

ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18



Letter to the Minister

Statistics Botswana
Private Bag 0024
Gaborone

September 28, 2018

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

Dear Sir,

In accordance with section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act, I hereby submit the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the year ended 31st March 2018.

Letsema G. Motsemme
Statistics Botswana Board Chairman

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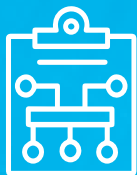
Introduction

Statistics Botswana was set up as a parastatal under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The Organisation operates under the 2009 Statistics Act which was passed by Parliament. The Organisation is under the oversight direction of the Board of Directors, membership of which is drawn from Government, the Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organisations.

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

Other responsibilities are as follows:

- a. Producing and providing Government, the private sector, parastatal and international organizations, the civil society and the general public with statistical information for evidence based decision-making, policy formulation and planning as well as for investment purposes;
- b. Providing advisory and technical services on statistical matters to all users;
- c. Coordinating the NSS;
- d. Collecting, compiling, processing, analysing, publishing, disseminating and archiving official statistics;
- e. Developing and promoting the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies in accordance with international standards;



Statistics Botswana **strategic foundations**



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



To enable stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions



focus on quality



focus on the customer



confidentiality



professionalism



teamwork



integrity



accountability



board of directors



Mr Letsema G. Motsemme
Board Chairman



Professor Keoagile Thaga
Vice Chairman



Mr Mmoloki Motsewabagale



Dr Tebogo B. Seleka



Dr Kealeboga Masalila



Dr Ernest Makhwaje

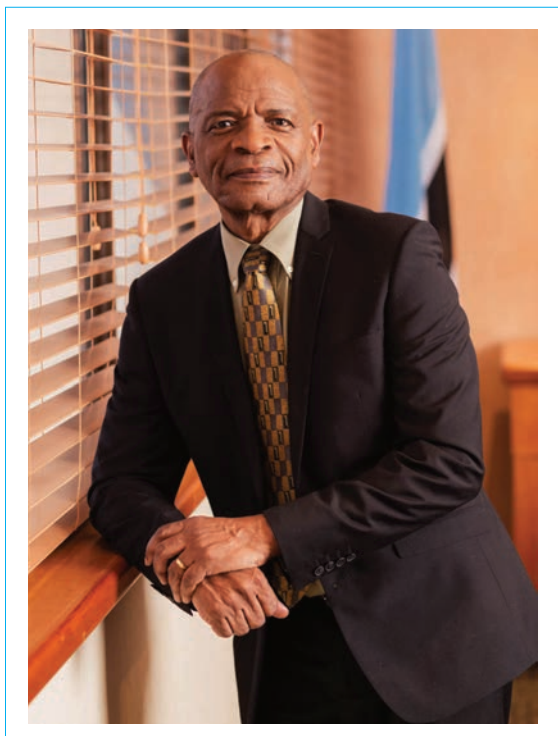


Mr Gaolatlhe S. Dipholo



Ms Anna N. Majelantle
Statistician General

board chairman's statement



Corporate and National Statistical System Strategies

The year 2017/18 marks the midpoint of the organisation's first strategic plan covering the period 2015 to 2020. Consequently, and in line with best practice, Statistics Botswana conducted the Mid-Term Review of the Corporate Strategic Plan, as well as for the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS), which provides guidelines for statistical activities at sectoral Ministries' level.

The Mid-Term review assessed progress in the execution of the strategy to identify and address any emerging strategic issues and to agree any decisions and actions needed to ensure effective delivery of the plan for the remaining plan period.

Specific areas of focus for the mid-term review included, among others:

- **Relevance:** The extent to which the strategy has shaped the programme of work,
- **Effectiveness:** Identify accomplishments and shortcomings in the delivery of the strategy and reveal trends across sectors from which lessons can be learned,
- **Efficiency:** Efficient operations -- management of time, resources, and funds –
- **Impact:** The extent to which the strategy influences organizational performance,

The review created the opportunity to challenge initial assumptions made during the development of the strategy and helped to advance the understanding of the challenges encountered during strategy execution. The review affirmed the relevance of the strategic foundations for the remaining planning period and validated the robustness of strategies to accommodate the demands placed on Statistics Botswana by the increasing demands of the global agenda on sustainable development goals.

Provision of Statistical Information

In the delivery of its mandate, Statistics Botswana must continue to provide a variety of socio-economic indicators. During the year under review the organisation continued to produce and disseminate key data arising from the Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS), namely, Socio-Demographics of the Botswana Population; Poverty Datum

Lines; Household Expenditure Information; Labour Force Data, among others.

Undoubtedly, there are considerable benefits for Statistics Botswana to derive from the BMTHS, as compared to the inter-censal programme of surveys. If well executed, the BMTHS provides more frequent stakeholder specific data that enables the use of real time data in policy formulation and programmes monitoring.

Challenges

Statistics Botswana has dedicated substantial resources to the strategy development process and implementation, but the organization is still to sufficiently realize the benefits of this investment. The most obvious reason is reluctance to embrace new approaches at both the Corporate and sectoral Ministries level. There is evidence of low prioritization of statistical units in terms of provision of a bare minimum of essential statistical infrastructure.

Executing these strategies has implications for adopting a change in approach and ways of doing things. It is, therefore, critical for Statistics Botswana to convey the message to both internal and external stakeholders that change is inevitable and that the chosen approach is the right one. The message must be clear and unequivocal.

To mitigate against the risks associated with identified challenges, Statistics Botswana has developed the Corporate Communication Strategy to help communicate effectively with stakeholders and meet core organisational objectives. The Communication Strategy is in alignment with the overall Corporate Strategy and has two key components, namely, Stakeholder Engagement Plan

and Advocacy Plan to ensure proactive engagement of stakeholders, advance the organization's initiatives, and enhance its strategic positioning.

Outlook

Statistics Botswana Board is committed to innovation and automation of processes that create opportunities for increased efficiency and cost effectiveness. The Board has supported the establishment of satellite offices in Maun and Gantsi to facilitate data acquisition, validation, and transmission to headquarters office via internet and mobile computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) platforms. These are replacing the time-consuming manual data capture processes and help speed up data analysis.

The organization will establish more satellite offices in other strategic areas following careful assessment and cost considerations. The Maun and Gantsi offices will provide valuable insights against which to benchmark for these initiatives.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Shareholder, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for support to Statistics Botswana; the development agencies for partnering with the organization; and other stakeholders for their continuous feedback on the means and ways of improving the quality of statistical data.



Letsema Motsemme
Board Chairman



Corporate Governance

In accordance with the 2009 Act, the Board of the organisation comprised of a majority of non-executive directors appointed by the Minister. The board is the governing and policy making body of Statistics Botswana. Amongst others, its responsibilities are to:

- Establish a policy based governance system. The Board has the responsibility of developing a governance system for the business. The articles of governance provide a framework but the Board develops a series of policies and oversees corporate governance processes by benchmarking against best practice;
- Provide direction for the organization. The Board has a strategic function in providing the vision, mission and goals of the organization;
- Establish the culture, values and ethics of the organisation;
- identify the nature and extent of the risks facing the organisation in achieving its strategic aims and the risks to its long-term viability.

According to the Statistics Act, the Board shall consist of nine members appointed by the Minister of which 7 are currently in place and these were;

1. **Mr Letsema Motsemme (Chairman)**
2. **Professor Keoagile Thaga (Deputy Chairman)**
3. **Dr Kealeboga Masalila**
4. **Dr. Tebogo Seleka**
5. **Mr Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale**
6. **Mr Gaolatlhe S. Dipholo**
7. **Dr. Ernest Makhwaje**

The executive member was:

8. **Ms Anna N. Majelantle-Statistician General (SG).**

Meetings of the Board

Board held all the statutorily prescribed meetings, including 4 special meetings.

Board Committees

Board committees constitute an important element of the governance process and have been established with clearly agreed reporting procedures and a written scope of authority. The Act recognises the right of a Board to establish Board committees but by doing so, the Board is not exonerated of complying with its legal responsibilities. These committees were made up of members of the board with specified sets of duties. The committees include:

i. Board Human Resource (BHR) Committee

The committee has a mandate of providing advisory service to the main Board on human capital and other staff welfare issues affecting employees, as well as advice on the implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana. The committee provided direction in overseeing the recruitment process for the key vacant executive positions as well as opening of satellite offices in Maun and Ghanzi to spread Statistics Botswana operations. The year under review was marked with the kick starting of the review of the Terms and Conditions of Service and organisational structure alignment process. The HR committee was chaired by Dr. Tebogo B. Seleka with other two board members.

ii. Board Tender Committee (BTC)

The main function of the Board Tender Committee is to examine, authorise and award all procurement of goods, works and services whose value is above the Management Tender Committee authority limits. The committee ensures continuous adherence to the organisation Assets Disposal and Procurement policies. The BTC was chaired by Professor Keoagile Thaga and had one other board member in year 2017/18.

iii. Board Finance and Audit Committee (BFAC)

In executing its mandate, The Finance and Audit Committee reviewed the Assessment of risks, internal controls and relevant policies and procedures in operation in Statistics Botswana. They have also overseen the development of the Enterprise Risk Management framework for the organisation. In addition, the Committee considered and approved the annual internal and audit plan, annual operational budget, development (capital) budget, audited financial statements. The BFAC, was chaired by Dr Kealeboga Masalila and had two other board members.

Internal Audit

Statistics Botswana internal audit has adopted a risk based audit approach, which ensures that its audit activities are prioritised according to the levels of risks. Internal Auditor carried out various audit activities to review the effectiveness of Statistics Botswana risk management and internal control systems and apprised the BFAC on outcomes of significant audit control weaknesses, as well as mitigating actions agreed with management.



executive management



Ms Anna N. Majelantle
Statistician General



Mr Dabilani Buthali
Deputy Statistician General
Statistical & Technical
Operations



Dr Burton Mguni
Deputy Statistician General
Economic-Socio Statistics



Ms Banabo Tshupeng
Chief Internal Auditor



Mr Tapologo Baakile
Director Socio-Demographic
Statistics



Ms Boitumelo Matlhaga
Director Economic Statistics



Ms Malebogo Kerekang
Director Stakeholder Relations



Ms Phetogo Zambezi
Director Standards Methods
and Information Systems



Mr Ben Bella Rwelengera
Director Legal Service and
Board Secretary



Mr Jabulani Makwanda
Acting Director Corporate
Services

Statistician General's Statement



Strategy

During the year 2017/18 the organization conducted a midterm review of its Strategic Plan and the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics - (BSDS). It is worth mentioning that the review process was facilitated by consultants supported through technical assistance provided by development partners namely the United Nations Economic Commission (ECA) and Paris21. Such partnerships and cooperation continue to be important in progressing the quality and use of statistics in Botswana.

The review showed that mid-way after the launch of the strategies, implementation of the corporate strategy and the BSDS were at 63 % and 45% respectively. This indicates that going forward, the organisation should remain focused on implementing the strategic initiatives and improving on the delivery of services and products. As regards implementation of the

BSDS, the review points to a need for greater attention on issues around funding of the statistical activities as well as strengthening the buy-in on the importance of statistical development by members in some sectors of the National Statistical System.

