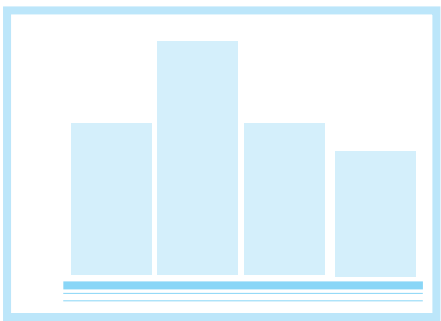




**STATISTICS  
BOTSWANA  
ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2013/14**



**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**



## LETTER TO THE MINISTER

Statistics Botswana  
Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

15 December 2014

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

Dear Sir,

In accordance with section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act of 2009, I hereby submit the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014.



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

## STATISTICS BOTSWANA'S STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS

Statistics Botswana, on being established as a new entity, formulated an interim strategic work plan covering a two year period; 2013/14 and 2014/15. It is through this process, that the following interim strategic foundations were agreed.

**Vision:** To be the leading provider of quality official statistics

**Mission:** To provide credible official statistics that enables evidence based decision making

**Values:**

**Integrity:** Botho, adherence to moral and ethical (standards of conducts) principles, honesty

**Accountability:** Transparency, obligation to account, accept responsibility, answerable

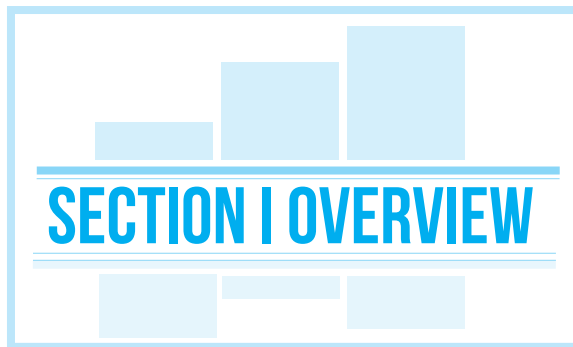
**Team-work:** Unity, compromise, harmony and participation

**Service excellence:** Customer focus, timeliness, accuracy, quality, and innovation

**Confidentiality:** High level of protection of information providers, and the information collected. Maintaining the confidentiality of individual and corporate information

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal.....	i
Strategic Foundations.....	ii
Table of contents.....	iii
<b>SECTION I</b>	<b>OVERVIEW</b>
Performance Highlights.....	2
Statistics Botswana Profile.....	3
Operational Overview.....	5
<b>SECTION II</b>	<b>LEADERSHIP</b>
Board of Directors.....	7
Executive Management.....	8
<b>SECTION III</b>	<b>LEADERSHIP STATEMENTS</b>
Board Chairperson's Statement.....	10
Statistician General's Statement.....	12
<b>SECTION IV</b>	<b>OPERATIONS</b>
Corporate Governance.....	16
Human Resources.....	18
Economic Statistics.....	20
Socio Demographic Statistics.....	21
Standards, Methods & Information Systems.....	22
Stakeholder Relations.....	23
Partnerships.....	24
Organizational Challenges.....	25
Organizational future Plans.....	26
<b>Summary of latest Indicators.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>SECTION V</b>	<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>
Financial Statements.....	34



## 2013/14 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

- a. An ERP system used for financial and payroll management was successfully implemented. Payroll has been migrated from Government to Statistics Botswana with the new system.
- b. All ICT infrastructure and systems were successfully relocated to the new office of the organization.
- c. The Organization introduced and implemented a change management programme.
- d. Statistics Botswana's fleet was de-registered from Government and is now fully registered under the organization.
- e. An interim finance manual was developed to map the accounts and procurement processes. In addition, monthly compliance reports on internal control and cash flows were produced.
- f. Statistics Botswana continued to coordinate the design of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and offer technical assistance in developing select sector statistics strategies.
- g. The Gross Domestic Product, inflation rate and trade statistics were produced in compliance to the International Monetary Fund Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS).
- h. Different indicators from household and business surveys as well as administrative data were published and disseminated. These included, among others; Gross Domestic Product, inflation rate, poverty statistics, HIV/AIDS prevalence and trade data for the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU).
- i. The Organization continued to produce, analyse and disseminate official statistics in a transparent and accessible manner through different communication channels. Notably Poverty results were disseminated to Cabinet in December 2013, and BAIS IV results were disseminated to the Botswana AIDS Council during the period under review.
- j. The analysis and dissemination of the results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was carried out with stakeholders.
- k. The 2013 Botswana Literacy Survey data collection was carried out successfully.
- l. The current versions of International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC Rev. 4) and International Standard Classifications of Occupations (ISCO Rev 2008) were adopted.
- m. Statistics Botswana continued to develop and maintain the Statistical Business Register.

Statistics Botswana was established as a parastatal organization in 2009 as per the Statistics Act of 2009. Statistics Botswana is charged, among others, with the responsibility of collecting, processing, analysing, publishing, disseminating and archiving official statistics as well as coordinating and supervising the National Statistical System in Botswana.

Statistics Botswana is governed by a Board of Directors reporting to the Minister of Finance and Development Planning. As per the Act, Statistics Botswana is charged with the following mandate:

- Produce and provide Government, the private sector, parastatal organizations, international organizations, the civil society and the general public with statistical information for evidence based decision-making, policy formulation and planning as well as investment purposes
- Provide advisory and technical service to all users on statistical matters
- Collect, process, compile, analyse, publish, disseminate and archive official statistics
- Collaborate and coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS)
- Develop and promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies
- Organize and maintain a central depository of statistical reports, publications, documents and data from both within and outside Botswana
- Develop and maintain a comprehensive national socio-economic database.

### Administrative Structure

The Statistician General has the overall responsibility for the administration of Statistics Botswana, supported by two Deputy Statistician Generals (DSG - one responsible for Statistical and Technical Operations and the other for Socio-Economic Statistics).

The Organization has four core directorates and three support directorates.

### Core Directorates:

#### a. Economic Statistics

The mandate of the Directorate is to compile, analyse data and report on economic statistics indicators. The Directorate comprises of four Divisions; National Accounts and Prices, Trade and Industry, Agriculture & Environment, and Transport, Infrastructure & ICT



## **b. Socio-Demographic Statistics**

The Directorate is made up of three divisions; Labour & Poverty, Census & Demographic Analysis and Education & Health. The main responsibility of the Directorate is to provide informed relevant indicators, analysis, periodic reports and statistics on various population indicators including employment, poverty, crime, vital and civil registration, education and health.

## **c. Stakeholder Relations**

The Directorate is responsible for the overall coordination and maintenance of effective relations with data providers, users and other producers of statistics within the National Statistical System (NSS) as well as the collaboration with line ministries/departments, private sector, non-governmental organizations and development partners involved in the statistical production process. Other responsibilities include ensuring effective communication, advocacy, dissemination and documentation of statistical products and services. These activities are implemented through the services of the National Statistical Coordination and External Relations as well as the Communication, Dissemination & Documentation divisions.

## **d. Standards, Methods & Information System**

The Directorate collects data on various surveys, censuses and administrative records, provide Enumeration Area (EA) maps, sampling frames, technical services on surveys and data management for internal and external stakeholders as well as the development of statistical systems and general IT support services.

