

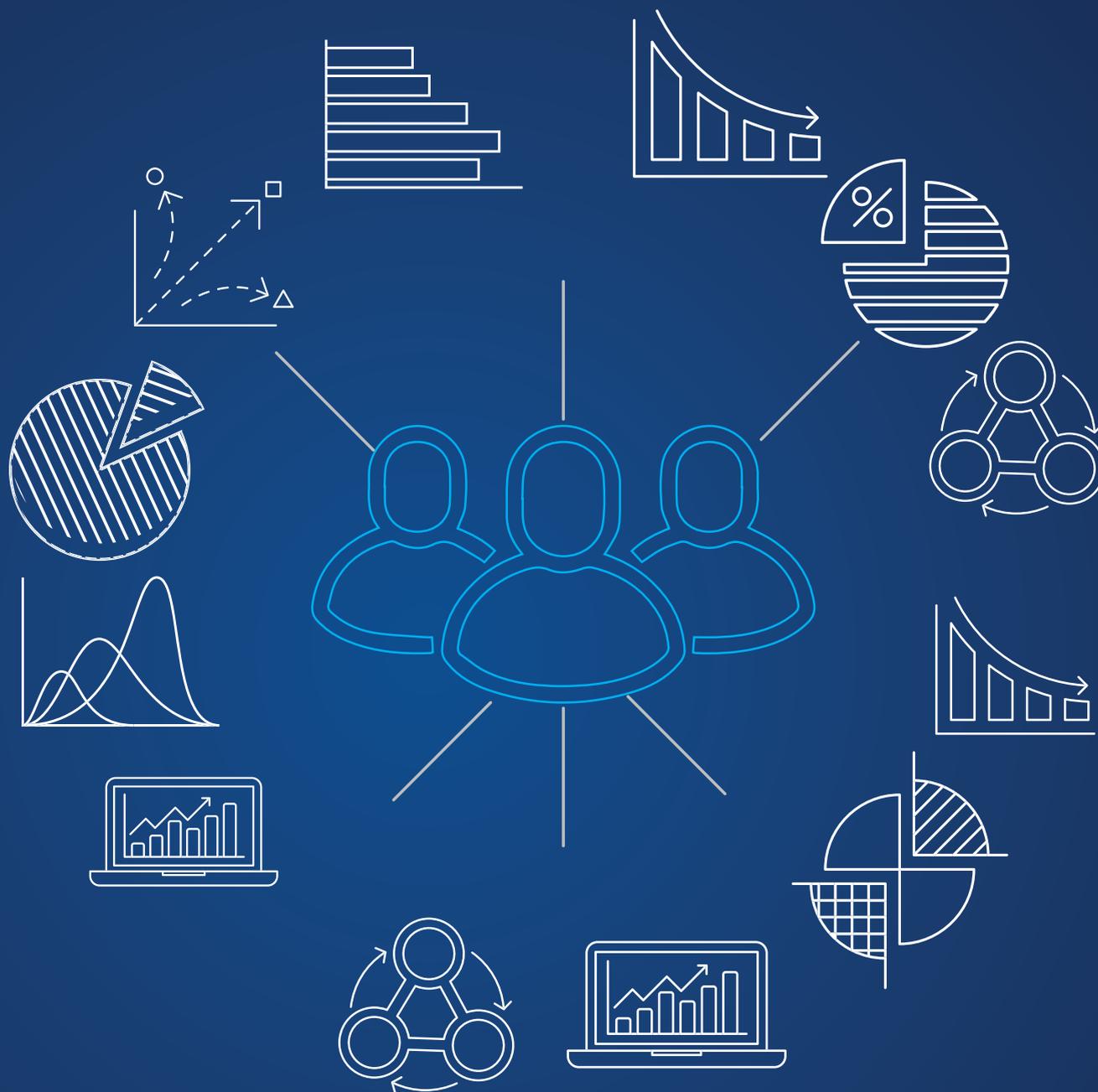


# Annual Report 2019/20

Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions.



**STATISTICS BOTSWANA**



Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions.



# Annual Report 2019/20

Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions.

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# Letter to the Minister

Letsema G. Motsemme

Statistics Botswana Board Chairman

Statistics Botswana  
Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

November 30, 2020

**The Honourable Minister Dr. Thapelo Matsheka**

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
Private Bag 008  
Gaborone



Dear Sir,

In accordance with Section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act of 2009, I hereby submit the Annual Report for Statistics Botswana for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

**Letsema G. Motsemme**

Statistics Botswana Board Chairman

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# Our Business at a Glance



## Vision

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



## Mission

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



## Values

Integrity  
Accountability  
Teamwork  
Focus to customer  
Professionalism  
Confidentiality

‘Statistics Botswana means the body corporate established as the pre-eminent national agency for the development and management of official statistics’

Statistics Act, 2009

# About Us

Statistics Botswana is a parastatal organization under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development charged with responsibilities of collecting, processing, analysing, publishing, disseminating, and archiving all official statistics in Botswana.

The autonomy of the organisation was realised under the Statistics Act of 2009, repealing the 1967 Act, under which the Central Statistics Office was formed.

In carrying out its mandate, Statistics Botswana exercises professional independence in order to protect and enhance the integrity and impartiality of official statistics.

## Functions of Statistics Botswana

- a.** collect, process, compile, analyse, publish, disseminate and archive official statistics on amongst others:
  - i. commercial, industrial, financial, agricultural, social, economic, environmental, energy, communication; and
  - ii. conditions of living of households;
- b.** advise Government and other agencies on policy, procedures and regulations relating to the development of official statistics;
- c.** collaborate with Government ministries, departments and other agencies in the collection, compilation, processing, publication, dissemination and archiving of statistical information including statistics derived from routine administrative activities;
- d.** develop and promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies;
- e.** conduct the population and housing census every 10 years and any other censuses such as agricultural, business censuses and surveys, as the Board may determine;
- f.** organise and maintain a central depository of statistical reports, publications, documents and data from both within and outside Botswana;
- g.** develop and maintain a business register for the purpose of creating a sampling frame;
- h.** develop and maintain a comprehensive national socio-economic database;
- i.** provide a focal point of contact with international agencies on statistical matters;

# Board of Directors



**Ms. Alicia Mokone**



**Dr Tebogo B. Seleka**



**Mr Mmoloki Motsewabagale**



**Dr Kealeboga Masalila**



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



**Dr Burton Mguni**  
*Statistician General*

**Professor Keogile Thaga**  
*Vice Chairperson*

**Dr Ernest Makhwaje**

**Mr Dichaba Molobe**

**Ms. Rosi Mabothe**

# Board Chairman's Statement

A productive and harmonious relationship between the board and management is critical for good governance and organisational effectiveness. Statistics Botswana Board relies on a corporate governance framework to engender an environment of good human relations within the organization. Strategic planning is one of the important factors to the Board as they continually review and set the organization's strategic direction and ensure good human relations within the organization.

## Statistics Botswana Corporate Strategy

Strategic planning for Statistics Botswana serves to achieve the organization's goals by optimizing the use of the available resources. The planning process is also influenced by various corporate governance factors and role of board of directors.

The 5-Year Corporate Strategy for Statistics Botswana expired in March 2020. The development of the new corporate strategy coincided with the preparations for the next Population and Housing census to be conducted in 2021. The Statistics Botswana Board avoided the onerous task of simultaneously undertaking the preparations for the Population and Housing Census, on the one hand, and on the other, embarking on strategic planning process for the next 5 years.



“ Statistics Botswana has been instrumental in giving guidance to the different players in the implementation of the National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NEMS) which is coordinated by the National Strategy Office (NSO). ”

# Board Chairman's Statement (continued)

The Statistics Botswana Board, therefore for reasons of prudence recommended to extend the period of the strategy by a period of three (3) years from April 2020 to March 2023 in order to focus on preparations for the upcoming 2021 Population and Housing Census. The implication for this extension is that a comprehensive review of the end plan and preparation of the 2023-2028 Corporate and Botswana Sector Development Strategy will be undertaken during the 2022/23 financial year.

## Governance

Good corporate governance framework has guided Statistics Botswana to deliver on its mandate. Against this background, Statistics Botswana has invested in modern governance solutions that allow the Board of Directors to meet the demands of the boardroom, prudent internal controls, transparency and accountability to the shareholders.

In this connection, Statistics Botswana conducted Board workshops to on-board newly appointed board members and to refresh all board members on governance issues, including, inter-alia, the legal responsibility of the board, governance tools, governance structure, financial responsibilities, risk management, ethics and values, and decision-making processes. In addition, Board Members and Executive Management attended Board retreats and workshops to facilitate knowledge sharing, creative thinking, and strategic planning.

For the year under review, the organisation met all its statutory requirements.

## Support of Statistical Producers and Users

In discharging its mandate of coordinating the National Statistical System (NSS), Statistics Botswana continued to support the NSS sectors to conduct national level surveys. Statistics Botswana provides advisory services on survey design (including, methodology, quality assurance, data collection and management), as well as enumeration area maps and training.

## Challenges and Opportunities

The WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Measures to contain the COVID-19 outbreak have disrupted Statistics Botswana's data collection activities, which include continuous collection of administrative data from enterprises and establishments. Consequently, there was heightened levels of prioritisation of the work with some planned activities being postponed to future periods. This period also created opportunities for innovative approaches to data collection. Surveys are being conducted digitally as alternative means to generating vital information for planning purposes.

# Board Chairman's Statement (continued)

## Outlook for the year 2020/21

Statistics Botswana remains committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meets national and international quality standards. Successful implementation of ongoing and planned strategic initiatives will enable the organisation to keep pace with the rapidly changing nature of the economy and data expectations from users of official statistics.

The coming 2021 Population and Housing Census, our largest and most complex project, presents opportunities for Statistics Botswana to transform its essential statistics technological infrastructure that is fundamental to the creation of high-quality statistics. Investment in Information Technology infrastructure will support the census project and subsequent intercensal surveys.

## Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to thank the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, our parent Ministry and Shareholder, for the support that enables Statistics Botswana to deliver on its mandate in accordance with the Ministry's strategic intent. I also wish to express my sincere gratitude to development partners for the technical support to the organisation.



Letsema G. Motsemme

**BOARD CHAIRMAN**



# Corporate Governance

## Board of Directors Structure and Composition

The Board of Directors is the governing and policy making body of Statistics Botswana. The constitution of the Board of Directors as provided for in the Statistics Act consists of nine (9) members with the Statistician General as an ex-officio member. During the period under review, nine (9) Board of Directors were in office as follows:

- 1. Mr. Letsema Motsemme** (Chairman)
- 2. Professor Keoagile Thaga** (Deputy Chairman)
- 3. Dr Kealeboga Masalila**
- 4. Ms. Alicia Mokone**
- 5. Dr Ernest Makhwaje**
- 6. Dr Tebogo B. Seleka**
- 7. Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale**
- 8. Ms. Rosi Mabothe**
- 9. Mr. Dichaba Molobe**

## Ex-officio member:

- 10. Dr Burton S. Mguni (Statistician General)**

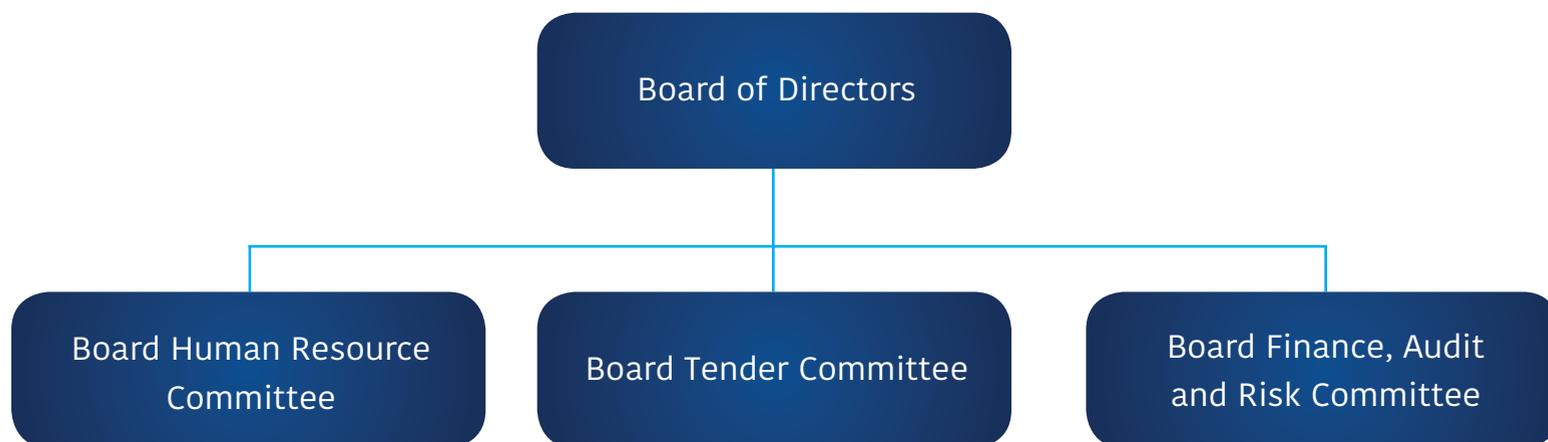
## Board of Directors Role

As guided by the Statistics Act of 2009, the Board of Directors oversees the functions of the organisation. Overall, the Board is charged with establishing a policy based governance

system. The Board develops a series of policies and oversees corporate governance processes by continually assessing their effectiveness and by benchmarking against best practice. The Board also has a strategic function in providing the vision, mission, and goals of the organisation as well as in establishing the culture, values and ethics of the organisation. Furthermore, the Board oversees the risk management of the organisation. In doing so, it identifies the nature and extent of the risks facing the organisation in achieving its strategic aims and the risks to its long-term sustainability.

## Governing Structure

The Statistics Act of 2009 recognises the obligation of the Board to establish Board committees, and the expectation to maintain and comply with its legal responsibilities. These committees consist of members of the Board with specified sets of duties and responsibilities. Statistics Botswana has three (3) Board Committees, viz; Board Human Resource Committee; Board Tender Committee; and the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.



### Board Training & Capacity Building

On the premise that an effective board of directors is the cornerstone of any successful organisation, Statistics Botswana took a practical and pragmatic approach to strengthen its infrastructure at the board level by providing corporate governance training programmes to optimise the effectiveness of the Board and Executive.

### Meetings of the Board

To meet the statutory requirements, the Board of Statistics Botswana is required to meet once every three months. During the period under review, of the four (4) scheduled statutory board meetings, the Board sat for only three (3) as its schedule was interrupted by the COVID-19 world pandemic. The last meeting was thus rescheduled to the earliest convenient time post resumption of business in June 2020.

### Focus of the Board Committees during the Period under Review

#### Board Human Resource Committee (BHRC)

The committee has the mandate of providing advisory services to the main Board on human capital acquisition, welfare, industrial relations, as well as advice on implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana. The major pre-occupation of the committee was overseeing the

recruitment process for the key vacant executive positions, the review of the Terms and Conditions of Service, the Review of the Organisational and Pay Structure and the Review of the Performance Management System.

#### Committee Composition

**Chairperson:** Dr Tebogo B. Seleka

**Members:** Professor Keoagile Thaga  
Mr. Dichaba Molobe

#### Board Tender Committee (BTC)

The Board Tender Committee is charged with the responsibility of overseeing major procurements in the organisation. Its function is to examine, authorise and award all procurement of goods, works and services whose value is above the Management Tender Committee (MTC) authority limits. The committee ensures continuous adherence to the organisation Assets Disposal and Procurement policies. The BTC's major awards during the reporting period were the procurement of the Census 2021 and Cartography equipment and machinery.

#### Committee Composition

**Chairperson:** Profesor Keoagile Thaga

**Members:** Mr. Dichaba Molobe  
Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale  
Ms. Alicia Mokone

# Corporate Governance (continued)

## Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC)

The Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing and providing guidance to Statistics Botswana in respect of the policies and practices that relate to the management of the organisation's financial and risk management affairs, as well as, the monitoring and oversight of the internal audit processes. During the year under review, the Board Finance Risk and Audit Committee continued with its oversight role of monitoring and reviewing the management of resources through reviewing quarterly management accounts. The Committee also continued to monitor progress on implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management framework to ensure that factors that impact the performance of the achievement of the organisation's strategic and operational objectives are accordingly managed. Furthermore, the Committee reviewed the audited financial statements, annual internal audit plan, and ensured that the organisation's internal controls were accordingly monitored, complied with and adhered to.

