(420,092)	(55,927)	(843,153)	-	(1,604,735)
<b>Net book amount at end of year</b>	<b>746,397</b>	<b>2,136,816</b>	<b>332,197</b>	<b>2,973,925</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,189,335</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2016</b>						
Cost	1,078,029	3,167,040	488,595	4,789,391	-	9,523,055
Accumulated depreciation	(331,632)	(1,030,224)	(156,398)	(1,815,466)	-	(3,333,720)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>746,397</b>	<b>2,136,816</b>	<b>332,197</b>	<b>2,973,925</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,189,335</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2017</b>						
Net book amount at beginning of year	746,397	2,136,816	332,197	2,973,925	-	6,189,335
Additions	290,000	10,272,120	186,475	1,188,483	-	11,937,078
Disposals - cost	-	(894,540)	-	-	-	(894,540)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	289,986	-	-	-	289,986
Disposals	-	(604,554)	-	-	-	(604,554)
Depreciation charge	(109,217)	(1,861,867)	(43,589)	(878,314)	-	(2,892,987)
<b>Net book amount at end of year</b>	<b>927,180</b>	<b>9,942,515</b>	<b>475,083</b>	<b>3,284,094</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,628,872</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>						
Printing and stationery	1,368,029	12,544,623	675,070	6,130,286	-	20,718,008
Accumulated depreciation	(440,849)	(2,602,108)	(199,987)	(2,846,192)	-	(6,089,136)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>927,180</b>	<b>9,942,515</b>	<b>475,083</b>	<b>3,284,094</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,628,872</b>

## Statistics Botswana

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

### 12 Intangible assets

	2017	2016
	P	P
Cost	4,999,832	1,443,655
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(1,856,271)</u>	<u>(578,871)</u>
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b><u>3,143,561</u></b>	<b><u>864,784</u></b>

#### Movement for the year

Net book amount at beginning of year	864,784	416,824
Additions	3,556,177	696,884
Amortisation charge	(412,616)	(248,924)
Impairment loss	(864,784)	-
Net book amount at end of year	<u>3,143,561</u>	<u>864,784</u>

### 13 Trade and other receivables

	2017	2016
	P	P
Staff debtors	101,527	290,580
Deposits and prepayments	<u>337,126</u>	<u>337,126</u>
	<b><u>438,653</u></b>	<b><u>627,706</u></b>

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables are denominated in Botswana Pula and approximates the fair value due to their short term nature. All receivables are unsecured and do not attract interest.

### 14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2017	2016
	P	P
Cash on hand	-	11,867
Cash at bank	<u>43,577,132</u>	<u>46,373,632</u>
	<b><u>43,577,132</u></b>	<b><u>46,385,499</u></b>

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows the year-end cash and cash equivalents comprise of following:

Cash on hand	-	11,867
Cash at bank	43,577,132	11,373,632
Short-term deposits	-	35,000,000
	<u>43,577,132</u>	<u>46,385,499</u>

## Statistics Botswana

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

### 15 Capital grants

	2017	2016
	P	P
Balance at beginning of year	6,886,219	7,659,571
Transfer to statement of comprehensive income	(3,305,603)	(2,601,659)
Capital grant received during the year	-	1,828,307
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>3,580,616</b>	<b>6,886,219</b>

Capital grants represent government grants given to the Organisation to finance the purchase of property, plant and equipment. Capital grants are transferred to the statement of comprehensive income in a manner that represents the economic benefits generated through the usage of the related assets.

### 16 Trade and other payables

	2017	2016
	P	P
Trade payables	1,572,783	-
Leave pay	4,507,393	5,186,418
Gratuity	3,825,542	3,431,544
Other payables	4,388,740	172,976
	<b>14,294,458</b>	<b>8,790,938</b>

The carrying value of trade and other payables approximate the fair value due to their short-term nature.

	Leave pay	Gratuity	Total
	P	P	P
<b>31 March 2017</b>			
Balance at beginning of year	5,186,418	3,431,544	8,617,962
Increase in provision for the year	867,616	1,208,676	2,076,292
Settlements for the year	(1,546,641)	(814,677)	(2,361,318)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>4,507,393</b>	<b>3,825,543</b>	<b>8,332,936</b>
<b>31 March 2016</b>			
Balance at beginning of year	4,136,484	5,628,283	9,764,767
Increase/(reversal) of provision for the year	1,049,934	(2,196,739)	(1,146,805)
<b>Printing and stationery</b>	<b>5,186,418</b>	<b>3,431,544</b>	<b>8,617,962</b>

## Statistics Botswana

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2017

#### 17 Deferred income

	Opening balance	Funds received during the year	Utilisation	Closing balance
	P	P	P	P
<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2017</b>				
African Development Bank	3,298,191	-	(24,352)	3,273,839
Botswana Government	32,876,786	69,658,689	(53,865,996)	48,669,479
	<u>36,174,977</u>	<u>69,658,689</u>	<u>(53,890,348)</u>	<u>51,943,318</u>
<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2016</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)	-
	<u>48,301,719</u>	<u>36,915,950</u>	<u>(49,042,692)</u>	<u>36,174,977</u>

The entity has P 51,943,318 (2016: P 36,174,977) of deferred income from various donors for activities that do not fall within the budgetary period and is yet to be utilised as at year end.