### **Support Directorates:**

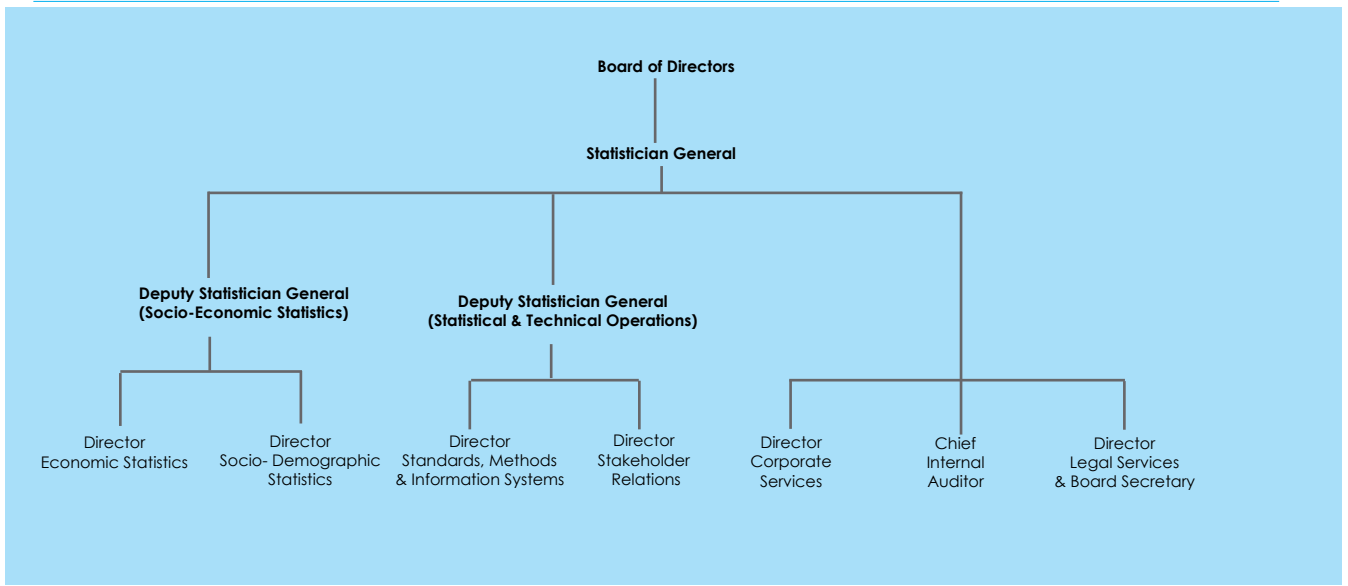
#### **a. Corporate Services**

The Directorate is mandated to create an enabling environment that will allow optimum output of employees. The directorate has two divisions; Finance and Human Resources.

#### **b. Internal Audit**

Statistics Botswana's Internal Audit function reports directly to the Finance and Audit Committee of the Board on a quarterly basis. The authority, independence, scope of work and effectiveness of this function is outlined in the Internal Audit Charter which is reviewed regularly.

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





**SECTION II LEADERSHIP**

## MEET THE BOARD



Mr. Letsema G. Motsemme  
**Board Chairperson**



Prof. Keoagile Thaga  
**Vice Chairperson**



Dr. Ernest Makhwaje



Ms. Goitsewang Morekisi



Mr. Emang M. Maphanyane



Dr. Tebogo B. Seleka



Dr. Kealeboga Masalila



Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale



Ms. Anna N. Majelantle

## MEET SENIOR MANAGEMENT



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



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



Ms. Boitumelo Matlhaga  
**Director Economic Statistics**



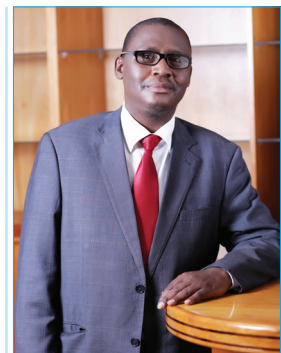
Ms. Banabo Tshupeng  
**Chief Internal Auditor**



Mr. Kevin Masupe  
**Director Corporate Services**



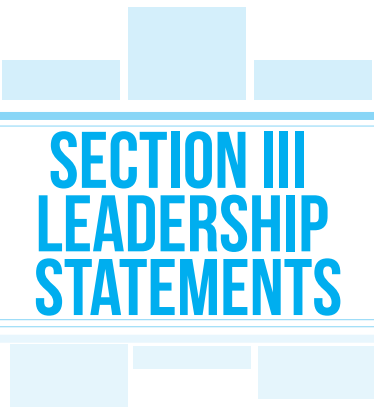
Ms. Phetego Zambezi  
**Director Standards, Methods &  
Information Systems**



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



Ms. Malebogo P. Kerekang  
**Director Stakeholder Relations**



**SECTION III  
LEADERSHIP  
STATEMENTS**

## BOARD CHAIRPERSON STATEMENT



Mr. Letsema G. Motsemme  
Board Chairperson

The Statistics Botswana Board has been in existence for three years since inauguration. This period has however seen a few changes to the Board membership due to end of tenure. I wish to commend the founding members of the Statistics Botswana Board whose term has ended. Of mention is Mr. Daniel Motsatsing, a representative of the Botswana Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (BOCONGO) whose term ended during the period under review.

Following the setting up of the new Organization, immediate focus was centred on the development of key transitional related policies and procedures targeted at improving statistical products, procurement of products and services as well as addressing staff welfare. During this period, the Board established a corporate governance framework and adopted best corporate governance practices, namely:

- Corporate governance policy
- Board Charter and Shareholder Compact
- Regular and continuous review of the composition of the Board to ensure an appropriate balance of skills and experience

The required Board Committees have been established by the Board to assist in discharging its responsibilities. All Board Committees -- Human Resources, Tender, Finance and Audit Committees -- have formally delegated Terms of Reference and report to the Board. The Committees are chaired by non-executive directors, supported by Management, and are free to take independent professional advice as and when necessary. The development of governance instruments such as the Board Charter and Shareholder Compact will effectively be in operation during the 2015/16 financial year.

In addition, efforts are continuing to establish the necessary building blocks for effective management of the business of Statistics Botswana. A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), a framework targeting statistical development across different sectors, is under design and development for implementation beginning 2015/16. This is a five year strategy that will address challenges faced by different sectors regarding their needs for statistics and also strengthen the collaboration within the National Statistical System (NSS). The design of the strategy comes at a time when preparations for the National Development Plan (NDP) 11 are underway.

Despite the period 2013/14 being one of intensified progress, the Board remains confident that Statistics Botswana will continue to contribute toward generating sustainable outcomes for the national economy.

The Statistics Botswana Board remains committed to ensuring that Management delivers quality statistical products and services to better inform policy and decision making.

---

The Board values open, constructive and effective communication with stakeholders and endeavours to regularly meet with industry representatives, development partners, and other statistical data users to gain a better understanding of their requirements. A robust stakeholder engagement program will help the Organization to accomplish this collaborative efforts more effectively.

As Chairperson of the Board, among my critical roles is effective engagement with the shareholder. In this respect, I am pleased to have held a number of consultations with the Shareholder for alignment of expectations between the Shareholder and the Board, and between the Board and the Executive. I look forward to more fruitful engagements that will ensure that resources and competency gaps are identified and addressed, and a culture of effective communication, pro-activeness, and accountability developed.

In the light of increased budgetary pressure, due the level of Government subvention to the Organization, it is critical to devise strategies that help to draw more productivity out of fewer resources. The Board has to clarify key priorities of the shareholder in order to enable Management focus on essential, value-added tasks. It is imperative for Management to evaluate work processes to ensure alignment with changing work demands. It is also incumbent to clarify the scope of employees' authority, so that fear of overstepping boundaries does not become a disincentive to making even-simple decisions. Efficient execution is only helpful if directed at the right targets.

Against the foregoing, and not withstanding the inordinate period that elapsed between the end of the financial year and the signing of the audited financial statement, the Board is happy to present the overall unqualified Financial Statement for the year ended March 2014. The Board is cognizant of the required improvements and will devise the necessary strategies to ensure that an effective system of controls is in place.

In closing, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my Board of Directors for their continued wise stewardship and strategic guidance. I also express my appreciation to the Executive Management of Statistics Botswana for their diligence and pioneering spirit, and to various stakeholders and the shareholder for their support.



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



## STATISTICIAN GENERAL STATEMENT



Ms. Anna N. Majelantle  
Statistician General

**D**uring the 2013/14 financial year, the Organization had to contend with challenges confronting similar organizations in transformation. It has been tested by issues principally stemming from cultural differences between an erstwhile Government department and the newly established parastatal organization. A change management program was therefore initiated during the year under review to address the transition.

### Organizational Performance

Guided by the 2013/15 strategic work plan, the main objective of Statistics Botswana is to be relevant, responsive, increase the impact of official statistics and be more customer focused, become sustainable and remain viable.