As the review was being conducted, implementation of strategic initiatives continued. A total of eleven strategic initiatives were included in the annual plan for the last financial year. All of these were initiated and progressed to different stages. The Communication Strategy and Employee Engagement Survey are some of the initiatives which were completed by the end of the financial year.

Four new sectors enrolled into the BSDS, namely the Ministry of Transport & Communication; Ministry of Health & Wellness; Ministry of Minerals and Green Energy; and the Ministry of Employment & Skills Development. These are some of the Ministries that produce administrative data which is then quality assured, analysed and disseminated by Statistics Botswana. Progression of the BSDS in these sectors is expected to lead to greater compliance to international classifications, increased statistical capacity and greater use of own data within the sector.

Improved Customer Satisfaction

Statistics Botswana is compelled by international data dissemination standards to provide comprehensive, timely, accessible and reliable socio-economic official statistics to its stakeholders in adherence to its annual Advance Release Calendar. The timely dissemination of statistical data plays a very important role in ensuring timely decision-making relating to policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of existing programmes. In the just ended financial year, the organisation produced a total of 63 monthly, quarterly and annual statistical outputs in line with the advance release calendar.

To ensure continued customer satisfaction, we

strive to adhere to customer service standards stipulated in the organisation's service charter that was launched in 2016/17. These relate to timely production and dissemination of statistical data and adherence to set turnaround times for responding to data and information requests. A customer satisfaction survey will be conducted in the next financial year to among other things inform on the extent to which customers find that the organisation has adhered to the set service standards.

Increased Usage Of Statistics

One of the strategic objectives of the organisation is to continually increase the use of statistics. Stakeholder engagement is critical for driving the use of official statistics. Guided by our mandate, data is disseminated through a variety of channels such as community outreach, broadcast and print media, social media, other electronic media and stakeholder meetings. As part of enhancing the use of statistics by various stakeholders the organisation also provides technical support to the National Statistics System through advisory services; collaboration on the conduct of surveys as well as participation in the work of various structures including the National Steering Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and the National Measurement and Evaluation Strategy Committee, amongst others.

In strengthening the engagement of stakeholders, a User-Producer workshop was held during the year under review. At this workshop users and producers of statistics from different statistical domains exchanged ideas on how to improve production and quality of statistics within the National Statistics System and beyond.

Proxy evidence on the increase of the use of statistics can be drawn from the increases that have been observed in visits to the organisation's Information Resource Center, visits and downloads from the website and data portals, and likes on the organisation's Facebook page. The increases on

each of these activities were significant compared to the previous financial year.

Improvements on the Quality of Statistics and Business Processes

a. Data Quality Assurance Framework DQAF

In an effort to improve the production of quality statistics, Statistics Botswana have developed the DQAF, which in the year 2017/18 was applied on a pilot basis to four (4) surveys which the organization has completed during the year or previous years. The lessons from this pilot were used to refine the framework. The DQAF is expected to be approved by the Board in the next financial year and then applied across the entire NSS.

b. Data collection and Processing for business and household surveys

Significant improvements in response rates for various business surveys and collection of administrative records were realised during the 2017/18 financial year. Response rates for the Employment Survey increased from 64.9% in 2016/17 to 71.1% in 2017/18. Health statistics response rate increased from 93.9% to 94.2% during the same period. The data collection and processing of the Botswana Demographic Survey was completed within the expected timeline due to the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The plan is to extend CAPI to price collection in the next financial year.

The development of a consolidated business survey sector questionnaire system has been concluded, and is ready for implementation in the next financial year.

c. Scanning Technology

In order to clear existing backlogs, the paper to database scanning technology was implemented

to produce Health and Tourism statistics. This was done through engagement of an outsourced service provider. The application of the initiative has shown that this technology is cost effective and efficient in timely delivery of statistical reports where data is still being manually recorded on paper forms. Accordingly, management has made a decision to have in-house capacity to utilise this technology going forward until implementation of digitized data capture is implemented by the applicable data producer entities.

d. Opening of New Satellite Offices

In a strategic move to improve turnaround time for data collection and statistical production, optimize operational costs, and bring services nearer to people the organisation opened satellite offices in Maun and Ghanzi. Users of statistics and other stakeholders are now able to access statistical services without having to travel to Gaborone or Francistown where the head office and northern regional offices are located respectively.

e. Economic Indicators

The organisation released the key macroeconomic indicators being the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Consumer Price Index (CPI) and International Merchandise Statistics during the financial year 2017/18, as well as other sector statistics such as transport, ICT, Industry and Tourism. Among the notable achievements was the release of the comprehensive Environment Statistics Report 2016. Themes included in the report were water, natural disasters, forestry, wildlife and for the first time, an extensive coverage of Greenhouse Gases Emissions. The organisation also released the Census of Enterprises and Establishments 2016 Phase 1 Report.

f. Social Indicators

The organisation regularly compiles, analyses, and publishes the latest social statistics in a variety of

formats as part of its dissemination activities. Among these publications are Annual Crime Statistics Report; Education Statistics; Health Statistics; Formal Employment and Work Permits. The release of the preliminary results on 2015/16 Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) modules of Employment and economic activity were a great achievement for the organisation.

g. Provision of SDGs Indicator data

Monitoring of the progress the country is making towards achieving the SDGs by 2030 is a very important part of the implementation of Agenda 2030. The provision of required data is critical for this monitoring. Statistics Botswana as the coordinator of the National Statistical System, plays a crucial role in the provision of SDG indicator data. Following extensive stakeholder consultations Statistics Botswana produced and disseminated the Botswana Domesticated SDGs Indicator framework. The Domesticated SDGs Indicator Framework contains the set of the global SDG indicators that are applicable to Botswana and can be measured within the time frame of the SDGs. This framework gives guidance to the NSS and other stakeholders as what Global SDGs indicators are to be used to report on the progress Botswana is making towards achievement of the SDGs.

Partnerships

Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with the Ministry of Tertiary Education as well as Namibia Statistics Agency. Other MoU's are at negotiation stage, and these include: Ministry of Transport & Communication; Ministry of Health & Wellness; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; Ministry of Employment & Skills Development; Department of Meteorology; and the National Strategy Office. Implementation of the signed MoU's is done through technical committees that are established following MoU signing.

Statistics Botswana remains a serving member of

the International Agency of Expert Group (IAEG) on the Sustainable Development Goals. The organisation also participates in SACU meetings where its role is to provide trade data to facilitate production of revenue sharing; provision of International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) data to other international organisations.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Statistics Botswana (SB) aspires to be a "Good Corporate Citizen", that seeks to conduct its business while being contextually aware of its environment. In this regard, SB recognises and embraces good practice by corporate bodies as outlined in the King IV Report. The organization's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy was approved by the Board during the financial year. A number of activities were under taken under this policy during the year under review. SB donated mattresses and utensils to the children of Rankoromane School, Camphill Community Trust, and paid a courtesy visit to Tewane Primary School in the Mahalapye Sub-District where computers were donated the year before.

Projects

a. Cartographic work for the 2021 Population Housing Census PHC

The Population and Housing Census is Statistics Botswana's biggest project. Botswana has successfully implemented PHC's on a decennial basis in keeping with agreed international standards as well as Botswana Constitution. Due to the complex nature of conducting a PHC, and as is procedurally appropriate, census preparatory work begins three years before the census date. We thus started our census journey in the just ended financial year. Preparations for the Cartographic exercise were initiated, and are now at an advanced stage, with Geo Space International having been appointed to assist in data collection.

The more manual methods used for mapping in the previous censuses will be replaced by new electronic methods. For the cartography work, the GeoMedia SmartClient application will be used for effective management of census mapping operations.

b. Botswana Demographic Survey

The survey used Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) to collect data. This process, which involved use of hand held devices, reduced the time taken to collect data and produce reports. It is the intention of this Organization to continue tapping on emerging technological advances and procedures to improve turnaround times for release of statistical products in adherence to the organisation's service charter.

c. Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey

Preliminary results from the 2015/16 Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS) were disseminated through publication of the Economic Activity and Poverty Statistics Briefs in August 2017 and January 2018, respectively. The full report from the BMTHS will be published in the next financial year.

Outlook

I believe that the positive strides that Statistics Botswana has made since its inception, and in this financial year have paved the way for long term positive performance and sustainability of the organisation. Statistics Botswana will need to remain focused on producing quality official statistics, coordinating the national statistical system and playing an advisory role as the authority in all matters of statistics.

The organisation must continue to review its various business processes, and its organisational structure to be more aligned to what is required to meet customer needs. Optimal utilisation of digital

technologies will be critical as customers require more statistical indicators to be produced, more frequently.

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank the Board for the unwavering support and guidance it continues to give to Management. Let me also thank the former Statistician General Ms Anna Majelantle for the work she did in overseeing the migration of the organisation from being a department in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to be parastatal organisation set up on a sound footing.

Statistics Botswana thanks the media for extensively publishing statistical news and official

statistics, as this enhances the opportunity for increased understanding and usage of statistics in people's lives.

I wish to recognise and thank management and staff for their commitment to a fast paced improvement to the quality of our products. Lastly, I wish to thank all individuals, households and businesses that responded to our various data collection exercises. Without statistically acceptable response rates, we would not have been able to produce official statistics



Dr Burton S. Mguni
For/Statistician General



human resource development

The organization regards its employees as the most valuable resource. Therefore employees' wellness and capacity building are central to the achievement of its mandate and strategic goals.

Staff Welfare

Statistics Botswana provides several welfare schemes for the welfare of its employees and these continue to be enjoyed by all. The Organization continued to hold the annual wellness day as a way of promoting a healthy workforce. The

wellness activity is intended to assist employees manage various wellness issues, including financial and wealth management, physical fitness, and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, cancer and others.

An Employee Engagement and Enablement Survey was conducted during the course of the year. The results gave an Employee Effectiveness Profile. The survey revealed that Statistics Botswana's strength is having a clear cut strategic direction, and highlighted communication, pay and benefits as the organization's challenges.



Statistics Botswana Staff during Wellness Day at Bank of Botswana Grounds

Capacity Building

Skills development was effected through various platforms including workshops, conferences, seminars and short courses. These learning interventions are aimed at strengthening statistical capacity for both technical staff and support services staff. Some of the support services capacity building highlights conducted during the year were Media Training for Executives, Risk Management, and Transport and Logistics training.

A total of forty one (41) seminars sponsored by Statistics Botswana were held and one hundred and ninety two (192) employees attended, out of which thirty five (35) donor-funded seminars were held and fifty four (54) employees benefitted.

Another highlight of the year was the sponsoring of twenty nine (29) employees at the Eastern

Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, for various statistical technical skills courses on official statistics.

The organization continues to encourage and permit employees to engage on part-time relevant academic courses. A total of 33 employees are attending various academic courses at both under graduate and post graduate level. During the year under review eleven (11) employees graduated and were all duly compensated 50% of their tuition fees by the organization.