### Committee Composition

**Chairperson:** Dr. Kealeboga Masalila

**Members:** Dr. Ernest Makhwaje  
Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale  
Ms. Rosi Mabothe

## Enterprise Risk Management

Statistics Botswana Board Finance, Risk and Audit Committee (BFRAC) continues with its oversight role of monitoring and reviewing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) implementation and roll out to ensure that decision making that impacts the performance of the organisation's strategic and operational objectives are opportunity-focused and risk based.

Statistics Botswana uses a phased approach to ensure that ERM maturity within the organisation increases at a steady and sustainable rate. To this end, employees have embraced the ERM concept and continue to apply it in their operational processes as they discharge their respective functions. In this regard, directorates within the organisation have developed risk registers which are closely monitored by risk champions.

The introduction of the ERM has been a critical strategic intervention as Statistics Botswana conducts larger, complex multi-million Pula national projects (Censuses & Surveys) as per the national intercensal survey programme. Notable amongst these being the decennial Population and Housing Census and the Agricultural Census. Henceforth, to ensure optimal usage of public resources and value for money, all projects are subjected to a Project Risk Assessment process.

Like any other organisation, Statistics Botswana is exposed to

# Corporate Governance

(continued)

uncertainties that can affect achievement of its objectives. In the just ended financial year, Statistics Botswana was exposed to a number of strategic risks, all of which continue to be mitigated and closely managed. The risks are not exhaustive as there are always emerging risks due to changes in the internal, national and global environment across economic, social, political, environmental, technological and legal spheres among others.



# Executive Management



**Ms Boitumelo Mathhaga**  
*Director: Economic  
Statistics*



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



**Ms Banabo Tshupeng**  
*Chief Internal Auditor*



**Ms Ediretse C. Mokara**  
*Director: Corporate Services*



**Dr Burton Mguni**  
*Statistician General*



**Ms Malebogo Kerekang**  
*Deputy Statistician  
General (Standards &  
Technical Operations)*

**Ms Emang Gadise**  
*Director: Legal Services*

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

**Mr Jabulani Makwanda**  
*Acting Board Secretary*

**Ms Lillian Mogami**  
*Acting Director: Stakeholder  
Relations*

# Statistician General's review

## Strategy Update

By the close of the year 2019/20, which was the end of the plan period as originally set, a total of 20 out of 37 strategic initiatives had been developed. This would have been the final implementation outcome on strategic initiatives of the 2015-2020 plan but the Board extended the plan by a period of 3 years to avoid development of the next plan overlapping with the final preparations of the 2021 Population and Housing Census. This means that the current plan runs until the end of the 2022/23 financial year. From the remaining strategic initiatives, a considerable number are at different phases of development and will be implemented within the extended plan period. A few however will be deferred to the next strategy period due to resource constraints. These include the initiatives of development of standard operating procedures and establishment of a central repository for data and information at the national level.

The key strategic initiatives whose development was concluded during the year under review included the ICT strategy and the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF). The ICT strategy when fully implemented will enable automation of most, if not all, of the organisation's business processes and hence promoting



“ I am thankful for the support we continue to receive from the people of Botswana from whom we collect data as we execute national surveys and censuses. ”

# Statistician General's review (continued)

efficiency in the production of official statistics. This strategy will also enable the organisation to increasingly grow its work on accessing and using big data to produce official statistics. As regards the DQAF, its Implementation will include development and packaging of statistical standards, rollout of the framework to all NSS sectors as well as finalisation of the DQAF User Manual, Code of Practice, and Compliance Guidelines which will support the operability of the framework.

## National Statistical System Coordination

A total of 16 sectors of the National Statistical System (NSS) had been enrolled into the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) by the end of the 2019/20 financial year. This is a cumulative figure starting from the beginning of the implementation of the strategy in 2015. An important rationale for the enrolment of the NSS sectors into the BSDS is to improve data

collection, organisation and production as well as use of statistics in that sector. The strengthening of statistical capacity in the NSS sectors of which many are Ministries, Departments and other Agencies (MDAs) has a huge impact on the provision and quality of indicators used for monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks including the National Development Plan 11 (NDP11), Vision 2036, Africa's Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The number of such indicators for which data is available continued to grow during the period under review.

In an effort to provide the NSS's value to the users of official statistics, the organisation began the process of improving the alignment of the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics to the NDP 11. This process will ultimately systematically transform the NSS into a fully coordinated, integrated and harmonised system which

will ensure that the much needed data will be increasingly made available to measure, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the targets of the NDP and other development frameworks.

As part of its work of supporting data production and management across the NSS, Statistics Botswana in collaboration with the National Strategy Office (NSO) commenced the process of transforming the data management at sector level with six selected Ministries. These were the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport and Culture Development (MYSC); the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD); the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI); the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MoHW); the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Food Security (MoA) and the Ministry of Basic Education (MoBE)]. Through this process, these Ministries mapped their respective





# Statistician General's review (continued)

data gaps and examined possible ways to automate data collection and data management processes. The main aim of this exercise was to support the establishment of effective data systems in the Ministries with which further development should lead to having an integrated and more harmonised NSS in the country.

## Major Projects

The major projects undertaken during the 2019/20 financial year include preparations for 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey and preparations for the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS) V. A brief summary on each project is given below:

### **(a) 2021 Population and Housing Census**

Planning for the 2021 Population and Housing Census was initiated in 2018/19 with the establishment of the Census

Office and appointment of the National Census Coordinator. Preparations for the census were undertaken with greater intensity in the period under review. The lead work for the conduct of a census is the cartographic work whose output is a map of all dwellings in the country. Coverage of all the dwellings in the country as guided by the cartography maps is crucial for the accuracy of the census results. An important development with regard to mapping for this census is that the maps will for the first time be digital instead of the traditional paper maps. The Census cartographic fieldwork commenced in March 2019 and is scheduled for completion in April 2021. At the end of the reporting period, fieldwork was on schedule with the completion rate at 71.0 percent, constituting 3, 820 completed enumeration areas out of the 5,311 enumeration areas from the 2011 Population Housing Census enumeration areas. In terms of country coverage, 14

out of 28 census districts have been completed. Delineation of enumeration areas has also commenced.

The Population and Housing Census is a national exercise and as such it is coordinated by Statistics Botswana with the participation of several Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as provided for in the Statistics Act of 2009 and the Census Act. Engagement by Statistics Botswana of these MDAs is an important part of the preparations. These engagements commenced in the period under review and shall ensue. Sensitisation of District Authorities on the upcoming 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was done. The sensitisation included the conduct of workshops on the roles and responsibilities of District Commissioners as the implementing authorities in their Districts. The appointment of District Census Officers (DCOs), a cadre of census officials

# Statistician General's review (continued)

who will be implementing the census program as delegated responsibilities from the District Commissioners (DCs) was also done.

The strategy to digitise the mapping was also adopted for the collection of the census data. Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) systems will be used for the conduct of the household interviews. The CAPI system has been used by SB in a number of surveys but this will be first census to have digital data collection. The CAPI software to be used is CSpro which is a product of the US Census Bureau. As at the end of the year under review the development of the CAPI system to be used for the census had progressed satisfactorily. The development of this system was being done in collaboration with the US Census Bureau on the basis of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that had been entered into by the two organisations.

An important part of the preparations for any census is the conduct of a pilot census. This is essentially a rehearsal of all the census processes in appropriately selected subset of all the enumeration areas. The pilot census exercise is usually conducted in the month of August of the year before the main census. It is conducted in the exact way that the census is to be conducted. Accordingly the pilot census for the upcoming 2021 PHC is scheduled for conduct in February 2021. The exercise will be followed by assessment and review of census instruments, such as the questionnaire, enumerator's manual and the CAPI system; processes and logistics of field operations, and the quantum of resources required to effectively execute the census project.

## **(b) Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey**

The Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey (QMTS) was launched in the third quarter of 2019. This survey was initially referred

to as the Continuous Multi-Topic Household Survey (CMTHS) but the name was changed to better communicate its quarterly periodicity. This survey was intended to increase the regularity of release of various socio-economic statistics such as the labour force, household ICT statistics and others. The structure of the survey questionnaire is modular and as such allows for rotational modules covering different subject areas to be included in different quarters over time. This survey was a ground breaking survey as it reduced the periodicity for the provision of indicators on employment creation and other changes in labour force statistics from a five yearly to a quarterly basis. The survey also set the labour indicators on the path to comply with the high IMF data dissemination standard of SDDS.

For the year under review, three quarterly reports were released being the Q3 2019, Q4 2019 and Q1 2020. The Q3 2019

# Statistician General's review (continued)

report included labour statistics and ICT statistics while the Q4 2019 and Q1 2020 only provided labour force statistics. The fieldwork for Q1 2020 was suspended towards the end of March 2020 in compliance with national COVID-19 protocols. Fortunately the suspension of fieldwork came in the last week of the project and arrangements were made to quickly complete outstanding work.

## **(c) Botswana AIDS Impact Survey V (BAIS V)**

As it had been done in all the previous BAIS's Statistics Botswana collaborated with the National Aids and Public Health Agency (NAPHA) and the Ministry of Health and Wellness to conduct BAIS (V). This time the plan was to include TB in the survey resulting in a combined HIV and TB national survey which would have made it as the world's first had it been successfully completed. Unfortunately due to serious implementation logistical challenges

the survey had to be suspended and eventually terminated. Following the termination of the combined survey it was decided that the survey be split into two; one being on HIV and the other on TB and that the two surveys be conducted at separate times. The HIV survey was to be conducted first. Following consultations on this survey, the Government of Botswana and US Government signed an (MOU) for the conduct of BAIS V.

As per the MOU the survey implementing partner was the Botswana University of Maryland Medical Initiative (BUMMI) working in collaboration with NAPHA and Statistics Botswana. All the preparatory activities for the survey including training of fieldwork personnel were done but unfortunately as the deployment for the conduct of fieldwork was about to be commenced in March 2020, the survey had to be halted due to the mounting concerns in the country

about the COVID-19 outbreak in the country. The survey executing partners halted the survey on the understanding that the fieldwork would commence as soon as it was possible to do so.

## **(d) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Rebasing**

The work on rebasing the GDP continued during the year under review. Through this work the base year will be updated from 2006 to 2016. In addition to updating the base year, the rebasing work also includes updating the system of national accounts framework from the 1993 System of National accounts to the 2008 System of National accounts as well as migrating from International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3.1 to revision 4. The rebasing of the GDP is being done with technical support from IMF's regional technical assistance centre AFRITAC South and the African Development Bank. This work progressed as planned during the year

# Statistician General's review (continued)

under review and is expected to lead to the release of the rebased annual national accounts estimate in January 2021.

## **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Statistics Botswana has continued to provide and facilitate the provision of data on the SDG indicators. During the year under review the organisation supported a UNDP consultancy whose objective was to obtain and avail for publication data on 46 SDG indicators which had been identified in the SB 2018 Botswana Domesticated SDG Indicators publication as indicators that could be easily be made available. This consultancy experienced some challenges in relation to obtaining the required data from the relevant MDAs. The consultancy had not yet been concluded at the end of the reporting period. In relation to SDG 11, there was a UN-HABITAT, Economic Commission for

Africa (ECA) and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC project that included a sample of 4 pilot countries from Africa and Latin America. Botswana was one of the 4 pilot countries. The main objective of this project titled **“SDG11: Monitoring and reporting on human settlement indicators in Africa and Latin America”** was to explore and test the concept of working with a national sample of cities to report on performance on all human settlement SDGs indicators in a holistic manner. The project aimed to document the possibilities, opportunities and challenges/lessons learnt and later develop guiding tools, manual and materials for the measurement of these indicators for use by many other countries. In Botswana the project hosted was the Ministry of Infrastructure and Housing Development which worked in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Statistics Botswana.

As the main technical partner, Statistics Botswana worked on the local adaptation and implementation of the all-encompassing modified City Prosperity Index that was to be used as the local monitoring framework for the urban related SDGs and the new urban agenda indicators. This pilot project was concluded successfully and its products included the Gaborone City Prosperity Index Report and the Francistown City Prosperity Index Report. Through this project, Statistics Botswana collaborated with local, regional and global institutions to contribute to knowledge creation, management and transfer to other countries.

## **Publications and Dissemination**

Statistics Botswana continues to achieve greater user/customer satisfaction through the provision of relevant statistics in various forms and across multiple dissemination platforms.



# Statistician General's review (continued)

In the year under review, a total of seventy four (74) monthly, quarterly, and annual statistical publications were released (Appendix 3). In keeping with international data dissemination standards and indeed the Statistics Botswana Data Dissemination Policy, the organisation continued to publish the Advance Release Calendar by the start of the financial year on the organisation's website [www.statsbots.org.bw](http://www.statsbots.org.bw). This calendar lists all the expected publications for the year and the dates of release. For the year 2019/20, SB achieved above 90% adherence to the released calendar.

The website, open data portals, social media (mainly Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) and the Information Resource Centre (IRC) were the main dissemination platforms used to ensure availability and accessibility to timely, relevant, and high-quality official statistical information. The

platforms serve diverse user needs in terms of breadth and depth of statistical expertise. Further, the digital dissemination platforms enable users to create and share more content easily. SB continues to conduct outreaches and/or participate in those organised by others to disseminate official statistical products. The organisation also showcased and disseminated its statistical outputs and related services at various Council meetings, agricultural and trade fairs.

## **Relocation to the new office**

During the year under review, Statistics Botswana relocated its Head Office from Finance House, Government Enclave to Four Thirty Square, Plot 54350, PG Matante Road, Central Business District (CBD), in Gaborone. This move was necessitated by the inadequacy of space at the former premises. The move also offered an opportunity of upgrading the organisation's ICT infrastructure without

the challenges of linking to inherited and existing cables as was the case in all the infrastructure upgrades that had been implemented at the previous premises. A secure, reliable ICT infrastructure with adequate capacity is absolutely critical for the discharge of the mandate of the organisation.

## **Outlook**

In the next financial year, the main focus for Statistics Botswana will be on the preparations for the conduct of the census in 2021. This will include continuation of the cartography work and the general census preparation as guided by the Census Project Document. The pilot census is scheduled for February 2021.

The extent of leveraging on technology in our work will continue to be expanded and deepened. An example is with regard to the production of the Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI),

# Statistician General's review (continued)

where a CAPI system will be developed and implemented in the next financial year. This intervention is expected to significantly reduce the time required for data processing, resulting in significantly shorter production time, and consequently increased timeliness. Still on the CPI, work will be continued to broaden access to, and use of point of sale big data.

Another important work that leverages more on technology relates to updating the Statistical Business Register by way of interfacing with other data source systems such as BURS (Botswana Unified Revenue Services) and CIPA (Companies and Intellectual Property Authority) to enable availability of an up to date business surveys sampling frame.

On methodological work, some frameworks and guidelines will be finalised in the next period and implemented into the foreseeable future. These include the National

Household Surveys Classification Scheme, Compendium of Concepts and Definitions second edition and Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF).

With regards to further developments on dissemination, the Statistics Botswana mobile App will be launched in next reporting period being the 2020/21 financial year. The App which will be available on Playstore on Android devices will be an additional, easily accessible, and user friendly dissemination and communication channel for statistical releases and related products and services.

The use of Big Data in the production of official statistics is a big opportunity going forward as it holds the promise of significant reduction in data collection costs and provision of the indicators based on such data closer and closer to real time. In this connection, National Statistical Organisations (NSOs) like

Statistics Botswana have to venture into data mining. Applications like R and Python can be considered and used for data mining. Globally, a number of NSOs have started exploiting big data. Data Scientists essentially explore Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data analytics to deal with multiple data sources. The UNQAF (United Nations Quality Assurance Framework) advises NSOs to explore this innovation given the ever escalating costs of running household and business surveys. Statistics Botswana will follow such advice.

## Appreciation

I am thankful for the support we continue to receive from the people and residents of Botswana as well as enterprises and establishments from whom we collect data as we execute national surveys and censuses. Without their cooperation as respondents, Statistics Botswana would not be able to produce official statistics. The 4th estate, being the media deserves

# Statistician General's review (continued)

to be recognised and appreciated for the role it has continued to play in disseminating and commenting on official statistics and related information. Their active engagement with official statistical outputs expands on the reach of our dissemination platforms and allows for our work with their comment to reach many users locally and internationally.