Despite the tight fiscal environment which prevailed during the period, the Organization has continued to successfully produce more than 70 statistical reports to monitor the country's socio-demographic, economic and environmental performance. Statistics Botswana's disciplined workforce has become a regular feature in homesteads, businesses and institutions as they dutifully collect information from over 4 000 households per household survey and over 10 000 small to large businesses and institutions per month in their quest to deliver on our vision, " To be the leading provider of quality official statistics". In this regard among others, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Trade Statistics, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as production and submission of trade statistics figures for the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) processes and causes of deaths and maternal mortality information have been released accordingly. The project on integrated business questionnaire received high level support and the questionnaire has been developed for sharing with relevant stakeholders and also appropriate implementation in 2015/16. Information & Communication Technology and Literacy household surveys planning were implemented as scheduled. Planning for 2015/16 Agriculture Census, the Poverty and Labour Force surveys has commenced.

Statistics Botswana improved access to statistical information through involving stakeholders in workshops, press conferences and participating in districts and development partners' outreach events. This medium has served as a conduit for varied stakeholders to access our statistical outputs and also went a long way in promoting the use of official statistics for evidence based decision making.

Efforts have also been made to eliminate backlogs especially in the production and release of statistics in other areas such as education, health and environment, etc. and release of remaining 2011 Population and Housing Census reports.

On governance as key to delivery, Statistics Botswana is not only producing statistics but remains innovative, improves operational efficiency through monitoring and minimizing operational risks. The Statistics Botswana Board has been providing relevant leadership to the Organization.

---

## Transformation process

The speedy development and implementation of strategic approaches to address factors that inhibit a successful organizational transformation were hindered by budgetary constraints. However, coordination within the organisation has been enhanced by the relocation to a unified office accommodation in Gaborone. The transformation process is expected to continue with the official launch of 2015/20 Strategic Plan before the end of period ending 2015.

## Statistical information Sharing and Dissemination

Underpinning everything we achieved operationally was our continued work to reach beyond our business and make positive impact on statistical information sharing, dissemination and influence usage nationally and internationally.

## National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

In an effort to strategically implement the Organizations' mandate as stipulated in the Statistics Act of 2009, the design of the NSDS became a critical milestone in that regard. The NSDS project kick-started earnestly during the year under review, 2013/14. A total of eleven (11) strategic sectors were initially targeted for inclusion in the first phase of the strategy. However other identified sectors will continue getting the necessary support from Statistics Botswana on a need basis but will be included in the strategy at its next wave. The first phase of the NSDS will cover a five year period effective 2015/16.

The NSDS process seeks to determine the strategic direction for an effectively coordinated and harmonized statistics system within the NSS. The African Development Bank provided technical assistance and support for the project, (together with other projects such as the Statistical Business Register and the Producer Price Indices) which has since completed critical milestones of environmentally scanning the NSS and its readiness for a well-coordinated delivery of quality official statistics.

## Census Data Dissemination Seminar

The 2011 Population and Housing Census in-depth results were disseminated at a national dissemination conference held over the period 9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> December 2013. A total of forty (40) in depth census thematic papers were presented; covering the whole spectrum of social, economic, demographic and environmental statistics. The seminar drew over 250 participation stakeholders including district authorities, development partners, the private sector and the general public.

## Dissemination of HIV/AIDS Survey Results

Statistics Botswana, National AIDS Coordination Agency (NACA) and the Ministry of Health successfully conducted the 4<sup>th</sup> Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS IV) during the period January to April 2013. The survey pioneered the combination of data collection and capture in the field through the use of smart phones. The preliminary survey results were disseminated during the World AIDS Day commemoration held on 01<sup>st</sup> December, 2013 in Ramotswa, South East District.

---

---

## Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD)

Statistics Botswana and the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs co-hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) where His Honour the Vice-President, Dr. Ponatshego Kedikilwe delivered the Keynote Address. The event was held over the period 17<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> February 2014, with 54 African Nations represented.

The Organization intends to review its business model, with the view to have a sustainable organisation with prudent cost recovery and revenue generation measures.

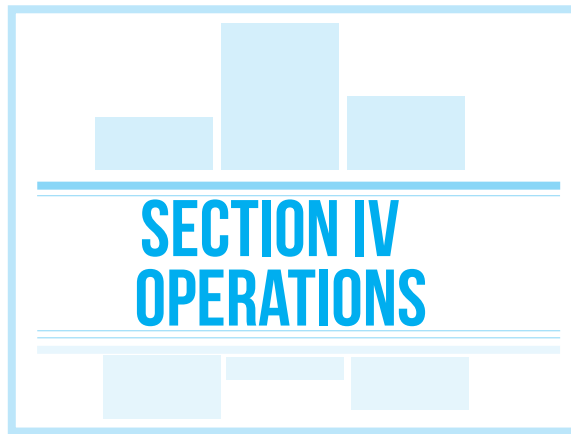
## Acknowledgements

Statistics Botswana wishes to thank the Chairperson of Statistics Botswana Board, Mr Letsema Motsemme and his Board of Directors for the support and guidance.

I wish to extend my gratitude towards the Management and Staff of Statistics Botswana for their dedication and focus in our quest for excellence and to be the leading provider of quality official statistics for evidence based decision making.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Anna N. Majelantle  
**Statistician General**

---



The Statistics Botswana Board, as the custodian of corporate governance, continually reviews and improves corporate governance practices by benchmarking against accepted best practices and the King III Principles.

## Governance Structures

The Board is dedicated to the implementation of effective structures, policies and practices that improve corporate governance and create sustainable value for Statistics Botswana shareholder and stakeholders. The Board, in fulfilling the latter, has constituted the following Board sub-committees:

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

## Finance and Audit Committee

The main responsibility of the Finance and Audit Committee is to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities of monitoring financial controls, accounting systems and reporting, management of risk and internal control systems. The Committee is also responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of external and internal audit functions.

## Human Resources Committee

The committee is responsible for advising the Board on human capital and the transformation processes affecting employees, as well as on implementation of the remuneration policies within Statistics Botswana. Furthermore the Committee approves guidelines for incentive schemes in line with the Organization's performance management principles.

## 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.

## Governance Instruments

As a newly established Organization, Statistics Botswana is still in the process of developing a number of governance instruments, such as the Board Charter and the Shareholder Compact. The Board Charter will regulate the conduct of the Board's business in accordance with sound corporate governance principles. Amongst others, the objectives of the Board Charter are to clearly outline duties and responsibilities, thereby differentiating Board and Management roles, as well as individually and collectively committing to specific deliverables. The Shareholder Compact serves as a form of contract between the Board and the Shareholder. Both the Board Charter and Shareholder Compact will effectively be in operation during the 2015/16 financial year.

Board Directors are required to declare beforehand, conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest that may exist in relation to any particular transaction of Statistics Botswana. Whilst best practices on such issues have been followed, instruments such as the Board Charter will provide the needed guidelines and procedures.

In line with statutory requirements, Board meetings served amongst others, to address strategic issues, the 2013/14 budget and gave direction in the implementation of strategic projects.

---

## Internal Audit

During the financial year 2013/14, Internal Audit carried out regular risk-focused reviews on internal control, risk management and operational systems as per the yearly annual plan which was approved by Statistics Botswana Board.

## Finance and Audit Committee.

Statistics Botswana's Internal Audit function reports directly to the Finance and Audit Committee on a quarterly basis. The authority, independence, scope of work and effectiveness of this function is outlined in the Internal Audit Charter which is reviewed regularly.

## Compliance

Statistics Botswana considers compliance with applicable laws (principally Statistics Botswana Act 2009), regulations, codes and its own ethical standards and internal policies, to be a fundamental part of its corporate culture. To this end, Statistics Botswana continuously implements and monitors the adherence to regulations and controls to ensure compliance with applicable statutory laws, regulatory requirements, and accepted standards.

## Risk Management

Statistics Botswana considers risk management as an integral aspect and strategic part of the decision-making process. The main aim of risk management is to ensure that the organization manages risk to ensure that the overall risk profile of the Organization remains within acceptable and tolerable parameters.

The Human Resources function falls under the Corporate Services Directorate of Statistics Botswana. The organization has a staff establishment of 261 comprising of professionals, technicians and artisans placed in different designations. Their collective roles are integral to the delivery of statistical products and services.

