

2024/25

ANNUAL REPORT

ENABLING STAKEHOLDERS TO FORMULATE POLICIES, PLAN,
AND MAKE DECISIONS THROUGH AUTHORITATIVE OFFICIAL STATISTICS.



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STATISTICS BOTSWANA

2024/25

ANNUAL REPORT

**Enabling stakeholders to formulate policies, plan,
and make decisions through authoritative official statistics.**

This is Statistics Botswana's record of operations and use of public funds in the **2024/25 financial year**.

To suggest improvements to the report, do not hesitate to contact

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01.

Letter to the Minister



The Vice President and Minister of Finance
Ministry of Finance
Private Bag 008
Gaborone

Dear Sir,

**RE: STATISTICS BOTSWANA ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25**

In accordance with Section 25(1) of the Statistics Act of 2009, I have the honour of submitting the Statistics Botswana Annual Report for the financial year ending 31 March 2025.

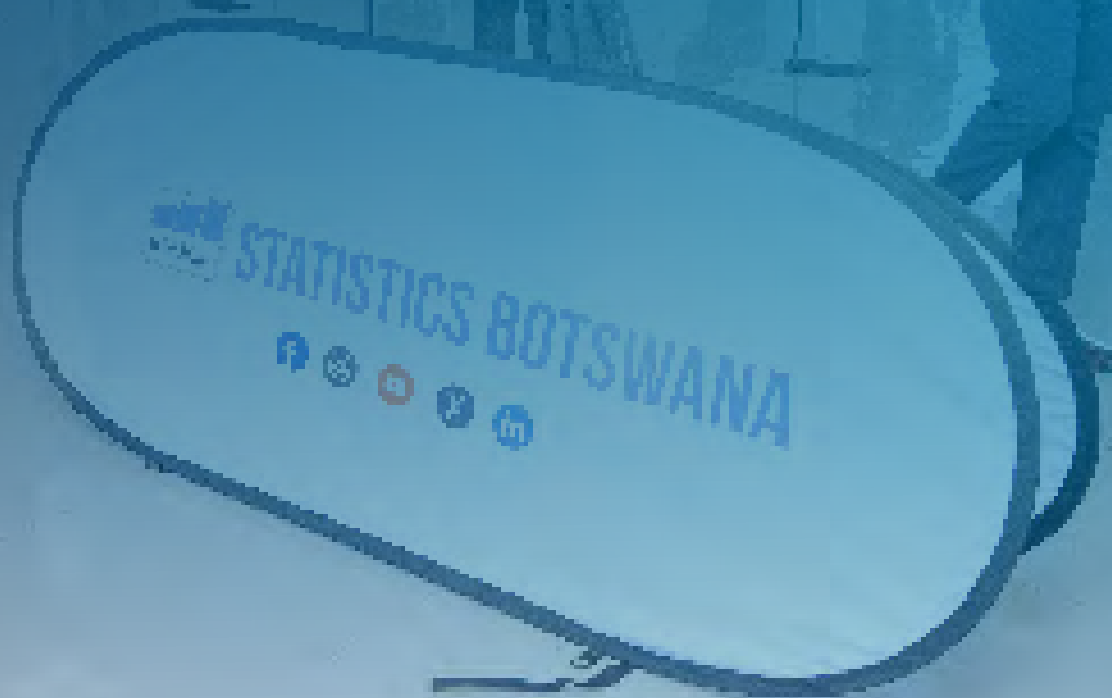
The report outlines the performance on both financial management and the broad mandate of national statistics production, coordination of the National Statistical System and provision of technical expertise and advisory to stakeholders and financial operations during the 2024/2025 fiscal year. The audited financial statements availed through the annual report reflect prudent management of public resources and reinforce Statistics Botswana's accountability to stakeholders and the broader public.

Yours sincerely,

Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware
STATISTICS BOTSWANA
ACTING BOARD CHAIRPERSON

02.

About Us





STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS

VISION

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

MISSION

To enable stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions through providing authoritative official statistics, promoting use of official statistics, developing and maintaining the National Statistical System, and providing statistical and related services.



VALUES

- **INTEGRITY**

We uphold a culture of teamwork and excellence. Our commitment to professionalism and confidentiality ensures trust and respect.

- **FOCUS ON CUSTOMER**

We value understanding and fulfilling customer needs, adapting to their evolving requirements, and fostering effective communication

- **FOCUS ON QUALITY**

We are dedicated to delivering high-quality output, upholding rigorous standards, and striving for pre-eminence in all that we do. Our actions are fueled by our passion to make a meaningful difference through our work.

- **PEOPLE-FIRST**

We are committed to empowering our people to grow, thrive, and reach their full potential. Our commitment to collaboration enables us to leverage diverse perspectives and pool our collective talents.

- **EMBRACING INNOVATION**

We cultivate a culture that values creative thinking, readily adopts cutting-edge technologies, and has a tolerance for honest mistakes, all of which allow us to efficiently deliver exceptional results.

Statistics Botswana

Enabling stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions

Statistics Botswana is a statutory national statistical office in Botswana, established under the Statistics Act of 2009 which authorises the collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and archiving of official national statistics, as well as coordination of the broader National Statistical System (NSS).

In essence, Statistics Botswana produces and publishes data across social, economic, demographic and environmental sectors through the conduct of censuses and surveys, and through processing of administrative (operational records) data collected by government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Notably, Statistics Botswana provides advisory services to government and other stakeholders on statistical matters and coordinates the National Statistical System to guarantee production of fit-for-purpose statistics in all sectors. In this regard Statistics Botswana develops and build capacity of MDAs on data standards and methodologies in the entire statistics production value chain.

The legal basis for Statistics Botswana's business is anchored in both the **Statistics Act of 2009 (Cap 17:01)** and the **Census Act of 1964 (Cap 17:02)**, reinforcing the organisation's authority in the collection of data from amongst others, households, business enterprises, and agricultural holdings.

This data, certified as official statistics by the Statistician General is the primary ingredient in the production of official statistics which are critical for the attainment and monitoring and evaluation of national and international socio-economic development frameworks. These include the National Vision 2036, Botswana Economic Transformation Programme, Africa's Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Attainment of these agendas is enabled by formulation of relevant and targeted policies and programmes-the value of data.

Value to Stakeholders

- **Official statistics are a trusted public good**
 - Enables government, researchers, investors, businesses, civil society and the general public to make data-driven decisions that are profitable, life-saving and gainful in line with intended objectives
- **Accessibility of official statistics promotes accountability**
 - Supports the monitoring of national and international development agendas
 - Encourages data-driven decision making across sectors



03.

Governance



Governance

By virtue of being a body corporate and national agency established by an Act of Parliament, guided by the Statistics Act of 2009 and the Census Act of 1904, Statistics Botswana is obligated to uphold the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Statistics Act mandates Statistics Botswana to conform with and apply international and regional statistical principles, standards, protocols and conventions, including the UN Fundamental Principles on Official Statistics, the System of National Accounts, the UN Charter on Statistics and SADC Protocol on Statistics.

Board of Directors

The role of the Board of Directors

In the performance of its mandate, Statistics Botswana is governed by a Board of Directors, constituted under section 6 of the Statistics Act of 2009, as the governing and policy making body of Statistics Botswana. As guided by the Act, the Board of Directors oversees the functions of the organisation. Overall, the Board is charged with overseeing the establishment of an effective and sound governance system. In executing its functions the Board is guided by the roles and functions in the Statistics Act; the Board and Committee Charters which captures the principles of the King IV Code of Corporate Governance; the Shareholder's Compact; and the relevant Statistical Standards and Procedures.

Composition of the Board

The Board of Statistics Botswana is constituted under section 6 of the Statistics Act of 2009, which provides for appointment of 9 persons appointed by the Minister, One (1) of whom shall be a distinguished Statistician and others appointed in their capacities as senior officers

of the following institutions; Bank of Botswana, a University in Botswana, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA), Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS), Business Botswana (former BOCCIM) and a Civil Society Organisation; and the Statistician General as an ex-officio member.

During the period under review, the Board was fully constituted with nine (9) Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Executive Director, ensuring a balance of responsibilities between non-executive and executive roles.

- 1. Prof. Gobopamang Letamo,**
University of Botswana
Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023
- 2. Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware,**
Ba Isago University
Vice Chairman
Non- Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023
- 3. Dr. Tshokologo Kganetsano,**
Bank of Botswana
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023
Resigned: 1/1/2025
- 4. Dr. Moses Selebatso,**
Civil Society(Kalahari Research and Conservation Trust)
Non- Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2021
- 5. Mr. Dichaba Molobe,**
Business Botswana (HATAB)
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/9/2018

6. **Dr. Molefe Phirinyane,**
 BIDPA
 Non-Executive Director
 Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023
7. **Mr. Molemi Pule,**
 Botswana Unified Revenue Services
 Non-Executive Director
 Date of Appointment: 1/11/2023
8. **Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti,**
 Ministry of Finance and Economic
 Development
 Non-Executive Director
 Date of Appointment: 1/11/2023
9. **Mr. Mbako Masole,**
 Ministry of Communications

Non-Executive Director
 Date of Appointment: 1/11/2023

10. **Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe**
 (Ex-officio)
 Executive Director

Board Meetings for the financial year 2024/25

During the period under review, the Board convened eight (8) meetings, of which four (4) were required meetings and four (4) were special meetings.

The Board Finance, Audit & Risk Committee convened six (6) meetings of which four (4) were regular; and the Board Human Resources Committee convened six (6) meetings, four (4) of which were regular.

Attendance Compliance

Members	Main Board	Board Finance, Audit & Risk Committee	Board Human Resources Committee
Prof. Gobopamang Letamo	8/8		
Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware	8/8		6/6
Dr. Tshokologo Kganetsano*	5/8	5/6	
Dr. Moses Selebatso	6/8		6/6
Mr. Dichaba Molobe	8/8	6/6	
Dr. Molefe Phirinyane	7/8		6/6
Mr. Mbako Masole	8/8	6/6	
Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti	8/8	5/6	
Mr. Molemi Pule	7/8		6/6

* Resigned 1/1/2025

Board Committees

These committees are made up of Non-Executive Directors with specified sets of duties and responsibilities as set out in the relevant Board Committee Charters. During the period, Statistics Botswana had two (2) Board Committees, viz; Board Human Resource Committee and the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

Board Human Resource Committee (BHRC)	Committee Composition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides advisory services to the main Board on human capital acquisition, welfare, industrial relations, as well as advice on implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana. 	<p>Chairperson: Dr. M Selebatso Members: Dr. M Phirinyane Ms. O Mokgware Mr. M Pule</p>
Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC)	Committee Composition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is responsible for oversight, monitoring and review of the progress on implementation Enterprise Risk Management, internal audit activities, and financial management to ensure that factors that impact the performance of the achievement of the organization strategic and operational objectives are accordingly managed. 	<p>Chairperson: Dr. T. Kganetsano Members: Mr. D Molobe Ms. S Rabuti Mr. M Masole</p>



Internal Audit

The main role of Internal Audit is to add, enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight, thus contributing to the continuous improvement of the risk management, governance and control systems. For the year under review, Internal Audit completed audit assignments as per the Annual Risk Based Internal Audit Plan that was approved by the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC). Specifically, Internal Audit assessed the reliability of financial and operational information, the effectiveness of controls and processes for

compliance with internal, legal, regulatory and statutory requirements for those areas that were in the audit plan. Findings and recommendations were communicated to the Executive Management and BFARC in the form of an audit report. Further, Internal Audit monitors and reports on quarterly basis, Executive Management's responsiveness to internal audit findings and recommendations by way of follow-up on agreed Management actions planned to remedy the control deficiencies.





Enterprise Risk Management

The Enterprise Risk Management framework in Statistics Botswana encompasses risk identification, assessment and classification, analysis, mitigation and monitoring of the strategic, operational, and legal and compliance risks which are managed proactively to ensure that potential threats are identified and mitigated. In this regards, Statistics Botswana is actively enhancing its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to support its strategic objectives, hence ensuring operational resilience, and

pre-emptively managing emerging threats. During the 2024/25 financial year the organisation maintained a stable risk profile. To keep abreast with developing trends, Statistics Botswana is actively enhancing its risk management framework to incorporate emerging risks associated with evolving compliance obligations under National Data Protection and Cyber Security legislation. The BFARC, on quarterly basis, receives reports on the monitoring and risk profile of the organisation.





BOARD CHAIRPERSON'S REVIEW



Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware
BOARD CHAIRPERSON

CHAIRPERSON'S REVIEW

For the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2025

Salutations

It is my honour and privilege to present the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the financial year ending 31 March 2025, in accordance with Section 25(1) of the Statistics Act of 2009.

Corporate Governance and Board Composition

I am pleased to report that, during the period under review, the Board of Statistics Botswana was fully constituted. The presence of a diverse and fully functional Board contributed significantly to the institution's ability to navigate a challenging operating environment and advance its mandate.

The financial year was marked by turbulent financial conditions, with constrained budget allocations affecting various areas of operations, including key statistical projects. Despite this financial turbulence, which required difficult trade-offs, through prudent management and focused leadership, Statistics Botswana continued to provide vital data and uphold its credibility as the national statistical authority.

Among the most notable achievements of the year was the successful commencement of data collection for two critical national statistical projects:

- The 2025 Agricultural Census, a long-anticipated exercise aimed at delivering comprehensive and current data on Botswana's agricultural landscape; and
- The 2024/25 Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS), which will provide essential information on household welfare, employment, poverty, and access to services.

These statistical projects are fundamental to national planning and will support key policy interventions aligned with Vision 2036, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the upcoming National Development Plan.

Looking Ahead

In line with the National Transformation agenda, Statistics Botswana continued to explore innovations in data collection and usage, including the integration of administrative data and the use of emerging data sources. These efforts will support more responsive and cost-effective statistical production in the years to come.

Looking ahead, the forthcoming second Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS II) will provide a solid framework for deepening coordination across the national statistical system. We remain committed to steering Statistics Botswana through the current challenges and into a stronger, more resilient future.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to thank the Ministry of Finance, Statistics Botswana's parent Ministry and Shareholder, for the support and commitment to Statistics Botswana and our mandate. On behalf of the Board and Management of Statistics Botswana, I would like to extend our sincere appreciation to Dr. Tshokologo Kganetsano, the erstwhile representative of the Bank of Botswana, who resigned from the Board effective January 2025.

I also wish to express my deepest gratitude to development partners for the consistent technical support extended to Statistics Botswana.

Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to the Statistical Sectors, who continue to provide data to Statistics Botswana.

To the Statistical Users both locally and internationally, the Public at large,

Re a leboga!

Thank you!



Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware
BOARD CHAIRPERSON

BOARD MEMBERS



Prof. Gobopamang letamo
University of Botswana
(UB)
BOARD CHAIRPERSON



Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware
BA ISAGO University
VICE CHAIRPERSON



Mr. Molemi Pule
Botswana Unified
Revenue Service
(BURS)



Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti
Ministry of Finance



Mr. Mbako Masole
Ministry of
Communications
& Innovation



Mr. Dichaba Molobe
Business Botswana
(HATAB)



**Dr. Tshokologo
Kganetsano**
Bank of Botswana
(BOB)



Dr. Moses Selebatso
Civil Society
(Kalahari Research
Conservation Trust)



Dr. Molefe Phirinyane
Botswana Institute for
Development Policy Analysis
(BIDPA)



Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe
Acting Statistician General
(Ex-officio)



EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe
Statistician General
(Acting)



Ketso Makhumalo
Deputy Statistician General
(Acting)



Phetogo Zambezi
National Census Coordinator



Emang Gadise-Manyanda
Director
Legal Services and
Board Secretary



Banabo Tshupeng
Chief Internal Auditor



Boitumelo Matlhaga
Director
Economic Statistics



Boikhutso Tekane
Director Corporate Services



Tapologo B. Baakile
Director
Social and Demographic
Statistics

SENIOR MANAGEMENT



Lillian S. Mogami
Manager- Communication
Documentation and
Dissemination



Lekoko Simako
Manager-Trade, Industry
and Tourism Statistics



Grace Mphetolang
Manager- Census and
Demography Statistics



Labobedi Phaladi
Manager-National Accounts
and Prices Statistics



Kebabonye Molefhi
Manager- Agriculture
and Environment
Statistics



**Kwenagape K.
Mogotsinyane**
Manager- Field and Reginal
Services Coordination



Linky Moalosi
Manager-Information
Technology



Ruth K. Mothibi
Manager-Transport,
Infrastructure and
ICT Statistics



Moffat Malepa
Manager-Labour
and Poverty Statistics



SENIOR MANAGEMENT



Osego Mbo
Manager- Finance and
Procurement



Eden Onyadile
Manager- Data
Management and
Information Systems



Ipuseng Moaletsane
Manager- National
Statistical System and
External Relation



Royal Chalashika
Manager- Sampling Frame
Support



Susan Matroos
Manager- Education
and Health Statistics



Mpho Moeti
Manager- Human Resource
and Administration
(Acting)

04. Review





STATISTICIAN GENERAL'S REVIEW



DR. Khaufelo R. Lekobane
STATISTICIAN GENERAL



Corporate Strategic Plan

During the 2024/25 financial year, Statistics Botswana continued to implement its 2023–2025 Transitional Corporate Strategic Plan, which is aligned to the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) and executed through the Annual Business Plan (ABP).

The 2024/25 ABP comprised 13 development projects, with an approved budget of P110.7 million against a requested development budget of P206.10 million. Given the funding gap, priority was given to the Agricultural Census, the ICT Household Survey, and the Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey—the three large-scale surveys last conducted approximately a decade ago.

The ABP also included 26 strategic initiatives, the majority of which could not be implemented due to financial constraints.

In terms of statistical publications, 102 outputs were planned for the year, of which 72 (70.6%) were released. Economic indicators accounted for 89.2 percent of the released outputs, while social indicators represented 76.6 percent of those that were not released. The continued unavailability of timely administrative data from Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)—particularly in the social sector—remains a key challenge affecting the timely production and dissemination of statistics.

All these statistical publications were released and shared with users through the Statistics Botswana website www.statsbots.org.bw and other official digital dissemination platforms.


Quality Management System (QMS)

Statistics Botswana has initiated the development and implementation of a Quality Management System (QMS) aligned with ISO 9001:2015, beginning in the 2023/2024 financial year and expected to be concluded in the 2025–26 financial year. This strategic endeavor aims to institutionalise quality assurance across the Organisation's operations, ensuring the delivery of high-standard statistical products and services. To foster internal readiness, sensitisation workshops were conducted to promote awareness of QMS principles and the roles of both top management and staff. A steering committee comprising middle management was established and trained to develop the QMS manual through consultancy and a further coordination of QMS activities across Directorates at implementation stage.

A key milestone in this process was the completion of a Comprehensive Gap Analysis by the QMS consultant, with a view to identify critical areas to inform strategic decisions, which will, in turn, provide a basis for aligning organisational practices with ISO requirements. This foundational work will set the stage for the full implementation of a robust quality management system that supports organisational effectiveness, compliance, and continuous improvement.

Data Management Strategy

The Data Management Strategy development is at an advanced stage, anticipated to be completed in 2025/26. The Strategy seeks to strengthen data management processes across the entire National Statistical System. It focuses



on improving the sharing of data to reduce costs; employing modern technologies to improve turnaround time for provision of data which is fit for purpose; as well as building statistical capacity across the NSS to ensure conformity with international standards. The development of the strategy followed a consultative approach across the entire NSS.

Coordination Of The National Statistical System

As part of its mandate to coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS), Statistics Botswana continued to strengthen collaboration with Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) through the development and implementation of key strategies and guidelines, including the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and the Botswana Data Quality Framework (BDQF). These frameworks aim to enhance the quality, comparability, and harmonisation of statistics across the NSS, thereby supporting evidence based decision making at both national and international levels.

The Second Botswana National Strategy for the Development of Statistics

In June 2024, Statistics Botswana, with technical support from PARIS21, commenced the development of the Second Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS II) for the period 2025–2029. Building on lessons from BSDS I (2015–2020, extended to 2023), the new strategy aims to modernise and strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS), aligning it with Vision 2036, the Botswana Economic Transformation Programme (BETP),

and regional and global frameworks such as Agenda 2063, the SADC Regional Strategy, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).


During the reporting period, a review of BSDS I and broad consultations with 12 sectors and key stakeholders were conducted, resulting in costed action plans for sectoral statistical priorities. BSDS II will focus on governance and coordination of the NSS, data quality and innovation, capacity development, and user engagement, with an emphasis on digital transformation and resilience. The strategy is scheduled for official launch in October 2025.

Training and Capacity Building of the (NSS)

During the reporting period, Statistics Botswana facilitated a training programme on the Survey Solutions platform for agencies within the National Statistical System (NSS), with a particular emphasis on the digitisation of administrative data. The training was delivered by the World Bank, a long-standing technical partner supporting the development and modernisation of Botswana's NSS.

A total of twenty-three (23) NSS sectors participated in the training, which built upon earlier foundational sessions previously conducted for Statistics Botswana.

The training focused on strengthening practical skills in key areas such as questionnaire design, basic coding, and trend analysis. This initiative forms part of a broader effort to enhance institutional capacity within the NSS, promote harmonised, technology-driven approaches



to data management, improve statistical production and ultimately support evidence-based decision-making across the system.

Four (4) participating agencies, the Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP), Botswana Tourism Organisation (BTO), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and the National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NARDI) had already begun automating some of their data collection tools using survey solutions. These agencies are at various stages of piloting, with some tools already in operational use.

Assessment, Review, and Digitalisation of Administrative Data Management Processes Across the NSS

During the reporting period, Statistics Botswana continued to support the NSS on data management processes. These efforts position the NSS as a key enabler of Botswana's digital economy and e-governance agenda, reinforcing national priorities around improved service delivery, evidence-based decision-making, real-time monitoring, and institutional accountability.

As part of this process, Statistics Botswana has facilitated statistical assessments to sixteen (16) NSS agencies to ensure the development of fit-for-purpose databases and digital tools that facilitate the generation of real-time quality administrative data. Many sectors also integrated cross-cutting themes such as gender variables and climate change questions into their data collection

instruments, and had compiled sector-specific compendium of concepts and definitions to ensure consistency and standardisation.

Statistics Botswana remains committed to collaborating with MDAs, technical partners, and development stakeholders to scale up digital transformation across the NSS. Priority areas include technical guidance in the development of interoperable data systems including review of existing systems, and targeted capacity building to foster a digitally proficient statistical workforce. Through these efforts, Statistics Botswana continues to lead the modernization of the NSS and enable the effective use of data for governance, service delivery, and sustainable development.

Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework

Statistics Botswana has made significant progress in enhancing statistical quality through the rollout of the Botswana Data Quality Assessment Framework (BDQAF) across the National Statistical System (NSS), including key government sectors and parastatals such as Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS), Human Resource Development Council (HRDC), and Legal Aid Botswana. This rollout has been supported by ongoing sensitisation workshops to build capacity and promote adherence to quality standards.

To date, 90% of Statistics Botswana's statistical products including the CPI, National Accounts, ICT, Tourism, Health, Environment, and Agriculture reports have undergone internal quality assessments using the BDQAF. External



assessments were also conducted on the HRDC and the DPSM.

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

Statistics Botswana partnered with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) and the World Bank to explore and institutionalise alternative data sources, with a particular focus on Mobile Positioning Data (MPD) for the production of official statistics.

During the year under review, engagements were held with mobile network operators to encourage participation in this initiative. In recognition of Botswana's commitment and readiness to explore MPD, Statistics Botswana, with key partners being Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority (BOCRA) and Orange Botswana were officially invited to participate in the Global MPD for Official Statistics Cohort Launch Workshop, held in Washington, D.C., in March 2025. This high-level workshop brought together technical experts, national statistics offices, regulators, mobile network operators, and global development partners to launch collaborative efforts for integrating MPD into official statistics frameworks. The invitation and participation in the Washington workshop as an observer underscored Botswana's position as an early adopter of data innovation. The workshop offered a platform for Statistics Botswana to present the national use case for MPD in tourism statistics, engage with global peers and learn from existing MPD implementations, explore regulatory, technical, and ethical frameworks for secure data access and build partnerships with mobile operators and development agencies.

World Bank

Collaboration with the World Bank focused on the Botswana Multi-topic Household Survey (BMTHS), with the Bank providing technical input in the review of questionnaires. The partnership will extend to the analysis of survey results, with a particular focus on poverty analysis..

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The ILO contributed to the development of the labour module in the BMTHS, and is providing capacity-building support for the analysis of labour statistics. In addition, the ILO facilitated training on the implementation of the 20th International Classification of Labour Statistics.

UN Women


A consultancy initiated in December 2024, in collaboration with UN Women, is underway to develop a Gender Monograph. This follows the successful hosting of the 2024 African Gender Statistics Forum, which underscored the significance of gender statistics in development planning.

Through these partnerships, Statistics Botswana has strengthened its technical capacity, broadened thematic coverage, and enhanced the quality and relevance of data to better inform evidence-based policy and planning.

CENSUSES AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

During the period under review, two household-based surveys commenced fieldwork: being








the 2024/25 Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) which began in November 2024, and scheduled to end in November 2025.



Providing insights in household consumption for a better tomorrow

The objective of the Survey is to collect data on Living Conditions and Households' Welfare.

The survey will collect data on

-  HOUSEHOLDS' INCOMES
-  EXPENDITURES
-  CONSUMPTION
-  ASSETS
-  EDUCATION
-  HEALTH
-  EMPLOYMENT

The 2025 Agricultural Census, which commenced data collection in started in March 2025 and is scheduled to end in December 2025.



The objectives of the 2025 Agricultural Census are:

1. To provide time series basic information on crop and livestock production and on agricultural farming practices and farm labour,
2. To utilise the results and experience from the census in planning for future annual agricultural surveys, and
3. To produce a baseline data at the national and agricultural district levels for use by government decision.

2025 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Data for Sustainable Agriculture Transformation



The full results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census were released through a dissemination conference attended by 350 delegates representing all sectors of the economy. The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) represents a significant milestone in the conduct of Botswana's decennial Population and Housing Censuses. Its undertaking provides a comprehensive snapshot of the nation's demographic, social, and economic landscape. The data collected through this census offers invaluable insights into the country's evolving population dynamics, household characteristics, and socio-economic trends. Census Analysts from Statistics Botswana and Universities, analysed data from the census covering Demographic and Social Characteristics, Registration, Youth and Elderly, Education, Household Characteristics, Economic Activity, Gender, Disability, Nuptiality, Migration, and

Urbanisation, Transport and ICT, Agriculture and Land Ownership, Fertility, Mortality and Household Energy Use and Employment as well as trends in languages.

By examining these key themes, the objective is to inform policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders in their efforts to address national development challenges and opportunities. The analysis presented at the dissemination conference was based on rigorous data processing and statistical techniques, complemented by a review of papers by a Census Analysis Review Committee. All efforts were made to ensure the accuracy, quality and reliability of the findings. However, it is important to note that data collection and analysis processes are subject to potential limitations, such as sampling error, non-response bias, and data quality issues.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COST CONTROL MEASURES

At the end of June 2024, Statistics Botswana vacated one of its office wings as a cost-control measure. This has reduced rental expenses, which were among the organisation's highest cost components. Additionally, the organisation closed one of its satellite office in Ghanzi. Thus, Statistics Botswana remains committed to identifying and implementing further measures to manage costs effectively.

Appreciation

We extend our sincere appreciation to all

stakeholders both local and international, for their invaluable support in the production and dissemination of official statistics during the 2024/25 financial year. Your collaboration has been instrumental in enabling us to deliver accurate and timely data, and to advance the quality, relevance, and impact of our statistical work. We look forward to building on these strong partnerships as we continue working together to strengthen Botswana's National Statistical System.



Dr Khaufelo R. Lekobane
Statistician General

KEY MACROECONOMIC AND TRADE STATISTICS FOR EVIDENCE BASED POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS

National Accounts Statistics	National Accounts are fundamental components of macroeconomic statistics, serving as a basis for economic analysis and policy formulation. The Botswana National Accounts statistics are released in compliance to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which outlines standards for data coverage, periodicity, and timeliness. The Gross Domestic Product is the commonly used measure of macroeconomic performance.
Gross Domestic Product	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country's borders during a specific period.
Consumer Price Index	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by consumers for a representative basket of consumer goods and services. It is used to estimate the average variation between two given periods in the prices of products consumed by households.
International Merchandise Trade Statistics	International Merchandise Trade Statistics measure the flows of goods across national borders and can be used to spot emerging markets, gauge competition, and identify export and import opportunities. The transactions indicate the value and quantity of goods that either increase (imports) or decrease (exports) a country's stock of material resources.



05.

Statistical Highlights



STATISTICS HIGHLIGHTS

A total of eighty four (84) publications were creatively designed and laid out to enhance readability, accessibility, and ultimately, the users' ability to understand and utilise official statistics for informed decision-making in various sectors, including government, business, and research. Additionally, infographics were also developed to highlight key statistics through simple, yet striking and visually appealing formats.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The GDP at current prices stood at P263, 152.8 million in 2024 compared to the revised P263, 923.0 million in 2023, recording a decrease of 0.3 percent.

Real GDP stood at P198, 247.9 million in 2024 compared to the revised P204, 356.0 million in 2023, a decrease of 3.0 percent. The decrease of 3.0 percent in real GDP in 2024 was mainly attributed to Diamond Traders, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing and Agriculture Forestry & Fishing

which recorded a decrease in real value added by 34.1, 24.1, 2.5 and 0.3 percent respectively.

Diamond Traders value added at constant 2016 prices for the year 2024 was P2, 922.1 million compared to P4, 436.6 million registered in the previous year, recording a decrease of 34.1 percent.

Mining & Quarrying value added at constant 2016 prices for the year 2024 was P33, 518.9 million compared to P44, 151.0 million registered in the previous year, a decrease of 24.1 percent.

Manufacturing real value added fell by 2.5 percent in 2024. Manufacturing value added at constant 2016 prices for the year 2024 was P10, 682.0 million compared to P10, 956.9 million recorded in the previous year.

Agriculture Forestry & Fishing value added at constant 2016 prices for the year 2024 was P3, 248.1 million compared to P3, 256.3 million registered in the previous year, a decrease of 0.3 percent.