I also wish to thank our Board of Directors for the unwavering support and guidance it continued to give management during the year under review. Management, and Staff of Statistics Botswana also deserve to be acknowledged and appreciated for yet another year of dedication, commitment and contribution to concerted efforts towards the execution of the organisation's mandate of providing

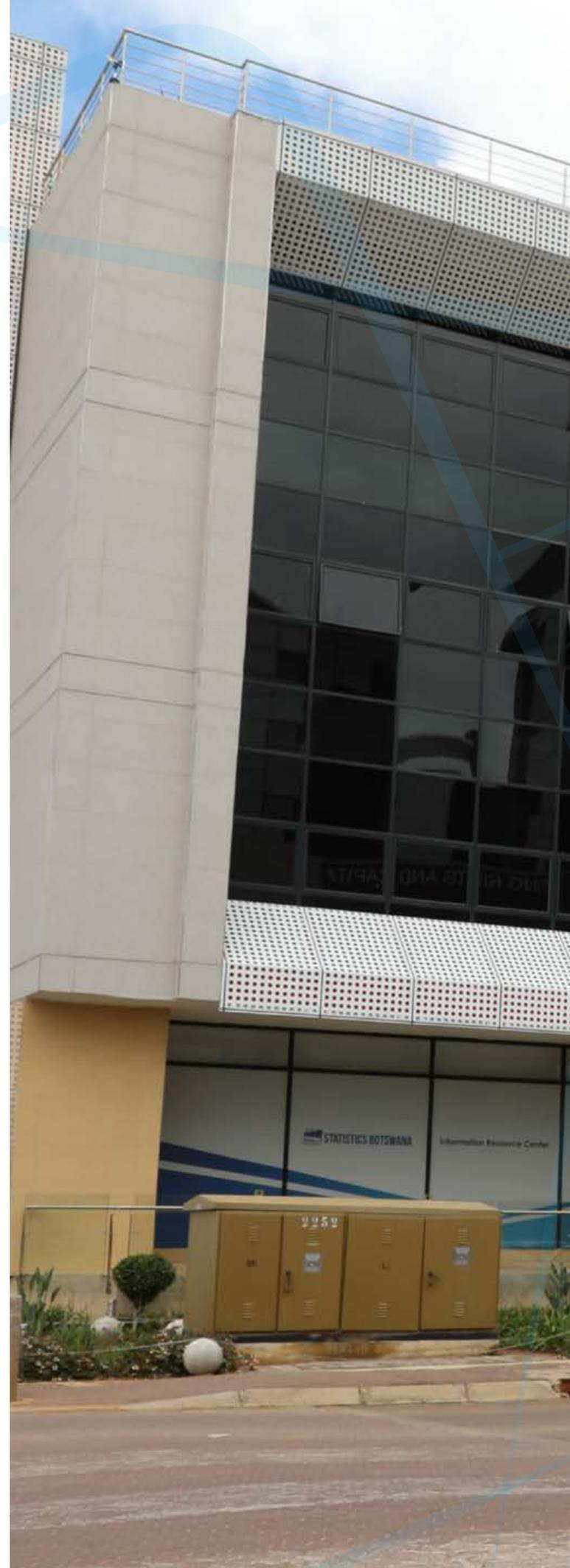
official data and information to enable evidence based decision making in as many areas as possible.



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Dr. Burton S. Mguni

**STATISTICIAN GENERAL**





# Statistics Highlights

**37** Statistics Botswana Value Chain

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**47** Transport and Infrastructure





# Statistics Botswana Value Chain

# Statistics Botswana Value Chain

Secondary

**Infrastructure:** General management including corporate strategy, policy making, risk management, advocacy and public relations

**Human Resources:** HR policies and procedures, HR strategy and talent management. Employee relations. Management of HR processes including recruitment, performance management training, and compensation

**Information Technology:** ICT Policies and procedures. strategy, ICT Support, user training, business continuity, troubleshooting and maintenance

**Finance & Administration:** Financial policies and procedures, Financial accounting and management, Procurement, Asset management. Fleet management, Insurance, and security

Primary

**Determine User Needs:**

- Identify needs
- Consult and confirm needs
- Establish output objectives
- identify concepts
- Check data availability
- Prepare business case

**Design and Build:**

- Design outputs
- Design variable descriptors
- Design frame and sample
- Design collection
- Design processing and analysis
- Build and pre-test
- collection instrument

**Collect and Process Data:**

- Create frame and select sample
- Run and finalise collection
- Process data
- Classify and code data
- Enter data
- Review and validate
- Edit and impute
- Integrate data
- Calculate weights
- Calculate aggregate
- Tabulate data
- Analyse data and produce report

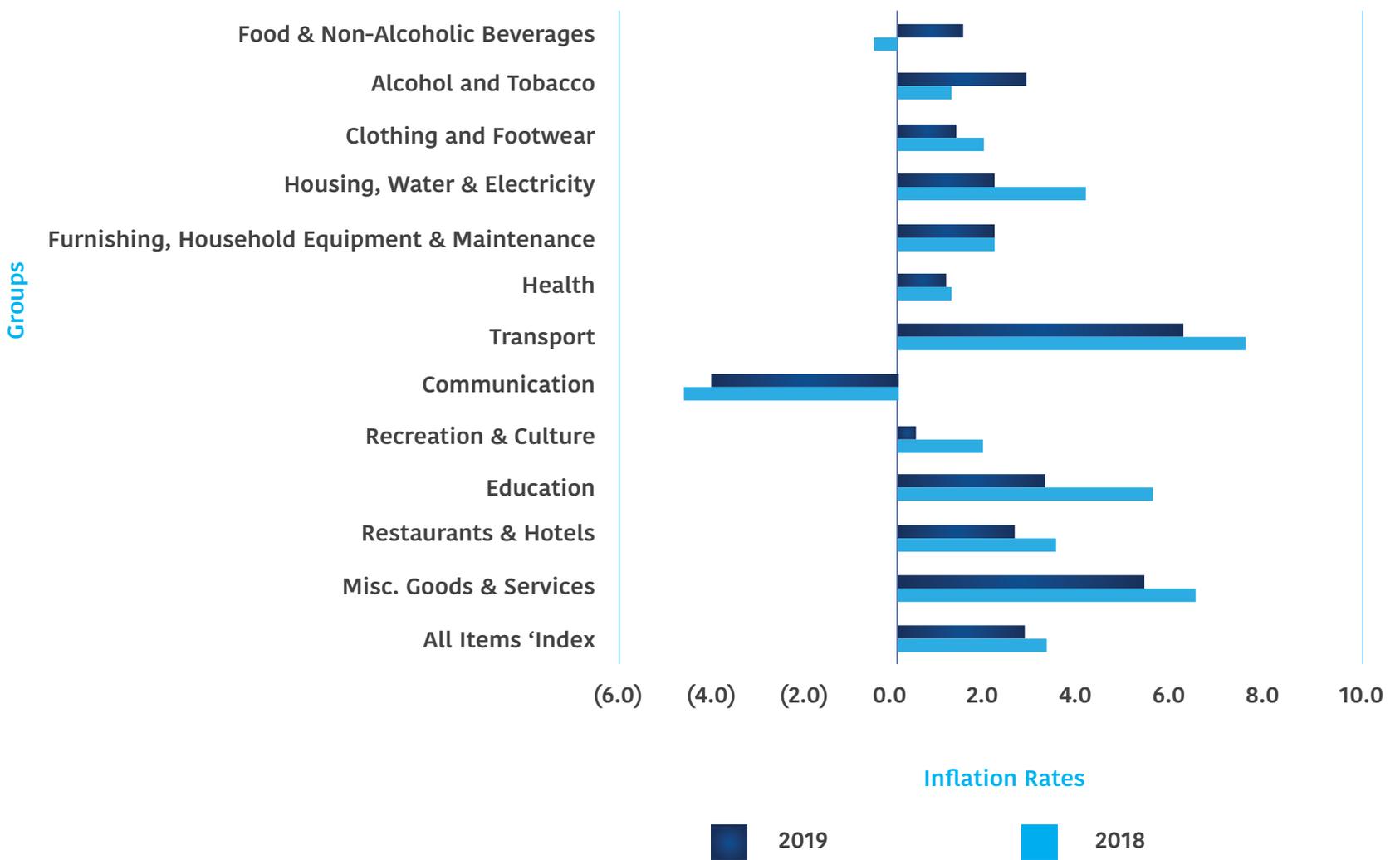
**Disseminate Data and Support Users:**

- Update output systems
- Produce dissemination products
- Promote dissemination of products
- Manage user support

# Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The average inflation rate in 2019 was 2.8 percent compared to 3.2 percent realised in 2018. This implies that the prices movement for goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket changed at a slower rate compared to 2018. The fall in the average annual inflation rate was mainly due to the drop of all group indices except Food and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco.

Figure 1: Inflation Rates for CPI Major Components (Groups) 2018 and 2019

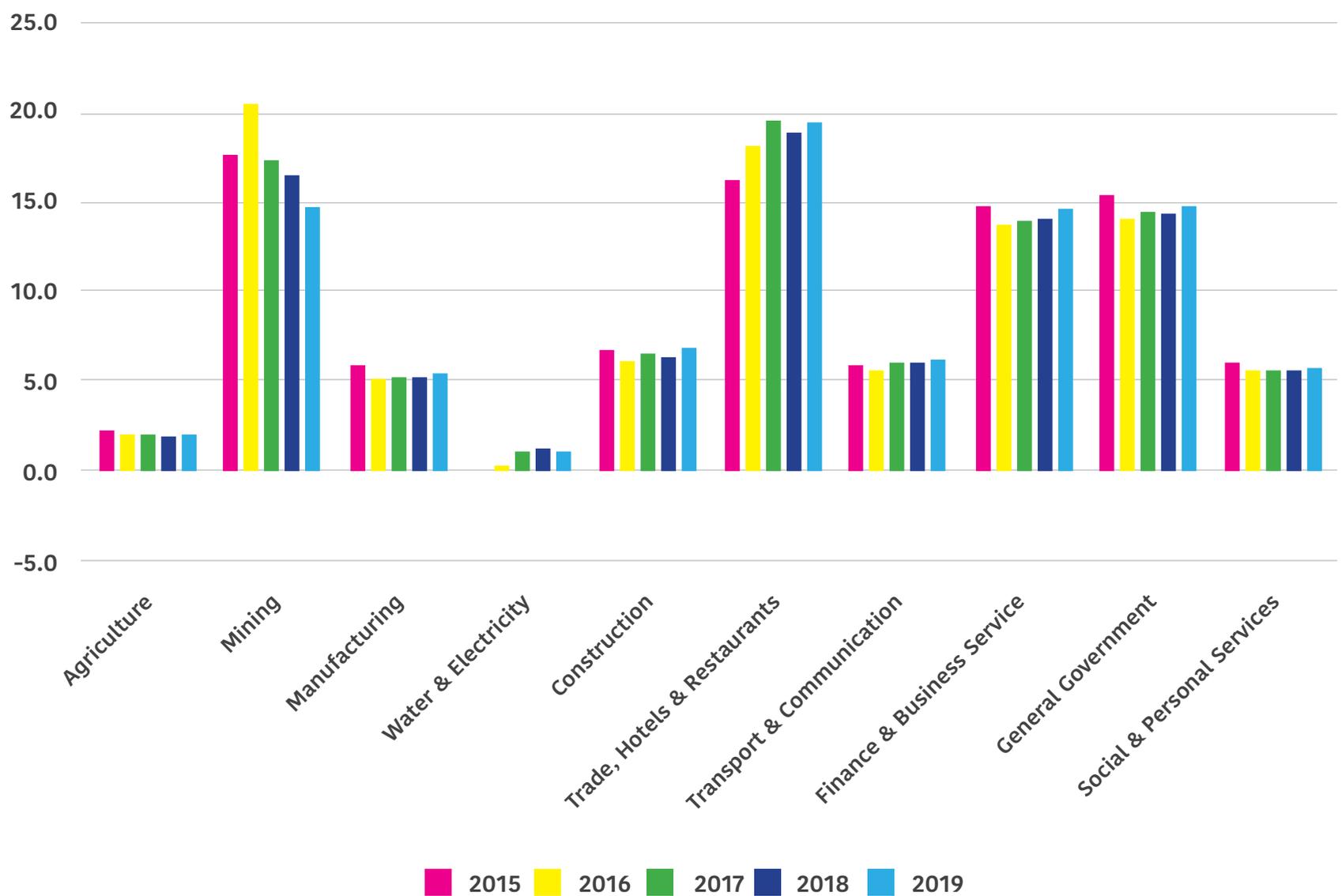


# Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Real GDP increased by 3.0 percent in 2019 compared to a 4.5 percent increase in 2018. The rise in real GDP was mainly attributed to Water & Electricity, Finance & Business Services and Transport & Communications industries which recorded increases in value added of 6.3, 5.9 and 5.3 percent respectively.

Trade, Hotels & Restaurants and Mining industries remained major contributors to GDP. Their contributions stood at 19.7 percent and 15.2 percent respectively.

Figure 2: Contribution to GDP by Economic Activity 2015-2019



# International Merchandise Trade 2018



## Imports

During 2019, total imports valued at P70, 594.6 million, recording an increase of 9.3 percent over the 2018 value of P64, 569.1 million. The increase was mainly attributed to imports of Diamonds, Vehicles & Transport Equipment, and Food, Beverages & Tobacco.

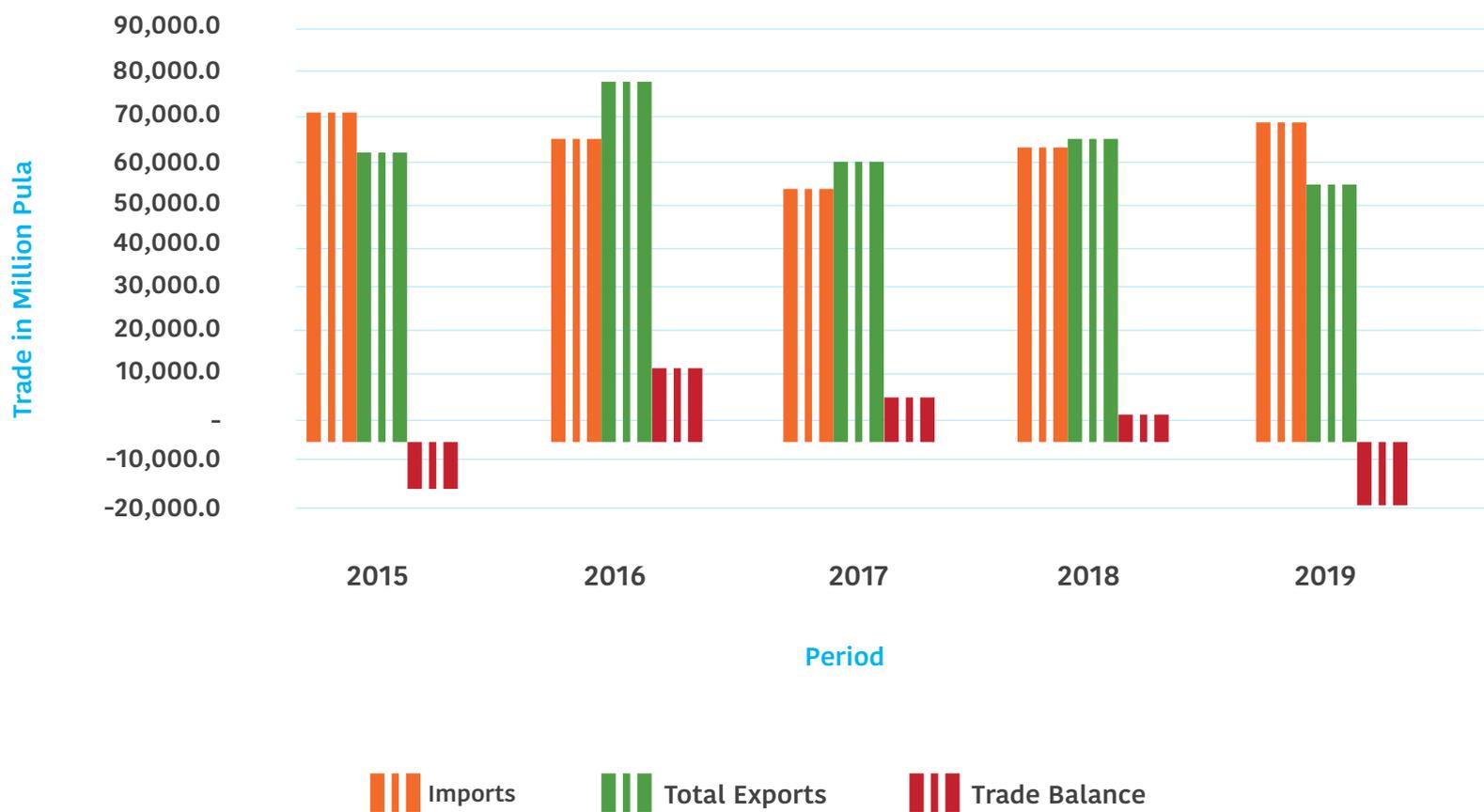
## Exports

Total exports decreased by 16.2 percent from P67, 171.5 million during 2018 to P56, 283.8 million in 2019. The decrease was mainly attributed to exports of Diamonds, which went down by 15.6 percent from P60, 411.1 million in 2018 to P51, 009.5 million in 2019.