## Change Management

The creation of a new organizational culture has been a priority in order to deal with the accrued culture and intricate anxieties associated with the transformation. To build synergy in the new organization, change management training workshops, facilitated by external experts were organized for all staff in November 2013. The objective of the training was to build a foundation on which to help employees to adapt to the new environment.

Statistics Botswana officers continue to participate and attend different local, regional and international workshops and seminars. These are useful and critical forums that ensure that the technicians and professional staff are abreast of the latest developments in the compilation of statistical information.

---

**T**he Human Resources function falls under the Corporate Services Directorate of Statistics Botswana. The Organization has a staff establishment of 261 comprising of professionals, technicians and artisans placed in different designations. Their collective roles are integral to the delivery of statistical products and services.

## Change Management

The creation of a new organizational culture has been a priority in order to deal with the accrued culture and intricate anxieties associated with the transformation. To build synergy in the new organization, change management training workshops, facilitated by external experts were organized for all staff in November 2013. The objective of the training was to build a foundation on which to help employees to adapt to the new environment.

Statistics Botswana officers continue to participate and attend different local, regional and international workshops and seminars. These are useful and critical forums that ensure that the technicians and professional staff are abreast of the latest developments in the compilation of statistical information.

## Staff Welfare

A number of staff welfare initiatives have been implemented to provide a better working environment for Statistics Botswana staff. These include;

- Access to personal loans from different financial institutions
- Appointment of two additional medical aid service providers
- Transfer of pension funds to Aon Botswana, a private pension fund administrator
- Relocation of all Gaborone offices to Finance House – Statistics Botswana headquarters
- Migration of payroll from Government to Statistics Botswana Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system

## Performance Management System

It is Statistics Botswana's strategic priority to cultivate a culture of high performance and to reward performance accordingly. To address this, an interim Performance Management System (PMS) was developed.

## Enterprise Resource Planning/Management (ERP)

A major achievement was the implementation of an ERP system used for Financial and Payroll management.

## CAPACITY BUILDING



Enumerators during training for the 2013 Botswana Literacy Survey fieldwork

### Policy Development

A number of policies and guidelines were developed, approved and implemented. These include;

- Self-drive Policy
- Records Management Policy
- Training and Development guidelines
- Gifts Policy
- Funeral guidelines and procedures

### Future HR Plans and Goals

The Directorate plans to undertake a number of activities in the coming reporting period. These include the following;

- Staff development
- Full implementation of the change management programme



The Directorate continued to compile and release economic indicators during the financial year 2013/14. These statistics inform government policy formulation, decision making, as well as the country's macroeconomic management.

## Achievements

The Directorate provided the private sector, research institutions, wider public with relevant economic indicators. The following indicators were released in compliance to the International Monetary Fund' Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS);

The key economic indicators specifically;

- The Consumer Price Index
- Gross Domestic Product
- International Merchandise Trade

The environmental statistics report was released.

The Human Settlement report, being the first ever publication of its kind, was introduced.

## Future Plans

- In order to address data gaps, the Directorate will strengthen the existing collaboration efforts with stakeholders and explore further possibilities of bringing more stakeholders on board as an important source of administrative data.
- Data users will continue to be engaged to ensure that the statistical products meet their needs.
- Capacity building opportunities for the human resource will continue to be utilized to enable the Directorate to sustain the current timely release of some economic indicators and to expand the production of statistical outputs.

The Directorate discharged its duties of providing informed relevant indicators, analysis, periodic reports and statistics on various population indicators including employment, poverty, crime, vital and civil registration, education and health.

## Achievements

While the different divisions of the Directorate experienced some challenges in their operations due to structural and capacity issues, they also made some notable achievements during the year under review.

The Directorate was involved in organising and hosting the assessment of Civil and National Registration – a partnership that was carried out jointly with the Department of Civil and National Registration. The aim of the exercise was to profile the current Civil Registration System to identify its strengths, weaknesses and develop a strategy for improvements.

The directorate participated in Government initiatives to monitor poverty at a local level. Some of the initiatives undertaken were;

- i. Joint monitoring trips with the Office of the President through the Botswana Vulnerability Assessment Committee.
- ii. Participation in the 2013 drought assessment mission, mainly to provide the required data.
- iii. Successful coordination of the analysis and dissemination of the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC) results.
- iv. Successful completion of arrangements and eventual collection of data for the 2013 Botswana Literacy Survey. This was a joint mission with the Ministry of Education and Skills Development. The survey monitors literacy levels of the population.

## Future Plans

- I. The Directorate will generate the following reports from the results of the 2011 PHC;
  - a. District monographs
  - b. Population of Towns, Villages and Localities reports
  - c. Population Demographics such as age, sex and structure
  - d. Population and Housing Census Analytical thematic reports
  - e. Statistics on Small Areas
  - f. Guide to the Villages
  - g. Population Projections report covering 2011 – 2041
- II. 2011 Crime statistics report will be released
- III. 2011 Vital statistics report will be published
- IV. Poverty mapping from the 2009/10 BCWIS will be published
- V. The 2013 Botswana Literacy Survey Report will be produced

The Directorate continued to execute its mandate of collecting data and realised the following achievements;

## Achievements

- a. The Directorate continued to develop and maintain the Statistical Business Register through the assistance of the African Development Bank.
- b. An Interim Statistical Business Register was developed to serve economic surveys carried out by the Organization, as well as address the needs of external stakeholders.
- c. Enumeration Area Maps, sample design and selection was provided to household surveys; 2013 Literacy and BAIS IV Surveys, 2015 Agriculture Census and 2014 ICT Survey and support to other stakeholders doing research.
- d. Current versions of International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC Rev. 4) and International Standard Classifications of Occupations (ISCO Rev 2008) were adopted.
- e. Data collection operations were successfully carried out, covering prices, business and household surveys as well as the compilation of administrative data on health, transport permits and tourism statistics.
- f. The 2013 Botswana Literacy Survey data collection was carried out successfully.
- g. Following the relocation of the Organization to new office, the Directorate, through the Information Systems Unit, successfully migrated all ICT infrastructure and systems.

## Future Plans

- a. Strategically open satellite offices within each region for the rationalization of travelling and associated workload.
- b. Exploit the use of ICT features such as electronic gadgets for data collection and promote the emailing system to reduce fieldwork and data processing time frame.
- c. Develop and strengthen collaboration with standards bodies such as ISO, BOTA and BOBS such that the Organization's products, procedures and standards are accordingly certified.
- d. Develop a comprehensive GIS database and web-based GIS application and create a seamless dataset for all the Enumeration Areas countrywide.
- e. Develop a comprehensive Statistical Business Register's System to improve on reliability, maintenance and updating of the sampling frame.

A number of achievements have been realised for the reporting period by the Directorate.

### a. **Dissemination:**

Published statistical reports were availed to Statistics Botswana customers and some reports were uploaded on the website with extracts published in the local newspapers.

Dissemination seminars were held to share the results of completed survey work. These included;

- i. 2011 Population and Housing Census Dissemination Conference in December 2013
- ii. 2009/10 BCWIS results in August 2013

Statistics Botswana participated in different dissemination outreach activities including the Public Servants Celebrations in Gaborone in June 2013, World Population Day celebrations in Nata in July 2013, Launch of the Vision 2016 Awareness month in Tshane in August 2013, World AIDS Day commemorations held on 01<sup>st</sup> December 2013 in Ramotswa.

### **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)**

The Directorate started work on the design of the strategy for a selection of 11 sectors. Preparatory work was undertaken with these sectors covering a range of activities.

- i. **Structures:** Different structures in support of the NSDS process were set up; the Inter Agency Statistics Committee (with representation from each of the 11 sectors) and the Sector Statistics Committees from across the sectors.
- ii. **Capacity building:** The different structures were capacitated and sensitized on the NSDS framework through different workshops and meetings throughout the period.
- iii. **Assessment:** All the sectors completed their state of statistics assessment and shared reports with their leadership. The assessment is the basis to the work of statistics strategy development in accordance with the NSDS framework.