A Leadership and Management Development Program (LMDP) was launched in February, 2018 through the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. A total of four (4) Directors and thirteen (13) Managers attended the program .

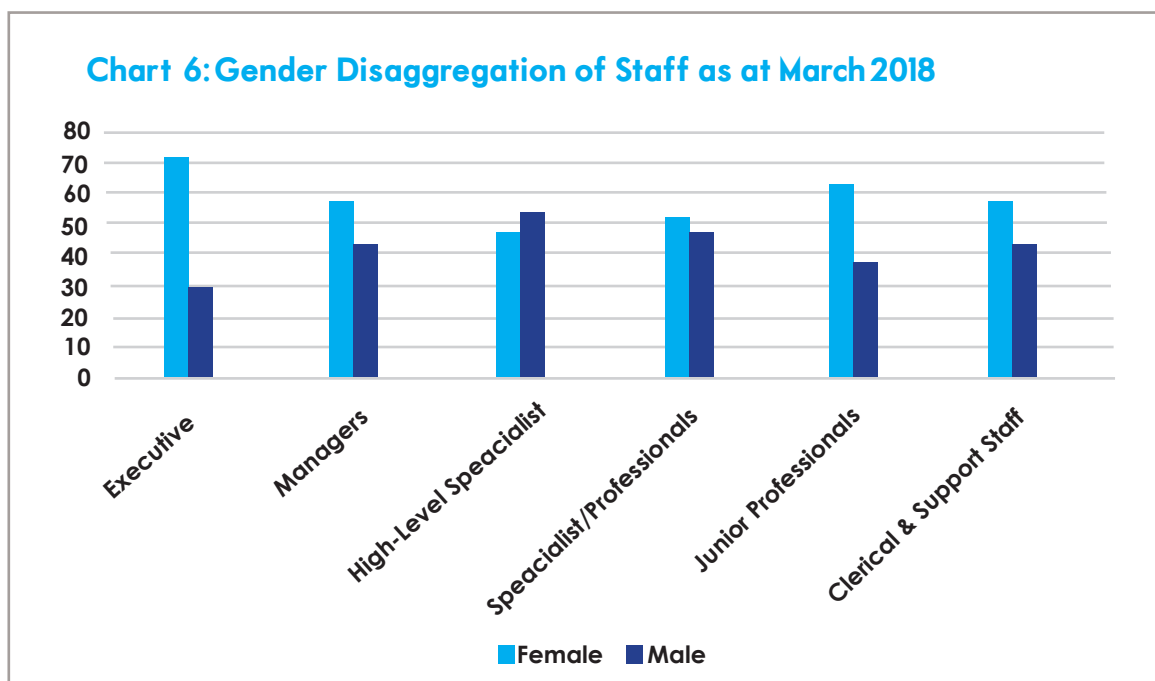


Media Training for Managers & Executives

Equality Diversity and Inclusion

Statistics Botswana are committed to equality, diversity and inclusion, taking steps to ensure all employees are treated fairly.

There are a range of initiatives that demonstrate our commitment, such as implementation of a gender-sensitive recruiting practices.





Performance **Management**

Performance Management remains a strategic priority for Statistics Botswana. This process is managed through a Performance Management System that enables employees to perform at their optimal levels. The overall average performance for the organization was rated at "Satisfactory". The organization is in the process of automating its performance management process in order to ensure an aligned employee/corporate performance management.

Information Technology

As a support service, the unit plays a major role in the Organization's objective to automate processes. A Helpdesk system and an Information Technology Asset Management system have

been introduced as a first step to automating all Information Technology processes.

Internship Programme

Statistics Botswana continues to participate in the Government Internship programme. During the 2017/18 financial year, eight (8) graduates were engaged in various business areas such as Socio-Demographic Statistics, Cartography, Documentation and Dissemination and Legal Services. While the graduates assist the organization to achieve its mandate, Statistics Botswana contributes towards skills development of professionals across various disciplines in the market place by continuously engaging intern officers.



highlights of 2017/18



consumer price index



gross domestic product



Crime



formal employment

Consumer Price Index CPI

On average, the All Items Index which is referred to as Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 102.6 in 2017 compared to the 2016 average index of 99.4. This implies that the cost of a fixed basket of goods which was worth 99.4 units in 2016 had a cost of 102.6 units in 2017.

The average inflation rate was 3.3 percent in 2017 as opposed to 2.8 percent realized in 2016. The rise in the average annual inflation rate of 3.3 per cent between 2016 and 2017 was mainly

reflected in Transport (from -2.7 to 1.6 percent) and Food & Non-alcoholic Beverages (from 2.7 to 3.4 percent) which accounted for 20.65, 16.51 and 7.83 percent respectively of the overall CPI basket. The rise in Transport group index was largely driven by increases in the fuel pump prices that were effected on the 4th March, 1st November, and 10th December 2017 for both diesel and petrol, following a rise in global oil prices which had floated between 50 and 60 dollars a barrel in 2017.

Chart 1: Inflation Rates for CPI Major Components Groups for 2016 and 2017

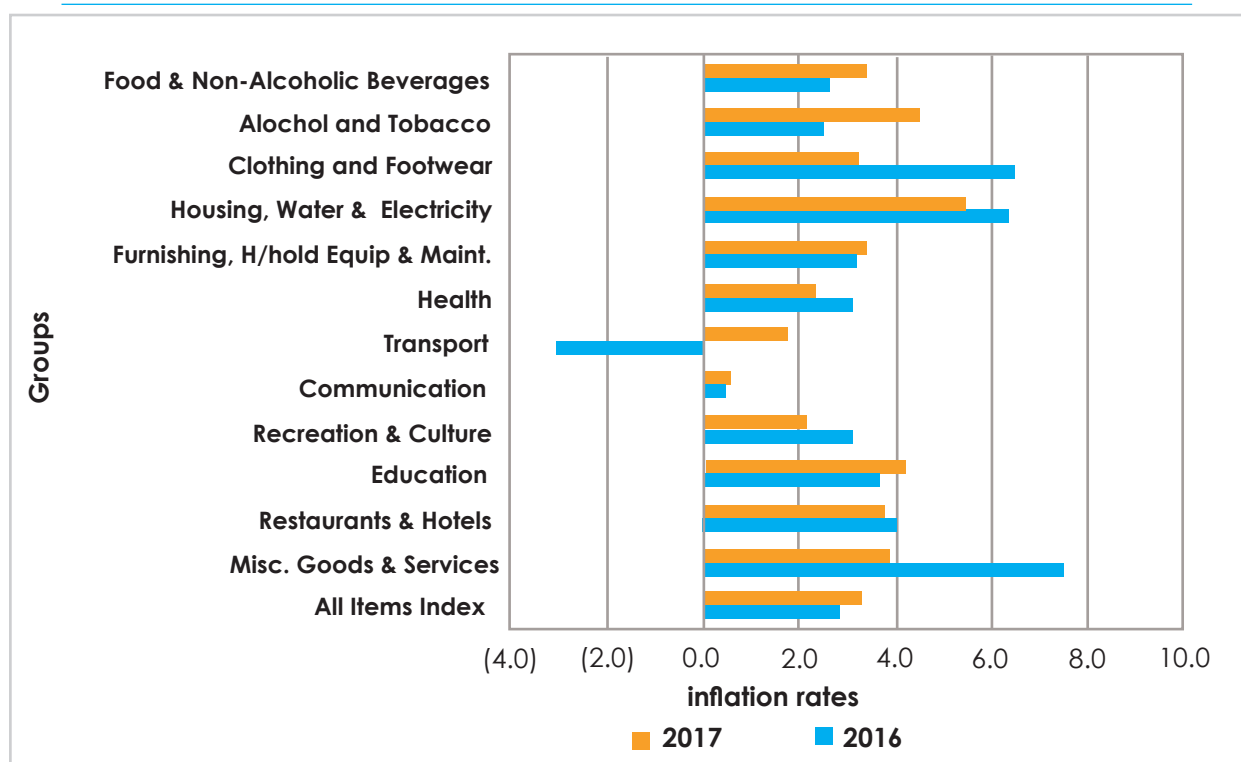


Chart 1 gives a comparison of average inflation rates for the group indices. Out of the twelve (12) major components in the CPI basket, consumer price increases in 2017 were mainly driven by the rise for two of life's basic necessities, which are transport and food.

Annual Gross Domestic Product

Real GDP increased by 2.4 percent in 2017 compared to 4.3 percent in 2016. The increase in real GDP was mainly attributed to Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Finance & Business Services and Transport & Communications industries which recorded an increase in value added of 7.3, 5.0, and 4.7 percent respectively.

Trade, Hotels & Restaurants increase in real value added of 7.3 percent is attributed to the wholesale sub industry which comprises of the downstream diamond industries. In 2017, the wholesale value added increased by 12.4 percent compared to 74.1 percent increase registered in 2016. During 2017, diamond prices remained relatively stable.

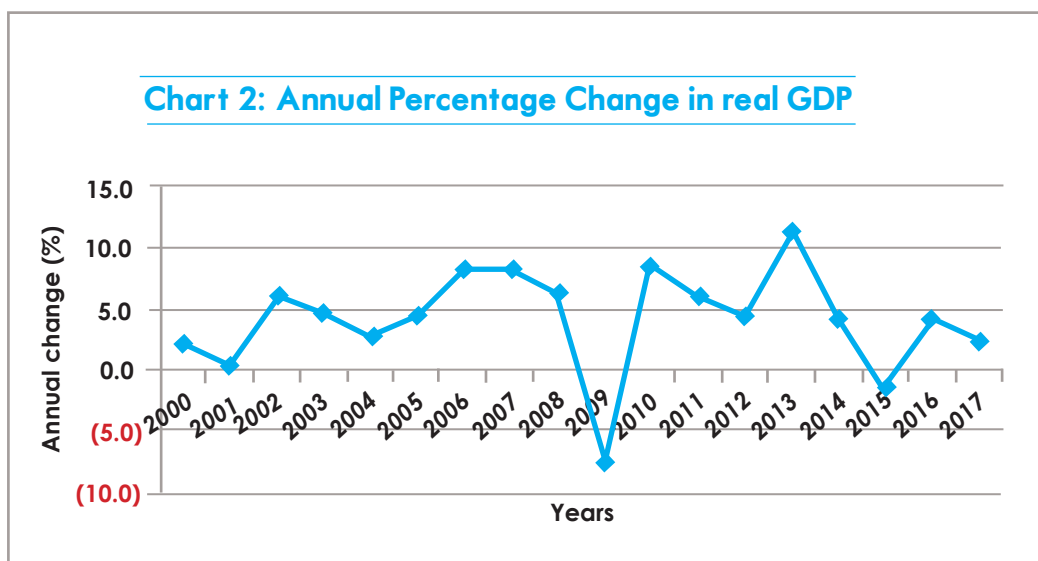
The increase of 5.0 percent in the real value added of the Finance and Business Services industry was mainly due to the rise in the value added of Business Services and Real Estate by 10.0 and 9.6 percent

respectively.