DIAMOND TRADERS
P2,922.1
MILLION



MINING & QARRYING
P33, 518.9
MILLION



MANUFACTURING
P10,682.0
MILLION



AGRICULTURE FORESTRY & FISHING
P3,248.1
MILLION

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (2024)



AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLATION RATES DECLINED TO



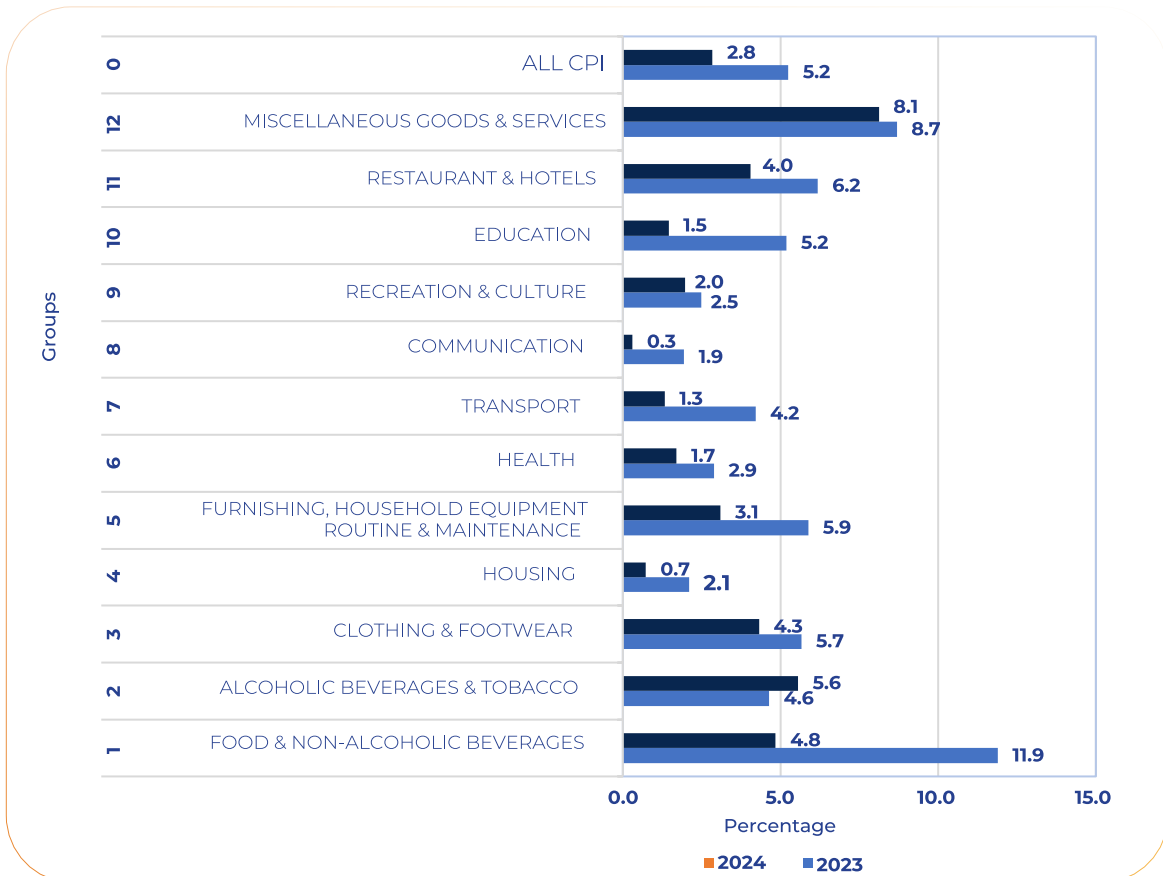
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) 2024

The average annual inflation rate declined to 2.8 percent in 2024, a reduction of 2.4 percentage points from the 5.2 percent recorded in 2023. This deceleration in inflation was primarily driven by significant price moderation in key groups: Transport (declining from 4.2 percent to 1.3 percent), Food (from 11.9 percent to 4.8 percent) and Housing (from 2.1 percent to 0.7 percent). Collectively, these three groups account for 54.4

percent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket, underscoring their substantial influence on the overall inflation trajectory.

While most CPI groups registered a decrease in their respective inflation rates in 2024, the Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco group was a notable exception, experiencing an increase of 1.0 percentage point from 4.6 percent in 2023 to 5.6 percent in 2024.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLATION RATES FOR CPI





INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE 2024

IMPORTS

In 2024, the total value of imports amounted to P97, 329.3 million, reflecting a 10.4 percent increase compared to the P88, 194.7 million recorded in 2023. This growth was largely driven by notable increases in the importation of Diamonds, Machinery and Electrical Equipment, as well as Vehicles and Transport Equipment. Diamonds recorded the most pronounced growth, rising by 34.2 percent, from P13, 233.5 million in 2023 to P17, 764.3 million in 2024. Imports of Machinery and Electrical Equipment rose by 16.9 percent, increasing from P12, 299.3 million to P14, 379.3 million. Similarly, imports of Vehicles and Transport Equipment grew by 20.8 percent, rising from P6, 549.5 million to P7, 910.4 million over the same period. In terms of source countries, South Africa remained the leading supplier, accounting for 59.5 percent of total imports. This was followed by Namibia with 13.9 percent, China with 4.6 percent, and Canada with 3.0 percent.

EXPORTS

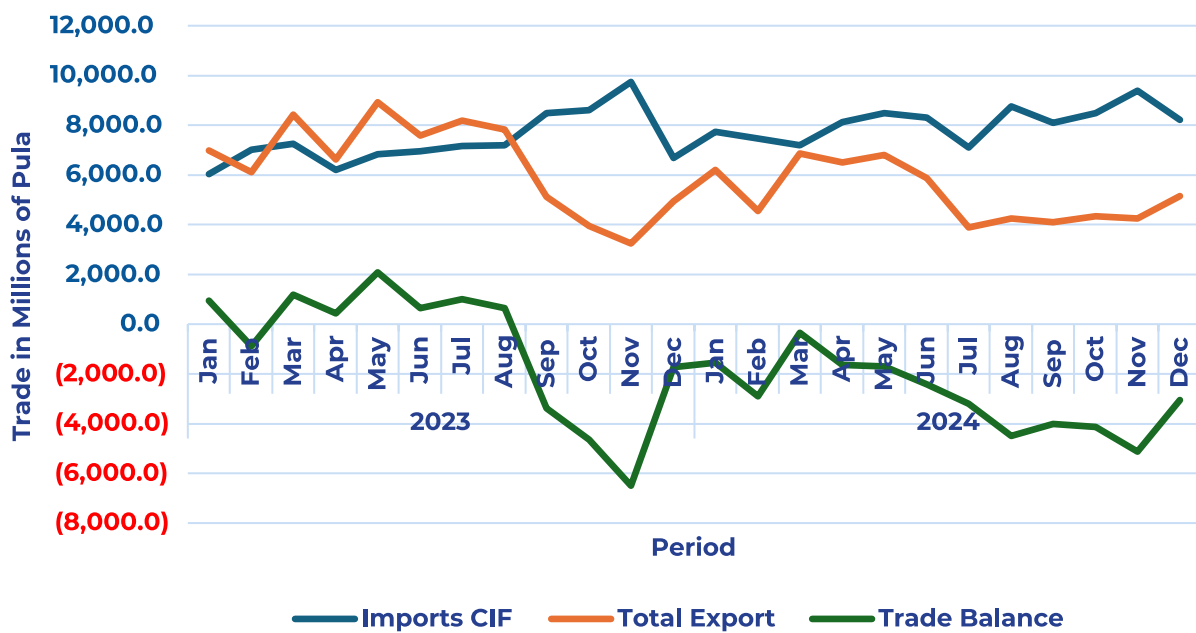
In 2024, Botswana exported merchandise valued at P62, 765.3 million, representing a decline of 19.5 percent compared to the P77, 939.7 million recorded in 2023. This decrease was largely driven by a significant reduction in the export values of Diamonds, Gold, Machinery and Electrical Equipment, Live Cattle, and Coal.

Diamonds, the country's primary export, dropped by 29.7 percent (P18, 351.6 million), falling from P61, 730.4 million in 2023 to P43, 378.8 million in 2024. Gold exports experienced a sharper decline of 89.3 percent (P255.8 million), plummeting from P286.3 million to just P30.5 million. Exports of Machinery and Electrical Equipment decreased by 4.6 percent (P142.0 million), from P3, 070.3 million to P2, 928.3 million.

Live Cattle exports declined by 19.3 percent (P124.7 million), dropping from P647.6 million in 2023 to P522.9 million in 2024. Similarly, the export value of Coal fell by 8.2 percent (P38.5 million), from P466.7 million to P428.2 million over the same period.

Regarding export destinations, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) accounted for the largest share of Botswana's exports at 28.6 percent, followed by India with 14.9 percent. South Africa and Belgium received 13.5 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively, of the total exports.

TRADE BALANCE JANUARY 2023 TO DECEMBER 2024 IN MILLION PULA

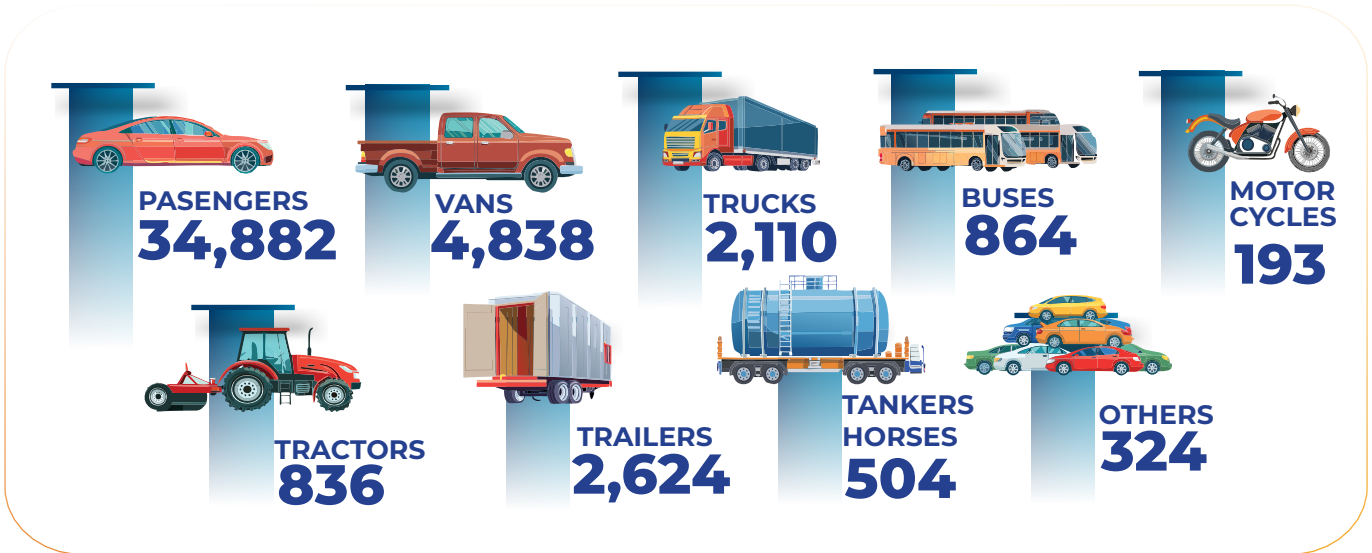


TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS

Motor vehicles registered for the first time in 2024 stood at 47,175, a 21.2 percent increase from 38,192 vehicles recorded in 2023. Of these, 73.9 percent were passenger cars while 10.3 percent were vans. The bulk of the firstly

registered vehicles originated from Japan at 65.6 of the total, and 83.8 percent of them were used. The firstly registered vehicles from the Republic of South Africa made up 23.6 percent of the total with 80.3 percent of them being brand new.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST TIME BY BODY TYPE, 2024



Total aircraft movements recorded in 2024 were 74,638, a 6.8 percent increase from 69,900 movements registered in the previous year. Maun airport handled the bulk of air traffic, accounting for 67.7 percent of total aircraft movements. In 2024, passenger movements were 852,150. This was an increase of 11.6 percent from 763,809 passenger movements

registered in the previous year. Out of these, 57.3 percent were international passengers while 42.7 percent were domestic.

The volume of goods transported through rail went down by 1.0 percent in 2024, from 1,062,590 net tonnes transported in the previous year to 1,051,965. Exports made up 32.1%

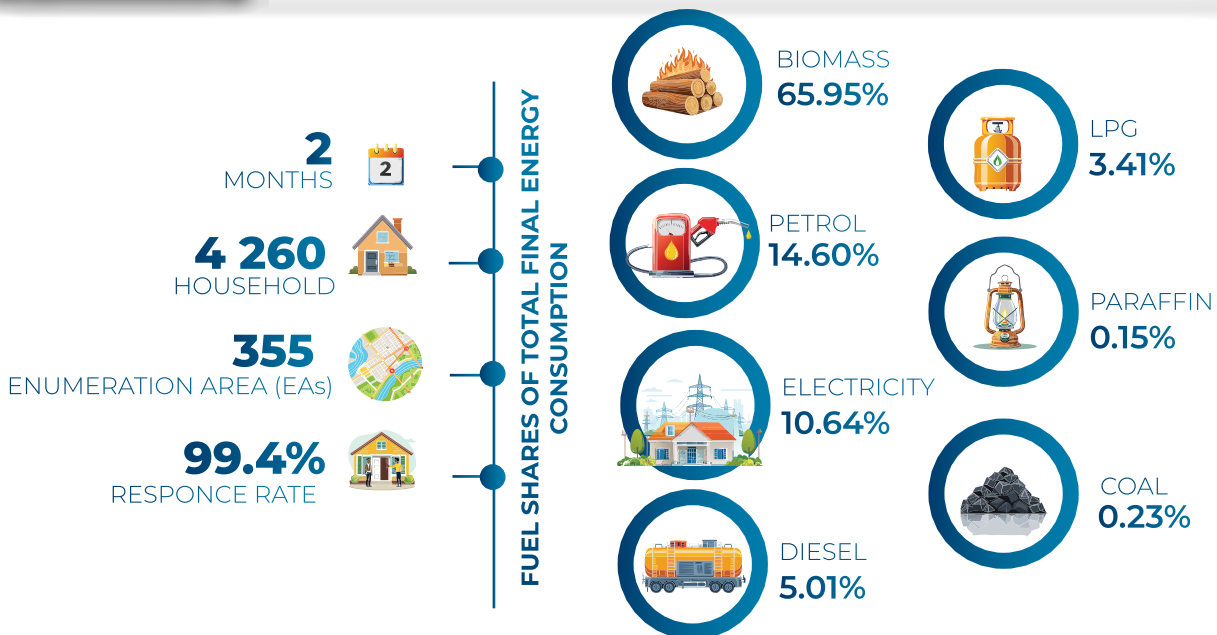


NATIONAL ENERGY USE SURVEY (HOUSEHOLDS)

The Ministry of Minerals and Energy through its Department of Energy in partnership with Statistics Botswana (SB) and Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI) conducted the National Energy Use Survey (NEUS) over a two (2) months period. Although the field work was concluded between November 2022 and February 2023, the Survey preliminary results were released during the period under review.