### **Sensitization and Advocacy**

The leadership of the different sectors as well as other key players and decision makers were sensitized on the NSDS process, the importance of statistics and the new features of the 2009 Statistics Act for support and advocacy to statistical work.

## PARTNERSHIPS



His Honour the Vice President Dr. Ponašhego Kedikilwe, Mr. Pali Lehohla (Statistician General South Africa) & Ms. Anna Majelanthe (Statistician General Botswana) at the 9<sup>th</sup> ASSD official opening. The VP delivered the key note address.

Statistics Botswana continued to forge strong partnerships with different Development partners, other Government Agencies as well as Regional and International Organizations. The partnership bring in collaborative efforts as well as technical assistance.

The African Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD), which brought together representation of 54 African countries, was co-hosted by the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs and Statistics Botswana; the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey IV was funded by National AIDS Coordinating Agency (NACA) and the Ministry of Health, whilst Statistics Botswana provided Technical Support including coordination of data collection, data processing and analysis; the Ministry of Education and Skills Development and Statistics Botswana jointly funded the 2013 Literacy Survey.

Statistics Botswana hosted international experts from the African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Agencies, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21); Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank. Technical assistance was extended to Statistics Botswana from these Organisations. Technical assistance covered different areas ranging from strengthening dissemination through establishment of data access portals, improvements to the business register, price statistics, design of the NSDS, price and the development of Botswana's natural resources accounts.

Partnerships with stakeholders have also resulted in the production of statistical products, as seen in the joint production of the BIAS IV preliminary report with the NACA and the Ministry of Health (MoH), provision of data to the 2013 drought assessment mission, joint monitoring trips with the Office of the President through the Botswana Vulnerability Assessment Committee, and the successful coordination of the analysis of the 2011 Population and Housing Census (PHC) results where analysts from other institutions participated.

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGES

**F**inancial, equipment and human resource constraints have forced the Organization to put a number of activities on hold. These include filling of existing vacancies, procurement of IT hardware, maintenance and repair of assets as well as human resource development.

The Organization is also currently dealing with statistical data processing backlogs.

## ORGANIZATIONAL FUTURE PLANS

Statistics Botswana aspires to proliferate the organization's achievements and address all challenges for effective implementation of the mandate.

Statistics Botswana will address resource capacity issues through various interventions. These include the procurement of office space for Francistown and warehouse space, but also staff development.

The development of data portals to enhance dissemination and data sharing will continue and at least one data portal will be functional by the end of 2014. This will strengthen accessibility of data and use of statistical information.

The organization will re-brand for an improved corporate identity, which will include a new logo and Seal.

The design of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) will continue by bringing on board other sectors in a phased manner.

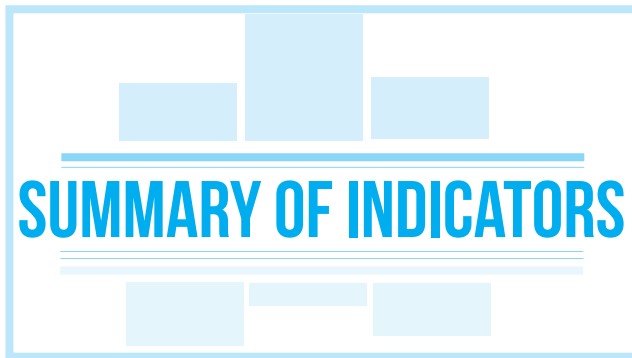
Partnership building with the stakeholder community and development partners will continue, and negotiations for Memoranda of Understanding with data providers will be pursued. The organization will strengthen the existing collaboration efforts with stakeholders and explore further possibilities to bring more stakeholders on board.

Statistics Botswana will continue the development of communication frameworks, policies and strategies to guide the different users of Statistics Botswana services.

Close monitoring of on-going projects is also essential for effective and efficient project implementation, and the Organisation remains committed to such provisions.

Statistics Botswana aims to develop a comprehensive Statistical Business Register's System to improve on reliability, maintenance and updating of the sampling frame. The organisation will further exploit the use of ICT features such as electronic gadgets for data collection and promote emailing system to reduce fieldwork and data processing time frames.

The organization will generate reports from the results of the 2011 PHC, which will include District Monographs, Population Projections, and Small Area Statistics, Population and Housing Census Analytical Thematic Reports, 2011 Vital statistics report and others.



# SUMMARY OF INDICATORS



PRICE STATISTICS	Aug -2014	Sep -2014	Oct -2014
<b>National</b>			
Cost of living index (a)	177.5	177.8	178
Annual rate of inflation (%)	4.6	4.5	4.3
<b>Cities &amp; towns</b>			
Cost of living index (a)	176.3	176.4	176.6
Annual rate of inflation (%)	4.5	4.3	4.2
<b>Urban villages</b>			
Cost of living index (a)	176.3	176.6	176.7
Annual rate of inflation (%)	4.5	4.4	4.2
<b>Rural villages</b>			
Cost of living index (a)	182.7	183.5	183.8
<b>Annual rate of inflation (%)</b>	5	5	4.8
<b>(a) Sep 2006 = 100</b>			

EXCHANGE RATES (Averages)	Aug -2014	Sep-2014	Oct -2014
US Dollar per Pula	0.1126	0.1102	0.1091
South African Rand Per Pula	1.2021	1.2067	1.2072
Pound Sterling Per Pula	0.0674	0.0675	0.0679

Source: Bank of Botswana

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Million Pula)	2011	2012	2013
GDP at current market prices	104,573.20	110,763.20	124,223.20
GDP(current market prices)excluding mining	78,732.30	88,751.20	96,393.30
GDP at constant 2006 prices:			
Quarter 1	17,115.20	18,105.20	18,971.30
Quarter 2	17,470.50	18,095.20	19,407.50
Quarter 3	17,667.20	18,206.10	19,469.60
Quarter 4	18,410.40	19,264.70	20,167.40
GDP at constant 2006 prices (Million Pula)	70,633.30	73,671.30	78,015.90
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	6.2	4.3	5.9
GDP per Capita at current market prices (Pula)	51,643.50	53,691.30	59,104.90
GDP Per Capita at constant 2006 prices (Pula)	34,897.10	35,711.40	37,119.70

EXTERNAL TRADE	Jun-2013	Jul-2014	Aug-2014
<b>(Million Pula)</b>			
Exports (Free on board)	6,628	8,682	7,968
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	3,650	5,612	6,000
Trade Balance	2,978	3,070	1,968
Diamond Exports	5,708	7,925	7,180
Copper – Nickel exports	402	128	236
Meat Exports	120	135	105
Textiles	24	39	45
<b>All figures are provisional and subject to change pending final editing</b>			

GOVERNMENT FINANCE	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2011	2012*	2013**
<b>(Million Pula)</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Revised</b>	<b>Estimates</b>	<b>(Million Pula)</b>			
Revenue and Grants	31,909	39,994	42,906	Balance on visible trade (adjusted)	(4,982)	(14,772)	20,27
Mineral taxes	2,949	2,717	3,524	Balance on services	(2,317)	(3,129)	(2,098)
Customs Pool	6,207	8,441	14,170	Balance on income	(770)	175	(892)
Non Tax Revenue	11,076	12,841	10,799	Net current transfers	7,463	13,395	13,853
Grants	329	310	348	Balance on current account	(605)	(4,331)	12,890)
Expenditure and net lending	384,179	41,753	41,755	Balance on capital account	3	-	-
Recurrent	27,089	30,525	31,751	Balance on financial account	6,284	(667)	(7,715)
..Of which personal	11,899	12,140	12,128	Net errors and Omissions	(2,251)	4,136	(3,835)
Development and Capital	11,372	11,343	10,058	Overall Balance	3,430	(862)	1,340
Overall Surplus	(6,508)	(3,759)	(1,151)				
..Of which recurrent budget	(6,017)	(5,418)	(2,015)				
<b>Source: Ministry of Finance and Development Planning</b>				* Revised ( ) Negatives ** Preliminary Estimates - Data not available Source: Bank of Botswana			