## Trade Deficit

A trade deficit of P3, 423.1 million was recorded in 2019 as compared to a trade surplus of P2, 916.5 million in 2018.

Figure 3: Total Trade - 2015 to 2019 in Million Pula

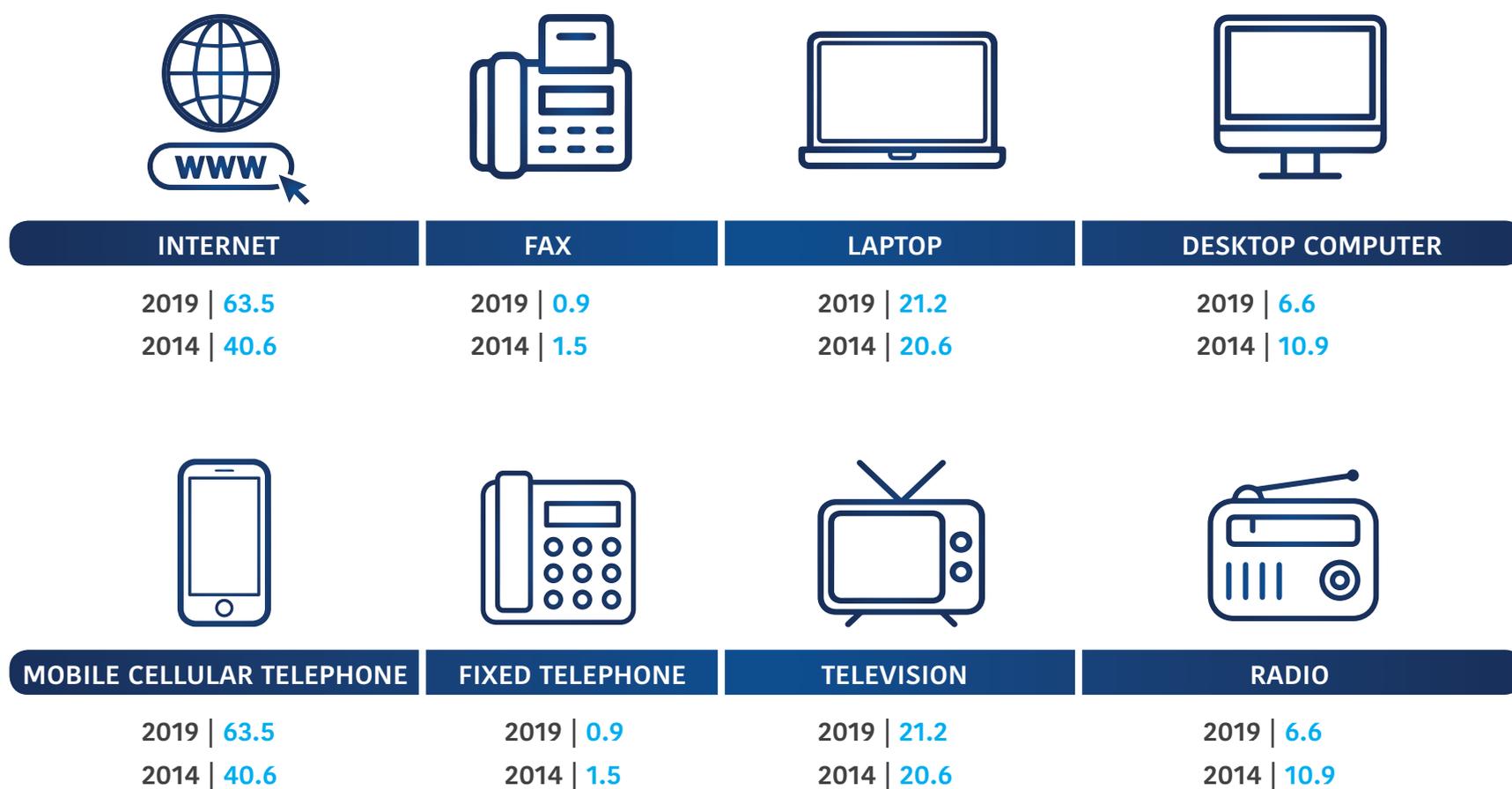


# Information and Communication Technology

As a follow-up to the 2014 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Household Survey, an ICT Module was included in the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey (QMTS), a national quarterly survey conducted between July and September 2019. The main objective of the ICT Module was to measure accessibility and penetration of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in Botswana households.

The survey showed that in 2019 the majority of households had access to mobile cellular telephones, radio, internet and television. Very few households had access to desktop computers, laptops, fixed telephones and a facsimile (fax).

Figure 4: Proportion of Households with Access to ICT, 2014 & 2019

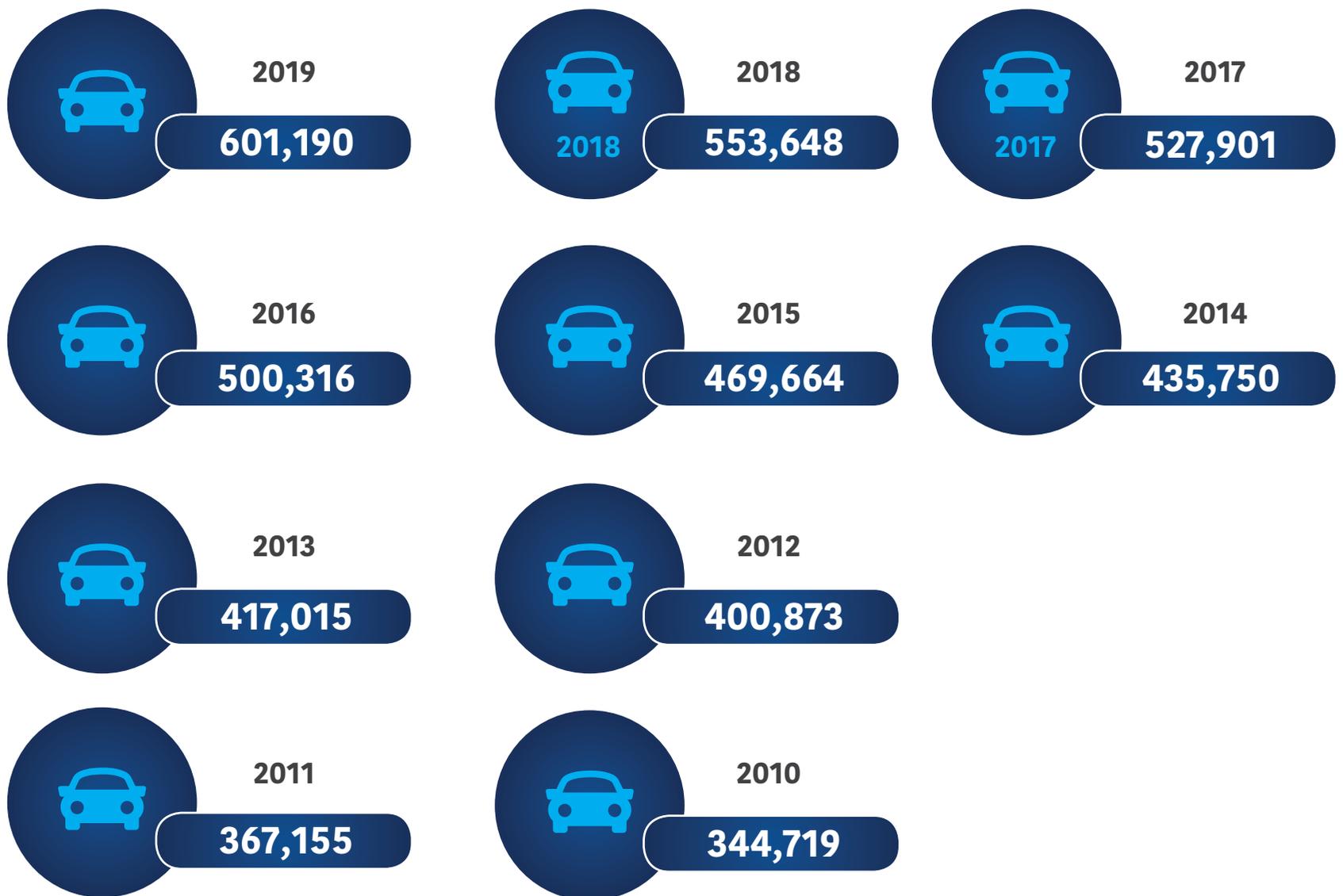


# Transport & Infrastructure

Administrative data from the Ministry of Transport and Communication showed that national vehicle stock stood at 601,190 vehicles in 2019, which was an 8.6% increase from 553,648 vehicles registered in 2018. Road accidents per 1,000 vehicles fell slightly from 31.3 in 2018 to 31.0 in 2019.

Aircraft movements increased by 17.2 percent, from 69,716 in 2017 to 81,693 in 2018. Air passenger movements increased by 6.6 percent from 806,959 in 2017 to 859,947 in 2018. Goods transported by rail went up by 0.4 percent in 2018, from 1,549 thousand net tonnes transported in 2017.

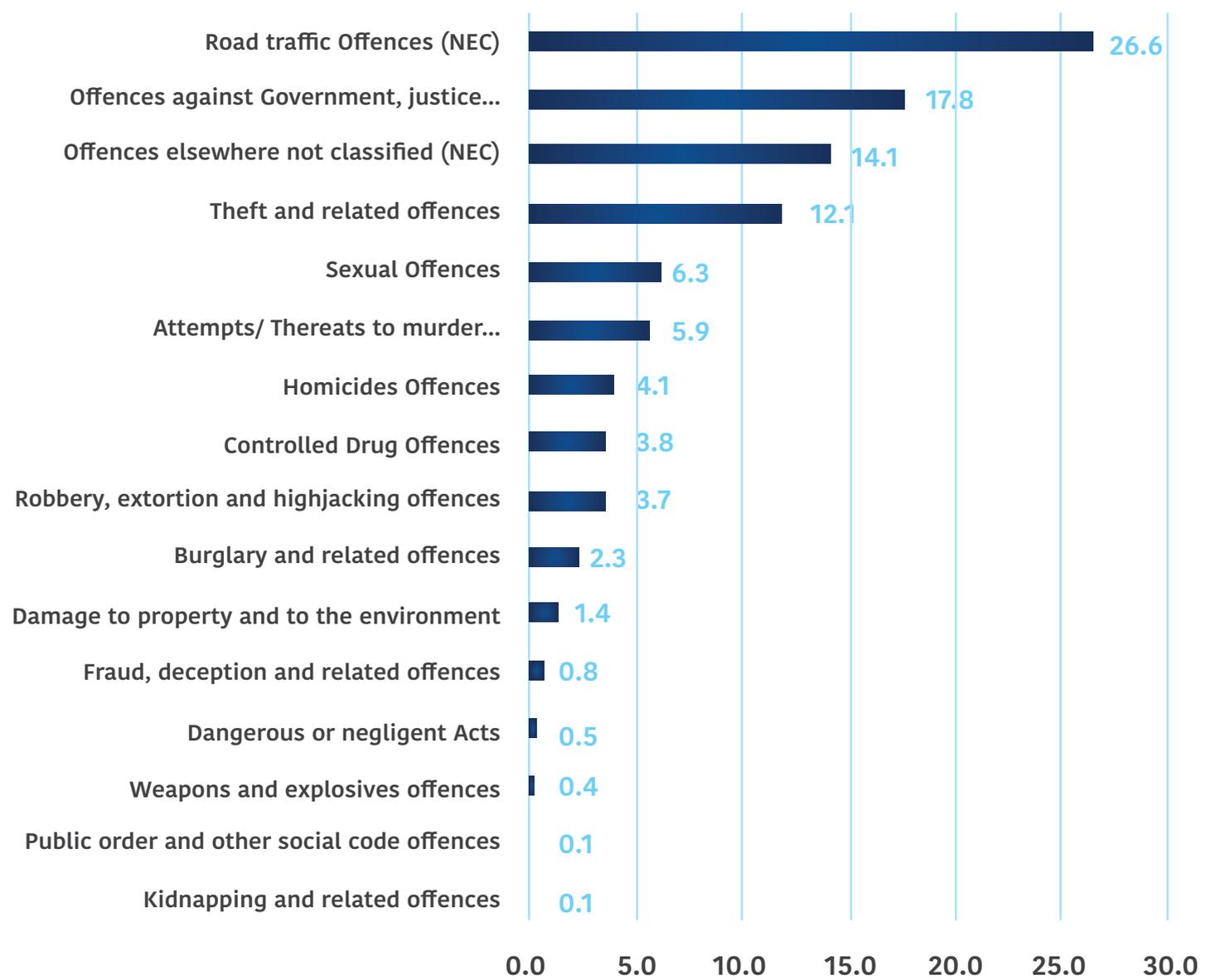
Figure 5: National Vehicle Stock, 2010 – 2019



# Crime

Crime statistics are produced on an annual basis and they provide statistics only on criminal cases lodged with and decided at magistrates' courts across the country in the given year. The statistics are based on administrative records held by the Administration of Justice (AOJ) and describe the characteristics of defendants, including information on the offences, case outcomes and sentences associated with those defendants. The statistics focus on decided criminal cases and exclude other cases such as civil and matrimonial cases and pending cases.

Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of Offences Committed in 2018



# Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics provides data on births, deaths and marriages. The data is analysed by age of mother at birth, sex of child, mother's usual place of residence, place of birth, weight at birth, gestation period, age at death, sex of deceased, deceased usual place of residence, place of death, age at marriage, previous marital status, and employment status amongst others.

## Births

With reference to 2018, the birth registration was estimated at 100 percent indicating that all births that occurred in the year were registered. A total of 71,850 births (live and still births) were registered out of which a quarter (17,827) were occurrences from the previous years. Of these, 54,023 including 757 still births occurred in 2018. The sex ratio at birth indicates that there were about 103 male births per 100 female births. Ex-nuptial births accounted for about 81.0 percent of all births indicating that majority of children are born out of wedlock or a marital set up. The mean age of mother at birth was estimated at 28 years while 99.8 percent of all registered births occurred in health facilities.

**Table 1: Maternal Mortality Ratio 2014-2018**

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Live Births Male	Number	22 732	21 142	23 413	25 258	21 940	27 373
Female	Number	22 062	20 599	23 352	24 726	21 350	26 650
Total (occurred)	Number	44 794	41 741	46 765	49 984	43 290	54 023
Total Population (projections) '000	Number	2 110	2 149	2 185	2 219	2 254	2 288
Births (projected) <sup>1</sup>	Number	53 495*	50 924*	48 159	54 2672	45 690	46 093
CBR (using registered births)	Rate	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2	23.6
CBR (using projected births)	Rate	25.4	23.7	22.0	24.4	20.3	20.1
Sex ratio	Ratio	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8	103.0
Nuptial births	Percent	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4	18.8
Ex-nuptial births	Percent	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6	81.2
Mean age of mother at birth	Years	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.5	28	27.7
Birth registration	Percent	83.7	82.0	97.1	92.1	94.7	100.0
Health facility deliveries	Percent	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.8

## Deaths

Deaths registration even though still low, compared to births registration, increased over the years from 66.9 percent in 2012 to 76.4 in 2018. There were 12,609 deaths registered in 2018, and the figure increased to 16,504 deaths after adjusting for completeness. The sex ratio at death was 111 male deaths per a 100 female deaths. About 52 percent of the registered deaths occurred in health facilities. Around 73 percent of registered deaths were registered on time within the 30 days of death as stipulated in the Births and Deaths Registration act of 2004.