From the analysis, Total Final Energy Consumption stood at 43 001.66TJ dominated by Biomass at

28 360.8TJ (66.0%). It was followed by Petrol at 6 280.1 TJ (15%) whilst Electricity followed at 4 576.5 TJ (11%). Consumption of the rest of the fuels was comparatively insignificant with shares of 5.0 percent and below. Total Final Energy Consumption at District level was led by Kweneng East at 5 585.41TJ, followed by Serowe/Palapye at 3 693.76TJ whilst the least was Sowa at 81.29TJ. At national level, out of 634 076 households, 468 344 (73.9%) households were connected to electricity and 165 732 (26.1%) households were not connected.



Total Final Energy Consumption by District (TJ)

DISTRICT	BIOMASS	PETROL (GASOLINE)	DIESEL	PARAFFIN	LPG	COAL	ELECTRICITY	TOTAL
Gaborone	502.8	1,237.7	330.3	3.6	236.0	30.0	1,115.4	3,455.7
Francistown	358.3	280.4	100.3	1.5	65.0	8.4	241.4	1,055.3
Lobatse	171.5	81.2	34.1	3.3	41.7	5.4	77.4	414.6
Selibe Phikwe	177.1	101.9	10.6	0.3	26.9	0	78.4	395.1
Orapa	2.3	61.9	26.8	0	14.6	4.4	11.8	121.8
Jwaneng	160.5	41.5	0	0.7	18.3	0	50.6	271.7
Sowa	40.7	19.8	6.0	0	3.8	0	11.0	81.3
Ngwaketse South	2,621.1	299.8	58.3	5.6	101.6	1.3	138.1	3,226.0
Borolong	486.0	147.5	20.3	3.4	39.7	0	96.0	792.9
Ngwaketse West	536.3	48.3	146.7	0.9	3.1	0	3.1	738.5
South_East	1,122.8	397.1	147.0	1.7	115.4	12.3	287.7	2,083.9
Kweneng East	3,217.4	958.5	328.3	8.1	223.6	12.5	837.0	5,585.4
Kweneng West	1,475.6	62.7	92.9	2.1	18.1	4.8	42.2	1,698.4
Kgatlang	2,015.8	392.2	114.3	4.6	72.3	1.1	248.8	2,849.1
Serowe Palapye	2,917.1	337.5	82.0	5.4	72.6	8.9	270.2	3,693.8
Central Mahalapye	2,587.5	238.0	176.5	7.5	57.0	0	149.8	3,216.2
Central Bobonong	1,353.9	104.8	31.6	0.6	18.7	0	66.3	1,575.9
Central Boteti	1,251.6	227.1	39.9	0.6	56.4	0	136.8	1,712.4
Central Tutume	2,469.3	230.1	88.9	2.9	54.7	0	142.7	2,988.6
North East	1,035.8	212.3	39.2	1.8	49.5	1.0	132.7	1,472.3
Ngami East	1,523.4	356.4	71.9	5.7	113.4	0	227.1	2,297.8
Ngamiland West	399.1	33.6	5.0	0.1	7.9	4.1	34.8	484.6
Chobe	350.7	62.6	14.0	0.5	14.0	0	67.2	509.0
Ghanzi	592.7	215.0	140.0	0.8	19.5	0	57.0	1,025.1
Kgalagadi South	410.7	76.2	24.0	1.6	15.5	5.9	29.7	563.7
Kgalagadi North	580.7	56.1	25.7	0.5	6.3	0	23.5	692.7
National Level	28,360.8	6,280.1	2,154.5	63.9	1,465.6	100.3	4,576.4	43,001.7

EDUCATION STATISTICS

Statistics Botswana, Ministry of Child Welfare & Basic Education and Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) collaborate to conduct the Annual Schools Census. Data is collected from all schools at basic education level, notably, pre-primary to Tertiary Institutions (Public and Private Institutions). The collection of the annual census of schools follows the fundamental principles of the

UNESCO data collection for standardisation and comparability of the indicators nationally and internationally. These sources of data (Annual Census of Schools and National Literacy Survey) provide primarily statistical Indicators including Enrolment rates, pupil/teacher ratio, Transition rates and dropout rates among others. These indicators are generally disaggregated by sex, age, districts and regions.

School Ownership by Region - 2022

REGION	PUBLIC	%	PRIVATE	%	TOTAL	%
South East	49	6.4	24	30	73	8.6
North East	63	8.2	8	10	71	8.4
Southern	126	16.4	8	10	134	15.8
Kweneng	93	12.1	11	13.8	104	12.3
Kgatleng	37	4.8	7	8.8	44	5.2
North West	74	9.6	3	3.8	77	9.1
Chobe	10	1.3	1	1.3	11	1.3
Ghanzi	22	2.9	1	1.3	23	2.7
Kgalagadi	42	5.5	-	0	42	5
Central	251	32.7	17	21.3	268	31.6
Total	767	100	80	100	847	100

Enrolment by boarding status, Sex and Standard – 2022

	SEX	STD1	STD2	STD3	STD4	STD5	STD6	STD7	TOTAL	%
Boarders	Male	277	241	234	264	270	269	264	1819	
	Female	217	224	220	243	296	279	269	1748	
	Total	494	465	454	507	566	548	533	3567	0.9
Non Boarders	Male	28,753	27,214	28,122	28,316	27,839	26,493	24,158	190,895	
	Female	27,342	26,028	26,567	27,012	26,931	26,508	24,826	185,214	
	Total	56,095	53,242	54,689	55,328	54,770	53,001	48,984	376,109	99.1
Total	Male	29,030	27,455	28,356	28,580	28,109	26,762	24,422	192,714	
	Female	27,559	26,252	26,787	27,255	27,227	26,787	25,095	186,962	
	Total	56,589	53,707	55,143	55,835	55,336	53,549	49,517	379,676	100

Number of Secondary Schools by Level and Boarding Status-2022

REGION	SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY REGION, LEVEL AND BOARDING STATUS						TOTAL
	JUNIOR	SENIOR	UNIFIED	TOTAL	BOARDING	NON BOARDING	
South East	21	6	21	48	5	43	48
North East	18	3	8	29	10	19	29
Southern	30	4	7	41	10	31	41
Kweneng	23	2	7	32	7	25	32
Kgatleng	10	1	1	12	4	8	12
North West	13	2	4	19	10	9	19
Chobe	2	-	-	2	2	-	2
Ghanzi	4	1	1	6	6	-	6
Kgalagadi	5	1	1	7	7	-	7
Central	81	12	6	99	38	61	99
National	207	32	56	295	99	196	295

Secondary School Enrolment by School Ownership, Sex and Form- 2022

School ownership		FORM 1	FORM 2	FORM 3	FORM 4	FORM 5	FORM 6	TOTAL
Government	Male	22,759	21,911	21,595	9,161	8,857	-	84,283
	Female	22,621	21,809	22,250	12,372	11,896	-	90,948
	Total	45,380	43,720	43,845	21,533	20,753	-	175,231
Government Aided	Male	-	-	-	1,447	1,460	-	2,907
	Female	-	-	-	1,977	1,902	-	3,879
	Total	0	0	0	3424	3362	0	6,786
Private	Male	959	904	991	1,065	823	323	5,065
	Female	974	973	983	1,006	824	309	5,069
	Total	1,933	1,877	1,974	2,071	1,647	632	10,134
All Schools	Male	23,718	22,815	22,586	11,673	11,140	323	92,255
	Female	23,595	22,782	23,233	15,355	14,622	309	99,896
	Total	47,313	45,597	45,819	27,028	25,762	632	192,151

Trends on total enrolment disaggregated by Sex-2023

ACADEMIC YEAR	NUMBER			PERCENT (%)	
	FEMALE	MALE	BOTH SEXES	FEMALE	MALE
2015/16	32,670	23,777	56,447	57.9	42.1
2016/17	33,919	25,172	59,091	57.4	42.6
2017/18	31,146	22,304	53,450	58.3	41.7
2018/19	32,255	21,675	53,930	59.8	40.2
2019/20	34,505	22,161	56,666	60.9	39.1
2020/21	35,317	25,840	61,157	57.7	42.3
2021/22	35,168	24,315	59,483	59.1	40.9
2022/23	35,400	24,815	60,215	58.8	41.2

Source: Tertiary Education Institutions 2023 & Tertiary Education Statistics Report 2022

Enrolment by Type of Institution and Sex-2023

INDICATOR	MEASURE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Live Births Male	Number	25,258	21,940	27,373	27,302	29,497	25,765	24,082	23,487
Female	Number	24,726	21,350	26,650	26,798	29,149	25,197	24,382	22,865
Total	Number	49,984	43,290	54,023	54,100	58,646	50,962	48,464	46,352
Total Population (projections)	Number	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,651	2,323,494	2,358,445	2,140,338	2,359,609	2,392,644
Births (projected)	Number	54,267	45,690	48,341	49,172	49,858	50,139	50,757	50,199
CBR	Rate	22.5	19.2	23.6	23.3	24.9	24.9	20.5	19.4
Sex ratio	Ratio	102	103	103	102	101	102	99	102.7
Nuptial births	Percent	28.3	26.4	18.8	18.9	15.8	15.8	17	15.2
Ex-Nuptial births	Percent	71.7	73.6	81.2	81.1	84.2	84.2	83	84.8
Mean age of mother at birth	Years	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Birth registration	Percent	92	95	112	110	118	102	95	92.3
Health facility deliveries	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	99.8	100	99.8
Adolescence Birth Rate 10-14	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.5
15-19	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	46.7	50	51.8

Enrolment by Type of Institution and Sex

Type of Institution	Female	Male	Total	% Female
Brigades	1,790	3,452	5,242	34.1
TVET Centres	558	1,048	1,606	34.7
Technical Colleges	743	722	1,465	50.7
Colleges of Education	871	359	1,230	70.8
Institute of Health Sciences	822	392	1,214	67.7
Private Institutions	4,854	2,686	7,540	64.4
Private Universities	4,173	3,151	7,324	57
Public Institutions	3,984	2,312	6,296	63.3
Public Universities	17,605	10,693	28,298	62.2
Total	35,400	24,815	60,215	58.8

Source: Tertiary Education Institutions 2023

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

In 2023, a total of 53,613 births were registered. This figure includes both births that occurred in 2023 and births from previous years that were registered during 2023. A total of 46,352 live births and 759 stillbirths that occurred in 2023 were recorded, providing key insights into maternal and child health.

Birth Registration

A total of 46,352 live births that occurred in 2023 were registered, reflecting a 4.3 percent decrease from the 48,464 registered live births in 2022. Table above shows a continued decline of live births over the past three years.

Live births indicators - 2016-2023



47,111
LIVE BIRTHS
2023

A total of 53,613 births were registered in 2023, representing a slight decrease of 1.7 percent compared to the 54,567 registered in the previous year. Of the 53,613 registered births, 47,111 occurred in 2023, with 759 (1.6 percent) being stillbirths.

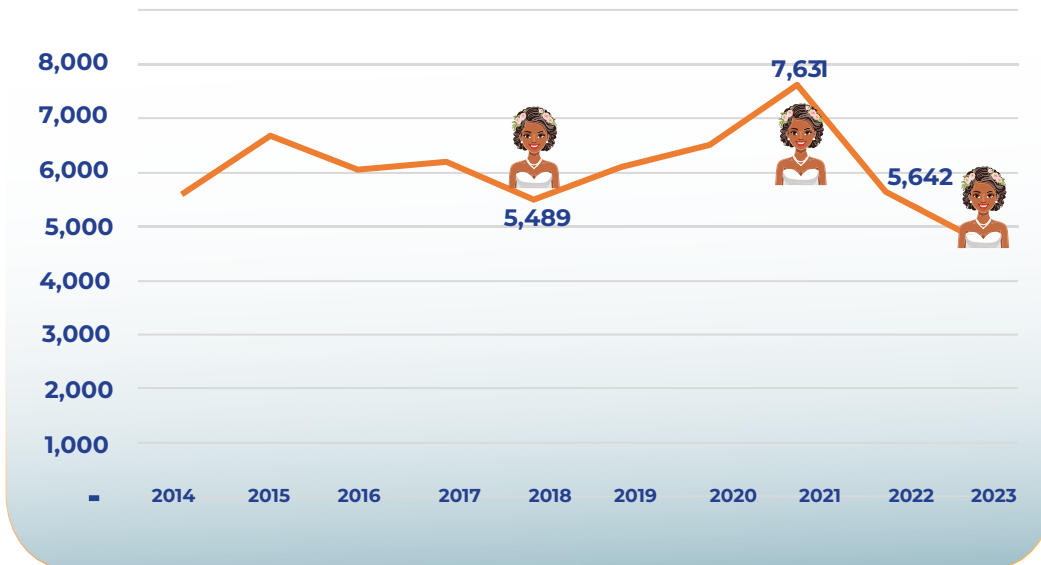
	TYPE OF BIRTH				TOTAL
	LIVE BORN	PERCENT	STILL BORN	PERCENT	
Sex of Child					
Female	22,865	49	366	48	24,451
Male	23,487	51	393	52	24,807
Total	46,352	100	759	100	47,111
Sex Ratio	103	-	107	-	-
Percentage	98	-	2	-	100

MARRIAGES

In 2023, the total number of marriages recorded was 4,789, representing the formal union of individuals within the projected population of 2,392,644. The marriage rate

for the year was 1.9 per 1,000 population, offering insight into the frequency of marriages within the overall population.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES REGISTERED - 2014-2023



This **Chart** depicts a decrease in number of marriages from 7,631 in 2021 to 5,642 in 2022 and a further decline to 4,789 marriages in 2023 highlighting a 15.1 percent decline between 2022 and 2023.

AGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTNERS – 2023

	AGE DIFFERENCE	NO. OF UNIONS	PERCENT
Groom younger than Bride	1-4	447	9.3
	5-9	107	2.2
	10-14	29	0.6
	15+	8	0.2
Same Age	0	359	7.5
Groom older than Bride	1-4	1,427	29.8
	5-9	1,318	27.5
	10-14	700	14.6
	15-19	251	5.2
	20+	143	3.0
Total		4,789	100.0

This chart demonstrates that men generally marry younger women, regardless of their marital status at the time of marriage. It is worth noting, however, that women who have previously married are more likely than spinsters to marry men younger than them. For example, about 12.0 percent of grooms were younger than their brides whose marital status was spinster at the time of marriage. The comparable figure for brides whose marital status was divorced and widowed was 28.1 and 23.8 percent respectively.

DEATHS

The mortality indicators for the population in 2023 reveal important insights into public health. There were a total of 13,694 deaths, with a Crude Death Rate of 5.7 per 1,000 population, suggesting a moderate level of overall mortality.

Infant Mortality stood at 21.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2023, while Neo-Natal Mortality

was 12.7 per 1,000 live births, indicating areas for improvement in early-life healthcare. Additionally, Under-5 Mortality was 28.4 per 1,000 live births, emphasising the need for enhanced healthcare for young children. Life expectancy at birth was 70 years for males and 76 years for females, reflecting a gender gap in longevity.