PRODUCTION	2012	2013	2014
Diamonds ('000 carats)	20,619	23,133	12,234
Copper Nickel matte (tonnes)	35,562	44,148	13260
Coal (tonnes)	1,454,404	1,495,653	818,331
Soda Ash (tonnes)	249,714	227,913	127,936
Electricity generation ('000 kWh)	3,768,459	3,807,856	1,958,753
Water Sales (kilolitres)	74,347,035	82,242,343	33,931,386
<b>Source: Ministry of Mineral, Energy &amp; Water Resources</b>			

AGRICULTURE BMC throughput	2012	2013	2014
Cattle	115,666	126,032	104,080
<b>*Figures for 2014 are from Jan-Sep</b>			
Production ('000 tonnes)	2010	2011	2012
Sorghum production	31,326	32,591	24,021
Maize production	15,675	29,235	7,677

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	Mar-2011	Jun-2011	Sep-2012
Total formal sector employment	378,877	387,426	389,665
Of which central and local Gov't	175,065	182,466	183,650
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	4,746	4,731	4,810
Average monthly earnings – Citizen (Pula)	4,360	4,339	4,408

**Unemployment rate is at 20.0% according to Botswana AIDS Impact Survey**

MONEY AND BANKING	Jan-2014	Feb-2014	Mar-2014
<b>(Million Pula)</b>			
International Reserves	75,173.4	75,153.0	77,633.1
Money Supply M1	11,778.3	11,928.6	12,405.8
Money Supply M3	54,005.5	54,597.5	55,494.9
Currency in Circulation	2,251.9	2,354.2	2,330.7

Source: Bank of Botswana

TOURISM STATISTICS	2008	2009	2010
Arrivals - Totals	2,608,886	2,336,288	3,207,762
Of whom from RSA	1,027,177	686,431	932,507
From Zimbabwe	666,690	839,347	1,249,212
Purpose of entry: Business	146,287	147,393	187,947
Holiday	381,168	319,111	409,185
Visitors	976,092	724,603	775,065

#### POVERTY INCIDENCE BY STRATA - 2002/03 & 2009/10

Stratum	Poverty Head Count (%)	Household Poverty Incidence (%)	No. of persons below poverty datum line	Poverty Head Count (%)	Household Poverty Incidence (%)	No. of persons below poverty datum line
	HIES* - 2002/03			BCWIS - 2009/10		
Cities/towns	10.6	8.8	39,113	8	5.2	31,401
Urban villages	25.4	17.4	138,547	19.9	10.4	134,467
Rural areas	44.8	33.4	321,808	24.3	14.5	196,249
National	30.6	21.7	499,467	19.3	10.8	362,116

\* Note: HIES refers to Household Income and Expenditure Survey

EDUCATION		2010	2011	2012
<b>Primary Schools</b>				
Local Government & Grant Aided		745	750	753
Private		60	60	59
<b>Enrolment at Primary</b>				
Local Government & Grant Aided schools		310,757	312,580	316,618
Private primary enrolment		20,438	20,391	20,588
Total Std 1 enrolment		51,968	53,974	56,994
Primary School teachers		13,388	13,509	14,220
Pupil: teacher ratio		25	25	24
<b>Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior)</b>				
Government aided junior secondary schools		212	212	207
Government senior secondary schools		23	23	28
Private secondary schools		39	39	44
<b>Enrolment at Secondary</b>				
Community junior and secondary schools		119,933	119,933	120,407
Senior Secondary (excluding form 6)		51,545	51,545	51,771
Total Form 1		40,519	40,519	41,514
Total Form 5		27,303	27,303	25,340
Secondary School teachers		12,835	12,835	14,081
<b>Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:</b>				
Local Government Schools		24.7	24.4	24.7
Private Primary Schools		15.8	15.7	15.4
<b>Tertiary Institutions Enrolment</b>				
Teacher training Colleges		1,595	1,595	1,595
Colleges of Education		1,185	1,185	1,185
University of Botswana		14,941	14,941	14,941
<b>Literacy Rates</b>		<b>2003</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2013</b>
Adult Literacy rate	National	81.2	83.2	85.9
	Male	80.4	82.3	84.1
	Female	81.8	83.8	87.5
<b>Note: Data for tertiary enrolment is up to 2010</b>				

POPULATION CENSUS	1991	2001	2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,326,796</b>	<b>1,680,863</b>	<b>2,024,904</b>
<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

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

HEALTH	2010	2011	2012
<b>Facilities</b>			
Hospitals	18	18	18
Primary Hospitals	17	17	17
Clinics with beds	114	108	108
Number of beds (all facilities)	5,013	5,294	5,276
Clinics without beds	175	180	180
Health posts	357	347	349
Mobile clinics	894	898	900
<b>Staff</b>			
Doctors	819*	819*	819*
Nursing staff	5,816*	5,816*	5,816*
<b>Other indicators</b>			
Total admissions	173,935	159,835	170,483
Total discharges	166,123	152,674	154,477
Of which, deaths	7,064	6,537	6,091
Patient days	1,291,609	1,152,611	1,152,611*
Bed occupancy rate (%)	70.6	59.6	59.6*
Average length of stay (days)	7.5	7.2	7.2*
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4,399*	4,399*	4,399*
Reported cases			
Measles (confirmed) /a	-	-	-
Malaria (confirmed)	1,053	426	188
Viral hepatitis B	54	-	-
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	19,461	24,775	22,232
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	3,646	3,637	3,645
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	163	188.9	147.9
<b>Note: * Figures carried forward</b>	<b>/a Data not available</b>		

TRANSPORT	2011	2012	2013
Road network (Km) maintained by Central Govt.	18,042	18,042	18,507
..Of which			
Bitumen	6,689	6,689	6,925
Gravel	7,339	7,339	7,560
Sand	3,385	3,385	4,022
Track	629	629	-
Total registration of private vehicles	357,104	389,903	405,155
..Of which			
Light-duty	94,889	95,679	97,503
Government vehicles in use	10,057	-	-
Aircraft landings-International	19,964	17,885	18,824
Aircraft landings-Domestic	62,835	62,279	67,539
Air passenger arrivals-International	204,693	399,643	406,438
Air passenger arrivals-Domestic	187,987	365,329	377,213
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tonnes)	2,035	1,985	1,883
Reported road accidents	18,001	17,527	17,062
Fatalities	483	404	411
Serious injuries	1,239	1,285	1,308

-Data not available

#### COMPARISON OF HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE: 2004, 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>

CLIMATE	Rainfall (Millimetre)		Temperature (deg. C) Average daily					
	2013	2014	Jul-2014		Aug-2014		Sep-2014	
	Total	Total	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
F/town	415.7	526.3	24.6	3.4	26.4	5.8	31.0	10.0
Gantsi	216.2	459.6	24.4	4.3	28.3	8.9	-	-
Mahalapye	335.7	313.3	23.3	3.8	26.2	7.3	30.7	11.5
Maun	387.1	414.5	26.0	9.1	29.6	12.5	32.7	16.9
Shakawe	385.0	338.2	26.9	5.6	30.4	9.7	33.1	14.4
Tsabong	181.4	366.4	21.3	1.1	25.3	6.2	30.7	9.9
Tshane	228.1	340.3	22.2	4.9	25.9	7.5	30.2	11.4

\*Rainfall figures for 2014 are from Jan-Sep

Source: Meteorological Services Department

#### INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

	2011	2012	2013
Fixed Telephone Subscribers	149,578	160,488	174,165
Mobile Cellular phone Subscribers	2,900,263	3,081,726	3,274,542
Internet Subscribers	254,649	591,252	781,535
Newspapers (Number printed)	8,457,327	8,508,086	7,583,212
Newspapers (Net Sales, Pula)	32,008,169	24,904,443	30,022,024