#### 18 Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

	2017 P	2016 P
<b>Government grants</b>		
<b>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning</b>		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	<u>154,785,879</u>	<u>116,527,740</u>
<b>Remuneration of directors and other key management</b>		
Salaries and other benefits	4,731,454	4,578,078
Gratuity	1,208,676	3,431,544
Leave pay	556,560	471,330
Printing and stationery	<u>6,496,690</u>	<u>8,480,952</u>



## Statistics Botswana

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

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### 19 Contingencies

There were no material contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

### 20 Events after the reporting period

There were no material events that occurred after the reporting period which require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

### 21 Commitments

#### Operating lease commitments

The Organisation is renting Gaborone and Francistown offices and warehouse on a 5 year operating lease agreement from Finance House (Proprietary) Limited, Tati River Lodge (Proprietary) Limited and DT'S Properties (Proprietary) Limited. The future aggregate minimum lease payments under cancellable operating lease is as follows:

	2017 P	2016 P
No later than 1 year	7,295,616	6,936,744
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	2,122,337	8,246,062
	<u>9,417,953</u>	<u>15,182,806</u>

#### Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments outstanding at the statement of financial position date.

### 22 Going concern

The Organisation has incurred a loss of P 10,016,983 (2016 : P42,192) and its accumulated loss as at 31 March 2017 is P 9,063,678 (2016: accumulated surplus of P 953,305). However, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2017/2018 operating budget and has committed to funding it. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, continuous obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

**23 Prior year adjustment and restatement of prior year financial statements**

During the year under review, management reclassified within the statement of financial position, capital grants from funds (equity) to non-current liabilities. This was done in order to present the capital grants in line with the International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 20 - Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance. The reclassification had no impact in the statement of comprehensive income.

This was considered to be a prior period classification error and in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, has been accounted for retrospectively and the comparative financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 have been re-stated to reflect the reclassification.

**Effects on statement of financial position**

	2016 P	2015 P
<b>Funds</b>		
Funds as previously stated (accumulated surpluses and capital grants)	7,839,524	8,655,068
Impact of restatement (removal of capital grants)	<b>(6,886,219)</b>	(7,659,571)
Funds - restated (accumulated surpluses only)	<b>953,305</b>	995,497
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Non-current liabilities as previously stated	-	-
Impact of restatement (inclusion of capital grants)	<b>6,886,219</b>	7,659,571
Non-current liabilities - restated (after inclusion of capital grants)	<b>6,886,219</b>	7,659,571

# Statistics Botswana

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT  
for the year ended 31 March 2017

**Annexure 1**

	2017 P	2016 P
<b>Grant and subventions</b>		
Grant and subventions	<b>142,323,141</b>	129,427,834
<b>Other income</b>		
Sundry income	<b>599,159</b>	152,059
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Advertising	<b>2,095,824</b>	1,916,763
Amortisation of intangible assets	<b>412,616</b>	248,924
Auditor's remuneration		
Current year	<b>163,000</b>	194,695
Prior year underprovision	<b>239,236</b>	-
Bank charges	<b>101,775</b>	122,673
Board expenses	<b>26,019</b>	38,439
Cleaning (outsourced)	<b>397,018</b>	-
Computer expenses	<b>945,028</b>	1,044,187
Consulting fees	<b>4,427,425</b>	1,152,027
Consumables	<b>1,995,545</b>	1,709,636
Data	-	1,598
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	<b>2,892,987</b>	1,604,735
Donations	-	5,000
Employee costs	<b>91,649,388</b>	79,407,777
Entertainment	<b>126,075</b>	436,158
Hire charges	<b>11,934,602</b>	15,925,127
Impairment of intangible asset	<b>864,784</b>	-
Insurance	<b>746,223</b>	427,657
Legal expenses	<b>315,144</b>	294,575
Legal settlement	<b>4,225,740</b>	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<b>148,457</b>	215,734
Magazines, books and periodicals	-	80,140
Motor vehicle expenses	<b>5,432,224</b>	3,494,374
Office expenses	<b>1,614,703</b>	555,876
Operating lease rentals	<b>6,703,597</b>	6,313,473
Other expenses	<b>224,193</b>	353,187
Postage	<b>41,157</b>	30,863
Printing and stationery	<b>2,591,364</b>	1,119,046
Protective clothing	<b>88,706</b>	537,827
Recruitment	<b>58,211</b>	245,964
Repairs and maintenance	<b>281,406</b>	722,984
Security	<b>102,825</b>	32,144
Staff welfare	<b>171,492</b>	18,844
Subscriptions	<b>103,395</b>	67,799
Telephone and fax	<b>2,225,309</b>	804,247
Travel expense	<b>6,816,524</b>	6,944,214
Valuation fees	-	171,297
Workshops, seminars, retreats and conferences	<b>3,086,057</b>	3,416,350
	<b>153,248,049</b>	129,654,334
	<b>(10,325,749)</b>	(74,441)

"This detailed income statement does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 57 to 59."





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# ANNUAL REPORT 2016/17