DEATH DATA 2014-2023

INDICATOR	MEASURE	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Population	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,656	2,323,493	2,358,445	2,410,338	2,359,609	2,392,644
Total Deaths (projected)	Number	17,463	17,079	16,780	16,619	16,506	16,461	16,214	16,315	17,787	17,308
All current deaths (registered)	Number	12,177	13,030	12,825	12,386	12,609	13,185	12,219	17,590	13,924	13,694
Death registration	Percent	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5	76.4	80.1	75.4	107.8	78.3	79.1
Neo Natal Mortality Rate	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	12.2	12.6	12.7
Infant deaths	Number	1,045	1,012	1,041	998	891	1,096	968	950	1,047	1,013
U5 Mortality Rate	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	23.4	27	28.4
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Rate	5.7	6	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	6.8	5.9	5.7
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Rate	20.8	21.3	23	21.8	16.4	20.3	16.5	18.6	21.6	21.9
Life expectancy at birth (males)	Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.3	70.1
Life expectancy at birth (Females)	Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.9	76.2

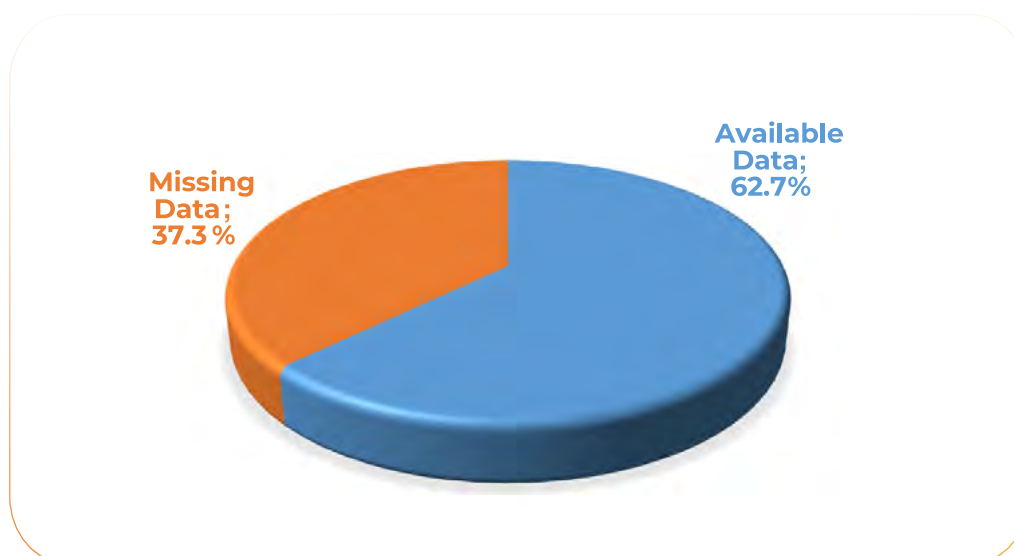
PERCENT DEATH REGISTRATION 2014-2023

The Death Registration rate was 79.1 Percent, reflecting a significant portion of deaths being officially recorded, though there may still be room for further improvements in data completeness

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Framework

Botswana has demonstrated a strong commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation through institutional frameworks, planning guidelines, and monitoring tools. The 2024 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicator Statistical Report provides a rigorous and comprehensive analysis of Botswana's advancement towards the 2030 Agenda. Botswana provides data on 131 SDG indicators over 209 domesticated indicators, accounting to 62.7 percent statistical capacity in monitoring SDGs. Botswana has demonstrated commendable progress in several Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators.



The latest report features 131 key indicators, revealing that 54 percent are fully disaggregated, while 46 percent lack the necessary granularity. This disparity highlights the imperative to address challenges associated with granular data provision.

Disaggregation	Number of reported Indicators	Percentage (%)
Full disaggregation	71	54
Partial disaggregation	60	46
Total	131	100

Africa Agenda 2063: Decade of Accelerated Implementation (2024-2033)

Agenda 2063 was adopted by the 24th Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa in January 2015. The Agenda embodies the aspirations of the African people, framed in a collective ambition thus: “The Africa We Want in 2063”. The Agenda is operationalised through a series of five Ten-Year Implementation Plans, with the first plan straddling 2014 to 2023 and the second spanning 2024 to 2033.

The second decade of Agenda 2063 places emphasis on acceleration of implementation, building on the first that primarily focused on convergence. Valuable lessons learned from the Botswana first decade of Agenda 2063 have featured in the Agenda 2063 biennial progress reports and the evaluation of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan, among other documents, which informed the design of the successor ten-year plan. Key among the admission was the perception held by stakeholders that Agenda 2063 is as relevant to the continent’s development discourses as it was in 2013. Another fundamental revelation is the value accruing to concerted efforts and investments deployed in pursuit of common ambitions operationalised through a set of priority interventions and targets.

Relatedly, trends, transitions and externalities subsequent execution plans of Agenda 2063 should incorporate resilience measures. Furthermore, the discourse point to the need to place a premium on effective awareness creation among a critical mass of citizens as a prerequisite for successfully implementing Africa’s development blueprint. Effective implementation of subsequent ten-year plans will also require that the plans are costed, funded mainly by African governments and citizens, and effectively monitored and assessed – with mechanisms for corrective action and incentives for enforcement strengthened. Agenda 2063 implementation plans should also make provision for responsiveness of programmatic interventions to the dynamic and complex development environment and embody

mechanisms for the surveillance of risks and leveraging opportunities presented by global trends and transitions such as digitisation and climate change.

The Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan embodies, amongst others:

Inspired by the need to accelerate implementation, the country will pursue seven ambitions, referred to as “Moonshots” over the next ten years (2024 - 2033). The seven Moonshots are inspired by the seven aspirations of Agenda 2063 and are outlined with

Moonshot 1: Every AU MS Attains at Least Middle-income Status

Moonshot 2: Africa is more Integrated and Connected

Moonshot 3: Public Institutions are more Responsive

Moonshot 4: Africa Resolves Conflicts Amicably

Moonshot 5: African Values are Explicit and Promoted

Moonshot 6: African Citizens are more Empowered and more Productive

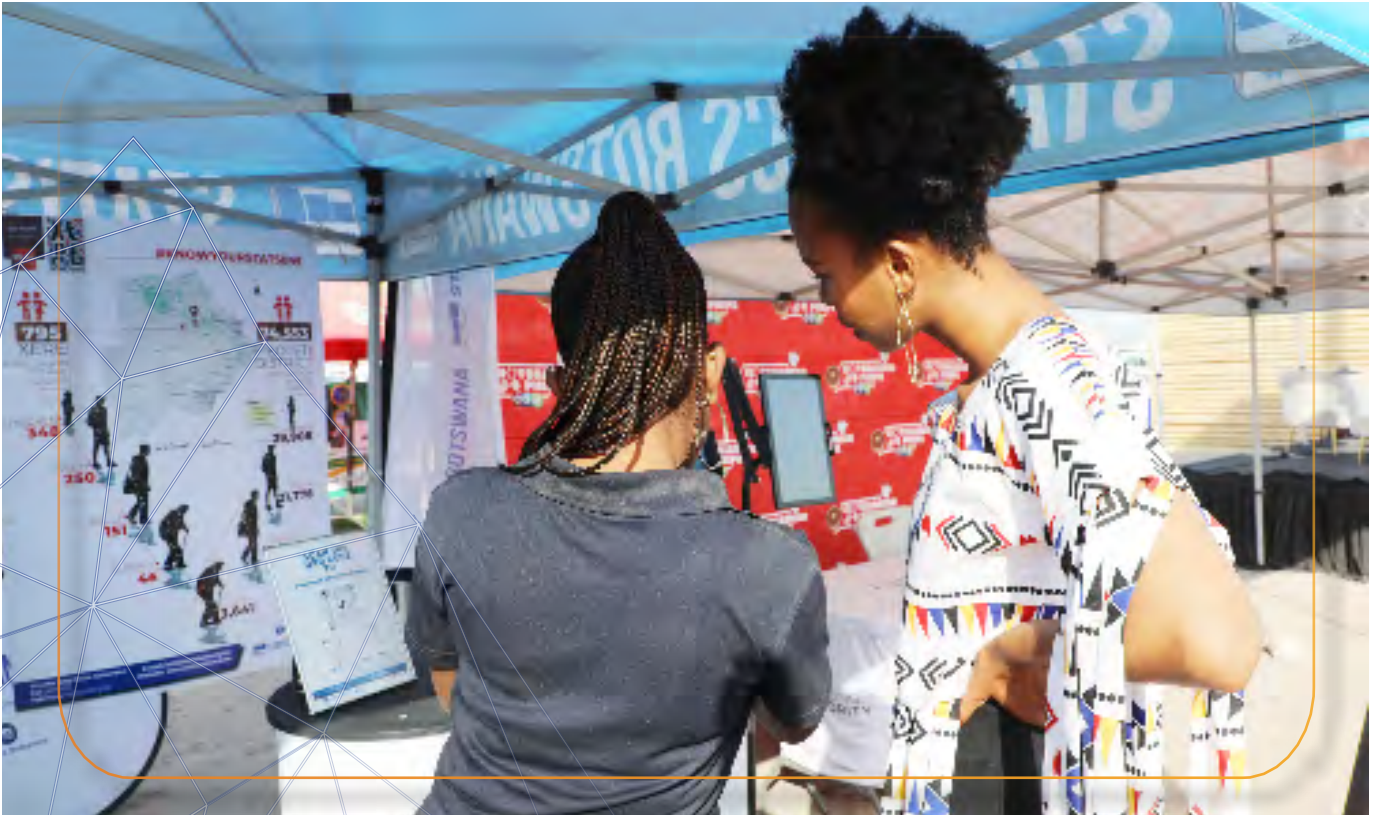
Moonshot 7: Africa is a Strong and an Influential Global Player

The assumptions and critical success factors for implementation of the Plan are outlined. They include strongly embedding resilience in the Second Ten- Year Implementation Plan (STYIP), active participation and engagement of all key stakeholders, strong alignment of National Development Plan with Regional and Continental Plans, strong human and institutional capacities, and full ownership and responsibility of implementing the STYIP.



06.

Data Dissemination



XERE CULTURAL FESTIVAL
SHOWCASING STATISTICAL DATA THROUGH INFOGRAPHICS
AND DATA PORTALS

DATA DISSEMINATION

The dissemination of official statistical products is crucial for informed decision-making, transparency, and accountability in a democratic society. It ensures that citizens, policymakers, and researchers have access to reliable data for understanding social, economic, and environmental trends. Effective dissemination strategies not only enable access to data from anywhere and at any time, but also help users understand and interpret statistical information, increasing their statistical literacy and enabling them to make better use of the data. Statistics Botswana continues to strengthen its digital dissemination capabilities to ensure wider,

faster, and more user-friendly access to official statistics.

Outreach Activities

Statistics Botswana conducted outreach activities to raise awareness about statistical products and how they can be accessed. In the year under review, Statistics Botswana engaged with stakeholders on World Aids Day, Xere cultural festival, 2022 Population and Housing Census Dissemination Conference just to mention but a few.

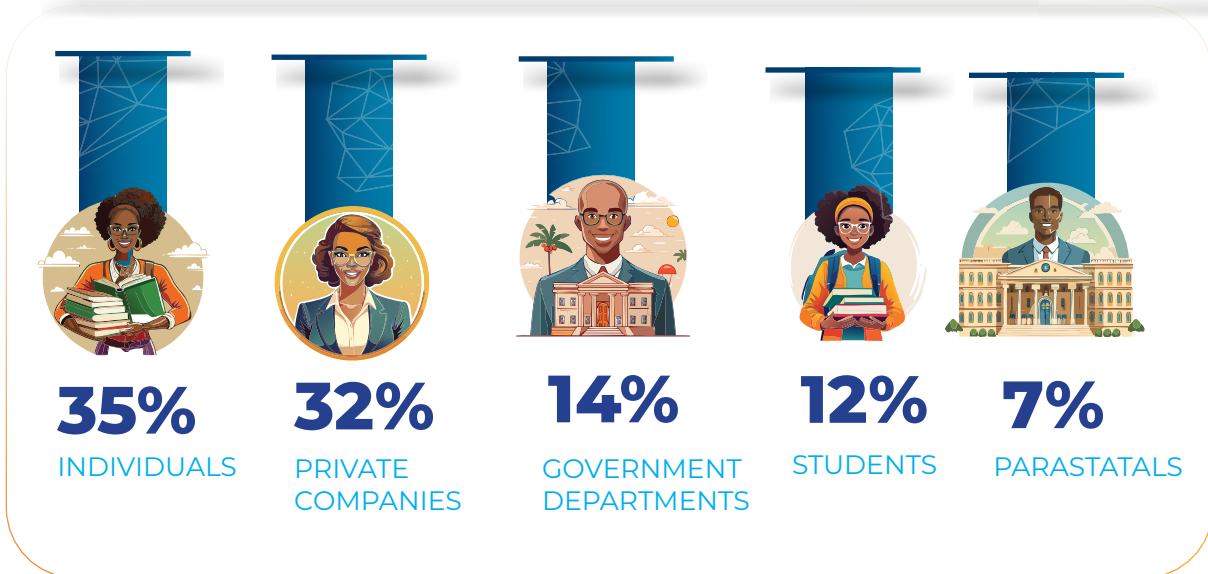
DATA REQUEST SERVICES

Information and data request services are crucial for National Statistics Offices (NSOs) as they facilitate access to vital statistical information for various stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, and the public. These services ensure that data is readily available,

promoting evidence-based decision-making, transparency, and accountability in governance.

A total of 845 data requests were recorded. The thematic distribution shows Trade as the most requested sector area. The data request were from various data users that include the following:

NUMBER OF DATA REQUESTS



Notably, 75 percent of data requests were responded to within a day, demonstrating excellent responsiveness and operational efficiency.

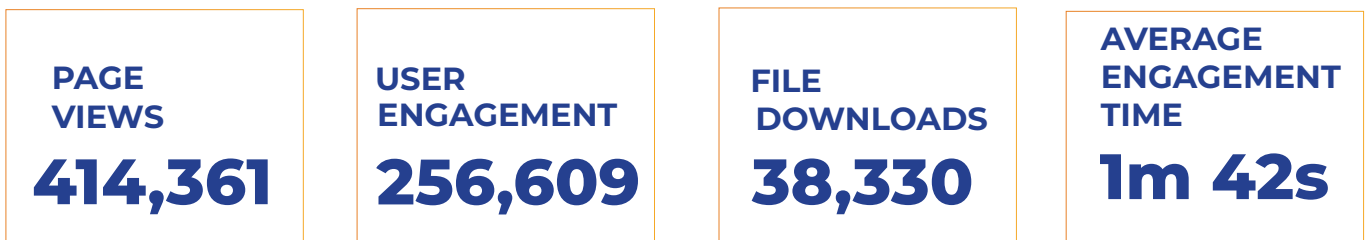
CENTRAL REPOSITORY FOR STATISTICAL DATA

Statistics Botswana serves as the national data access point and repository, ensuring inclusive and timely dissemination of official statistics through a variety of digital and physical platforms. The Statistics Botswana website www.statsbots.org.bw is the main digital dissemination platform. A key focus is on digital dissemination, which enhances accessibility and usability of data through online portals, interactive databases, and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). These tools allow users to access, query, and integrate official statistics directly into their systems and

applications in real time.