**Table 2: Maternal Mortality Ratio 2014-2018**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Institutional live births	47 273	57 290	54 159	52 242	52 999
Non-Institutional live births	205	190	108	116	116
Total live births	47 478	57 480	54 267	52 358	53 115
Maternal deaths	72	73	85	75	71
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100, 000 live births)	151.6	127	156.6	143.2	133.7



# Labour Force Statistics

Table 3: National Headline Labour Force Indicators –QMTS Quarter 3, 2019

Sn.	Indicator/Statistics	QMTS			BMTHS	Change (%)
		Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Population (15 years and above)	1,572,736	734,531	838,204	1,349,008	16.6
2	Population Out of Labour Force (15 years and above)	632,190	264,778	367,412	512,274	23.4
3	Economically Active Population (15 years and above)	940,546	469,753	470,793	836,734	12.4
4	Employed Population	745,556	376,563	368,993	689,528	8.1
5	Unemployed Population	194,990	93,190	101,799	147,206	32.5
6	Economically Active Population (18 years and above)	934,338	465,734	468,604	830,851	12.5
7	Employed Population (18 years and above)	742,792	374,894	367,898	685,797	8.3
8	Unemployed Population (18 years and above)	191,546	90,840	100,706	145,054	32.1
9	Formal Sector employment	483,814	232,568	251,246	420,762	15.0
10	Average Cash Earnings (in Pula)	4,989	6,054	3,972	4,616	8.1
11	Estimated Population of Youth (15 – 35 years)	844,723	410,761	433,962	747,635	13.0
12	Youth Labour Force	481,441	241,621	239,820	427,089	12.7
13	Unemployed Population with Disability	3,309	2,003	1,306	3,085	7.3
						<b>Change (Percentage points)</b>
14	Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	47.4	51.3	44.0	50.7	3.3
15	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	59.8	64.0	56.2	61.5	-1.7
16	Unemployment Rate % (15 year and above)	20.7	19.8	21.6	17.6	3.1
17	Unemployment Rate % (18 years and above)	20.5	19.5	21.5	17.5	3.0
18	Relaxed Unemployment Rate % (15 years and above)	26.1	25.8	26.5	28.9	-2.8
19	Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35 years)	26.7	25.2	28.1	25.1	1.6
20	Persons with Disability Unemployment Rate (%)	23.1	32.0	16.2	15.6	7.5
21	Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %)	35.2	31.5	38.7	39.9	-4.7
22	Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %)	35.2	31.5	38.7	39.9	-4.7

**QMTS:** Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey

**BMTHS:** Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey, 2015/16

# Human Resource Management

## Staff Complement

Statistics Botswana's staff complement as at the end of the year under review stood at 211 in post against an establishment of 226. The organisation continues to ensure that everyone has access to the same opportunities, and the same fair treatment regardless of age, religion, gender, culture, disability, or any other discriminatory factor.

Table 4: Staff Complement by Cadre

Classification	Male	Female	Total
<b>Executive</b>	2	5	7
<b>Managers</b>	7	7	14
<b>High-Level Specialists</b>	17	12	29
<b>Junior Professionals</b>	47	56	103
<b>Clerical &amp; Support Staff</b>	24	34	58
<b>Total</b>	97	114	211

## Organisational Structure Review

During the period under review, recruitment for vacant posts, especially executive positions remained a challenge in terms of attractiveness. This being the case, Statistics Botswana's major pre-occupation was the organisational structure and salary structure review including allowances. A consultancy company was engaged to conduct the reviews and it is planned that the

proposed recommendations will be implemented during the course of the 2021/22 financial year.

## Employee Welfare

Our employees remain the most important resource and we strive to improve on their welfare by introducing new welfare initiatives all the time. Avenues for personal, property and vehicle loans were expanded to partner with additional financial institutions. Employees continue to effectively use these schemes for personal benefit.

## Terms and Conditions of Service

The Statistics Botswana Terms and Conditions of Service adopted in March, 2012 were revised and approved by the Board of Directors. Implementation of the revised document however awaits consultations with the Employee Union. Once this process is completed, the revised Terms and Conditions of Service will be rolled-out to employees.

## Training and Capacity Building

Statistics Botswana continues to develop and to encourage its employees to take responsibility for their own professional development. This is in line with the Learning and Growth perspective in the organisation's corporate strategy. The organisation offers financial assistance for short-term, part-time and block release courses.





# Human Resource Management (continued)

During the course of the year under review, nine (9) employees registered for part-time studies at various institutions and one (1) employee successfully completed a Commonwealth Executive Masters in Business Administration Degree through BOCODOL.

Capacity building and skills development continues to be an important aspect of staff development. Several donor sponsored/ funded workshops and conferences were conducted during the year under review. A total of one hundred and sixty (160) employees attended such seminars and conferences across the world.

## Performance Management

The Performance Management System (PMS) was reviewed to align it to corporate strategic initiatives. The PMS will be automated into an Employee Self Service (ESS). It comprises a manual and assessment tools for Executive Management and Middle Management; and junior officers. Its implementation is planned for the financial year 2020/21.



# Organisation Information

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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:**

Four thirty Square, Plot 54350  
PG Matante Road, Central Business District  
Gaborone Botswana

**Directors:**

Mr. Letsema G Motsemme (Board Chairperson)  
Professor Keoagile Thaga (Vice Chairperson)  
Dr. Ernest Makhwaje  
Mr. Mmoloki Motsewabagale  
Dr. Kealeboga Masalila  
Mr Dichaba Molobe  
Dr. Tebogo B Seleka  
Dr. Burton S. Mguni (Ex Officio)  
Ms Alicia Mokone (appointed 01 July 2019)  
Mrs Rosi Mabothis (resigned 29 January 2020)

**Secretary:**

Ms. Emang Gadise (appointed 01 December 2019)

**Postal address:**

Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

**Auditors:**

PricewaterhouseCoopers

**Bankers:**

Barclays Bank Botswana Limited  
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited  
BancABC Limited

# Annual financial Statement

## Contents

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Statement of comprehensive income	65
Statement of financial position	66
Statement of changes in funds	67
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Notes to the financial statements	69
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# Statement of Responsibility by The Board Of Directors

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The directors of Statistics Botswana (“Organisation”) are responsible for the annual financial statements and all other information presented therewith. Their responsibility includes the maintenance of true and fair financial records and the preparation of the annual financial statements in accordance with 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, and maintenance and monitoring of these systems of internal financial control. Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that any significant breakdown in the functioning of these systems has occurred during the year under review.

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. The directors have no reason to believe that the Organisation will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future, based on the continuous support by the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Finance 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 63 to 98 and supplementary information on Annexures I were authorised for issue on 30 November 2020 by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:



**Director**



**Director**



# Independent's Auditors Report

to the Minister of Finance And Economic Development

## 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 2020, and of 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 63 to 98 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020;
- 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 International **Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)** issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Botswana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Botswana.

## Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Plot 50371, Fairground Office Park, Gaborone, P O Box 294, Gaborone, Botswana  
T: (267) 370 9700, [www.pwc.com/bw](http://www.pwc.com/bw)

Country Senior Partner: B D Phirie  
Partners: R Binedell, A S Edirisinghe, L Mahesan, I D Molebatsi, S K K Wijesena



# Independent's Auditors Report

to the Minister of Finance And Economic development

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accounting for the recognition and amortisation of deferred income which arises on the initial receipt of grants relating to specific expenses</p> <p>The carrying amount of deferred income recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020 amounted to BWP 5,967,333. The amortisation of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020 is BWP 52,320,966.</p> <p>We identified the deferral of grants in relation to specific expenses to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The allocation of expenses to the 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 expenses and the projects they related to; and</li> <li>• Deferred income was considered to be material to the Organisation's financial statements, both quantitatively and qualitatively.</li> </ul> <p>The disclosures relating to the recognition of deferred income in the statement of financial position and the amortisation of deferred income in the statement of comprehensive income are set out in the financial statements in the following notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Note 2.11 Grant income (Page 75);</li> <li>• Note 4 Critical estimates and judgements (Page 80);</li> <li>• Note 5 Other income (Page 82); and</li> <li>• Note 17 Deferred income (Page 92).</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the recognition of deferred income and the amortisation thereof relating to specific expenses included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions were held with management to obtain an understanding of management's process for the recognition of deferred income in the statement of financial position and amortisation of deferred income in the statement of comprehensive income for the year;</li> <li>• In order to test the recognition of deferred income, we tested project-related expenses, on a sample basis, by agreeing the expenses to the supplier invoices;</li> <li>• Tested the allocation of the project-related expenses to the respective projects, on a sample basis, by inspecting the description on the supplier invoices. We did not note any inconsistencies in this regard;</li> <li>• Reperformed management's reconciliation of the unutilised project grants movement for the year by agreeing the opening balance to the prior year audited results and each individual movement to the general ledger listing. No material variances were noted;</li> <li>• Agreed all project grants received during the year to deposits recorded in the Organisation's bank statements and noted no differences;</li> <li>• In order to test the completeness of projects, we assessed whether separate general ledger codes were opened for projects brought forward from the prior year, and for new projects arising during 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</li> <li>• Obtained a confirmation from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development confirming the project grants disbursed to the Organisation during the year. Agreed the amounts confirmed to the amounts recorded in the general ledger. No material differences were noted.</li> </ul>



# Independent's Auditors Report

## to the Minister of Finance And Economic development

### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Statistics Botswana annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020", which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the other sections of the document titled "Statistics Botswana Annual report 2019/20", which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

### 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.



# Independent's Auditors Report

to the Minister of Finance And Economic development

- 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 those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance, 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 of Botswana Act, 2009 (the "Act"), we confirm that:

We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the performance of our duties as auditors;

In our opinion the accounts and related records of the Organisation have been properly kept;

The Organisation has complied with all 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 the preceding year.

*PricewaterhouseCoopers*

**Individual Practicing Member: Sheyan Edirisinghe**  
**Registration Number: 20030048**

**Gaborone**  
**30 November 2020**

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 P	2019 P
			Restated
Government subvention		112,808,480	103,308,480
Other income	5	59,146,333	30,525,397
Operating expenses	6	(184,210,756)	(138,080,781)
<b>Operating deficit</b>		<b>(12,255,943)</b>	<b>(4,246,904)</b>
Finance income	8	32,435	24,068
<b>Net deficit for the year</b>		<b>(12,223,508)</b>	<b>(4,222,836)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive deficit</b>		<b>(12,223,508)</b>	<b>(4,222,836)</b>

## Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 March 2020

		2020 P	2019 P Restated	2018 P Restated
<b>ASSETS</b>				
	<b>Note</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	11	21,798,725	13,372,111	13,022,114
Right-of-use assets	12	80,604,948	-	-
Intangible assets	13	2,186,212	3,785,410	3,153,256
		<b>104,589,885</b>	<b>17,157,521</b>	<b>16,175,370</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Trade and other receivables	14	3,030,758	1,606,221	754,270
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2,294,260	15,357,158	19,925,856
		<b>5,325,018</b>	<b>16,963,379</b>	<b>20,680,126</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>109,914,903</b>	<b>34,120,900</b>	<b>36,855,496</b>
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Funds</b>				
Accumulated deficit		(31,898,339)	(19,674,831)	(15,451,995)
		<b>(31,898,339)</b>	<b>(19,674,831)</b>	<b>(15,451,995)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Capital grants	18	23,984,937	17,157,521	16,175,370
Lease liabilities	12	65,538,806	-	-
		<b>89,523,743</b>	<b>17,157,521</b>	<b>16,175,370</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Lease liabilities	12	18,362,703	878,415	259,129
Trade and other payables	16	27,959,463	20,371,823	16,998,807
Deferred income	17	5,967,333	15,387,972	18,874,185
		<b>52,289,499</b>	<b>36,638,210</b>	<b>36,132,121</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>141,813,242</b>	<b>53,795,731</b>	<b>52,307,491</b>
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>		<b>109,914,903</b>	<b>34,120,900</b>	<b>36,855,496</b>

## Statement of Changes in Funds

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Accumulated deficit P	Total funds P
<b>For the year ended 31 March 2019</b>		
Balance at 1 April 2018 as previously stated	(28,262,404)	(28,262,404)
Prior year re-statement (Note 20)	12,810,409	12,810,409
Balance at 1 April 2018 restated	<u>(15,451,995)</u>	<u>(15,451,995)</u>
Net deficit for the year	(4,222,836)	(4,222,836)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	(19,674,831)	(19,674,831)
<b>For the year ended 31 March 2020</b>		
Balance at 1 April 2019	<u>(19,674,831)</u>	<u>(19,674,831)</u>
<b><i>Comprehensive income</i></b>		
Net deficit for the year	(12,223,508)	(12,223,508)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2020</b>	<u>(31,898,339)</u>	<u>(31,898,339)</u>

## Statement of Cash Flows

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 P	2019 P Restated
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Operating deficit		(12,255,943)	(4,246,904)
Adjusted for:			
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	13	1,599,198	1,550,246
Amortisation of capital grants	5	(5,233,078)	(4,207,522)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11	3,633,880	2,657,276
Depreciation on right of use asset	12	19,529,985	-
Gain on modification of lease liabilities		(375,967)	-
Loss on retired assets	6	919,989	-
Movements in operating lease liability		-	619,286
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6	-	(206,812)
Unamortised portion of retired assets	18	(919,989)	-
Unamortised portion of disposed assets	18	-	(299,620)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Trade and other receivables		(1,424,537)	(851,951)
Trade and other payables		7,587,640	3,373,016
Deferred income		(9,420,639)	(3,486,213)
<b>Net cash generated / (used in) from operating activities</b>		<b>3,640,539</b>	<b>(5,099,198)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(12,980,483)	(3,306,892)
Acquisition of intangible assets	13	-	(2,182,400)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	506,431
Interest income	8	32,435	24,068
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(12,948,048)</b>	<b>(4,958,793)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Capital grant recognised during the year	18	12,980,483	5,489,293
Principal payment of lease liability	12	(16,735,872)	-
<b>Net cash (used) / generated from financing activities</b>		<b>(3,755,389)</b>	<b>5,489,293</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(13,062,898)</b>	<b>(4,568,698)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		15,357,158	19,925,856
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	15	<b>2,294,260</b>	<b>15,357,158</b>

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

## 1. General information

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

The financial statements set out on pages 63 to 99 have been approved by the board of directors on 30 November 2020.

## 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 4.

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

#### (a) Application of IFRS 16, Leases

In the current year, the Organisation has adopted IFRS 16 Leases (as issued by the IASB in January 2016) with the date of initial application being 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 replaces 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.

IFRS 16 introduces new or amended requirements with respect to lease accounting. It introduces significant changes to the lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance leases and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged. Details of these new requirements are described in the accounting policy for leases.

The impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Organisation’s annual financial statements is described below.

The Organisation has applied the practical expedient available in IFRS 16 which provides that for contracts which exist at the initial application date, an entity is not required to reassess whether they contain a lease. This means that the practical expedient allows an entity to apply IFRS 16 to contracts identified by IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 as containing leases; and to not apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

previously identified by IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 as containing leases.

IFRS 16 has been adopted by applying the modified retrospective approach, whereby the comparative figures are not restated.

The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. IFRS 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on 'risks and rewards' in IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Organisation applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in IFRS 16 to all contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 April 2019. In preparation for the first-time application of IFRS 16, the Organisation has carried out an implementation project. The project has shown that the new definition in IFRS 16 will not significantly change the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Organisation.

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

#### Leases where the Organisation is lessee

##### Leases previously classified as operating leases

IFRS 16 changes how the Organisation accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, which were off balance sheet.

The Organisation undertook the following at the date of initial application for leases which were previously recognised as operating leases:

- recognised a lease liability, measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Organisation's incremental borrowing rate at the

- date of initial application;
- recognised right-of-use assets measured at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for accruals or prepayments relating to that lease prior to the date of initial application;
- recognised depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in profit or loss.

The Organisation applied IAS 36 Impairment of assets to consider if these right-of-use assets are impaired as at the date of initial application.

The Organisation applied the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases in terms of IAS 17 Leases. Where necessary, they have been applied on a lease by lease basis:

- when a portfolio of leases contained reasonably similar characteristics, the Organisation applied a single discount rate to that portfolio;
- leases which were expiring within 12 months from 1 April 2019 were treated as short term leases, with remaining lease payments recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis which is more representative of the pattern of benefits consumed;
- initial direct costs were excluded from the measurement of right-of-use assets at the date of initial application;
- for leases which contained a non-lease component, a practical expedient of allowing entities not to separate non-lease components from lease components and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease component as a single lease component was applied; and
- hindsight was applied where appropriate. This was specifically the case for determining the lease term for leases which contained extension or termination options.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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

#### Leases where the Organisation is lessee (continued)

#### Leases previously classified as operating leases (continued)

#### Impact on financial statements

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Organisation recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as “operating leases” under the principles of IAS 17: Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as of 1 April 2019. The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 0%. There were no leases previously classified as finance leases by the Organisation as at 31 March 2019.

The total lease liability recognised on 1 April 2019 can be reconciled back to the operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 as follows:

	2019 P
Operating lease commitments disclosed at 31 March 2019	92,024,754
Less: IFRS 16 – Lease commitments*	(19,748,389)
Less: amount relating to short term leases per IFRS 16	(1,014,563)
Restated operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019	71,261,802
Lease liability on 1 April 2019 per IFRS 16	71,261,802

2019  
P

Current lease liabilities	13,430,891
Non-current lease liabilities	57,830,911
Total	71,261,802

\*As a result of procedures adopted to transition to IFRS 16 it was found that additional operating lease commitments of P 19,748,389 were included to the operating lease commitments disclosed by the Organisation for the year ended 31 March 2019. This had no material impact on the Organisation’s statement of financial position or statement of profit or loss.