Water and Electricity value added at constant 2006 prices for the year 2017 was P502.1 million compared to P623.5 million registered in the previous year, recording a decrease of 19.5 percent. In 2017, Electricity recorded a negative value added of P349.9 million compared to a negative value added of P183.1 million registered in the previous year. Electricity distribution declined by 7.1 percent during 2017 because of the closure of BCL and Tati Nickel mines in the last quarter of 2016.

A decrease of 11.2 percent in the real value added of the Mining sector was mainly due to Copper and Soda Ash value added which declined by 98.8 and 19.2 percent respectively. BCL and Tati Nickel copper mine were placed under provisional liquidation in October 2016. Soda Ash production, in tonnes, decreased by 20.0 percent because the mine was put under care and maintenance during the second quarter of 2017.

Chart 2: Annual Percentage Change in real GDP

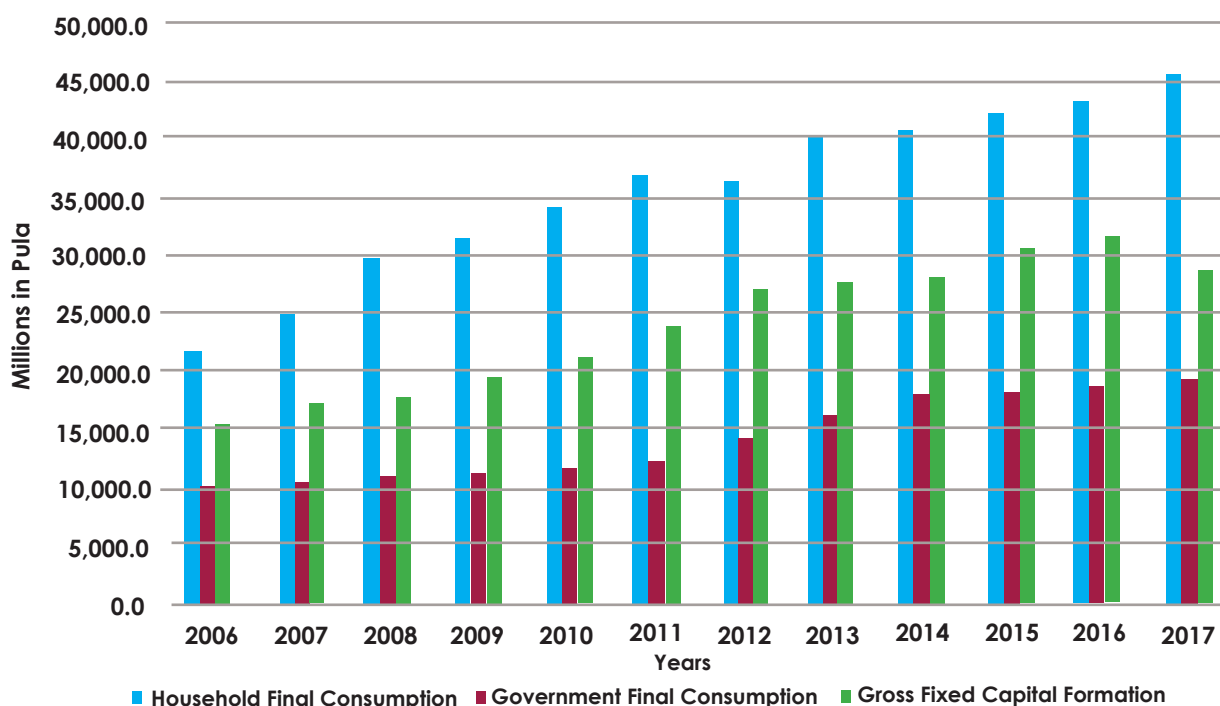


Gross Domestic Expenditure

Real Gross Domestic Expenditure decreased by 0.5 percent in 2017. Total final demand increased by 4.4 percent compared to 2.2 percent realised in 2016.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation went down by 9.4 percent.

Chart 3: Components of Gross Domestic Expenditure at constant 2006 prices



International Merchandise Trade Statistics 2017

Total imports for 2017 were valued at P 55,119.8 million. Comparison of 2017 total import value to that of 2016 shows a decrease of 17.6 Percent from P 66,861.6 million recorded in 2016. The decrease was attributable mainly to imports of diamonds, with a decrease of 24.1 percent, from P18, 905.0 million during 2016 to P14, 356.1 million in 2017. Total exports were valued at P 61,220.1 million in 2017, showing

a decrease of 23.8 percent when compared to the value of P 80, 336.5 million observed during 2016. The decrease in total exports value in 2017 was due to the decrease of 21.6 percent in diamond exports, from P 70, 780.7 million in 2016 to P 55, 458.7 million in 2017. A trade surplus of P 6, 258.3 million and P 13, 475.0 million was recorded during 2017 and 2016 respectively.

Table 1: data Comparison 2016 and 2017

Period	2016	2017	Difference	Relative Percent
Imports	66,861.60	55,119.80	(11,741.80)	(17.6)
Total Exports	80,336.50	61,220.10	(19,116.30)	(23.8)

Crime Statistics

The number of decided cases increased slightly between 2015 and 2016 from 7,188 to 7,594 cases respectively. An overwhelming majority (92 percent) of the accused persons were males. The most common crimes were reportedly road and traffic offences with 27.5 percent, followed by theft and related cases with 15.2 percent. More than half (56.9 percent) of all accused were male youths aged 25 to 39 years.

Vital Statistics

There was an increase in the number of births from 46,765 reported in 2015 to 49,984 in 2016. The births showed an almost equal number of male and female births. There was an increase in the number of births

occurring within the marriage setting from 21.8 per cent to 28.5 percent. An equally worrying feature is the persistence of births occurring outside marriage. Close to three quarters of births were reported to have occurred outside marriage. The mean age at birth also continued to increase from 28.2 in 2015 to 28.5 in 2016, showing an increased tendency to delay age at birth.

The proportion of births which are registered has increased significantly from 67.9 percent to 92.1 in 2016. An equally encouraging feature is the almost universal use of health facilities for delivery, 99.8 percent of all births in 2016 occurred in health facilities where they were supervised by a trained health professional.

Table 2: Summary Births 2011 - 2016

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Live Births						
Male	19,743	20,738	22,732	21,142	23,413	25,258
Female	19,620	20,118	22,062	20,599	23,352	24,726
Total (Registered)	39,368	40,856	44,794	41,741	46,765	49,984
Total Projected Population	2,024,904	2,068,529	2,110,050	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732
Crude Birth Rate	19.4	19.7	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5
Sex Ratio	100.7	103.1	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2
Nuptial births	23.2	23	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3
Extra-nuptial births	76.8	77	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7
Mean age at birth	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.5
Birth registration	67.9	73.1	83.7	82	97.1	91.1
Health facility deliveries	99.3	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.8

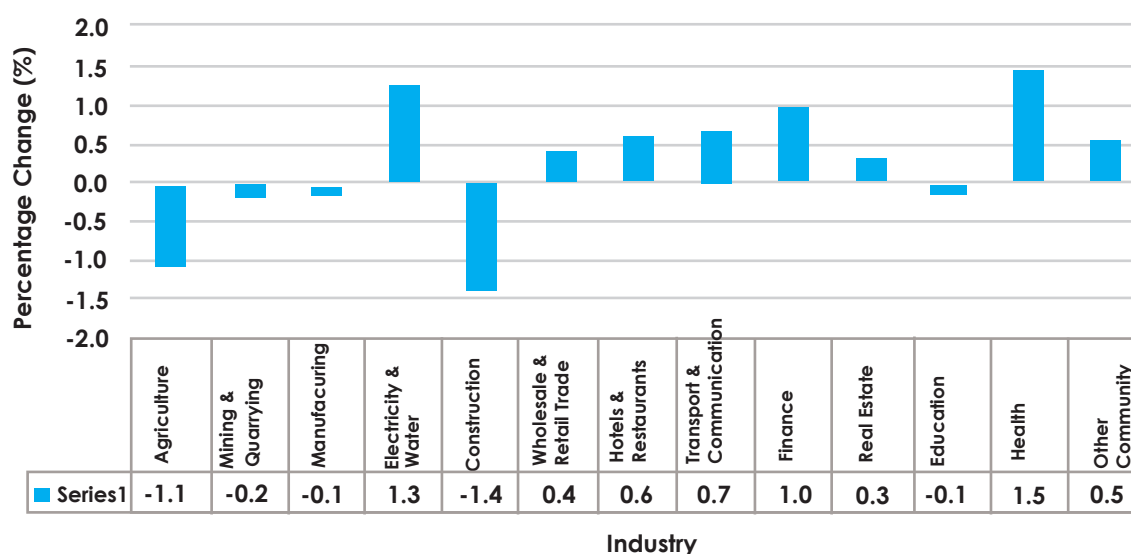
Formal Employment

Formal employment increased by 0.3 percent between September 2017 and December 2017 with Local Government recording the highest increase of 0.9 percent, followed by Private with 0.1 percent, while Central Government remains almost the same. The Parastatal Organisations recorded a

decrease in employment of 0.1 percent.

The Health and Electricity & Water sectors recorded an increase in employment of 1.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively between the two quarters. Employee earnings increased by 2.1 percent from P6,088 in September 2017 to P 6,216 in December 2017.

Chart 4: Private and Parastatal Employment by Industry between September and December 2017

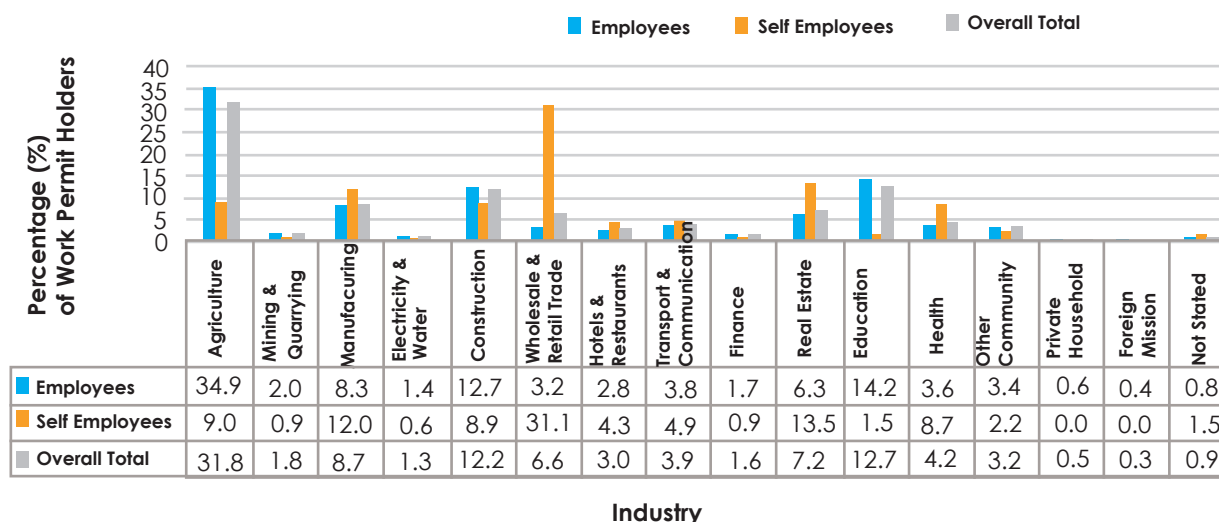


Work Permits

The number of work permit holders has decreased by 3.1 percent between March 2018 and June 2018, from 5,736 to 5,561. Most permit holders were recorded in the agricultural sector at 31.8 percent followed by the

education sector with 12.7 percent. The largest group of work permit holders was issued to the age group 40–44 with 19.0 percent followed by ages 35–39 and 30–34 at 18.2 and 16.9 percent respectively.