The Information Resource Centre (IRC) is the main physical platform for the dissemination of official statistics. It plays a vital role in facilitating research, analysis, and evidence-based decision-making by serving as the central repository for statistical data, publications, and research materials. The IRC is open to all stakeholders. During the reporting period, the IRC recorded 1,800 users (in-person), who accessed the following services: Research, Data request Studying, News media, Book loans and Internal Service

WEBSITE USAGE (GOOGLE ANALYTICS)



*Shows how often statsbots website pages are opened (Quantity of visits)

*Shows how meaningfully users interact once they log into StatsBots website (Quality of interactions)

PAGE TITLES AND SCREEN CLASS APRIL 2024-MARCH 2025



TOP 4 USERS BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



STATISTICAL PORTAL

The Statistical Portal recorded a total of 10,278 active users. Of these, 2,243 were identified as highly active users, reflecting sustained engagement with the platform. The portal also recorded an average session duration

of over 5 minutes (352 seconds), indicating meaningful interaction with the content. This level of engagement demonstrates the portal's value to local stakeholders, researchers, and policymakers who rely on it for access to timely and detailed national statistics.

Micro Data Portal

Top 3 dataset downloads

DATASETS	No. of Downloads
Botswana AIDS Impact Survey V 2021	2,459
Population and Housing Census 2011	1,527
Botswana Agricultural Census 2015	1,458

SOCIAL MEDIA



CONTENT OVERVIEW

TOTAL FOLLOWERS

40,577

+12.9% from previous 365 days

VIEWS

435,455

REACH

94,078

CONTENT INTERACTIONS

8,774

+158.0% from previous 365 days

3-SECOND VIEWS

25,222

1 MINUTE VIEWS

1,110



followers: **3,303**



Instagram followers: **2,221**

MEDIA ACTIVITY

The media continued to play a vital role in disseminating official statistics, enhancing public engagement, and strengthening Statistics Botswana's reputation as a credible data authority.

During the reporting period, Statistics Botswana recorded over 70 media mentions across print, broadcast, and social media, reflecting strong visibility. Coverage was overwhelmingly positive (92%), affirming trust in official statistics and Statistics Botswana's communication. The unfavourable coverage reflected concerns around labour relations matters, which are acknowledged and under review.

Media coverage spanned major platforms such as Mmegi, Botswana Guardian, RB1, Yarona FM, and Botswana TV, as well as digital channels. Key statistical themes covered in media included, National economic indicators (inflation, GDP, trade balance); 2022 Population & Housing Census Dissemination Conference,); Survey Publicity (ICT Household Survey), and Stakeholder engagements and partnerships.

The media's role is central in promoting statistical literacy and fostering informed public dialogue. Statistics Botswana will therefore continue collaborating closely with media stakeholders to raise awareness of data and related information and amplify dissemination efforts.



2022 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS DISSEMINATION CONFERENCE

Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe
being interviewed by RB2

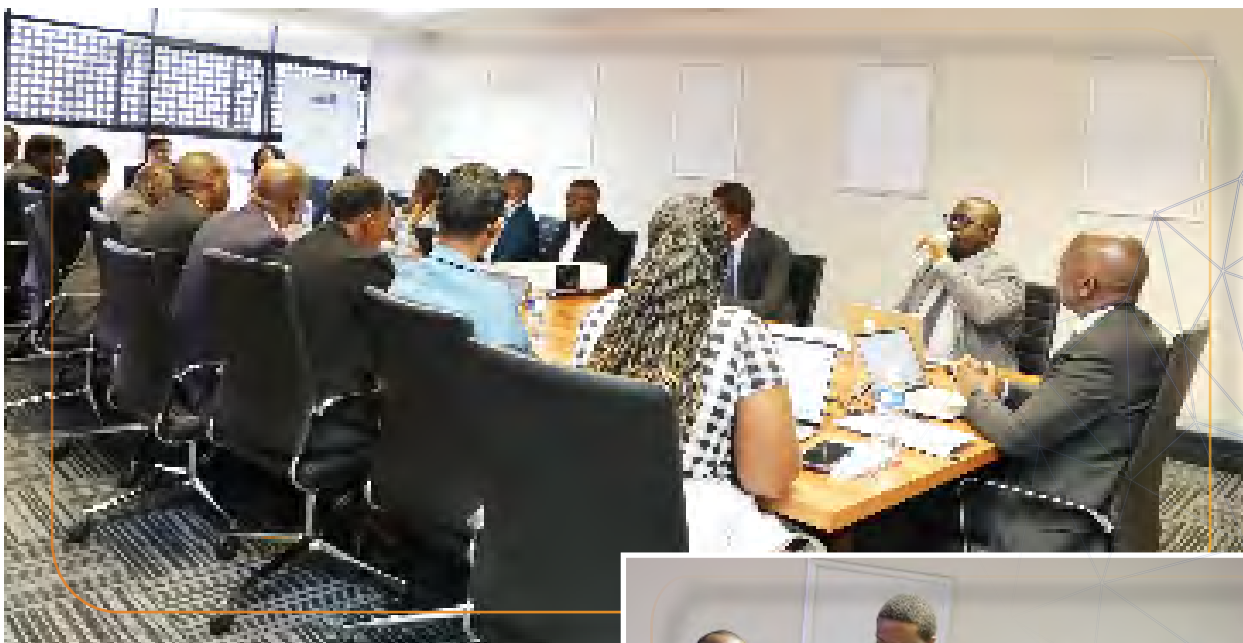
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Through strategic partnerships, policy dialogues, and technical exchanges, Statistics Botswana continues to strengthen its position as a national expert in statistics production and dissemination. In 2024/25, Statistics Botswana led and participated in a range of impactful engagements with stakeholders.

A notable highlight was the hosting of the National Dialogue on the Power of Data High Impact Initiative in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD). The event brought together stakeholders from various government

ministries, departments and agencies, private sector, media, civil society and development partners to explore how data can be leveraged to advance sustainable development goals.

Regional collaboration was also advanced through a technical visit from the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA). The exchange provided an opportunity for shared learning on key areas such as post-census data processing, data analysis and reporting, communication strategies, and resource mobilisation. The visit exemplified the mutual value of peer-to-peer institutional cooperation.



Board Members of the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) & Statistics Botswana Board and Executive Management during a Technical visit.

The Namibian delegation comprised of the Chairman of Namibia Statistics Agency and their Statistician General.



Additionally, Statistics Botswana hosted a benchmarking visit by the Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BUAN). The engagement focused on the organisation's data portals and governance practices, offering an academic perspective on statistical integration and digital access.

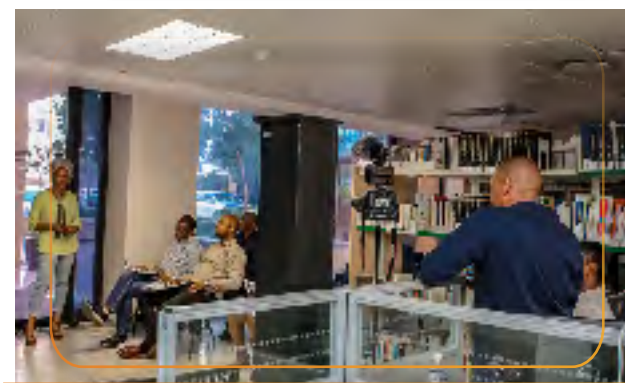
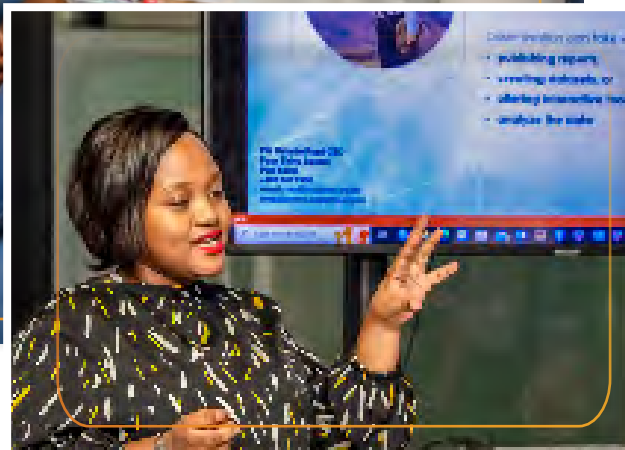
In a move to support data-driven business development, Statistics Botswana formalised a strategic partnership with Business Botswana

through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. This collaboration aims to strengthen the private sector's access to and use of statistical data for planning and growth. To enable this, the agreement facilitates data exchange between Statistics Botswana and business enterprises.

To enhance internal processes and align outputs with the Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework (BDQAF), Statistics



University of Agriculture and Natural Resource (BUAN) on a benchmarking visit to Statistics Botswana



Botswana engaged the Botswana National Productivity Centre (BNPC) to support the development of a Quality Management System. This initiative is part of a broader effort to institutionalise quality across all statistical

operations. These engagements underscore Statistics Botswana's ongoing efforts to cultivate a vibrant, collaborative, and quality-driven national statistical system that meets the needs of all stakeholders.



Statistics Botswana(SB) and Business Botswana signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Dr Lucky Mokgatlhe signed on behalf of SB and Chief Executive Officer of Business Botswana(BB), **Mr Norman Moleele** signed on behalf of his organisation.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a national institution entrusted with driving evidence-based development through data, Statistics Botswana is committed to contributing positively to sustainable development at the community and national levels.

In a demonstration of this commitment, Statistics Botswana donated 5,000 electronic tablets that were used during the 2022 Population and Housing Census to the Ministry of Health to support the implementation of the Integrated Community-Based Health Programme (ICBHP).

This strategic contribution is aimed at strengthening data collection and reporting

capabilities within community health systems, especially at grassroots level. The tablets will be used by frontline health workers to capture real-time data on public health indicators, enabling more responsive and evidence-based decision-making.

By empowering health professionals with digital tools, Statistics Botswana supports the broader national agenda of improving healthcare delivery, enhancing health surveillance, driving digital transformation across the public service, and promotes the use of technology in advancing national development priorities.



Statistics Botswana donation of 5,000 tablets to the Ministry of Health as part of an initiative to promote digitisation of data management processes across the National Statistical System (NSS).





07.

Human Resources Management



OUR PEOPLE



Statistics Botswana Staff celebrate Independence Day.



Statistics Botswana's "People First" value continuously endeavours to foster a culture where every individual is treated with fairness, dignity, and respect. The organisation is committed to providing equal opportunities for all, ensuring a safe and supportive work

environment for its staff. Through empathy, regard, and meaningful investment in personal and professional development, Statistics Botswana empowers its people to perform at their best and build the organisation's capacity to deliver excellence.

Staff Complement

For the year under review, the staff complement stood at one hundred and ninety seven (197) with twenty nine (29) vacancies against an approved Staff Establishment of two hundred and twenty six (226).

Statistics Botswana employees enjoy access to equal opportunities regardless of their age, gender, religion, and culture. There is no discrimination of any form.

Staff Complement by Classification and Gender

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Executive	3	5	8
Managers	8	7	15
High-Level Specialists	15	13	28
Junior Professionals	43	50	93
Clerical & Support Staff	22	31	53
Total	91	106	197

Employee Welfare

Employees are considered the greatest asset for the organisation. In this regard, the organisation promotes healthy work-life balance. The organisation has forged partnerships with relevant Service Providers in health and wellness field to carry out annual events geared at promoting fitness and healthy living lifestyles.

Employees are encouraged to join the pension and medical aid schemes of which the organisation contributes partially for each employee.

Sixty-four (64) employees attended forty seven (47) capacity building workshops, seminars and conference. Thirty nine (39) courses were fully sponsored by Development Partners, while eight (8) were sponsored in-house

Part-time studies:

A total of twenty-five (25) employees are currently engaged on part time studies: Out of which eleven (11) are continuing their studies from prior years, while five (5) were registered for training during the year 2024/25, and six (6) officers have completed their studies.

Capacity Building

Employees are equipped with knowledge and skills through on the job training, and personal development initiatives where employees enrol for full time and part time studies. Upon successful completion of approved courses, employees get reimbursement for their tuition fees. This is to encourage staff to sharpen their skills which enhances their performance and organisational effectiveness.

During the year under review, training was not at the desired level due to budget constraints, however, a number of employees have benefitted through attending workshops, seminars and conferences mostly funded fully by Development Partners.

Performance Management System

Statistics Botswana has successfully implemented the Sage 300 People system which introduced new Human Resources (HR) and Payroll modules. The system includes automation of the Performance Management System (PMS) as a component of the HR module.

The automation of PMS is meant to improve the efficiency of managing productivity levels amongst staff. This is meant to enable managers and supervisors to leverage on real time performance assessments, feedback, and development opportunities for employees.



08.

Annual Financial Statements



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

(Established under the Statistics Act, 2009)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025

CONTENTS	PAGE
Directors' report	65 - 66
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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	72
Statement of financial position	73
Statement of changes in funds	74
Statement of cash flows	75
Notes to the financial statements	76-100
Detailed Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	101 - 102

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Incorporation

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

Nature of operations

To develop and manage official statistics in Botswana.

Financial results and position

The Statistics Botswana's financial results and position are reflected in the financial statements set out on pages 72 to 100. The entity employed 827 (622 are project employees) employees at the reporting date (2024:346 employees).

Directors

Professor Gobopamang Letamo

Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware

Dr. Molefe Phirinyane

Mr. Dichaba Molobe

Dr. Moses Selebatso

Dr. Tshokologo A. Kganetsano

Resigned on 01/01/2025

Mr Molemi Pule

Ms Semakaleng Rabuti

Mr Mbako Masole

Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe (Ex Officio)-Acting Statistician General

Registered Address

Plot 54350, PG Matante road CBD

Private Bag 0024 Gaborone

Secretary

Ms Emang Gadise-Manyanda

Auditors

Grant Thornton

Plot 50370

Acumen Park, Fair Grounds

PO Box 1157

Gaborone

Bankers

Absa Bank Botswana Limited

Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited

First National Bank Botswana Limited

Events after reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of issuing these financial statements.

Going concern

The directors believe that the Organisation has adequate financial support from the Government of Botswana (its only shareholder) for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Organisation has reported a surplus of P5, 811, 333 (2024: deficit of P5, 370, 593) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P59, 157, 608 (2024: P63, 137, 359). As at 31st March 2025 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P53, 224, 085, (2024: P 59, 035, 418). It should be noted that at year end, the total liabilities at year end included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P74, 890, 899, which in essence, are not liabilities to external parties.

The Organisation is dependent on the Government of Botswana ("Government") for financial and operational support.

The Government has approved the Organisation's 2025/2026 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2025/2026 financial year is P116, 549, 760 (2024:P110, 722, 270).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2025/2026 operating budget and has committed to funding it. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, continuous obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. Refer to note 29 of these annual financial statements for more detail on the going concern assessment.

The directors of Statistics Botswana ("Organisation") are responsible for the annual financial statements and all other information presented therewith. Their responsibility includes the maintenance of true and fair financial records and the preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards.

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

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. The directors have no reason to believe that the Organisation will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future, based on the continuous support by the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Finance **(see note 29)**.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The annual financial statements on **pages 72 to 100** and supplementary information on **page 101** and **102** were authorised for issue on **23 September 2025** by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:





Chartered Accountants
Grant Thornton
Acumen Park, Plot 50370 Fairgrounds, Gaborone
PO Box 1157
Gaborone, Botswana
T +267 395 2313

[linkedin.com/company/Grcint-Thornton-Botswana](https://www.linkedin.com/company/Grcint-Thornton-Botswana) [foceboak.com/Grantlhomton8otS'MJna](https://www.facebook.com/Grantlhomton8otS'MJna)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Statistics Botswana

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Statistics Botswana (the Organisation) set out on pages 10 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Statistics Botswana as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1, 3 and 4A) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in Botswana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Botswana. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The Annual Financial Statements of Statistics Botswana for the year ended 31 March 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 11 December 2024.



Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 29 in the annual financial statements, which indicates that the organisation has accumulated deficit of P53 224 085 (2024; 59 035 418) and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by P59 157 698 (2024; 63 137 359). As stated in note 29, these events or conditions, indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the organisation's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that are, in our professional judgement were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. There were no key audit matters in the current period.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Statistics Botswana annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025", which includes Director's Report which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Botswana, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the annual financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organisation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

From the matters communicated with directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual financial statements of the current period and therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matters or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

GRANT THORNTON

Grant Thornton Gaborone
Firm of Certified Auditors

Practising Member: Madhavan Venkatachary (CAP 0017 2025)

25 SEP 2025

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	P	P
Government grants	5	191,325,565	158,601,784
Other income	6	10,322,043	13,400,619
Operating expenses		(191,886,510)	(177,549,053)
Operating surplus/(deficit)	7	9,761,098	(5,546,651)
Finance income	9	48,093	176,057
Finance cost	10	(3,997,858)	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		5,811,333	(5,370,594)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus/ (deficit)		5,811,333	(5,370,594)

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2025	2024
		P	P
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	10,257,357	17,502,095
Right-of-use assets	14	48,073,224	4,538,232
Intangible assets	15	334,298	243,032
		58,664,879	22,283,359
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	16	2,745,218	2,706,705
Inventories	17	-	(281,078)
Cash and cash equivalents	18	34,732,220	26,058,387
		37,477,438	28,484,014
Total assets		96,142,317	50,767,373
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated deficit		(53,224,085)	(59,035,418)
		(53,224,085)	(59,035,418)
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	23	10,591,656	17,745,127
Lease liabilities	14	42,139,699	436,290
		52,731,355	18,181,417
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	9,323,134	4,683,260
Trade and other payables	19	8,515,786	3,229,521
Payroll provision	20	13,465,765	12,727,272
Legal provision	21	1,031,117	27,948,130
Deferred income	22	64,299,244	43,033,196
		96,635,046	91,621,379
Total liabilities		149,366,401	109,802,793
Total funds and liabilities		96,142,317	50,767,373

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Accumulated deficit P	Total funds P
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Balance at 1 April 2023	(53,664,825)	(53,664,825)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
Net deficit for the year	(5,370,593)	(5,370,593)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	(59,035,418)	(59,035,418)
For the year ended 31 March 2025		
Balance at 1 April 2024	(59,035,418)	(59,035,418)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
Net surplus for the year	5,811,333	5,811,333
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	(53,224,085)	(53,224,085)

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	P	P
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating surplus/(deficit)		5,811,333	(5,370,593)
Adjusted for:			
Finance income		(48,094)	(176,057)
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	144,397	106,919
Amortisation of capital grants	23	(7,877,221)	(11,869,364)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	13	7,732,824	11,762,445
Depreciation on right of use asset	14	13,680,252	20,219,167
Finance cost on right of use asset	14	3,997,858	-
Loss on retired assets (Disposals)		1,791,559	842,281
Unamortised portion of Capital Grants on retired assets	23	(1,791,559)	(842,281)
Increase / (Decrease) in legal provisions		(26,917,013)	2,574,784
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(38,513)	2,051,690
Inventories		(281,078)	209,580
Trade and other payables		6,024,758	(2,549,240)
Deferred income	22	21,266,048	9,546,598
Net cash generated from operating activities		23,495,552	26,505,929
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	13	(2,515,308)	(1,838,294)
Interest received		48,094	176,057
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,467,214)	(1,662,237)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital grant received during the year	22	2,515,308	1,838,294
Payment of lease liabilities	14	(14,869,815)	(24,568,535)
Net cash used in financing activities		(12,354,507)	(22,730,241)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,673,831	2,113,451
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		26,058,389	23,944,938
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	18	34,732,220	26,058,389

1 Statement of Compliance

Statistics Botswana (the "Organisation") was established under the Statistics Act, 2009 for the development and management of official statistics and official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana. The address of its registered office is Four Thirty Square, Plot 54350, PG Matante, CBD, Gaborone.

The financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements set out on pages 72 to 100 have been approved by the board of directors on

2 Material accounting policies

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

In addition the organisation adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice statement 2) from 1 April 2022. The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost except otherwise stated.

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

a. New and amended standards applicable to the current period

The Organisation has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2024 or later periods:

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

Standard/Interpretation:	Effective date - Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Amendment to IAS 1	1-Jan-24	The impact of the amendments is not material
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback Amendment to IFRS 16	1-Jan-24	The impact of the amendments is not material
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants Amendments to IAS 1	1-Jan-24	The impact of the amendments is not material
Supplier Finance Arrangements Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	1-Jan-24	The impact of the amendments is not material
IFRS S1 General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information	1-Jan-24	The impact of the amendments is not material
IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures	1-Jan-24	The impact of the amendments is not material

b. New standards and amendments not yet effective

The Organisation has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2024 or later periods:

b. New standards and amendments not yet effective (continued)

Standard/Interpretation:	Effective date - Years beginning on or after
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	1-Jan-25
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1-Jan-26
Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	1-Jan-26
Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1-Jan-26
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	1-Jan-26
Amendments to IAS 10 Statement of Cash Flows	1-Jan-26
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1-Jan-26
Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	1-Jan-26
IFRS 18-Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1-Jan-27
IFRS 19-Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1-Jan-27
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Effective date postponed indefinitely

The Organisation has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2024 or later periods:

2.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

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

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

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are included at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

Furniture and fittings	1-10 years
Motor vehicles	1-5 years
Office equipment	1-10 years
Computer equipment	1-5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount carrying amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Intangible assets

Computer software

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

2.4 Intangible assets (continued)

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

Computer software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software purchase costs. Other development expenditure that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Computer software costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives from the time its ready for the intended use, which do not exceed five years on a straight-line basis.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.6 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is defined as a contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another entity.

The Organisation recognises financial assets and financial liabilities at the trade date when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial instruments are grouped into classes that are appropriate taking into account the characteristics and risks of those financial instruments. Classes of financial instruments have been determined by referring to the nature and extent of risks arising from the financial instruments and how these are managed.

The Organisation generally does not reclassify financial instruments between different categories subsequent to initial recognition.

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

At amortised cost;

At fair value through other comprehensive income; debt investments or equity investments;

At fair value through profit or loss.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:

The financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows

The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of trade and other receivables, rent security deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and comprise of trade and other payables.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Organisation or the counterparty.

Impairment

The Organisation recognises a loss allowance for the expected credit losses as per IFRS 9 on trade and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date. The Organisation measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivables.

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

A provision matrix is used as a practical expedient when determining expected credit losses. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast conditions. The measurement of expected credit losses incorporates the probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default, taking the time value of money, historical data and forward-looking information into consideration.

Default

For purposes of internal credit risk management purposes, the Organisation consider that a default event has occurred if there is either a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty, or if internal or external information indicates that the counterparty is unlikely to pay its creditors in full.

Write off policy

The Organisation writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficult and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Organisation recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition

Financial assets

The Organisation derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Organisation neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Organisation recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Organisation retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Organisation continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The Organisation de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Organisation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Reclassification

Financial assets

The Organisation only reclassifies affected financial assets if there is a change in the business model for managing financial assets. If a reclassification is necessary, it is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. Any previously stated gains, losses or interest are not restated.

The reclassification date is the beginning of the first reporting period following the change in business model which necessitates a reclassification.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

2.7 Trade receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, prepayments, are classified as financial assets and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Classification

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the Organisation's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. Subsequently they are measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivables initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The Organisation does not have any trade receivables, thus no loss allowance for expected credit losses are made. For impairment and write off policies refer to note 2.6.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are disclosed as current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Obsolete redundant and slow moving inventories are identified on a regular basis and are written down to their estimated net realizable values through the profit and loss.

2.10 Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables, excluding, amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and Measurement

Trade and other payables are recognised when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. Trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

2.11 Provisions

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

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

2.11 Provisions (continued)

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

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

2.12 Capital grants

Grants received for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment ("capital assets") are recognised as capital grants in the statement of financial position in the period in which the underlying asset is bought. Grants, for which the underlying asset has been bought, is subsequently recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to match the depreciation of the related assets, as other income.

Subsequent movement of those property and equipment items in terms of sale and impairment are treated accordingly in the capital grants.

2.13 Leases

The Organisation assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

In order to assess whether a contract is, or contains a lease, management determine whether the asset under consideration is "identified", which means that the asset is either explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract and that the supplier does not have a substantial right of substitution throughout the period of use. Once management has concluded that the contract deals with an identified asset, the right to control the use thereof is considered. To this end, control over the use of an identified asset only exists when the Organisation has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset as well as the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Organisation as lessee

A lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the Organisation is a lessee, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Organisation recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The Organisation applies a practical expedient which allows entities to account for a lease contract which contains both lease and non-lease components as a single lease contract.

2.13 Leases (continued)

Lease liability

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. No interest is charged on the lease liability. Refer note 4 for more details.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- the initial amount of the corresponding lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- any initial direct costs incurred;
- any estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, when the Organisation incurs an obligation to do so, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories; and
- less any lease incentives received.

Right of use asset

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Position.

The right-of-use assets are measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments. Rent security deposits are recognised as financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. Each part of a right-of-use asset with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the asset is depreciated separately.

2.13 Leases (continued)

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

2.14 Employee benefits

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

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

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

2.15 Revenue recognition

Government subvention and grants

The major source of revenue for the organization is government subvention and grants.

Government subvention and grants are assistance by government in the form of transfers of resources to the Organisation in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Organisation.

Government subventions relating to a particular period are recognised in the respective period at their cost where there is a reasonable assurance that the subventions will be received and the Organisation has complied with conditions attached to them.

Grants from the Government and other donor Organisations are initially recognised to deferred income under current liabilities in the statement of financial position, once there is reasonable assurance that the Organisation will comply with the conditions attaching to them (as applicable) and it is reasonably assured that the grant will be received.

Deferred Income

Grants received for specific expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period necessary to match the expenses they are intended to compensate. Grants received for which the related expense have not been incurred remain included in current liabilities as deferred income.

2.15 Revenue recognition (continued)

Other Sundry income

Other sundry income comprises of sale of maps and publications, sale of tenders, auction proceeds and commission on third party deductions. The risks and rewards of ownership of goods is transferred to the customer at the point at which the goods have been received and accepted by the customer. The Organisation recognises revenue from the sale of goods when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the organisation and when the significant risk and rewards of ownership of goods have been transferred to the customer.

2.16 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity that is related to the reporting entity. A person or a close member of that person is related to a reporting entity if that person has control, joint control, or significant influence over the entity or is a member of its key management personnel. Key management personnel of the Organisation having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Organisation directly or indirectly including any directors of the Organisation.

2.17 Operating expenses

Operating expenses primarily represent the costs required to perform the Organisation's normal business operations and support the administrative functions. Expenses are recognised as soon as they are incurred by the Organisation. Major components of operating expenses include amongst others; staff costs, depreciation, motor vehicle expenses, advertising, business travel, accommodation and allowances, and training costs.

2.18 Finance income

Finance income comprises interest received on the monies in the call accounts. Revenue is accrued on a time apportionment basis, by reference to the principal outstanding bank balance and the effective interest rate.

2.19 Capital Fund

The organisation is established by an act of Parliament, statistics Act of 2009 and does not have any capital. The equity structure of the organisation comprise of accumulated funds.

Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

3 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Fluctuation in interest rates impact on the value of short-term cash investment and financing activities, giving rise to interest rate risk. The cash is managed to ensure surplus funds are invested in a manner to achieve maximum returns while minimising risk.

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

(iii) Price risk

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

b. Credit risk

Financial assets of the Organisation, which are subject to credit risk, consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, rent security deposits and other receivables from customers. Cash deposits are held with high-credit-quality financial institutions. The credit quality of the customers is assessed by credit control, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal ratings. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. The credit quality of financial assets is disclosed in Note 16.

c. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Organisation manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash resources and through the effective management of working capital in order to meet its commitments as they fall due.

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

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
At 31 March 2025	P	P	P	P
Financial liabilities	8,515,786	-	-	8,515,786
Lease liabilities	9,323,134	42,139,699	-	51,462,833
Total	17,838,920	42,139,699	0	59,978,619

	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
At 31 March 2024	P	P	P	P
Financial liabilities	3,229,521	-	-	3,229,521
Lease liabilities	4,683,260	436,290	-	5,119,550
Total	7,912,781	436,290	0	8,349,071

3.2 Capital risk management

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

3.3 Fair value estimation of financial instruments

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

4 Critical accounting judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

(i) Operating expenses

The allocation of expenses to respective projects involves a significant degree of judgement in respect of the nature of expenses and projects they relate to.

(ii) Residual value and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Organisation determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its plant and equipment. This estimate is based on projections about the continued existence of a market for its services. The Organization increases the depreciation charge where the useful lives are less than previously estimated, or it will appropriately impair, technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or identified for sale. Residual values are based on current estimates of the value of these assets at the end of their useful lives.

(iii) Treatment of grants received

Taking into account its nature and substance, the Organisation considers amounts that it receives from the Government and other donor organisations to fall within the scope of IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. In reaching this conclusion, the Organisation considers the terms attached to each of the grants received and the current practice adopted by other parastatals in Botswana. Accordingly, the Organisation recognises the amounts received in accordance with the accounting policy as included in note 2.15.

(iv) Determining incremental borrowing rate

The Organisation determines the incremental borrowing rate which is used in discounting future lease payments when determining lease liability by considering its financing model. The Organisation is fully funded by the Government of Botswana. In the event that it wishes to acquire or build its own office buildings, the acquisition or construction of such buildings will be financed through government grants. As such, the Organisation uses an incremental borrowing rate of 9% when determining lease liability, which is based on the Botswana government bond yield.

(v) Impairment testing

The Organisation test for impairment by comparing the total profit, cash flow, or other benefit expected to be generated by the asset with its current book value. If it is determined that the book value of the asset is greater than the future cash flow or benefit of the asset, an impairment is recorded.

5 Government grants

	2025	2024
	P	P
Government subvention	110,722,270	117,544,079
Projects funds utilised during the year	80,603,295	41,057,705
	191,325,565	158,601,784

Amount recognised as government grants includes unwinding of deferred income grants received to fund projects. There were no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these government grants.