## Statistics Botswana

Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2014

### General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Botswana
Nature of business and principal activities	Statistics Botswana is a body corporate established through the Statistics Act, 2009. Statistics Botswana is the pre-eminent national organisation responsible for the development and management of official statistics and official source and custodian of official statistic in Botswana
Board of Directors	<b>Mr. Letsema G. Motsemme</b> (Board Chairperson) <b>Prof. Keogile Thaga</b> (Vice Chairperson) <b>Ms Anna N. Majelantle</b> (Statistician General) <b>Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale</b> <b>Dr. Kealeboga Masalila</b> <b>Dr. Tebogo Seleka</b> <b>Ms. Goitsewang Morekisi</b> <b>Mr. Emang M. Maphanyane</b> <b>Dr. Ernest N. Makhwaje</b> <b>Mr. Oscar Motsumi</b> <b>Ms Malebogo P. Kerekang</b> (Board Secretariat) <b>Mr. Kevin K. Masupe</b> (Board Secretariat)
Postal address	Plot 8843 Khama Crescent Finance House Gaborone
Business address	Private Bag 0024 Gaborone Botswana
Bankers	Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited
Auditors	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants A Botswana member of Grant Thornton Limited
Functional currency	Botswana Pula (P)
Date of commencement of operations	12 November 2012



---

## Index

---

The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the members:

Index	Page
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	37
Independent Auditors' Report	38
Statement of Financial Position	40
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	41
Statement of Changes in Funds	42
Statement of Cash Flows	43
Accounting Policies	44
Notes to the Financial Statements	53

---

---

---

## Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

---

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

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

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

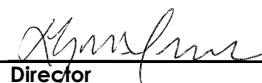
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The directors have reviewed the organisation's cash flow forecast for the period to 31 March 2015 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the organisation has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the organization's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Organization's external auditors and their report is presented on page 37 to 39. The financial statements set out on pages 40 to 58, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board on \_\_\_\_\_ and were signed on its behalf by:



Director

Gaborone



Director

---

## Independent Auditors' Report

---

### To the members of Statistics Botswana

#### Report on the Financial Statements

---

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Statistics Botswana, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2014, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 6 to 22.

#### Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of, the financial position of Statistics Botswana as at 31 March 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

---

---

## Independent Auditors' Report

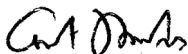
---

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

---

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

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounts and related records of Statistics Botswana have been properly kept.
- Statistics Botswana has complied with all the financial provisions of the Statistics Act, 2009; and
- the statements of accounts are prepared to reflect a true and fair presentation of the transactions and financial affairs of the Statistics Botswana and being first year, consistency with preceding year is not applicable.



---

Chartered Accountants

Certified Auditor: Dinesh Radhakrishna Mallan (Memb No: 19990074)

10 DEC 2014

---

Gaborone

## Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2014

Figures in Pula	Note	2014
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment	3	7 657 547
Intangible assets	4	665 747
		<u><b>8 323 294</b></u>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	6	337 682
Cash and cash equivalents	7	36 665 940
		<u><b>37 003 622</b></u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><b>45 326 916</b></u>
<b>Funds and Liabilities</b>		
<b>Funds</b>		
Capital grants Grants	9	7 657 546
Accumulated surplus		6 133 910
		<u><b>13 791 456</b></u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Operating lease liability		654 451
Trade and other payables	10	6 596 514
Deferred income	8	24 284 495
		<u><b>31 535 460</b></u>
<b>Total Funds and Liabilities</b>		<u><b>45 326 916</b></u>

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period ended 31 March 2014

Figures in Pula	period	
	Note	2014
Grants and Subventions	12	84 563 193
Other income		18 941
Operating expenses		(13 508 771)
Employee costs		(58 548 370)
Travel expenses		(6 396 236)
Workshops, seminars, retreats and conferences		(1 712 585)
<b>Operating surplus</b>	13	<b>6 128 757</b>
Finance income	14	5 153
		<b>6 133 910</b>
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		
Other comprehensive income		-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>6 133 910</b>

## Statement of Changes in Funds for the period ended 31 March 2014

	Capital grants	Accumulated surplus	Total funds
<b>Figures in Pula</b>			
Surplus for the period	-	6 133 910	6 133 910
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 133 910</b>	<b>6 133 910</b>
Grants received during the period in kind	7 872 470	-	7 872 470
Grants received during the period in cash	1 211 703	-	1 211 703
Amortisation of capital grant	(1 426 627)	-	(1 426 627)
Total contributions to the organisation recognised directly in equity	<b>7 657 546</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 657 546</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2014</b>	<b>7 657 546</b>	<b>6 133 910</b>	<b>13 791 456</b>

## Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2014

Figures in Pula	period	
	Note	2014
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Cash generated from operations	15	37 407 558
Finance income		5 153
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>37 412 711</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(1 211 704)
Purchase of intangible assets	4	746 771
Capital grant received in cash		1 211 704
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(746 771)</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents movement for the period</b>		<b>36 665 940</b>
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the period</b>	7	<b>36 665 940</b>



---

## Accounting Policies

---

### 1. Presentation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

##### Trade and other receivables

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

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

##### Impairment testing

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

The Organization reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors such as exchange rates, inflation and interest rates.

##### Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available.

##### Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment

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

## 1.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.3 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

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

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

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

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

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

Item	Useful life
Computer software	5 years

## 1.4 Financial instruments

### Classification

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

- Loans and receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The organisation classifies financial instruments on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

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

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Transaction costs on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

### Subsequent measurement

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

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

### Derecognition

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

---

## Fair value determination

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

## Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

## Trade and other receivables

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

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

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

## Trade and other payables

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

## Cash and cash equivalents

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

---

## 1.5 Tax

### Tax expenses

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

## 1.6 Leases

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

### Operating leases – lessee

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

## 1.7 Impairment of assets

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

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

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

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

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

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

## 1.8 Employee benefits

### Short-term employee benefits

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

---

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

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

### Defined contribution plans

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

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

## 1.9 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

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

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

## 1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

A Government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable. Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are presented in the statement of financial position by setting up the grant as deferred income or by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

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

---

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

## 1.11 Revenue

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

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

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

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

## 1.12 Translation of foreign currencies

### Foreign currency transactions

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

At the end of the reporting period:

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

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

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

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

---

## 2. New Standards and Interpretations

These are the first set of financial statements for the organisation, which adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its reporting framework. All applicable and effective standards are adopted by the organisation and no exception are noted while adopting for the first time.

At the date of approval of these annual financial statements, certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the entity's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the entity's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the entity's financial statements.

### 2.1 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The Organization has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2014 or later periods:

#### IAS 36 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The amendment brings the disclosures for impaired assets whose recoverable amount is fair value less costs to sell in line with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements.

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2014.

The Organization has adopted the amendment for the first time in the 2015 financial statements.

The impact of the amendment is not material.

#### IAS 16 & 38 – Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets (amendment)

This amendment to IAS 16 and 38 will be adopted by the Group for the first time for its financial reporting period ending 31 March 2016. The amendment standard will be applied prospectively and comparatives will not be restated.

Both standards are amended to clarify how the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation are treated where an entity uses the revaluation model. The carrying amount of the asset is restated to the revalued amount. The split between gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation is treated in one of the following ways:

- either the gross carrying amount is restated in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount, and the accumulated depreciation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses; or
- the accumulated depreciation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount

The effective date of the amendment is for years beginning on or after 01 July 2014.

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



---

## IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

This new standard is the first phase of a three phase project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. To date, the standard includes chapters for classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. The following are main changes from IAS 39:

- Financial assets will be categorised as those subsequently measured at fair value or at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at amortised cost are those financial assets where the business model for managing the assets is to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows (where the contractual cash flows represent payments of principal and interest only). All other financial assets are to be subsequently measured at fair value.
- Under certain circumstances, financial assets may be designated as at fair value.
- For hybrid contracts, where the host contract is an asset within the scope of IFRS 9, then the whole instrument is classified in accordance with IFRS 9, without separation of the embedded derivative. In other circumstances, the provisions of IAS 39 still apply.
- Voluntary reclassification of financial assets is prohibited. Financial assets shall be reclassified if the entity changes its business model for the management of financial assets. In such circumstances, reclassification takes place prospectively from the beginning of the first reporting period after the date of change of the business model.
- Financial liabilities shall not be reclassified.
- Investments in equity instruments may be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. When such an election is made, it may not subsequently be revoked, and gains or losses accumulated in equity are not recycled to profit or loss on derecognition of the investment. The election may be made per individual investment.
- IFRS 9 does not allow for investments in equity instruments to be measured at cost.
- The classification categories for financial liabilities remains unchanged. However, where a financial liability is designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the change in fair value attributable to changes in the liabilities credit risk shall be presented in other comprehensive income. This excludes situations where such presentation will create or enlarge an accounting mismatch, in which case, the full fair value adjustment shall be recognised in profit or loss.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2015.