Chart 5: Percentage of Work Permit Holders by Type and Industry June 2018





statistics production

released publications

April 2017-March 2018 Released Statistics Botswana Reports

PUBLICATION TITLE	RELEASED DATE
MONTHLY	
1. Consumer Price Index March 2017	Apr-17
2. Consumer Price Index April 2017	May-17
3. Consumer Price Index May 2017	Jun-17
4. Consumer Price Index June 2017	May-17
5. Consumer Price Index July 2017	Aug-17
6. Consumer Price Index August 2017	Sep-17
7. Consumer Price Index September 2017	Oct-17
8. Consumer Price Index October 2017	Nov-17
9. Consumer Price Index November 2017	Dec-17
10. Consumer Price Index December 2017	Jan-17
11. Consumer Price Index January 2018	Feb-17
12. Consumer Price Index February 2018	Mar-18
13. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest January 2017	May-17
14. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest February 2017	Jun-17
15. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest – March 2017	Jul-17
16. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest April 2017	Jul-17
17. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest May 2017	Aug-17
18. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest June 2017	Sep-17
19. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest July 2017	Oct-17
20. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- November 2017	Jan-18
21. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- December 2017	Feb-18
22. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest January 2018	Jan-18
QUARTERLY	
23. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Fourth Quarter 2016	Jun-17
24. Electricity Generation Distribution Stats Brief First Quarter 2017	Jun-17
25. Formal Sector Employment Survey Stats Brief- December 2016	Jun-17
26. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production First Quarter 2017	Sep-17
27. Gross Domestic Product Second Quarter 2017	Sep-17
28. Electricity Generation Distribution Stats Brief Second Quarter 2017	Sep-17
29. Gross Domestic Product First Quarter 2017	Jun-17
30. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Second Quarter 2017	Oct-17
31. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Second Quarter 2017	Oct-17
32. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Second Quarter 2017	Oct-17

33. Work Permits Holders – Third Quarter 2016	Oct-17
34. Work Permits Holders Stats Brief, Fourth Quarter 2016	Oct-17
35. Work Permits Holders – First Quarter 2017	Nov-17
36. Formal Employment Stats Brief First Quarter 2017	Nov-17
37. Work Permits Holders Stats Brief Third Quarter 2017	Dec-17
38. Gross Domestic Product Third Quarter 2017	Dec-17
39. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief, Third Quarter 2017	Dec-17
40. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Third Quarter 2017 Stats Brief	Dec-17
41. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Third Quarter 2017	Jan-18
42. Formal Sector Employment Stats Brief September 2017	Feb-18
43. Electricity Generation and distribution Stats Brief, Fourth Quarter, 2017	Mar-18
44. Primary School Stats Brief 2015	Mar-18
45. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production, Fourth Quarter 2017	Mar-18
46. Gross Domestic Product Fourth Quarter 2017	Mar-18
47. Stats Update June 2017	Mar-18
ANNUALLY	
48. Labour Statistics Report 2013	Jun-17
49. Information Communication Telecommunication Statistics Report 2015	Jul-17
50. National Accounts Statistics Report 2015	Oct-17
51. Labour Statistics Report 2014	Oct-17
52. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Report 2016	Oct-17
53. Botswana Environment Statistics Report 2016	Nov-17
54. Health Statistics Report 2010	Nov-17
55. Information & Communications Technology Statistics Report 2016	Dec-17
56. Botswana- Maternal Mortality Ratio 2016	Mar-18
57. Statistical Yearbook 2016	Mar-18
ADHOC	
58. Health Statistics Stats Brief 2007-2015	May-17
59. Prices Stats Brief 2016	May-17
60. Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey 2015/16 Economic Activity Stats Brief	Aug-17
61. Census of Enterprises and Establishments 2016 Report : Phase 1	Aug-17
62. Eye Diseases Statistics Stats Brief 2014	Dec-17
63. Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey 2015/16 Poverty Stats Brief	Jan-18



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2018

ORGANISATION INFORMATION

Domicile, legal form and principal business activity:

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

Registered address:

Plot 8843, Khama Crescent
Finance
House
Gaborone

Directors:

Mr. Letsema G Motsemme (Board Chairperson)
Professor Keoagile Thaga (Vice Chairperson)
Mr. Gaolatlhe S. Dipholo (appointed 01 June 2017)
Dr. Ernest Makhwaje
Mr. Mmoloki Motsewabagale
Dr. Kealeboga Masalila
Dr. Tebogo B Seleka
Ms. Anna N Majelantle

Secretary:

Mr. Benbella Rwelengera (resigned 31 December 2017)
Mr. Jabulani Makwanda (appointed 01 January 2018)

Postal address:

Private Bag 0024
Gaborone

Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Bankers:

Barclays Bank Botswana Limited
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited
BancABC Limited

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2018

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Statement of responsibility by the Board of Directors	48
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Statement of comprehensive income	53
Statement of financial position	54
Statement of changes in funds	55
Statement of cash flows	56
Notes to the financial statements	57-77
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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS for the year ended 31 March 2018

ORGANISATION INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

The annual financial statements on pages 53 to 78 and supplementary information on financials were authorised for issue by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:



Director



Director

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Statistics Botswana (the Organisation) as at 31 March 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

Statistics Botswana's financial statements set out on pages 53 to 78 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in funds for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the Botswana Institute of Chartered Accountants code of ethics (BICA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Botswana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the BICA Code. The BICA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B).

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We communicate the key audit matter that relates to the audit of the financial statements of the current period in the table below.

Key audit matter

Accounting for the recognition and amortisation of deferred income which arises on the initial receipt of grants and relating to specific expenses

The carrying amount of deferred income recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018 amounted to BWP 49,859,964. The amortisation of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2018 is BWP 26,227,634.

We identified the deferral of grants in relation to specific expenses in the statement of financial position to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the following:

- Deferred income was considered to be significant to the Organisation's financial statements, both in amount and in nature; and
- The allocation of expenses to their respective projects determined the amortisation of deferred income to the statement of comprehensive income. This involved a significant degree of judgement by management in respect of the nature of the expense and the project it related to. Misallocation of project expenses by management could have resulted in a material misstatement of the amortisation of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as well as the deferred income balance recognised in the statement of financial position.

The disclosures relating to the recognition of deferred income in the statement of financial position and the amortisation of deferred income to the statement of comprehensive income are set out in the financial statements in the following notes:

- Note 5 Other income (Page 70)
- Note 17 Deferred income (Page 76)

Key audit matter

Our procedures in relation to the recognition of deferred income and the amortisation thereof in relation to specific expenses in the statement of comprehensive income included the following:

- We held discussions with management to obtain an understanding of management's process for recognition of deferred income in the statement of financial position and amortisation of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year as well as their conclusions reached;
- In order to test the recognition of deferred income, on a sample basis, we tested project related expenses by agreeing them to the supplier invoices. We tested the allocation of the project expenses to the respective projects by inspecting the description on the supplier invoices. We found that the expenses were correctly allocated to their respective projects for the sample that was tested;
- We reconciled the unutilised project grants movement for the year from opening balance and noted no material variances;
- We agreed all project grants received to deposits recorded in the Organisation's bank statements and noted no differences;
- In order to test the completeness of projects, we verified that separate general ledger codes were opened for projects brought forward from the prior year and for new projects arising in the current year. On a sample basis, we tested expenses from the project files provided by management by agreeing these to the respective project general ledger accounts. No differences were noted; and
- We obtained a confirmation from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development confirming the project grants disbursed to the Organisation during the year.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Statistics Botswana Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Statistics Botswana Annual Report 2017-18, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organisation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the performance of our duties as auditors;
- In our opinion the accounts and related records of the Organisation have been properly maintained;
- The Organisation has complied with the financial provisions of the Statistics Act, 2009; and
- The financial statements prepared by the Organisation were prepared on a basis consistent with that of previous year except for the reclassification of amortised capital grants and amortised deferred income from grants and subventions to other income within the Statement of Comprehensive Income as stated under note 23 to the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Individual practicing member: Sheyan Edirisinghe
Registration number: 20030048

03 October 2018
Gaborone

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 P	2017 P
Government subvention		90,189,345	85,127,190
Other income	5	30,113,437	57,795,110
Operating expenses		(139,526,872)	(153,248,049)
Operating deficit	6	(19,224,091)	(10,325,749)
Finance income	8	25,365	308,766
Net deficit for the year		(19,198,726)	(10,016,983)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive deficit		(19,198,726)	(10,016,983)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 P	2017 P
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	13,022,114	14,628,872
Intangible assets	12	3,153,256	3,143,561
		<u>16,175,370</u>	<u>17,772,433</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	754,270	438,653
Cash and cash equivalents	14	19,925,856	43,577,132
		<u>20,680,126</u>	<u>44,015,785</u>
Total assets		<u>36,855,496</u>	<u>61,788,218</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated deficit		(28,262,404)	(9,063,678)
		<u>(28,262,404)</u>	<u>(9,063,678)</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	15	-	3,580,616
		-	3,580,616
Current liabilities			
Operating lease liability		259,129	1,033,504
Trade and other payables	16	16,998,807	14,294,458
Deferred income	17	47,859,964	51,943,318
		<u>65,117,900</u>	<u>67,271,280</u>
Total funds and liabilities		<u>36,855,496</u>	<u>61,788,218</u>

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Accumulated (deficit) / surplus P	Total funds P
For the year ended 31 March 2017		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	9 53,305	953,305
<i>Comprehensive loss</i>		
Net deficit for the year	(10,016,983)	(10,016,983)
Balance at 31 March 2017	<u>(9,063,678)</u>	<u>(9,063,678)</u>
For the year ended 31 March 2018		
Balance at 1 April 2017	(9,063,678)	(9,063,678)
<i>Comprehensive loss</i>		
Net deficit for the year	(19,198,726)	(19,198,726)
Balance at 31 March 2018	<u>(28,262,404)</u>	<u>(28,262,404)</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 P	2017 P
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating deficit		(19,224,091)	(10,325,749)
Adjusted for:			
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	1,448,119	412,616
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11	3,621,391	2,892,987
Impairment of intangible asset	12	-	864,784
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(31,017)	148,457
Movements in operating lease liability		(774,375)	(228,381)
Amortisation of capital grants		(3,580,616)	(3,305,603)
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(315,617)	189,053
Trade and other payables		2,704,349	5,503,520
Deferred income		(4,083,354)	15,768,341
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		<u>(20,235,211)</u>	<u>11,920,025</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(2,156,170)	(11,937,078)
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	(1,457,814)	(3,556,177)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		172,554	456,097
Interest income	8	25,365	308,766
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(3,416,065)</u>	<u>(14,728,392)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(23,651,276)</u>	<u>(2,808,367)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		43,577,132	46,385,499
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	<u>19,925,856</u>	<u>43,577,132</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. General information

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

The financial statements set out on pages 53 to 78 have been approved by the board of directors on 25 September 2018.