6 Other income

	2025	2024
	P	P
Amortisation of capital grants (note 23)	7,877,221	11,869,364
Unamortised portion of capital grants (note 23)	1,791,559	842,271
Sundry income	653,263	61,520
Realised forex gains	-	627,464
	10,322,043	13,400,619

7 Operating surplus

The operating surplus is stated after taking into account the following:

	2025	2024
	P	P
Unwinding of government grants		
- Amortisation of capital grants (included in other income-note 6)	(7,877,221)	(11,869,364)
- Projects funds utilised during the year (income grants) (included in other income-note 6)	(80,603,295)	(41,057,705)
Unamortised portion of capital grants	(1,791,559)	(842,271)
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 15)	144,397	106,919
Computer expenses	783,091	1,825,397
Consultancy fees	1,184,850	838,239
Depreciation of PPE (Note 13 and 15)	7,732,824	11,762,445
Depreciation of ROUA (Note 14)	13,680,252	20,219,167

7 Operating surplus (continued)

	2025	2024
	P	P
Auditor's remuneration**	877,400	488,714
Hire charges	10,565,443	1,792,994
Insurance	2,840,071	2,442,288
Legal expenses	(26,745,914)	2,969,855
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,791,560	445,544
Motor vehicle expenses	4,051,242	2,366,852
Operating lease rentals (Note 13)	604,284	(9,390)
Repairs and maintenance	501,740	280,426
Staff costs (Note 8)	139,427,329	114,146,627
Travel and subsistence allowances	5,954,644	5,167,835
Workshops, training and conferences	7,114,124	2,183,209
Office expenses*	13,015,291	5,143,019

*Office expenses comprise mainly of administration expenses, refreshments and utilities.

**Audit fees for the current period under review is P495, 091

Audit fees under provision from prior period is P382, 309

Auditors remuneration P877, 400

8 Staff costs

	2025	2024
	P	P
Salaries and wages	124,411,208	98,935,398
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	9,658,563	9,799,098
Staff gratuity, leave pay and severance	5,357,558	5,412,129
	139,427,329	114,146,625
Number of employees	827	346

9 Finance income

	2025	2024
	P	P
Interest from banks	48,094	176,057

10 Finance costs

Finance costs relate to interest on lease liabilities at 9% incremental borrowing rate based on the Botswana government bond yield.

	2025	2024
	P	P
Interest on lease liabilities	3,997,858	-

11 Income tax

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

12 Analyses of financial instruments

12.1 Financial instruments by category

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

	2025	2024
	P	P
Assets as per the statement of financial position		
- Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (Note 16)	2,172,478	2,094,629
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 18)	34,732,220	26,058,389
	36,904,698	28,153,018
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position		
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables excluding statutory liabilities (Note 19)	8,515,786	3,229,521
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	51,462,833	5,119,547
	59,978,619	8,349,068

12.2 Credit quality of financial assets

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

	Ratings	2025	2024
		P	P
Staff debtors	Not rated	1,111,997	161,745
Rent security deposits	Not rated	1,060,481	1,932,884
		2,172,478	2,094,629
Cash at bank			
ABSA Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	4,396,193	4,907,275
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	25,607,598	20,715,392
FNB Botswana Limited	Not rated	4,721,894	446,306
		34,725,685	26,068,973

There are no credit ratings available in Botswana. The above banks have reported sound financial results and continued compliance with minimum capital adequacy requirements set by the regulator. None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated during the year. Management performed an assessment of impairment on cash and cash equivalents in line with IFRS 9 and concluded that the impairment was not material to the financial statements.

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	P	P	P	P	P
Year ended 31 March 2024					
Net book amount at beginning of year	2,067,249	6,277,451	611,677	19,662,101	28,618,478
Additions	19,745	-	119,022	1,349,576	1,488,343
Retired assets - cost	(249,067)	(623,397)	-	(1,372,046)	(2,244,510)
Retired assets - accumulated depreciation	128,890	498,717	-	774,622	1,402,229
Depreciation charge	(291,878)	(1,638,322)	(82,950)	(9,749,295)	(11,762,445)
Net book amount at end of year	1,674,939	4,514,449	647,749	10,664,958	17,502,095
As at 31 March 2024					
Cost	3,648,451	18,846,718	1,335,002	38,304,149	62,134,320
Accumulated depreciation	(1,973,512)	(14,332,269)	(687,253)	(27,639,191)	(44,632,225)
Net book amount	1,674,939	4,514,449	647,749	10,664,958	17,502,095
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Net book amount at beginning of year	1,674,939	4,514,449	647,749	10,664,958	17,502,095
Additions	29,640	-	31,920	2,218,085	2,279,645
Retired assets - cost	(76,992)	-	(1,740)	(8,535,038)	(8,613,769)
Retired assets - accumulated depreciation	61,125	-	1,566	6,759,519	6,822,210
Depreciation charge	(274,908)	(745,035)	(92,383)	(6,620,498)	(7,732,824)
Net book amount at end of year	1,413,804	3,769,414	587,112	4,487,027	10,257,357
As at 31 March 2025					
Cost	3,601,099	18,846,718	1,365,182	31,987,196	55,800,195
Accumulated depreciation	(2,187,295)	(15,077,304)	(778,070)	(27,500,169)	(45,542,839)
Net book amount	1,413,804	3,769,414	587,112	4,487,027	10,257,357

14 Leases

Right of use asset	2025	2024
	P	P
Opening net book amount	4,538,232	23,428,050
Additions	57,215,243	1,329,349
Depreciation	(13,680,252)	(20,219,167)
Closing net book amount	48,073,223	4,538,232
Cost	59,510,844	104,525,137
Accumulated depreciation	(11,437,620)	(99,986,905)
Net book amount	48,073,224	4,538,232
Lease liabilities	2025	2024
	P	P
Opening balance	5,119,547	28,358,733
Additions	57,215,243	1,329,349
Interest	3,997,858	-
Lease payments	(14,869,815)	(24,568,535)
Year ended 31 March 2025	51,462,833	5,119,547
Current	9,323,134	4,683,257
Non- current	42,139,699	436,290
Year ended 31 March	51,462,833	5,119,547

	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	P	P	P	P
At 31 March 2025				
Lease liabilities	9,323,134	42,139,699	-	51,462,833
Total	9,323,134	42,139,699	0	51,462,833

	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	P	P	P	P
At 31 March 2024				
Lease liabilities	4,683,260	436,290	-	5,119,550
Total	4,683,260	436,290	0	5,119,550

The statement of comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2025	2024
	P	P
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Office buildings	13,680,252	20,219,167
	13,680,252	20,219,167
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating expenses)	(604,284)	9,390

14 Leases (continued)

	2025	2024
	P	P
Lease cash outflows		
Principal paid	14,869,815	24,568,535
	14,869,815	24,568,535

The Organisation leases office buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 5 years with options to renew with consent of both parties.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over useful life of the underlying assets on a straight-line method.

Lease payments relate to principal repayment. No finance cost is charged on the outstanding lease liability.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option.

15 Intangible assets

	2025	2024
	P	P
Net book amount at beginning of year	243,032	-
Additions	235,663	349,951
Charge for the year	(144,397)	(106,919)
Net book amount	334,298	243,032

As at 31 March 2025

Cost	8,153,102	8,989,996
Accumulated depreciation	(7,818,805)	(8,746,964)
Net book amount	334,298	243,032

Intangible assets include Sage 300, Sage VIP Payroll and other computer software.

16 Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	P	P
Financial instruments		
Staff travel advances	1,111,997	161,745
Rent security deposits	1,060,481	1,932,884
Non - financial instruments		
Prepayments	572,740	612,076
	2,745,218	2,706,705

Trade and other receivables are categorised as follows in accordance with IFRS 9; Financial Instruments:

At amortised cost	2,172,478	2,094,629
Non Financial Instruments	572,740	612,076
	2,745,218	2,706,705

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

16 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Management performed an impairment assessment on staff debtors and security deposits in line with IFRS 9 and concluded that the impairment was not material to the financial statements.

17 Inventories

	2025	2024
	P	P
Consumable stocks-at cost	-	(281,078)
	-	(281,078)

Inventories are not impaired and there were no write-offs in the current year.

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	P	P
Cash on hand	6,535	(10,586)
Cash at bank	34,725,685	26,068,973
	34,732,220	26,058,387

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

Cash on hand	6,535	(10,586)
Cash at bank	34,725,685	26,068,973
	34,732,220	26,058,387

For credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash at hand refer to note 11.2.

19 Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	P	P
Financial instruments-at amortised cost		
Trade payables	6,795,979	1,741,740
Other payables	1,719,807	1,487,781
	8,515,786	3,229,521

20 Payroll provisions

	2025	2024
	P	P
Payroll related provisions (Refer to 20.1 below)	13,465,765	12,727,272
	13,465,765	12,727,272

20.1

	Leave pay	Severance	Gratuity	Total
	P	P	P	P
31 March 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	8,484,934	48,822	4,193,516	12,727,272
Additions for the year	1,395,970	698,642	3,262,947	5,357,558
Settlements during the year	(1,094,482)	(128,976)	(3,395,607)	(4,619,065)
Balance at end of year	8,786,422	618,488	4,060,855	13,465,765
31 March 2024				
Balance at beginning of year	8,716,483	28,941	4,819,709	13,565,133
Additions for the year	1,169,423	408,358	3,834,348	5,412,129
Settlements during the year	(1,400,972)	(388,477)	(4,460,541)	(6,249,990)
Balance at end of year	8,484,934	48,822	4,193,516	12,727,272

20 Non - financial Instruments (continued)

Leave pay

Paid absences are accounted for on an accrual basis over the period in which employees have provided services.

Gratuity

Employees receive terminal gratuities in accordance with their contracts of employment. An accrual is made for the estimated liability towards such employees up to the end of the reporting date.

21 Legal provision

	2025	2024
	P	P
Balance at beginning of year	27,948,130	25,373,346
Additions for the year**	1,031,117	2,574,784
Payments made/Reversal*	(27,948,130)	-
Balance at end of year	1,031,117	27,948,130

22 Deferred income

	2025	2024
	P	P
Opening balance	43,033,196	33,486,597
Funds received during the year	104,384,651	52,425,533
Utilisation of project funds to purchase fixed assets	(2,515,308)	(1,821,229)
Utilisation of project funds during the year	(80,603,295)	(41,057,705)
Closing balance	64,299,244	43,033,196

23 Capital grants

	2025	2024
	P	P
Net book amount at beginning of year	17,745,127	28,618,468
Capital grant received during the period	2,515,308	1,838,294
Amortisation of capital grants	(7,877,221)	(11,869,364)
Unamortised portion of retired assets	(1,791,559)	(842,271)
Balance at end of the period	10,591,656	17,745,127

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

*On 9 august 2024, the High Court upheld an appeal made by Statistics Botswana in a case of BOPEU vs Statistics Botswana. The initial order to pay employees affected was set aside. The legal provision provided for over the years is being reversed.

** A former employee, Mr Setshube brought a case against Statistics Botswana for dismissal without a hearing. The case was judged in favor of the employee with the judge ordering reinstatement and payment of emoluments and benefits from date of dismissal to date of judgement. Statistics Botswana has decided to appeal.

24 Related parties

(a) Relationships

Related Party	Relationship
Government of Botswana	Shareholder
Directors	Key Management
Executive Management	Key management

b) Transactions and balances with related parties;

Related party transactions consist of amounts due from entities under common ownership or control of directors and shareholders. Related party transactions are conducted on mutually agreed terms and conditions in the normal course of business.

	2025	2024
	P	P
(i) Government of Botswana		
Subvention and development grants (gross of deferred income)	215,106,921	169,969,612
(ii) Remuneration of key management personnel		
Salaries and other benefits	7,709,529	5,546,924
Gratuity	1,374,397	1,556,916
Leave pay	598,908	943,517
	9,682,835	8,047,357

Key management personnel refers to the executive management of the Organisation.

(iii) Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	P	P
Professor G Letamo	101,000	51,860
Ms D M Marange	-	3,780
Mr D Molobe	112,000	30,893
Mr T Bakwena	-	1,260
Dr M Phirinyane	106,000	50,453
Dr M Selebatso	106,000	41,933
Mbako Masole	112,000	17,333
Molemi Pule	118,000	17,333
Olebogeng Mokgware	118,000	44,153
Tshokologo Kganetsano	85,500	32,153
Semakaleng Rabuti	106,000	17,333
	964,500	308,487

25 Contingencies

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

26 Commitments

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

27 Extraordinary events

There were no extra ordinary events in the financial year under review.

28 Events after the reporting period

The were no material events that occurred post the reporting date that require disclosure in the financial statements.

29 Going concern

The directors believe that the Organisation has adequate financial support from the Government of Botswana (its only shareholder) for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

“The Organisation has reported a surplus of P5, 811, 333 (2024: deficit of P5, 370, 593) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P59, 157, 608 (2024: P 63, 137, 359). As at 31st March 2025 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P53, 224, 085 (2024: P 59, 035, 418). It should be noted that as at year end, the total liabilities at year end included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P74, 890, 899, which in essence, are not liabilities to external parties. The Organisation is dependent on the Government of Botswana (“Government”) for financial and operational support.

The Government has approved the Organisation’s 2025/2026 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2024/2025 financial year amounted to P110, 722, 270. The Government has pledged to support the Organisation in the next financial year through a government subvention of P 116, 549, 760 disbursed in four equal instalments.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2025/2026 operating budget and has committed to funding it. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, continuous obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025	2024
	P	P
Government grants		
Government subvention	110,722,270	117,544,079
Projects funds utilised during the year	80,603,295	41,057,705
	191,325,565	158,601,784
Other income		
Amortisation of capital grants	7,877,221	11,869,364
Unamortised portion of capital grants	1,791,559	842,271
Sundry income	653,263	61,520
Realised forex gains	-	627,464
	10,322,043	13,400,619
Projects Expenses		
Advertising	716,724	44,127
Bank charges	36,126	25,207
Cleaning	48,568	425
Computer expenses	416,311	1,271,118
Consulting fees	1,184,850	797,390
Consumables	190,752	42,019
Depreciation on right of use asset	-	1,720,261
Employee costs	39,422,424	23,676,711
Hire charges	10,565,443	1,798,285
Motor vehicle expenses	3,230,677	1,496,837
Office expenses/Admin	11,280,763	3,096,757
Printing and stationery	699,194	420,595
Protective clothing	1,244,237	297,195
Repairs and maintenance	-	5,023
Travel expense	4,560,586	4,188,031
Workshops, training and conferences	7,006,639	2,177,723
	80,603,295	41,057,705

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
 DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025	2024
	P	P
Administrative expenses		
Advertising	-	12,270
Amortisation of intangible assets	144,397	106,919
Auditor's remuneration	877,400	488,714
Bank charges	54,015	57,608
Board expenses	1,081,264	420,449
Cleaning	832,559	724,746
Computer expenses	366,780	554,279
Consulting fees	-	40,849
Consumables	125	1,950
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	7,732,824	11,762,445
Depreciation on right of use asset	13,680,252	18,498,906
Employee costs	100,004,905	90,469,916
Finance Costs	-	-
Hire charges	-	(5,290)
Insurance	2,840,071	2,442,287
Legal expenses	(26,745,914)	2,969,855
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,791,560	445,544
Motor vehicle expenses	820,565	870,014
Office expenses/Admin	1,734,528	2,046,261
Operating lease rentals	604,284	(9,390)
Postage	41,699	31,655
Printing and stationery	608,667	615,854
Protective clothing	11,081	-
Recruitment	106,827	67,632
Repairs and maintenance	501,740	275,403
Security	1,057,260	920,709
Staff welfare	122,370	68,504
Staff development	22,180	61,691
Subscriptions	65,465	114,014
Telephone and fax	1,424,766	1,452,264
Travel expense	1,394,058	979,804
Workshops, training and conferences	107,486	5,485
	111,283,214	136,491,348
	191,886,510	177,549,053
	9,761,098	(5,546,650)

This detailed statement of Profit or loss does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 68 to 91.



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