The organisation expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2016 financial statements.

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

---

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Pula

2014

### 3. Property, plant and equipment

	2014		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	1 491 954	(144 547)	1 347 407
IT equipment	2 475 488	(362 825)	2 112 663
Motor vehicles	3 814 080	(355 546)	3 458 534
Office equipment	468 770	(46 162)	422 608
Camping Equipment	347 740	(31 405)	316 335
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 598 032</b>	<b>(940 485)</b>	<b>7 657 547</b>

### Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment-2014

	Opening balance	Additions	Additions through grants in kind	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	-	948 716	1 029 380	(144 547)	(486 142)	1 347 407
IT equipment	-	262 988	2 212 500	(362 825)	-	2 112 663
Motor vehicles	-	-	3 814 080	(355 546)	-	3 458 534
Office equipment	-	-	468 770	(46 162)	-	422 608
Camping equipment	-	-	347 740	(31 405)	-	316 335
	<b>-</b>	<b>1 211 704</b>	<b>7 872 470</b>	<b>(940 485)</b>	<b>(486 142)</b>	<b>7 657 547</b>

### 4. Intangible assets

	2014		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	746 771	(81 024)	665 747

### Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2014

	Opening Balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	-	746 771	(81 024)	665 747

### 5. Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below. The carrying amounts of assets in each category are as follows:

#### Loans and receivables

Cash and cash equivalents	36 665 940
Trade and other receivables	337 682
	<b>37 003 622</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### Figures in Pula

2014

#### 6. Trade and other receivables

Deposits	337 140
Other receivables	542
	<u>337 682</u>

#### Fair value of trade and other receivables

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

#### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	<u>36 665 940</u>
---------------	-------------------

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

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

#### 8. Deferred income

The entity has P24 284 495 of deferred income from various donors for activities that do not fall within this budgetary period and has yet to be utilised as at year end.

United Nations Population Fund	195 957
African Development Bank	532 832
Botswana Government -Population and Housing Census	486 063
Botswana Government - ICT Survey	159 662
Botswana Government - Consumer Price Index	2 850 285
Botswana Government - 2014 Agric Census	20 000 000
Botswana Government - Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey	59 696
	<u>24 284 495</u>

#### 9. Capital grants

##### Reconciliation of capital grants - 2014

	Balance at beginning of the period	Capital grants received during the period-in kind	Capital grants received during the period-in cash	Grants amortised during the period	Balance at end of the period
	-	7 872 470	1 211 703	(1 426 627)	7 657 546

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Pula

2014

### 10. Trade and other payables

Leave pay payable	4 102 880
Gratuity payable	2 493 634
	<u>6 596 514</u>

### Fair value of trade and other payables

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

### 11. Financial liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below. The carrying amounts of the financial liabilities in each category are as follows:

### Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables	<u>6 596 515</u>
--------------------------	------------------

### 12. Grants and Subventions

Botswana Government	81 583 175
African Development Bank	1 000 448
United Nations Population Fund	552 942
Amortisation of Capital Grant	1 426 628
	<u>84 563 193</u>

### 13. Operating surplus

Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:

### Operating lease charges

Premises	
• Contractual amounts	<u>4 716 586</u>
Computer expenses	477 193
Hire charges	654 197
Printing and stationery	731 735
Repairs and maintenance	536 437
Telephone and fax	1 339 773
Travel expenses	6 396 236
Workshops, seminars, retreats and conferences	1 712 585
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	486 142
Amortisation on intangible assets	81 024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	940 485
Employee costs	58 548 370

---

## Notes to the Financial Statements

---

Figures in Pula

2014

### 14. Finance income

#### Interest revenue

Bank	<u>5 153</u>
------	--------------

### 15. Cash generated from operations

Profit before taxation	6 133 910
------------------------	-----------

#### Adjustments for:

Depreciation and amortisation	1 021 509
-------------------------------	-----------

Finance income	(5 153)
----------------	---------

Impairment loss	486 142
-----------------	---------

Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	654 451
--------------------------------------------------	---------

Amortisation of capital grant	(1 426 627)
-------------------------------	-------------

#### Changes in working capital:

Trade and other receivables	(337 683)
-----------------------------	-----------

Trade and other payables	6 596 514
--------------------------	-----------

Deferred income	<u>24 284 495</u>
-----------------	-------------------

	<b><u>37 407 558</u></b>
--	--------------------------

## Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Pula

2014

### 16. Related parties

#### Relationships

Board of Directors

**Mr. Letsema G. Motsemme** (Board Chairperson)  
**Prof. Keoagile Thaga** (Vice Chairperson)  
**Ms. Anna N. Majelantle** (Statistician General)  
**Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale**  
**Dr. Kealeboga Masalila**  
**Dr. Tebogo Seleka**  
**Ms. Goitsewang Morekisi**  
**Mr. Emang M. Maphanyane**  
**Dr. Ernest N. Makhwaje**  
**Mr. Oscar Motsumi**  
**Ms. Malebogo P. Kerekang** (Board Secretariat)  
**Mr. Kevin K. Masupe** (Board Secretariat)

Members of key management

**Ms. Anna N. Majelantle**  
**Mr. Dabilani Buthali**  
**Mr. Kevin K. Masupe**  
**Ms. Malebogo P. Kerekang**  
**Ms. Phetego Zambezi**  
**Mr. Tapologo Baakile**  
**Ms. Boitumelo Matlhaga**  
**Ms. Banabo Tshupeng**

#### Related party transactions

##### Government grants

##### Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

Subvention

106 350 585

Capital grants

7 872 470

**114 223 055**

##### Remuneration of directors and other key management

Salaries and other benefits

3 848 953

Gratuity

1 287 920

Leave pay

293 357

**5 430 230**

---

## Notes to the Financial Statements

---

Figures in Pula

2014

### 17. Risk management

#### Capital risk management

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

The capital structure of the organisation is mainly funded by capital grants and revenue subvention from the government of Botswana. There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

#### Financial risk management

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

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

#### Liquidity risk

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

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

#### Interest rate risk

##### Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

#### Credit risk

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

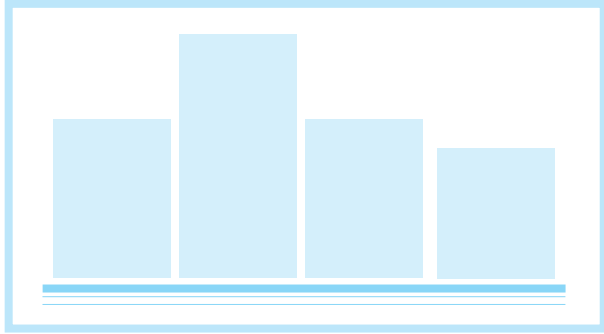
Cash and cash equivalents

**36 665 940**

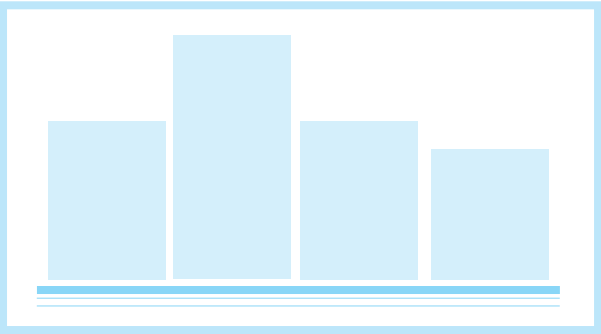
#### Foreign exchange risk

As the organisation has no significant financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the organisation's income and operating cash flow are independent of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

---









# ANNUAL REPORT 2013/14

**Statistics Botswana**  
**Private Bag 0024 Gaborone Botswana**  
**Tel: (267) 367 1300 Fax: (267) 395 2201**  
**Email: [csobots@gov.bw](mailto:csobots@gov.bw). Website: [www.cso.gov.bw](http://www.cso.gov.bw)**