2. Principal accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

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

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. These have been adopted by the Organisation during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration' - This IFRIC addresses foreign currency transactions or parts of transactions where there is consideration that is denominated or priced in a foreign currency. The interpretation provides guidance for when a single payment/receipt is made as well as for situations where multiple payment/receipts are made. The guidance aims to reduce diversity in practice (Effective 1 January 2018).

2.2 Foreign currency translation

2.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)

2.2.2 Transactions and balances

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

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

2.3 Property plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

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:

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

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

2.5 Impairment of non financial assets

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

2.6 Financial assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.6 Financial assets (continued)**2.6.1 Classification (continued)****(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

(b) Loans and receivables

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

(c) Available for sale financial assets

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

2.6.2 Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.6 Financial assets (continued)

2.6.2 Recognition and measurement (continued)

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

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

2.6.3 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.6.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

2.7 Trade receivables

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

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited as other income in the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9 Trade and other payables

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

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

2.10 Provisions

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.11 Government Grants

Government 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 fair value 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 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.

Grants received for specific expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period necessary to match with 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.

Grants received for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment ("capital assets") are recognized 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.

2.12 Employee benefits

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) for the year ended 31 March 2018

2.13 Revenue recognition

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

Government grants

Please refer policy number 2.11.

Sale of maps and booklets

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

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

Interest income

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

2.14 Operating leases

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

2.15 Related parties

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

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

At 31 March 2018, if interest rates on short-term deposit had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been P 90 254 (2017: P 154,383) higher/ lower, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest income on floating rate deposits.

(iii) Price risk

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Financial assets of the Organisation, which are subject to credit risk, consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions and 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 10.2

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

The Organisation's financial liabilities as given in the table below consist of trade and other payables with a maturity period of less than 12 months from the reporting date. The analyses of financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings are based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. A party is deemed related to the Organisation if it is a director, member or entity under common control. Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements.

	31 March 2018 P	31 March 2017 P
Financial liabilities falling due within 12 months	10,700,852	5,961,523

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Fair value estimation of financial instruments

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

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

Residual value and useful lives of property plant and equipment

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

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

Treatment of grant received from Government

Taking into account its nature and substance, the Organisation considers amounts that it receives from the Government 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 2.11.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

5. Other income	2018 P	2017 P
Project funds utilised during the year		
African Development Bank	348,865	24,352
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	108,000	-
Botswana Government	25,770,769	53,865,996
Total project funds utilised during the year	26,227,634	53,890,348
Amortisation of capital grant	3,580,616	3,305,603
Sundry income	305,186	599,159
	<u>30,113,437</u>	<u>57,195,951</u>

6. Operating deficit

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

	2018 P	2017 P
(i) Other income		
Amortisation of grants (Note 5)	(29,808,250)	(57,195,951)
Sundry income	(305,186)	(599,159)
	<u>(30,113,437)</u>	<u>(57,795,110)</u>

(ii) Expenses by nature

Advertising	833,409	2,095,824
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 12)	1,448,119	412,616
Auditor's remuneration	290,822	163,000
Computer expenses	1,026,268	945,028
Consulting fees	1,262,333	4,427,425
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	3,621,391	2,892,987
Hire charges	3,161,754	11,934,602
Insurance	594,331	746,223
Legal expenses	396,941	315,144
Motor vehicle expenses	1,956,047	5,432,224
Operating lease rentals	7,148,009	6,703,597
Printing and stationery	1,291,347	2,591,364
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(31,017)	148,457
Repairs and maintenance	563,584	281,406
Staff costs (Note 7)	90,884,932	91,649,388
Telephone costs	1,704,006	2,225,309
Travel	7,406,451	6,816,524
Other expenses	15,968,145	13,466,931
Total administrative expenses	<u>139,526,872</u>	<u>153,248,049</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

7. Staff costs

	2018 P	2017 P
Salaries and wages	79,933,370	8 2,781,087
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	7,483,112	6,792,009
Staff gratuity and leave pay	3,468,450	2,076,292
	<u>90,884,932</u>	<u>91,649,388</u>
Average number of employees	<u>206</u>	<u>204</u>

8. Finance income

	2018 P	2017 P
Interest from banks	<u>25,365</u>	<u>308,766</u>

9. Income tax

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

10. Analyses of financial instruments

10.1 Financial instruments by category

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

	2018 P	2017 P
Assets as per the statement of financial position		
-Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	754,270	438,653
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	19,925,856	43,577,132
	<u>20,680,126</u>	<u>44,015,785</u>
	2018 P	2017 P
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position		
-Other financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	<u>10,337,415</u>	<u>5,961,523</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

10. Analyses of financial instruments (continued)

10.2 Credit quality of financial assets

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

	Ratings	2018 P	2017 P
Staff debtors	Not rated	<u>309,270</u>	<u>1 01,527</u>
Cash at bank			
Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	3,982,400	4,286,042
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	13,943,369	3 9,291,090
BancABC Limited	Not rated	<u>1,992,299</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>19,918,068</u>	<u>4 3,577,132</u>

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

11. Property plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	P	P	P	P	P
As at 1 April 2016					
Cost	1,078,029	3,167,040	488,595	4,789,391	9,523,055
Accumulated depreciation	(331,632)	(1,030,224)	(156,398)	(1,815,466)	(3,333,720)
Net book amount	<u>746,397</u>	<u>2,136,816</u>	<u>332,197</u>	<u>2,973,925</u>	<u>6,189,335</u>
Year ended 31 March 2017					
Net book amount at beginning of year	746,397	2,136,816	332,197	2,973,925	6,189,335
Additions	290,000	10,272,120	186,475	1,188,483	11,937,078
Disposals - cost	-	(894,540)	-	-	(894,540)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	289,986	-	-	289,986
Disposals	-	(604,554)	-	-	(604,554)
Depreciation charge	(109,217)	(1,861,867)	(43,589)	(878,314)	(2,892,987)
Net book amount at end of year	<u>927,180</u>	<u>9,942,515</u>	<u>475,083</u>	<u>3,284,094</u>	<u>14,628,872</u>
As at 31 March 2017					
Cost	1,368,029	12,544,620	675,070	5,977,874	20,565,593
Accumulated depreciation	(440,849)	(2,602,105)	(199,987)	(2,693,780)	(5,936,721)
Net book amount	<u>927,180</u>	<u>9,942,515</u>	<u>475,083</u>	<u>3,284,094</u>	<u>14,628,872</u>
Year ended 31 March 2018					
Net book amount at beginning of year	927,180	9,942,515	475,083	3,284,094	14,628,872
Additions	764,063	-	249,787	1,142,320	2,156,170
Disposals - cost	-	(193,006)	-	-	(193,006)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	51,469	-	-	51,469
Disposals	-	(141,537)	-	-	(141,537)
Depreciation charge	(125,129)	(2,349,981)	(71,774)	(1,074,507)	(3,621,391)
Net book amount at end of year	<u>1,566,114</u>	<u>7,450,997</u>	<u>653,096</u>	<u>3,351,907</u>	<u>13,022,114</u>
As at 31 March 2018					
Cost	2,132,092	12,351,614	924,857	7,120,194	22,528,757
Accumulated depreciation	(565,978)	(4,900,617)	(271,761)	(3,768,287)	(9,506,643)
Net book amount	<u>1,566,114</u>	<u>7,450,997</u>	<u>653,096</u>	<u>3,351,907</u>	<u>13,022,114</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

12. Intangible assets	2018 P	2017 P
Cost	6,457,646	4,999,832
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(3,304,390)	(1,856,271)
Net book amount	3,153,256	3,143,561

Movement for the year

Net book amount at beginning of year	3,143,561	864,784
Additions	1,457,814	3,556,177
Amortisation charge	(1,448,119)	(412,616)
Impairment loss	-	(864,784)
Net book amount at end of year	3,153,256	3,143,561

13. Trade and other receivables	2018 P	2017 P
Staff debtors	309,270	101,527
Deposits and prepayments	445,000	337,126
	754,270	438,653

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

14. Cash and cash equivalents	2018 P	2017 P
Cash on hand	7,788	-
Cash at bank	19,918,068	43,577,132
	19,925,856	43,577,132

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

Cash on hand	7,788	-
Cash at bank	19,918,068	43,577,132

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

15. Capital grants	2018	2017
	P	P
Balance at beginning of year	3,580,616	6,886,219
Transfer to statement of comprehensive income	(3,580,616)	(3,305,603)
Balance at end of year	-	3,580,616

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

16. Trade and other payables	2018	2017
	P	P
Trade payables	610,584	1,572,783
Leave pay	5,499,085	4,507,393
Gratuity	798,870	3,825,542
Other payables	10,090,268	4,388,740
	16,998,807	14,294,458

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

	Leave pay	Gratuity	Total
	P	P	P
31 March 2018			
Balance at beginning of year	4,507,393	3,825,542	8,332,935
Increase in provision for the year	2,752,619	715,831	3,468,450
Settlements during the year	(1,760,927)	(3,742,503)	(5,503,430)
Balance at end of year	5,499,085	798,870	6,297,955
31 March 2017			
Balance at beginning of year	5,186,418	3,431,544	8,617,962
Increase in provision for the year	867,616	1,208,676	2,076,292
Settlements during the year	(1,546,641)	(814,678)	(2,361,319)
Balance at end of year	4,507,393	3,825,542	8,332,935

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

17. Deferred income

	Opening balance P	Funds received during the year P	Utilisation of project funds P	Closing balance P
Reconciliation of deferred income - 2018				
African Development Bank	3,273,839	-	(348,865)	2,924,974
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	-	110,754	(108,000)	2,754
Botswana Government	48,669,479	22,033,527	(25,770,769)	44,932,237
	51,943,317	22,144,281	(26,227,634)	47,859,964
Reconciliation of deferred income - 2017				
African Development Bank	3,298,191	-	(24,352)	3,273,839
Botswana Government	32,876,786	69,658,689	(53,865,996)	48,669,479
	36,174,977	69,658,689	(53,890,348)	51,943,318

The Organisation has P 47,859,964 (2017: P 51,943,318) of deferred income from various donors for activities that do not fall within the budgetary period and is yet to be utilised as at year end.

18. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

	2018 P	2017 P
Government grants		
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	<u>112,222,872</u>	<u>154,785,879</u>
Remuneration of directors and other key management		
Salaries and other benefits	5,276,823	4,731,454
Gratuity	3,089,909	1,208,676
Leave pay	420,193	556,560
	<u>8,786,925</u>	<u>6,496,690</u>

19. Contingencies

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

20. Events after the reporting period

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
for the year ended 31 March 2018

21. **Commitments**
Operating lease commitments

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

	2018 P	2017 P
No later than 1 year	7,805,753	7,295,616
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	4,518,269	2,122,337
	<u>12,324,022</u>	<u>9,417,953</u>

Capital commitments

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

22. **Going concern**

The Organisation has incurred a deficit of P 19,198,726 (2017: P 10,016,983) and its accumulated deficit as at 31 March 2018 P 28,262,404 (2017 P: 9,063,678). However, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2018/2019 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. Furthermore, the principal, being government, has confirmed funding for this budget.

23. **Reclassification of prior year financial statements**

During the year under review, the amortisation of capital grants and deferred income, which was previously presented under "Grants and subventions", has been reclassified to "Other income" in line with the presentation prescribed by International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 20 - Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance. The reclassification had no impact on the Statement of Financial Position.

The comparative financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 have been restated to reflect the reclassification of amortised capital grants and deferred income in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors.

Effects on statement of comprehensive income

	2017 P
Grants and subventions	
Grants and subventions as previously stated	142,323,141
Impact of reclassification (removal of amortisation of capital grants)	(3,305,603)
Impact of reclassification (removal of amortisation of deferred income)	(53,890,348)
Grants and subventions after reclassification	<u>85,127,190</u>
Other income	
Other income as previously stated	599,159
Impact of restatement (inclusion of amortisation of capital grants)	3,305,603
Impact of restatement (inclusion of amortisation of deferred income)	53,890,348
Other income after reclassification	<u>57,795,110</u>

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2018

	2018 P	2017 P
Grant and subventions		
Subventions	90,189,345	85,127,190
Other income		
Sundry income	305,186	599,159
Amortisation of grants	29,808,250	57,195,951
	30,113,437	57,795,110
Administrative expenses		
Advertising	833,409	2,095,824
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,448,119	412,616
Auditor's remuneration	290,822	163,000
Prior year underprovision	-	2 39,236
Bank charges	116,313	101,775
Board expenses	106,890	26,019
Cleaning	437,631	397,018
Computer expenses	1,026,268	945,028
Consulting fees	1,262,333	4,427,425
Consumables	481,802	1,995,545
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,621,391	2,892,987
Donations	100,000	-
Employee costs	90,884,932	91,649,388
Entertainment	52,213	126,075
Hire charges	3,161,754	11,934,602
Insurance	594,331	746,223
Impairment of intangible asset	-	864,784
Legal expenses	396,941	315,144
Legal settlement	4,274,260	4,225,740
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(31,017)	148,457
Motor vehicle expenses	1,956,047	5,432,224
Office expenses	3,948,535	1,838,896
Operating lease rentals	7,148,009	6,703,597
Postage	144,266	41,157
Printing and stationery	1,291,347	2,591,364
Protective clothing	223,652	88,706
Recruitment	226,127	58,211
Repairs and maintenance	563,584	281,406
Security	194,112	102,825
Staff welfare	578,049	171,492
Subscriptions	357,636	103,395
Telephone and fax	1,704,006	2,225,309
Travel expense	7,406,451	6,816,524
Workshops, seminars, retreats and conferences	4,726,659	3,086,057
	139,526,872	153,248,049
	(19,224,090)	(10,325,749)

This detailed income statement does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 4 to 6



appendix 1

achievements from 2009 to 2017

Appendix I: Achievements by Statistics Botswana 2009 to 2017

Year	Milestone
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics Act of 2009 approved by Parliament, repealing the 1967 Statistics Act
2010-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frameworks such as job profiles, organisational and pay structures developed Board of Directors appointed Pilot Population & Housing Census (2010) Main Population & Housing Census (2011)
2012/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of Statistician General and other Key Positions Development of Finance System (finance and operations' internal controls, payroll, transport, ICT) and migration from Government Conducted the Botswana Literacy Survey
2013/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation from Ministry of Finance & Economic Development premises to Finance House, Khama Crescent Embarked on the development of the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics with a view to complete and implement from 2015 to 2020 5 day Dissemination Conference on 2011 Population & Housing Census in-depth results. Forty (40) in-depth census thematic papers were presented; covering the whole spectrum of social, economic, demographic and environmental statistics. Conducted the fourth Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS IV) in collaborations with the National AIDS Coordination Agency (NACA) and the Ministry of Health and Wellness which pioneered the use of the Computer Assisted Interviewing technique (CAPI). The BAIS IV preliminary results were released at the World AIDS Day Commemoration on 01 December 2013. Statistics Botswana and the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs co-hosted the 9th Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD) where His Honour the Vice-President, Dr. Ponatshego Kedikilwe delivered the Keynote Address. 54 African Nations were represented.
2014/15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy Survey conducted First ICT Survey conducted Conducted the first customer satisfaction survey
2015/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted the Agricultural Census Conducted the Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey The Honourable Minister of Finance & Economic Development launched the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics, and its implementation commenced Statistics Botswana selected to represent National Statistics Offices in the Southern African Region in the Sustainable Development Goals Inter-Agency Expert Group Development of indicators required to monitor and evaluate progress made towards achieving NDP11, Vision 2036, SDGs and Africa's Agenda 2063 targets 2011-2026 Population Projections were published Launched SB's social media programme Developed Open Data Portals to increase access to official statistics. This included the launch of the National Data Summary Page (NDSP), a one-stop online publication vehicle for essential macroeconomic data produced by Statistics Botswana, the Bank of Botswana and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. This made Botswana the first country to implement the e-GDDS.

2016/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI rebased from September 2006 to September 2016 base year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Statistics Botswana Website Launched
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Charter Launched
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and commissioning of the National Accounts Database System to increase efficiency and ease in compilation of national accounts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the domesticated SDGs Indicators Framework with SDGs indicators mapped to Vision 2036 pillars
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established technical committees with organisations that have signed MoUs aimed at improving data exchange and sharing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborated with BOCRA to organise and host the 14th World Telecommunication/ Information Communication Technology Union
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in BOT50 celebrations, including launching of the special BOT50 publication, dubbed, 'BOT50 Selected Indicators 1966-1950"
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted the Census of Enterprises and Establishments (Phase 1)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND

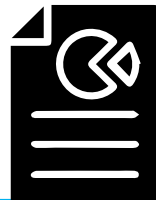


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





appendix 2

summary indicators

TOURISM STATISTICS	2014	2015	2016
Total Arrivals (All travellers)	2,082,521	2,501,616	2,401,786
By nationality: Zimbabwe	707,681	967,322	874,169
RSA	614,540	808,118	759,564
Rest of SADC	405,667	450,461	473,129
Rest of World	291,747	275,715	294,924
Returning Residents	116,998	237,797	209,988
Tourists	1,618,209	1,660,200	1,712,234
Purpose of entry : Business	599,782	561,967	524,097
Holiday	274,701	258,558	276,317
Visiting Friends & Relatives	417,034	442,590	492,377
In-Transit	295,773	302,344	356,436
Other	30,919	94,741	63,007
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	Jun 2017	Sept 2017	Dec 2017
Total formal sector employment	404,557	409,184	410,329
Of which central and local Gov't	192,914	196,260	197,140
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	6,052	6,088	6,216
Average monthly earnings – Citizen (Pula)	5,720	5,742	5,871
PRODUCTION	2015	2016	2017
Diamonds ('000 carats)	20,814	20,870	22,947
Copper Nickel matte (tonnes)	30,992	31,194	n/a
Coal (tonnes)	2,065,778	18,701,939	2,215,782
Soda Ash (tonnes)	218,307	283,260	226,667
Electricity generation ('000 kWh)	4,066,239	4,258,043	3,019,575
Water Sales (kilolitres)	67,446,033	99,881,107	96,886,712
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Million Pula)	2015	2016	2017
GDP at current market prices	146,065.8	170,588.9	180,112.7
GDP(current market prices)excluding mining	120,103.6	135,676.4	147,574.9
GDP at constant 2006 prices: Quarter 1	21,774.4	22,267.2	22,467.4
Quarter 2	21,820.8	22,669.3	22,893.2
Quarter 3	20,971.1	22,412.7	22,659.7
Quarter 4	21,516.4	22,448.3	23,896.6
GDP at constant 2006 prices (Million Pula)	86,082.6	89,797.5	91,916.8
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	(1.7)	4.3	2.4
GDP per Capita at current market prices (Pula)	66,821.8	76,852.2	79,908.0
GDP Per Capita at constant 2006 prices (Pula)	39,380.8	40,454.8	40,779.4

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

EDUCATION	2012	2013	2014
Primary Schools			
Local Government & Grant Aided	753	753	755
Private	59	68	66
Enrolment at Primary			
Local Government & Grant Aided schools	316,618	316,936	316,728
Private primary enrolment	20,588	23,133	23,972
Total Std 1 enrolment	59,994	55,911	53,376
Primary School teachers	14,220	15,042	15,278
Pupil: teacher ratio	24	23	23
Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior)			
Government aided junior secondary schools	207	207	207
Government senior secondary schools	28	32	32
Private secondary schools	44	46	52
Enrollment at Secondary			
Community junior and secondary schools	120,407	121,162	126,490
Senior Secondary (excluding form 6)	51,771	53,878	54,748
Total Form 1	41,514	42,460	43,199
Total Form 5	25,340	26,292	27,304
Secondary School teachers	14,081	15,471	15,817
Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:	2013	2014	2015
Trained Teachers	23.0	23.0	24.0
UnTrained Teachers	1.5	2.1	1.3
Tertiary Institutions Enrollment	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Institute of Health Sciences	1,639	1,567	1,435
Colleges of Education	2,542	2,859	2,414
University of Botswana	17,701	18,176	17,176
Literacy Rates	2010	2013	2014
Adult Literacy rate National	83.2	85.9	90.0
Male	82.3	84.1	88.7
Female	83.8	87.5	91.0

EXTERNAL TRADE	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	May 2018
(Million Pula)			
Exports (Free on board)	4,896.1	5,407.7	6,553.1
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	5,666.0	4,672.1	4,127.8
Trade Balance	(769.9)	735.7	2,425.3
Diamond Exports	4,391.8	4,916.1	5,960.2
Copper - Nickel exports	0.8	0.3	3.4
Meat Exports	60.8	60.4	75.1
Textiles Exports	21.5	18.6	24.1

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

HEALTH STATISTICS

Facilities	2014	2015	2016
General Hospitals	18	18	18
Primary Hospitals	17	17	17
Clinics with beds	105	104	104
Number of beds (all facilities)	5,577	5,751	5751*
Clinics without beds	206	214	214
Health posts	351	347	347
Mobile Stops	931	973	973
Staff			
Doctors	819*	819*	830
Nursing staff	5,816*	5,816*	7,427
Other indicators			
Total admissions	163,124	188,275	188,275*
Total discharges	158,482	181,328	181,328*
Inpatient Deaths	10,073	6,115	6115*
Patient days	1,097,304	1,379,920	-
Bed occupancy rate (%)	54	66	66*
Average length of stay (days)	7	7	7*
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4,459*	4,459*	4,459*
Reported cases /a			
Measles (suspected)	4,419	-	-
Malaria confirmed	1,348	283	691
Viral hepatitis B	-	147	306
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	16,261	10,211	10,233
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	3,013	2,876	3,365
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	151.6	127.0	127.0*