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

#### Leases where the Organisation is lessee (continued)

#### Leases previously classified as operating leases (continued)

#### Impact on financial statements (continued)

The associated right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to leases recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019 where applicable. The recognised right-of-use assets relate to the following types of assets:

	31 March 2020	01 April 2019 P
Office Buildings	80,604,948	70,383,387
Total right-of-use assets	80,604,948	70,383,387

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the statement of financial position on 1 April 2019. Statement of financial position at transition\*:

	<b>Balance at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>IFRS 16 2019 effect</b>	<b>01 April 2019 P</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Right-of-use assets	-	70,383,387	70,383,387
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	-	57,830,911	57,830,911
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	-	13,430,891	13,430,891

\* Only those line items affected by IFRS 16 have been included above.

There was no impact on retained earnings from the adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 April 2019.

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

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

A number of International Financial Reporting Standards, Interpretations and amendments have become effective for the first time for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The Organisation has applied the following amendment for the first time for the current reporting period that had a significant impact on the current and prior period:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 – ‘Financial instruments’ on prepayment features with negative compensation and modification of financial liabilities. The narrow-scope amendment covers two issues: (1) the amendments allow entities to measure particular prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met— instead of at fair value through profit or loss. It is likely to have the biggest impact on banks and other financial services entities and (2) how to account for the modification of a financial liability. The amendment confirms that most such modifications will result in immediate recognition of a gain or loss. This is a change from common practice under IAS 39 today and will affect all kinds of entities that have renegotiated borrowings. This amendment was effective on 1 January 2019 and has no impact to the financial statements of the Organisation.

- IFRS 16 – Leases - This standard replaces the current guidance in IAS 17 and is a far-reaching change in accounting by lessees. 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 in exchange for consideration. This amendment was effective on 1 January

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

2019.

This new standard has a significant impact on the financial statements of the Organisation. Refer to note 12 for more details.

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

##### **(c) 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 are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Organisation.

- Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' on the definition of material. These amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: (i) use a consistent definition of materiality through IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; (ii) clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and (iii) incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information will be effective on or after 1 January 2020. From the initial assessment, these will not have material impact on the financial statements of the Organisation.
- Amendments to IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure – Interest rate benchmark reform. These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR). The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement. These amendments will be

effective on or after 1 January 2020. From the initial assessment, these will not have material impact on the financial statements of the Organisation.

#### 2.2 Foreign currency translation

##### 2.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

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

##### 2.2.2 Transactions and balances

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

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,

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Organisation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| • Furniture and fittings | 1 - 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.

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

### 2.6 Financial Instruments

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

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

#### Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

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

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

#### **Classification**

##### **Financial assets**

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Amortised cost;
- At fair value through other comprehensive income; debt investments or equity investments;
- At fair value through profit or loss.

#### **2.6 Financial Instruments (continued)**

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

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:

- The financial asset is held in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

##### **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost.

##### **Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

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

##### **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 end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Organisation's loans and receivables comprise of trade and other receivables, rent security deposits and cash and cash equivalents.

##### **Impairment**

The Organisation recognises a loss allowance for the expected credit losses as per IFRS 9 on trade and other receivables.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 2.6 Financial Instruments (continued)

##### Write off policy

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

##### De-recognition

##### Financial assets

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

##### Financial liabilities

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

##### Reclassification

##### Financial assets

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

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

##### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

#### 2.7 Trade receivables

##### Classification

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

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

##### Recognition and measurement

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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

### 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

### 2.9 Trade and other payables

#### Classification

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

#### Recognition and Measurement

Trade and other payables are recognised when the Organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. Trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

### 2.10 Provisions

Provisions claims are recognised when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of

past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

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

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

### 2.11 Grant income

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 cost where there is a reasonable assurance that the subventions will be received and the Organisation has complied with conditions attached to them.

Grants from the Government and other donor Organisations are initially recognised to deferred income under current liabilities in the statement of financial position, once there

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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 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 recognised as capital grants in the statement of financial position in the period in which the underlying asset is bought. Grants, for which the underlying asset has been bought, is subsequently recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to match the depreciation of the related assets, as other income.

#### 2.12 Employee benefits

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

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

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

#### 2.13 Revenue recognition

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

##### **Government grants**

Please refer policy number 2.11

##### **Sale of maps and booklets**

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

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

##### **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 Leases

The Organisation assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

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

#### The Organisation as lessee

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

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

Details of leasing arrangements where the Organisation is a lessee are presented in note 12.

The current lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed lease payments and not subject to any variable rents.

#### Lease liability

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

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, using the effective interest method, and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs.

#### 2.14 Leases (continued)

##### Lease liability (continued)

The Organisation remeasures the lease liability, when applicable, in accordance with the following table:

Lease liability remeasurement scenario	Lease liability remeasurement methodology
Change to the lease term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.</li> </ul>
Change to the lease payments as a result of a change in an index or a rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used;</li> </ul>
Change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate.</li> </ul>
Lease contract has been modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discounting the revised payments using a revised discount rate.</li> </ul>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

#### Right-of-use assets

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

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

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

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

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

#### 2.14 Leases (continued)

##### Right-of-use assets (continued)

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

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

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

#### Leases (Comparatives under IAS 17)

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

#### 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 19 to the financial statements.

### 3 Financial risk management

#### 3.1 Financial risk factors

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### (a) Market risk

##### (i) Foreign currency risk

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

### 3 Financial risk management (Continued)

#### (a) Market risk (continued)

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

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

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

##### (iii) Price risk

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

#### (b) Credit risk

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

deposits and 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.

### 3 Financial risk management (Continued)

#### (c) Liquidity risk (continued)

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Less than 1 year P	Between 1-5 years P	Above 5 years P	Total P
<b>At 31 March 2020</b>				
Trade and other payables	12,768,664	-	-	12,768,664
Lease liabilities	18,362,703	39,803,694	25,735,112	83,901,509
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,131,367</b>	<b>39,803,694</b>	<b>25,735,112</b>	<b>96,670,173</b>
<b>At 31 March 2019</b>				
Trade and other payables	10,830,406	-	-	10,830,406
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,830,406</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,830,406</b>

### 3.2 Capital risk management

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

### 3.3 Fair value estimation of financial instruments

Financial instruments consist of trade receivables, rent security deposits, bank and cash balances, lease liabilities and other accounts payable resulting from normal business operations. The nominal value less impairment provision of trade receivables and accounts payable are assumed to approximate their fair values. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy

statements associated with each item. At the reporting date there are no assets that are either carried at fair value or where the fair value has been disclosed.

## 4 Critical accounting 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 grants received

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Government and other donor organisations to fall within the scope of IAS 20.

#### **Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance.**

In reaching this conclusion, the Organisation considers the terms attached to each of the grants received and the current practice adopted by other parastatals in Botswana. Accordingly, the Organisation recognises the amounts received in accordance with the accounting policy as included in note 2.11.

#### **Determining incremental borrowing rate**

The Organisation determines the incremental borrowing rate which is used in discounting future lease payments when determining lease liability by considering its financing model. The Organisation is fully funded by the Government of Botswana. In the event that it wishes to acquire or build its own office buildings, the acquisition or construction of such buildings will be financed through government grants. As such, the Organisation uses an incremental borrowing rate of 0% when determining lease liability.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 5 Other income

	2020	2019
	P	P
		Restated
Projects funds utilised during the year (Note 20)		
African Development Bank	<b>397,045</b>	1,587,180
Common Market for Eastern and South Africa	<b>(10,284)</b>	127,011
Botswana Government	<b>51,934,205</b>	23,396,702
Total projects funds utilised during the year	<b>52,320,966</b>	25,110,893
Amortisation of capital grant	<b>5,233,078</b>	4,207,522
Sundry income	<b>1,592,289</b>	1,206,982
	<b>59,146,333</b>	30,525,397

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 6 Operating deficit

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

	2020	2019
	P	P
		Restated
<b>(i) Other income</b>		
Amortisation of project income (Notes 5, 20)	<b>(52,320,966)</b>	(25,110,893)
Amortisation of capital grant (Notes 5, 20)	<b>(5,233,078)</b>	(4,207,522)
Sundry income	<b>(1,592,289)</b>	(1,206,982)
	<b>(59,146,333)</b>	<b>(30,525,397)</b>
<b>(ii) Expenses by nature</b>		
Advertising	<b>730,693</b>	396,066
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 13)	<b>1,599,198</b>	1,550,246
Auditor's remuneration	<b>338,091</b>	313,910
Computer expenses	<b>583,738</b>	942,874
Consulting fees	<b>1,697,256</b>	3,133,960
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 11 )	<b>3,633,880</b>	2,657,276
Depreciation on right of use asset (Note 12 )	<b>19,529,985</b>	-
Hire charges	<b>2,704,172</b>	502,641
Insurance	<b>1,085,868</b>	627,107
Legal expenses	<b>2,384,419</b>	275,143
Motor vehicle expenses	<b>2,440,340</b>	755,401
Operating lease rentals	<b>1,014,563</b>	12,277,963
Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment	-	(206,812)
Loss on retirement of assets	<b>919,989</b>	-
Printing and stationery	<b>834,418</b>	913,905
Repairs and maintenance	<b>316,436</b>	889,069
Staff costs (Note 7)	<b>119,045,901</b>	91,002,908
Telephone costs	<b>1,246,050</b>	1,578,429
Travel	<b>7,198,248</b>	7,172,568
Other expenses	<b>16,907,511</b>	13,298,127
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<b>184,210,756</b>	<b>138,080,781</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

<b>7 Staff costs</b>	<b>2020 P</b>	<b>2019 P</b>
Salaries and wages	<b>102,740,651</b>	77,111,160
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	<b>8,480,589</b>	7,279,229
Staff gratuity and leave pay	<b>7,824,661</b>	6,612,519
	<b>119,045,901</b>	91,002,908
Average number of employees	<b>413</b>	224
<b>8 Finance income</b>	<b>2020 P</b>	<b>2019 P</b>
Interest from banks	<b>32,435</b>	24,068

### **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).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 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:

	2020 P	2019 P
<b>Assets as per the statement of financial position</b>		
<b>-Loans and receivables:</b>		
Trade and other receivables (Note 14)	1,532,906	1,276,558
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	2,294,260	15,357,158
	<u>3,827,166</u>	<u>16,633,716</u>
	2020 P	2019 P
<b>Liabilities as per the statement of financial position</b>		
<b>-Other financial liabilities at amortised cost:</b>		
Trade and other payables excluding statutory liabilities	12,768,664	10,830,406

#### 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	2020 P	2019 P
<b>Staff debtors</b>	Not rated	484,884	213,808
<b>Rent security deposits</b>	Not rated	1,048,022	1,062,750
		<u>1,532,906</u>	<u>1,276,558</u>
<b>Cash at bank</b>			
Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	388,971	926,549
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	1,592,614	14,161,980
BancABC Limited	Not rated	296,347	249,629
		<u>2,277,932</u>	<u>15,338,158</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 2020

#### 11 Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures P	Motor vehicles P	Office equipment P	Computer equipment P	Total P
<b>Year ended 31 March 2019</b>					
Net book amount at beginning of year	1,566,114	7,450,997	653,096	3,351,907	13,022,114
Additions	571,041	-	36,129	2,699,723	3,306,893
Disposals - cost	-	(1,498,100)	-	-	(1,498,100)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	1,198,480	-	-	1,198,480
Depreciation charge	(238,322)	(1,612,659)	(85,937)	(720,358)	(2,657,276)
Net book amount at end of year	1,898,833	5,538,718	603,288	5,331,272	13,372,111
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>					
Cost	2,703,133	10,853,514	960,985	9,819,917	24,337,549
Accumulated depreciation	(804,300)	(5,314,796)	(357,697)	(4,488,645)	(10,965,438)
Net book amount	1,898,833	5,538,718	603,288	5,331,272	13,372,111
<b>Year ended 31 March 2020</b>					
Net book amount at beginning of year	1,898,833	5,538,718	603,288	5,331,272	13,372,111
Additions	1,683,617	9,859,549	231,838	1,205,479	12,980,483
Retired assets - cost	(516,121)	-	(258,195)	(2,063,237)	(2,837,553)
Retired assets - accumulated depreciation	293,323	-	100,136	1,524,105	1,917,564
Depreciation charge	(223,226)	(2,361,674)	(79,960)	(969,020)	(3,633,880)
Net book amount at end of year	3,136,426	13,036,593	597,107	5,028,599	21,798,725
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>					
Cost	3,870,629	20,712,994	933,066	9,146,701	34,663,390
Accumulated depreciation	(734,203)	(7,676,401)	(335,959)	(4,118,102)	(12,864,665)
Net book amount	3,136,426	13,036,593	597,107	5,028,599	21,798,725

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 12 Leases

Right of use asset	Office buildings P	Total P
Year ended 31 March 2020		
Opening net book amount	-	-
Adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 2.1.1(a))	<b>70,383,387</b>	<b>70,383,387</b>
Opening net book value at 1 April 2019	<b>70,383,387</b>	<b>70,383,387</b>
Adjustment for lease modification	<b>29,127,546</b>	<b>29,127,546</b>
Additions	<b>624,000</b>	<b>624,000</b>
Depreciation	<b>(19,529,985)</b>	<b>(19,529,985)</b>
Closing net book amount	<b>80,604,948</b>	<b>80,604,948</b>
Cost		
	<b>100,134,933</b>	<b>100,134,933</b>
Accumulated depreciation	<b>(19,529,985)</b>	<b>(19,529,985)</b>
Net book amount	<b>80,604,948</b>	<b>80,604,948</b>

Lease liabilities	2020 P	2019 P
Opening balance	-	259,129
Adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 2.1.1(a))	<b>71,261,802</b>	-
Opening balance at 1 April 2019 (Note 2.1.1(a))	<b>71,261,802</b>	259,129
Adjustment for lease modification	<b>28,751,579</b>	-
Additions	<b>624,000</b>	619,286
Lease payments	<b>(16,735,872)</b>	-
Year ended 31 March	<b>83,901,509</b>	878,415
Current	<b>18,362,703</b>	878,415
Non-current	<b>65,538,806</b>	-
Year ended 31 March	<b>83,901,509</b>	878,415

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

	2020 P	2019 P
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Office buildings	<b>19,529,985</b>	-
	<b>19,529,985</b>	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	<b>1,014,563</b>	-
Lease cash outflows - interest		
Interest paid	-	-
Principle paid	<b>16,735,872</b>	-
	<b>16,735,872</b>	-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 12 Leases (continued)

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

Lease agreements may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Organisation has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. These security interests (rent security deposits) are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

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

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

<b>13 Intangible assets</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
Cost	<b>8,640,046</b>	8,640,046
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<b>(6,453,834)</b>	(4,854,636)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>2,186,212</b>	3,785,410
<b>Movement for the year</b>		
Net book amount at beginning of year	<b>3,785,410</b>	3,153,256
Additions	-	2,182,400
Amortisation charge	<b>(1,599,198)</b>	(1,550,246)
<b>Net book amount at end of year</b>	<b>2,186,212</b>	3,785,410
<b>14 Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>P</b>	<b>P</b>
Staff debtors	<b>484,884</b>	213,808
Rent security deposits	<b>1,048,022</b>	1,062,750
Prepayments	<b>1,497,852</b>	329,663
	<b>3,030,758</b>	1,606,221

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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

<b>15 Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>P</b>	P
Cash on hand	<b>16,328</b>	19,000
Cash at bank	<b>2,277,932</b>	15,338,158
	<b>2,294,260</b>	15,357,158

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

Cash on hand	<b>16,328</b>	19,000
Cash at bank	<b>2,277,932</b>	15,338,158
	<b>2,294,260</b>	15,357,158

<b>16 Trade and other payables</b>	<b>2020</b>	2019
	<b>P</b>	P
Trade payables	<b>406,242</b>	9,105
Leave pay	<b>6,472,365</b>	7,327,715
Gratuity	<b>7,491,224</b>	2,213,702
Other payables	<b>13,589,632</b>	10,821,301
	<b>27,959,463</b>	20,371,823