(-) Data not available * data carried forward

() Negative

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

POPULATION CENSUS	1991	2001	2011
Total	1,326,796	1,680,863	2,024,904
Cities			
Gaborone	133,468	186,007	231,592
Francistown	65,244	83,023	98,961
Major Towns			
Selibe Phikwe	39,772	49,849	49,411
Lobatse	26,052	29,689	29,007
Major Villages			
Molepolole	36,930	54,561	66,466
Kanye	31,354	40,628	47,007
Serowe	30,264	42,444	50,820
Mahalapye	28,078	39,719	43,289
Maun	26,768	43,776	60,263
Mochudi	25,542	36,962	44,815
Mogoditshane	14,246	32,843	58,079
Other Vital Statistics	1991	2001	2011
Live Births	36,962	36,962	55,326
Birth rate (per '000 population)	39.3	28.8	25.7
Deaths	15,221	20,825	12,736
Death rate (per '000 population)	11.5	12.4	6.3
Infant Mortality rate: Male	47.9	60	18
Female	46.1	51	17
Total	48	56	17
Life expectancy at birth Male	63.3	52	66
Female	67.1	57.4	70
Total	65.3	55.6	68
Annual rate of natural increase	2.8	1.7	1.9
Annual rate of population growth	3.5	2.4	1.9

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

PRICE STATISTICS	Mar 2018	April 2018	May 2018
National			
Cost of living Index (a)	104.6	106	106.1
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.8	3.4	3.3
Cities & Towns			
Cost of living Index (a)	104.9	106.6	106.7
Annual rate of inflation (%)	3.3	4.2	4.1
Urban Villages			
Cost of living Index (a)	104.2	105.6	105.7
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.6	3.1	3.3
Rural Villages			
Cost of living Index (a)	104.5	105.5	105.5
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.3	2.7	2.5
(a) Sep 2016 = 100			

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS	2015	2016	2017
BMC throughput			
Cattle	149,233	140,271	120,475
PRODUCTION (tonnes)	2013	2014	2015
Sorghum Production	10,231	14,310	39,992
Maize production	3,844	28,550.0	9,267

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS			
(P million)	2015	2016	2017
Balance on visible trade (adjusted)	(6 588)	16 262	9 622
Balance on services	203	895	1 266
Balance on goods and services	(6 385)	17 158	10 888
Balance on income	(2 322)	(6 572)	(6 003)
Balance on goods, services and income	(8 707)	10 586	4 885
Net current transfers	16 940	12 803	17 349
Balance on current account	8 233	23 389	22 234
Balance on capital account	2	-	16
Balance on capital and current account	8 234	23 389	22 249
Balance on financial account (excl. Reserves)	(3 278)	(6 348)	(10 141)
Net errors and omissions	(5 013)	(14 197)	(15 361)
Overall balance	(57)	2 843	(3 253)

**() Negative
data not available
Source: Bank of Botswana**

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

MONEY AND BANKING

(Million Pula)	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	Apr 2018
International Reserves	72,195	70,561	74,376
Money Supply M1	15,714	16,130	15,928
Money Supply M3	70,669	69,895	72,406
Currency in Circulation	2 544.9	2 951.0	2 765.1

Source: Bank of Botswana

Exchange Rate (Averages)	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	May 2018
US Dollar per Pula	0.105	0.102	0.101
South African Rand per	1.235	1.259	1.258
Pound Sterling per Pula	0.075	0.074	0.076

Source: Bank of Botswana

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
(Million Pula)		Revised	Original
Revenue and Grants	55,904	51,764	48,398
Mineral taxes	7,498	4,458	4,311
Customs Pool	15,691	15,455	11,780
Non Tax Revenue	17,903	16,379	15,420
Grants	380	344	301
Expenditure and net lending	50,564	55,961	54,445
Recurrent	37,583	41,719	39,699
..Of which personal	16,589	16,072	18,107
Development and Capital	13,072	14,318	14,821
Overall Surplus	5,340	-4,197	-6,046
..Of which recurrent budget	5,459	5,493	5,041

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

POVERTY INCIDENCE BY STRATA - 2002/03, 2009/10 AND 2015/16

Stratum	Poverty Head Count (%)	House-hold Poverty Incidence (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line	Poverty Head Count (%)	House-hold Poverty Incidence (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line	Poverty Head Count (%)	Household Poverty Incidence (%)	Number of persons below poverty datum line
	HIES - 2002/03			BCWIS - 2009/10			BMTHS - 2015/16		
Cities/ towns	10.6	8.8	39,113	8	5.2	31,401	9.4	6.9	41,093
Urban villages	25.4	17.4	138,547	19.9	10.4	134,467	13.4	6.8	121,230
Rural areas	44.8	33.4	321,808	24.3	14.5	196,249	24.2	13.1	175,087
National	30.6	21.7	499,467	19.3	11	362,116	16.3	9	337,410

* Note: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) and Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey (BCWIS) and Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS)

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

TRANSPORT STATISTICS	2014	2015	2016
Road network (Km) maintained by Central Govt.	18,507	18,507	18,507
..Of which Bitumen	6,925	6,925	6,925
Gravel	7,560	7,560	7,560
Sand /Track	4,022	4,022	4,022
Total registration of private vehicles	425,526	457,407	487,523
..Of which Vans	101,360	102,265	103,925
Passenger Cars	250,788	277,730	300,884
Government vehicles in use	10,224	12,257	12,793
Aircraft landings-International	9,626	9,634	9,718
Aircraft landings-Domestic	32,000	27,603	28,789
Air passenger arrivals-International	203,707	203,030	215,701
Air passenger arrivals-Domestic	172,306	154,524	164,095
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tonnes)	1,840	2,007	2,057
Reported road accidents	16,641	17,654	18,373
Fatalities	377	411	450
Serious injuries	1,234	1,364	1,243
(-) Data not available			

TEMPERATURE DEGREES CELSIUS AVERAGE DAILY								
	Annual rainfall totals (millimetres)		Apr 2017		May 2017		Jun 2017	
	2015/16	2016/17	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Francistown Airport	97.6	107.1	27.7	19.8	26.3	5.2	25.1	4.1
Gaborone Met H/Q /SSKB	393.8	169.6	28.9	15.6	25.3	7.3	23.6	5.1
Gantsi Airport	154.3	343	29.9	15	26	8.2	25.7	8.2
Mahalapye Met. Station	416.2	156.2	20.4	14.2	25.8	9.6	24.3	7.1
Maun Airport	318.6	134.3	28.2	15.6	27.1	11.7	26.2	10.1
Shakawe Met. Station	39.8	154.2	30.9	15.5	27.7	9.9	26.8	8.2
Tsabong Airport	215.4	264.9	21	13.5	27.5	6.4	27.2	4
Tshane Met. Station	221.6	327.8	20.3	13.9	25.8	7.8	25.2	7.4
Kasane Airport	477.6	342	30	15.1	27.5	12.6	26	10
Pandamatenga	402.8	83.6	20.8	14.7	27.8	12.1	26	10.3
July to June metoerological year								
Source: metoerological Services Department								

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana

The Economically Active Population by District, 2015/16 Botswana Multi Topic Household Survey

District	Employed			Unemployed			Economically Active			Unemployment Rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gaborone	55,343	55,012	110,355	7,188	8,445	15,633	62,531	63,457	125,988	11,5	13,3	12,4
Francistown	17,855	17,881	35,736.0	2,406	3,901	20,261	21-Jun	21,782	42,043	11,9	17,9	15,0
Lobatse	5,035	4,797	9,832	474	965	1,438	5,509	5,762	11,270	8,6	16,7	12,8
Selebi_Pikwe	13,187	9,385	22,572	1,515	4,311	5,826	14,702	13,696	28,398	10,2	31,7	20,5
Orapa	5,250	2,891	8,141	0	972	972	5,250	3,863	9,113	0,0	25,2	10,7
Jwaneng	4,431	3,952	8,384	175	414	588	4,606	4,366	8,972	3,8	9,5	6,6
Sowa Town	786	554	1,340	104	92	196	890	646	1,536	11,7	14,2	12,8
Ngwaketse	15,300	15,081	30,381	4,289	6,660	10,950	19,589	21,741	41,331	21,9	30,6	26,5
Barolong	7,498	8,516	16,014	993	1,087	2,081	8,491	9,603	18,095	11,7	11,3	11,5
Ngwaketse West	1,616	1,607	3,223	472	498	970	2,088	2,105	4,193	22,6	23,7	23,1
South East	16,359	20,845	37,204	4,296	3,643	7,939	20,655	24,488	45,143	20,8	14,9	17,6
Kweneng East	52,565	48,595.0	101,160	10,846	10,407	21,253	63,411	59,002	122,413	17,1	17,6	17,4
Kweneng West	9,287	8,943.0	18,230	3,465	2,471	5,936	12,752	11,414	24,166	27,2	21,6	24,6
Kgatleng	17,920	14,001	31,921	3,577	3,795	7,371	21,497	17,796	39,292	16,6	21,3	18,8
Serowe/Palapye	26,401	26,391	52,793	5,939	7,064	13,003	32,340	33,455	65,796	18,4	21,1	19,8
Central Mahalapye	16,512	17,880	34,391	5,175	5,064	10,239	21,687	22,944	44,630	23,9	22,1	22,9
Central Bobonong	10,287	10,187	20,474	1,301.00	2,407.00	3,708.00	11,588	12,594	24,182	11,2	19,1	15,3
Central Boteti	10,335	9,259	19,594	3,075.00	1,375.00	4,450.00	13,410	10,634	24,044	22,9	12,9	18,5
Central Tutume	17,370	19,425	36,794	3,015.00	3,725.00	6,740.00	20,385	23,150	43,534	14,8	16,1	15,5
North East	6,624	8,540	15,164	893	953	1,845	7,517	9,493	17,009	11,9	10,0	10,8
Ngamiland East	14,555	14,292	28,847	5,784	6,306	12,090	20,339	20,598	40,937	28,4	30,6	29,5
Ngamiland West	6,755	7,848	14,602	2,391	3,608	5,999	9,146	11,456	20,601	26,1	31,5	29,1
Chobe	5,257	5,385	10,642	306	918	1,223	5,563	6,303	11,865	5,5	14,6	10,3
Ghanzi	7,121	5,374	12,495	499	820	1,320	7,620	6,194	13,815	6,6	13,2	9,6
Kgalagadi South	5,177	2,260	7,437	296	629	926	5,473	2,889	8,363	5,4	21,8	11,1
Kgalagadi North	4,047	2,976	7,023	60	236	296	4,107	3,212	7,319	1,5	7,3	4,0
Total	352,872	341,877	694,749	68,535	80,765	149,300	421,407	422,642	844,049	16,3	19,1	17,7

*Where source is not acknowledged data is from Statistics Botswana



STRATEGY MAP

STATISTICS BOTSWANA STRATEGIC PLAN 2015-2020





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