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Leave pay P	Gratuity P	Total P
<b>31 March 2020</b>			
Balance at beginning of year	7,327,715	2,213,702	9,541,417
Increase in provision for the year	1,745,929	6,078,732	7,824,661
Settlements during the year	(2,601,279)	(801,210)	(3,402,489)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>6,472,365</b>	<b>7,491,224</b>	<b>13,963,589</b>
<b>31 March 2019</b>			
Balance at beginning of year	5,499,085	798,870	6,297,955
Increase in provision for the year	3,639,630	2,972,889	6,612,519
Settlements during the year	(1,811,000)	(1,558,057)	(3,369,057)
Balance at end of year	7,327,715	2,213,702	9,541,417

### Leave pay

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

### Gratuity

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 17 Deferred income

	Opening balance P	Funds received during the year P	Utilisation during the year P	Transferred to capital grants P	Closing balance P
<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2020</b>					
African Development Bank	1,158,316	-	(397,045)	-	761,271
Common Market for Eastern and South Africa	(10,284)	-	10,284	-	-
Botswana Government	14,239,940	55,880,810	(51,934,205)	(12,980,483)	5,206,062
	<b>15,387,972</b>	<b>55,880,810</b>	<b>(52,320,966)</b>	<b>(12,980,483)</b>	<b>5,967,333</b>
	Opening balance restated (Note 20) P	Funds received during the year P	Utilisation during the year P	Transferred to capital grants P	Closing balance P
<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2019</b>					
African Development Bank	2,745,496	-	(1,587,180)	-	1,158,316
Common Market for Eastern and South Africa	2,754	113,973	(127,011)	-	(10,284)
Botswana Government	16,125,935	27,000,000	(23,396,702)	(5,489,293)	14,239,940
	<b>18,874,185</b>	<b>27,113,973</b>	<b>(25,110,893)</b>	<b>(5,489,293)</b>	<b>15,387,972</b>

The Organisation has P5,967,333 (2019: P15,387,972) 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 18 Capital grants

	2020 P	2019 P
		Restated
Balance at beginning of the period (Note 20)	17,157,521	16,175,370
Capital grant received during the period	12,980,483	5,489,293
Amortisation of capital grants	(5,233,078)	(4,207,522)
Transfer of the unamortised cost of disposed assets	-	(299,620)
Transfer of the unamortised cost of retired assets	(919,989)	-
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>23,984,937</b>	<b>17,157,521</b>

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 19 Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

	2020 P	2019 P
<b>Government grants</b>		
<b>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning</b>		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	<b>168,689,290</b>	135,308,480
<b>Ministry of Health</b>		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	-	4,500,000
<b>Remuneration of directors and other key management</b>		
Salaries and other benefits	<b>4,194,888</b>	4,163,734
Gratuity	<b>1,025,830</b>	846,378
Leave pay	<b>307,872</b>	204,149
	<b>5,528,590</b>	5,214,261

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 20 Prior year adjustment

The organisation receives grants from the Government of Botswana and other donors to cater for specific project expenses. Grants are provided to finance both recurring operational expenditure as well capital expenditure.

During the year, an exercise to reconcile the deferred income account identified that even though certain project expenses amounting in total to P18,906,664 relating to prior periods had been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in their respective years, the related grant income had not been recognised by making an adjustment of the same amount to the deferred income. The error resulted in a material overstatement of deferred income in prior periods and a corresponding understatement of other income.

It was also noted during the year that the Organisation did not recognise capital grants for all fixed assets Purchased using government grants. The error resulted in a material understatement of capital grants in prior periods and a corresponding overstatement of other income.

These were considered prior period errors in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates and errors. The errors have been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior periods as follows:

Statement of financial position (extract)	As at 31 March 2018		
	As previously stated P	Increase / (decrease) P	Restated P
Capital grants (Note 18)	-	16,175,370	16,175,370
Deferred income (Note 17)	47,859,964	(28,985,779)	18,874,185
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>65,117,900</b>	<b>(12,810,409)</b>	<b>52,307,491</b>
<b>Accumulated deficit</b>	-	12,810,409	12,810,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>(28,262,404)</b>	<b>12,810,409</b>	<b>(15,451,995)</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

#### 20 Prior year adjustment (continued)

	As at 31 March 2019		
	As previously stated P	Increase / (decrease) P	Restated P
Statement of financial position (extract)			
Capital grants (Note 18)	-	17,157,521	17,157,521
Deferred income (Note 17)	44,373,751	(28,985,779)	15,387,972
Total liabilities	65,623,989	(11,828,258)	53,795,731
Accumulated deficit	-	11,828,258	11,828,258
Total	(31,503,089)	11,828,258	(19,674,831)
	For the year ended 31 March 2019		
Statement of comprehensive income (extract)			
Amortisation of capital grants (Note 5)	-	4,207,522	4,207,522
Transfer of unamortised cost of disposed assets (Note 18)	-	299,620	299,620
Other income	-	(5,489,293)	(5,489,293)
Net deficit for the year	(3,240,685)	(982,151)	(4,222,836)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	For the year ended 31 March 2019		
	As previously stated P	Increase / (decrease) P	Restated P
Statement of cash flows (extract)			
	(3,264,753)	(982,151)	(4,246,904)
Amortisation of capital grants (Note 5)	-	(4,207,522)	(4,207,522)
Unamortised cost of disposed assets (Note 18)	-	(299,620)	(299,620)
Net cash generated / (used in) from operating activities	<b>390,095</b>	<b>(5,489,293)</b>	<b>(5,099,198)</b>
	-	5,489,293	5,489,293
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	5,489,293	5,489,293

### 21 Contingencies

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

### 22 Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the reporting period, a pandemic of Covid-19 occurred which required personal isolation and a national lockdown period for all organisations with the exception of entities which provide essential services. The directors concluded that though the pandemic had impact on the operations of the Organisation, no adjustments are required to be made in the financial statements.

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

### 23 Commitments

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

### 24 Going concern

The directors of the Organisation had assessed the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the business and its ability to continue as a going concern. Risks identified had been recorded and relevant controls implemented to mitigate these risks. The directors believe that the necessary measures were implemented to ensure business continuity.

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

The Organisation has reported a deficit of P 12,223,508 (2019: P 3,240,685) and its accumulated deficit as at 31 March 2020 is P 31,898,339 (2019: P 31,503,089). The existence of these events and conditions cause material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, its ability to realise its asset and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2020/2021 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.

## DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	2020 P	2019 P Restated
Grant and subventions		
Subventions	112,808,480	103,308,480
Other income		
Sundry income	1,592,289	1,206,982
Amortisation of capital grants and project expenses	57,554,044	29,318,415
	<b>59,146,333</b>	30,525,397
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Advertising	730,693	396,066
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,599,198	1,550,246
Auditor's remuneration	338,091	313,910
Bank charges	88,061	104,486
Board expenses	163,424	119,588
Cleaning	482,994	494,230
Computer expenses	583,738	942,874
Consulting fees	1,697,256	3,133,960
Consumables	202,782	126,500
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3,633,880	2,657,276
Depreciation on right of use asset	19,529,985	-
Employee costs	119,045,901	91,002,908
Entertainment	-	80,095
Hire charges	2,704,172	502,641
Insurance	1,085,868	627,107
Legal expenses	2,384,419	275,143
Legal settlement	-	1,775,916
Loss on retirement of assets	919,989	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(206,812)
Motor vehicle expenses	2,440,340	755,401
Office expenses	11,117,222	5,034,122

Operating lease rentals	1,014,563	12,277,963
Postage	46,916	33,037
Printing and stationery	834,418	913,905
Protective clothing	520,493	24,820
Recruitment	52,465	845,615
Repairs and maintenance	316,436	889,069
Security	696,018	339,475
Staff welfare	573,464	1,086,828
Subscriptions	119,439	92,128
Telephone and fax	1,246,050	1,578,429
Travel expense	7,198,248	7,172,568
Workshops, seminars, retreats and conferences	2,844,233	3,141,287
	<b>184,210,756</b>	138,080,781
	<b>(12,255,943)</b>	(4,246,904)

"This detailed income statement does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 59 to 62."

# Appendices

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# Appendix 1

## Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

### 1. Relevance, impartiality and equal access

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information.

### 2. Professional standards and ethics

To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.

### 3. Accountability and transparency

To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.

### 4. Prevention of misuse

The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.

### 5. Sources of official statistics

Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.

### 6. Confidentiality

Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

### 7. Legislation

The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

### 8. National coordination

Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

### 9. Use of international standards

The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

### 10. International cooperation

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

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## Appendix 2

### List of Sectors Enrolled into the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS)

NO.	MINISTRY/ DEPARTMENT
1.	Agricultural Development & Food Security
2.	Tourism
3.	Local Government & Rural Development
4.	Trade, Investment & Industry
5.	Surveys & Mapping
6.	Youth, Sport and Culture Development
7.	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
8.	Basic Education
9.	Transport & Communication
10.	Police Service
11.	Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development
12.	Resources, Green Technology and Energy Security
13.	Statistics Botswana
14.	Nationality, Immigration & Gender Affairs (MNIG)-
15.	Defense, Justice and Security
16.	Health and Wellness
17.	Land Management, Water & Sanitation Services

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators

<b>TOURISM STATISTICS</b>			
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Total Arrivals (All travelers)	2,587,511	2,305,205	2,401,786
<b>By nationality: Zimbabwe</b>	<b>889,767</b>	<b>807,332</b>	<b>874,169</b>
RSA	780,230	705,994	759,564
Rest of SADC	524,394	446,272	473,129
Rest of World	393,120	345,607	294,924
Returning Residents	230,792	204,575	209,988
<b>Tourists</b>	<b>1,830,274</b>	<b>1,774,960</b>	<b>1,712,234</b>
Purpose of entry: Business	426,782	411,980	524,097
Holiday	411,269	502,309	276,317
Visiting Friends & Relatives	494,228	398,668	492,377
In-Transit	338,012	305,247	356,436
Other	159,983	156,756	63,007

<b>EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS</b>			
	<b>2020 Q1</b>	<b>2019 Q3</b>	<b>2018 Q4</b>
Total formal sector employment	492,915	483,814	420,762
Of which Central and Local Government	135,575	132,712	205,251
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	5,392	5,404	6,533
Average monthly earnings – Citizen (Pula)	5,354	5,380	6,206

<b>MINERAL PRODUCTION</b>			
	<b>2020 Q1</b>	<b>2019 Q4</b>	<b>2019 Q3</b>
Diamonds ('000 carats)	5,736	5,973	5,804
Coal (tones)	581,910	457,141	476,494
Soda Ash (tones)	64,460	62,518	76,432
<b>Electricity generation ('000 kWh)</b>	<b>481,984</b>	<b>556,576</b>	<b>467,974</b>
<b>Water consumption (kiloliters)</b>	<b>17,571,119</b>	<b>17,396,687</b>	<b>15,714,279</b>
<b>Water Sales</b>	<b>447,290,505</b>	<b>441,836,166</b>	<b>446,623,219</b>

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Million Pula)</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
GDP at current market prices	197,268.70	190,365.30	180,102.80
GDP(current market prices)excluding mining	158,802.80	148,840.40	135,651.10
GDP at constant 2006 prices: Quarter 1	24,432.00	23,437.20	22,470.50
Quarter 2	24,806.10	24,079.80	22,864.90
Quarter 3	24,870.10	24,133.30	23,181.70
Quarter 4	25,288.10	24,882.70	23,877.60
GDP at constant 2006 prices	99,396.30	96,533.00	92,394.80
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	3.0	4.5	2.9
GDP per Capita at current market prices	84,901.50	82,176.20	79,903.20
GDP Per Capita at constant 2006 prices	42,778.70	42,278.10	40,992.90
<b>GDP</b>	<b>2020 Q1</b>	<b>2019 Q4</b>	<b>2019 Q3</b>
GDP at current market prices	50,726.80	49,488.90	49,588.80
GDP at constant 2006 prices	25,071.00	25,288.10	24,870.10

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

EDUCATION	2015	2014	2013
<b>Primary Schools</b>			
Local Government & Grant Aided	755	755	753
Private	71	66	68
<b>Enrolment at Primary</b>			
Local Government & Grant Aided schools	319,150	316,728	316,936
Private primary enrolment	25,468	23,972	23,133
Total Std 1 enrolment	55,358	53,376	55,911
Primary School teachers	14,533	15,278	15,042
Pupil: teacher ratio	24	23	23
<b>Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior)</b>			
Junior secondary schools	209	207	207
Government senior secondary schools	32	32	32
Private secondary schools	52	52	46
<b>Enrollment at Secondary</b>			
Junior and secondary schools	124,329	126,490	121,162
Senior Secondary (excluding form 6)	51,882	54,748	53,878
Total Form 1	42,872	43,199	42,460
Total Form 5	27,634	27,304	26,292
Secondary School teachers	15,650	15,817	15,471
<b>Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:</b>			
Local Government Schools	23.5	25.0	24.7
Private Primary Schools	14.9	15.0	15.9
<b>Tertiary Institutions Enrollment</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2015/16</b>
<b>Student Enrolment</b>	<b>53,450</b>	<b>59,091</b>	<b>56,447</b>
Institute of Health Sciences	1,328	1,294	1,447
Brigades	5,688	6,610	-
Colleges of Education	1,073	1,112	1,817
Public Universities University of Botswana, Botswana Open University; Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Science; Botswana International University of Science and technology	21,966	15,723	16,010
Private Universities	11,299	13,615	11,511
Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio (GER)	18	20	19
<b>Literacy Rates</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2010</b>
Adult Literacy rate National	90.0	85.9	83.2
Male	88.7	84.1	82.3
Female	91.0	87.5	87.8

- Data not available

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

<b>EXTERNAL TRADE (Million Pula)</b>	<b>May-20</b>	<b>Apr-20</b>	<b>Mar-20</b>
Exports (Free on board)	274.6	142.8	4,482.10
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	4,430.80	1,355.10	6,393.30
Trade Balance	-4,156.2	<b>-1235.8</b>	-1939.1
Diamond Exports	68.8	0.0	3,750.10
Copper - Nickel exports	3.5	3.7	280.3
Meat Exports	14.8	12.9	8.3
Textiles Exports	7.2	0.0	12.9

<b>TRANSPORT STATISTICS</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Road network (Km) maintained by Central Govt.	18,507	18,507	18,507
..Of which Bitumen	6,955	6,955	6,925
Gravel	7,530	7,530	7,560
Sand /Track	4,022	4,022	4,022
Government vehicles in use	12,538	12,531	12,793
Reported road accidents	17,341	17,786	18,373
Fatalities	462	444	450
Serious injuries	1,099	1,152	1,243

	<b>2019 Q4</b>	<b>2019 Q2</b>	<b>2019 Q1</b>
Total registration of private vehicles	18,770	17,229	13,354
..Of which Vans	1,231	1,010	1,273
Passenger Cars	14,664	13,754	9,953
Aircraft Movements International	4,521	4,827	4,312
Aircraft Movements-Domestic	16,602	16,949	10,483
Air passenger arrivals-International	131,706	135,748	108,192
Air passenger arrivals-Domestic	96,509	93,565	71,651
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tones)	276, 762	294,578	306,682

<b>INFORMATION &amp; COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>2020 Q1</b>	<b>2019 Q 4</b>	<b>2019 Q 3</b>
Fixed Telephone Subscribers	139,626	141,896	140,491
Mobile Cellular phone Subscribers	3,966,400	3,999,244	3,840,018
Internet Subscribers	2,033,481	2,027,515	1,957,695

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

PRICE STATISTICS	Jun-20	May-20	Apr-20
<b>National</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	102.6	103.9	103.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	0.9	2.4	2.5
<b>Cities &amp; Towns</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	102.9	102.9	102.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	1.0	2.5	2.7
<b>Urban Villages</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	102.7	103.8	103.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	0.4	2.2	2.3
<b>Rural Villages</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	101.5	103.1	103
Annual rate of inflation (%)	1.1	2.3	2.6

(a) December 2018 = 100.0

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS	2018	2017	2016
<b>BMC throughput</b>			
Cattle	109,929	120,475	140,271
PRODUCTION (tonnes)	<b>2017</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Sorghum Production	5,975	35,508	14,310
Maize production	13,911	3,792	28,550

Source: Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2017

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

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

Other Vital Statistics	BDS 2017	Census 2011	BDS 2006
Dependency ratio (per 100)	79.6	60	68
Child-women ratio	549	424	443
Sex Ratio(Males per 100 Females)	92	96	92
Percentage Urban	63.9	64	60
Population Density (per km)	3.7	3.5	3
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	26.5	25.7	29.7
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	6.6	6.3	29.8
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	101.2	92.2	108.2
Total Fertility Rate (births per 1000 )	3.1	2.7	3.2
Infant Mortality Rate	38	17	48
Child Mortality Rate	10	11	26
Under 5 Mortality Rate	48	28	76
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	67	68	54

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

Facilities	2016	2015	2014
General Hospitals	18	18	18
Primary Hospitals	17	17	17
Clinics with beds	105	104	105
Number of beds (all facilities)	5,751	5,751	5,577
<b>Clinics without beds</b>	240	214	206
Health posts	349	347	351
Mobile Stops	973	973	931
<b>Staff</b>			
Doctors	830	819*	819*
Nursing staff	7,427	5,816*	5,816*
<b>Reported cases /a</b>			
Measles (suspected)	239	210	4,419
Malaria confirmed	681	284	1,348
Viral hepatitis B	306	147	-
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	9,369	10,313	16,261
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	2,956	2,885	3,013
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	156.6	127	151.6

(-) Data not available \* data carried forward

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

#### Other indicators

Total admissions	189,251	188,275	163,124
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Total discharges	184,935	181,328	158,482
Inpatient Deaths	6,032	6,115	10,073
Patient days	1,256,988	1,379,920	1,097,304
Bed occupancy rate (%)	60	66	54
Average length of stay (days)	7	7	7
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4,459*	4,459*	4,459*
<b>Reported cases /a</b>			
Measles (suspected)	239	210	4,419
Malaria confirmed	681	284	1,348
Viral hepatitis B	306	147	-
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	9,369	10,313	16,261
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	2,956	2,885	3,013
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	156.6	127	151.6

(-) Data not available \* data carried forward

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (P million)

	2019	2018	2017
Balance on visible trade (adjusted)	-11,652	4,961	8,411
Balance on services	-2,030	-2,739	-1,679
Balance on goods and services	-13,681	2,223	6,733
Balance on income	-14,988	-16,138	-14,141
Balance on goods, services and income	-28,670	-13,916	-7,408
Net current transfers	13,681	15,107	17,001
Balance on current account	-14,989	1,191	9,593
Balance on capital account	53	23	23
Balance on capital and current account	-14,936	1,214	9,616
Balance on financial account (excl. Reserves)	-4,481	3,098	-12,940
Net errors and omissions	7,394	-8,517	-954
Overall balance	<b>-12,022</b>	<b>-4,204</b>	<b>-4,278</b>

Source: Bank of Botswana

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

#### MONEY AND BANKING (Million Pula)

	Apr-20	Mar-20	Feb-20
International Reserves	68,851.5	61 981.8	66 082.1
Currency in Circulation	3,380.0	3 478.2	3 197.3
	Apr-20	Mar-20	Feb-20
Coins in Circulation	119.7	119.0	118.4
	May-20	Apr-20	Mar-20
<b>Exchange Rate (Averages)</b>			
US Dollar per Pula	0.09	0.09	0.09
South African Rand per	1.5	1.5	1.4
Pound Sterling per Pula	0.07	0.07	0.07

Source: Bank of Botswana

#### GOVERNMENT FINANCE

	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17
(Million Pula)			
Revenue and Grants	53,470	56,411	57,398
Mineral taxes	5,179	5,578	7,213
Customs & Excise Revenue	14,789	17,864	11,773
Non Tax Revenue	15,623	16,155	21,678
Grants	77.93	371.49	156.17
Expenditure and net lending	62,351	58,393	56,275
Recurrent	47,278	43,562	41,166
Personal Emoluments	22,085	21,068	19,224
Development Expenditure	15,454	14,746	15,161
Overall Surplus/Deficit (-)	-8,881	-1,982	1,124
..Of which recurrent budget	-12,790	-2,612	2,846

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

## Appendix 3

### Key Indicators (continued)

	Annual rainfall totals (millimeters)		Sep-19		Aug-19		Jul-19	
	2016/17	2017/18	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Francistown	107.1	0	29.9	9	29.2	7.8	25.9	1.5
Gaborone	169.6	378.4	29.5	11.4	28.4	10.2	24	3.3
Gantsi	343	173.5	30.5	11.6	29.2	9.6	26	4.6
Mahalapye	156.2	0	29.3	13.2	28	12	24.3	5.9
Maun	134.3	0	31.8	14.5	30.3	13	27.4	7.6
Shakawe	154.2	209	32.9	10.9	30.9	9.6	27.9	3.8
Tsabong	264.9	229.7	29.9	9.3	28	6.4	24.4	1.5
Tshane	327.8	124.6	29.6	10.5	28.1	8.7	24.8	4.1
Kasane	342	453.5	32.6	13.2	30.3	11.7	27.9	6.9
Pandamatenga	83.6	562.6	31.4	13.8	29.3	12.8	27.1	8

## Appendix 4

### Released Publications

#### STATISTICS BOTSWANA

#### April 2019–March 2020 Released Statistics Botswana Reports

Publication Title	Released Date
<b>Apr-19</b>	
1. Tertiary Education Statistics 2018	Apr-19
2. Botswana Environment Statistics 2016	Apr-19
3. Work Permits Holders Quarter 4, 2018	Apr-19
4. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest-February 2019	Apr-19
5. Botswana in Figures 2017	Apr-19
6. Consumer Price Index March, 2019	Apr-19
7. Annual Consumer Price Index Stats Brief 2018	Apr-19
8. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter Four 2018	Apr-19
<b>May-19</b>	
9. General Out-Patient and Preventive Health Statistics Brief 2011	May-19
10. Formal Sector Employment Survey Stats Brief December 2018	May-19
11. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- March 2019	May-19
12. Consumer Price Index March, 2019	May-19
<b>Jun-19</b>	
13. Primary Education Statistics Report 2019	Jun-19
14. Annual Education Report 2013	Jun-19
15. Electricity Generation and Distribution Quarter 1, 2019 Stats Brief	Jun-19
16. Index of of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Quarter 1, 2019 Stats Brief	Jun-19
17. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- April 2019	Jun-19
18. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 1, 2019	Jun-19
19. Consumer Price Index May, 2019	Jun-19
<b>Jul-19</b>	
20. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest May 2019	Jul-19
21. Consumer Price Index June, 2019	Jul-19
<b>Aug-19</b>	
22. 2021 Population & Housing Census Cartographic Strategy	Aug-19
23. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2019	Aug-19
24. Annual Education Report 2013	Aug-19
25. Electricity Generation and Distribution Quarter 1, 2019	Aug-19
26. Consumer Price Index July, 2019	Aug-19
27. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- June 2019	Aug-19

## Appendix 4

### Released Publications (continued)

28. Statistical YearBook 2017	Aug-19
29. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2019	Aug-19
30. Stats Update March, 2019	Aug-19
31. Stats Update June, 2019	Aug-19
<b>Sep-19</b>	
32. Information Technology Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2019	Sep-19
33. Work Permitd Holders Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2019	Sep-19
34. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- July 2019	Sep-19
35. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 2, 2019	Sep-19
36. Consumer Price Index August, 2019	Sep-19
37. Botswana Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Report 2018	Sep-19
<b>Oct-19</b>	
38. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2019	Oct-19
39. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2019	Oct-19
40. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- August 2019	Oct-19
41. Consumer Price Index September, 2019	Oct-19
42. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2019	Oct-19
<b>Nov-19</b>	
43. Consumer Price Index October, 2019	Nov-19
44. Stats Update Sepetember, 2019	Nov-19
45. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- September 2019	Nov-19
46. Education Statistics Report 2014	Nov-19
<b>Dec-19</b>	
47. Index of of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2019	Dec-19
48. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2019	Dec-19
49. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual Report 2013/2014	Dec-19
50. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- October 2019	Dec-19
51. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 3, 2019	Dec-19
52. Consumer Price Index November, 2019	Dec-19
53. Producer Price Index (Mining and Utilities) Quarter 2, 2019	Dec-19
54. Botswana maternal mortality ratio(MMR) 2014 - 2018	Dec-19
55. Botswana Environment Statistics: Climate Digest 2019	Dec-19
<b>Jan-20</b>	
56. Consumer Price Index December, 2019	Jan-20
57. Stats Update December 2019	Jan-20

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## Appendix 4

### Released Publications (continued)

58. Crime Statistics Report 2018	Jan-20
59. Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey, Quarter 3, 2019	Jan-20
60. Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2017	Jan-20
61. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- November 2019	Jan-20
62. Vital Statistics Report 2017	Jan-20
	<b>Feb-20</b>
63. Work Permits Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2019	Feb-20
64. Work Permits Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2019	Feb-20
65. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- December 2019	Feb-20
66. Consumer Price Index January, 2020	Feb-20
67. Botswana Environment Statistics Human Settlements Report 2018	Feb-20
	<b>Mar-20</b>
68. Information and Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2019	Mar-20
69. Index Of The Physical Volume Of Mining Production Quarter 4, 2019	Mar-20
70. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2019	Mar-20
71. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- January 2020	Mar-20
72. Consumer Price Index February, 2020	Mar-20
73. Producer Price Index (Mining & Utilities) Quarter 3, 2019	Mar-20
74. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2019	Mar-20



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

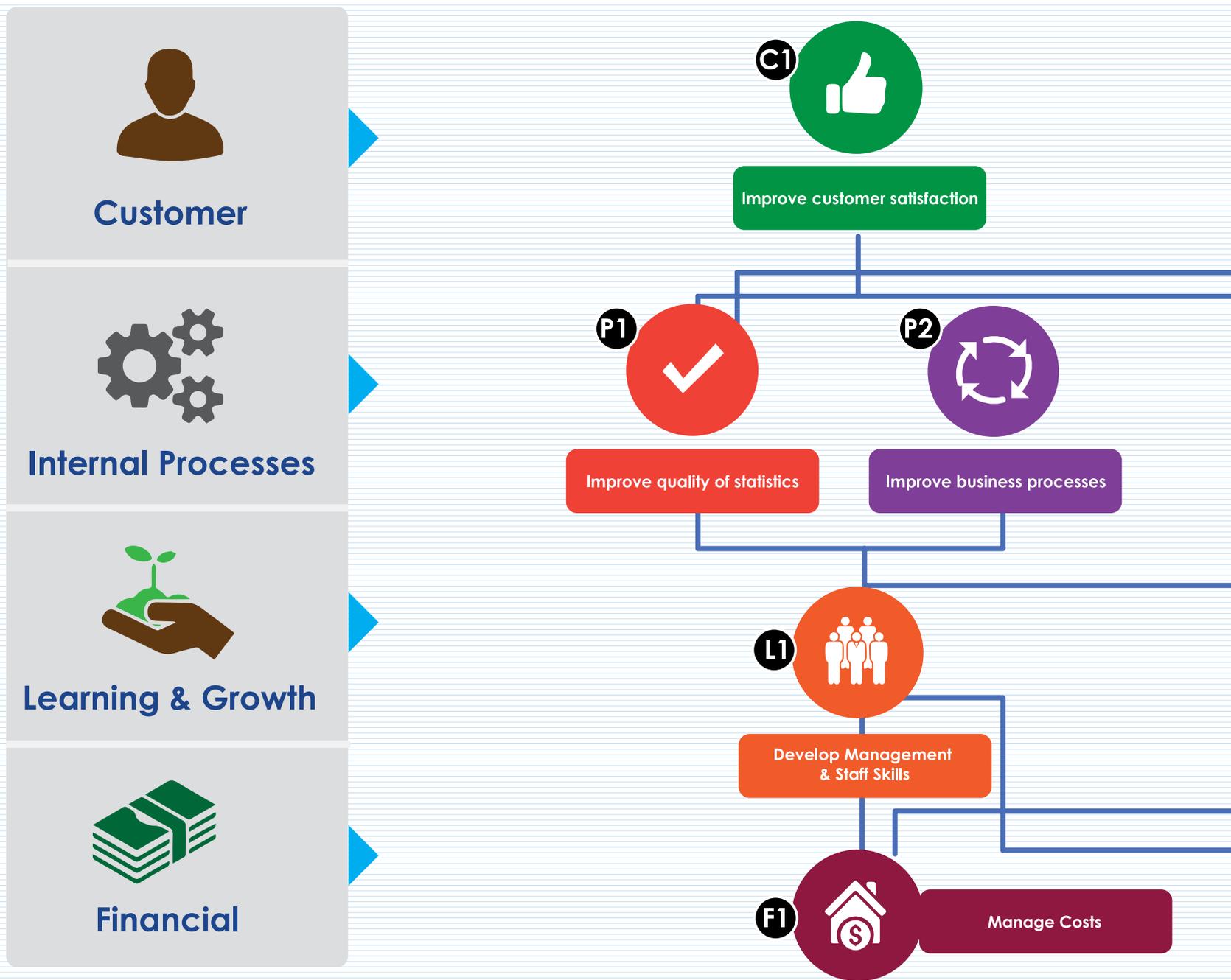
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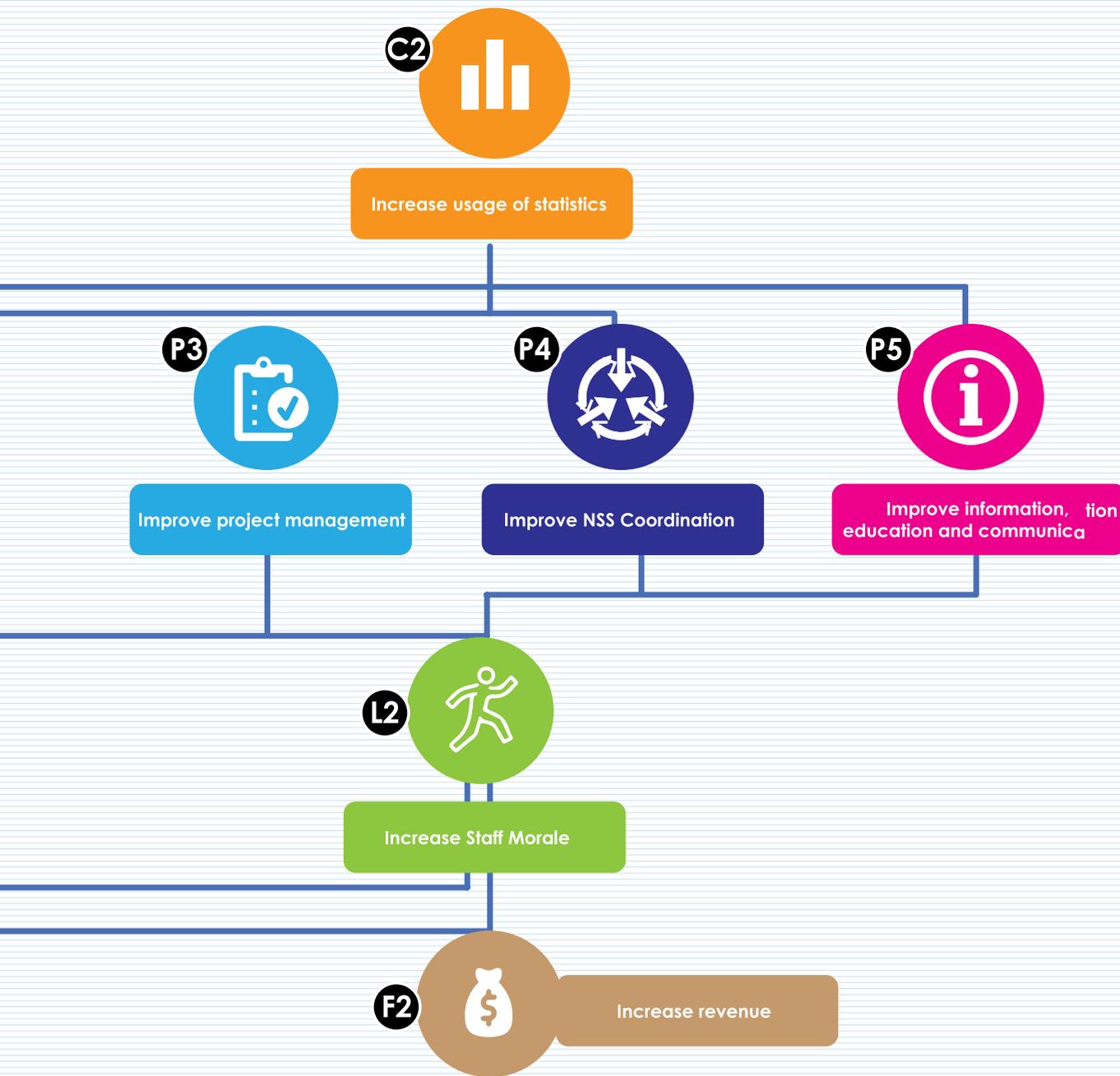
## Appendix 5

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG's)



## APPENDIX 6: STATISTICS BOTSWANA CORPORATE STRATEGY MAP









# Annual Report 2019/20

Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions.

