

# Annual Report 2021/22

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Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions



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October 2022

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# Annual Report 2021/22

Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions



# Letter to the Minister

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



## Letter to the Minister

Statistics Botswana  
Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

29 September 2022

The Honourable Minister Ms. Peggy Serame  
Ministry of Finance  
Private Bag 008  
Gaborone

Honourable Minister,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the period ending 31 March 2022 for presentation to Parliament, as required by Section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act of 2009.

The report accurately depicts the operational and financial performance of Statistics Botswana during the 2021/2022 financial year.

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



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## About Statistics Botswana

# Strategic Foundations



## • Vision

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

## • Mission

To enable stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions



## • Values

- Integrity
- Accountability
- Teamwork
- Focus to customer
- Professionalism
- Confidentiality



# Statistics Botswana

Statistics Botswana is a parastatal organisation under the Ministry of Finance. The organisation was established under the Statistics Act of 2009, repealing the 1967 Act, under which its predecessor the Central Statistics Office was formed. The Statistics Act of 2009 established the organisation as the pre-eminent national agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics; and the official source and the custodian of official statistics in the country.

Statistics Botswana is charged with the responsibilities of collecting, processing, analysing, publishing, disseminating, and archiving all official statistics in Botswana; providing advisory to Government and other agencies on policy, procedures and regulations relating to the development of official statistics; developing and promoting the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies; conducting the population and housing census every 10 years and any other censuses such as agricultural, business censuses and surveys, as the Board may determine; organising and maintaining a central repository of statistical reports, publications, documents and data from both within and outside Botswana; as well as developing and coordinating the national statistical system.

## Legislation

- Statistics Act of 2009
- Census Act of 1904
- Constitution of 1965

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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Website <http://www.statsbots.org.bw>



Board Chairman  
Letsema Motsemme

Statistician General  
Burton Mguni (Dr)





# Service Areas

Statistics Botswana has seven (7) service areas.

## 1. Economic Statistics

This service area compiles, analyses and reports on economic statistics indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Consumer Price Index (CPI); International Merchandise Trade; Tourism; Production levels; Information and Communication Technology (ICT); Transport and Infrastructure; Agriculture; and Environment.

## 2. Social and Demography Statistics

The service area compiles, analyses and reports on socio-demographic indicators such as population, employment, poverty, crime, vital and civil registration, education and health.

## 3. Standards, Methods & Information Systems

This service area collects and processes data from various household and business surveys, censuses and administrative records; provides Cartographic and Geographic Information Services (GIS) services for census Enumeration Area (EA) maps; provides sampling frames support for household and business surveys and censuses; and maintains and updates the Statistical Business Register. The service area also provides technical and statistical services to internal and external stakeholders on surveys and data management; statistical standards; quality assurance; training and certification; and development of statistical systems.

## 4. Stakeholder Relations

The stakeholder relations service area is responsible for the overall coordination and maintenance of effective relations with data providers, users and other producers of statistics within the National Statistics System (NSS). The service area also manages collaboration with line ministries/departments, private sector, non-governmental organisations and development partners involved in the statistical production process. Furthermore, stakeholder relations is responsible for ensuring effective communication, advocacy, dissemination and documentation of statistical products and services.

## 5. Corporate Services

The service area comprises Finance, Human Resources, Administration & Information Technology. Corporate Services is responsible for creating an enabling environment that allows optimum output from all service areas.

## 6. Internal Audit

The internal audit service area maintains and reports internal audit issues to the Finance and Audit Committees of the Board of Statistics Botswana.

## 7. Legal and Board Services

The service area provides legal services, compliance, risk management, governance and Board Secretarial Services.

# Users Of Official Statistics

Users of statistics come from many sectors of the Botswana community. These include, but are not limited to:

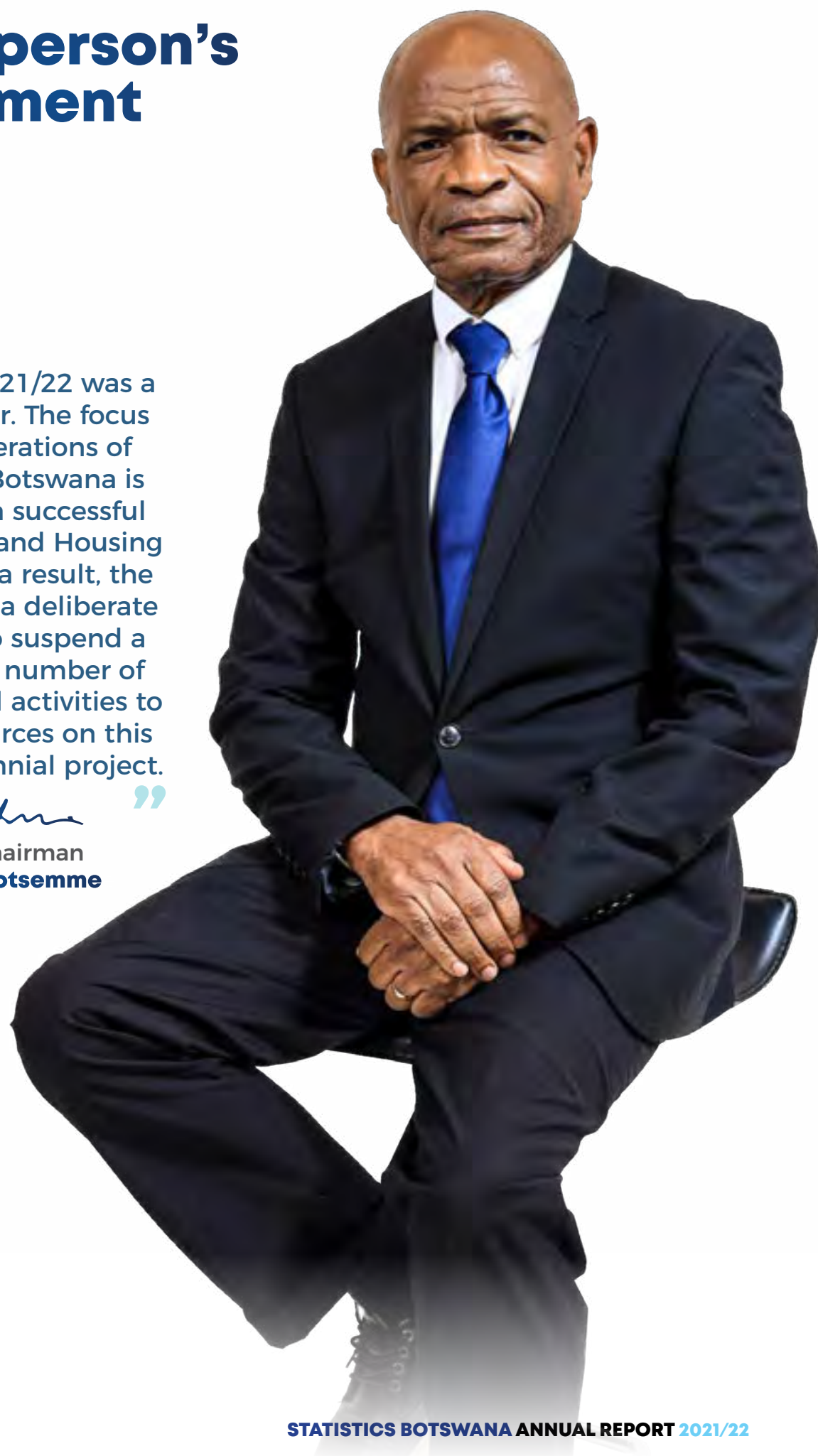
- Government
- Traditional & Local Authorities
- The Public
- Researchers
- Librarians
- Private Sector
- The Academic Sector
- Media
- Non-Governmental Organisations
- Parliamentarians & Councilors
- Development Partners



# Chairperson's Statement

“The year 2021/22 was a Census year. The focus of the operations of Statistics Botswana is to deliver a successful Population and Housing Census. As a result, the Board took a deliberate decision to suspend a significant number of the planned activities to focus resources on this major decennial project.”

  
Board Chairman  
**Letsema Motsemme**



## Chairperson's Statement

A census year! During this financial year, the Minister of Finance (formerly, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development), in terms of the Census Act of 1904, declared a national Population and Housing Census to be carried out in March 2022. This decision followed the postponement of the Census from August 2021 because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Statistics Botswana entered the 2021/2022 financial year amid the COVID-19 pandemic which has since subsided as compared to the previous year. Botswana, like many other countries, had decided to continue business operations under the new realities of COVID-19.

### Governance

Typically, the Board holds four (4) ordinary meetings in a year. For this period, the Board convened five (5) meetings: two of which were regular; two special meetings to deal with the audited financial statements and the annual report respectively; and one special closed Board session. In fulfillment of their respective mandates, the three Board Committees also met as follows: Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee convened four (4) meetings, two of which were special meetings to deal with the audited financials and appointment of external auditors, respectively; the Board Tender Committee met five (4) times; and the Board Human Resources Committee convened two regular meetings.

In a bid to return to normal, some of the meetings were held virtually and others in person. A combination of face-to-face and virtual meetings will likely continue even post COVID-19.

### 2021/22 Review-A Census Year!!

The year 2021/22 was a Census year. The focus of the operations of Statistics Botswana was to deliver a successful Population and Housing Census. As a

result, the Board took a deliberate decision to suspend a significant number of the planned activities to focus resources on this major decennial project.

All the preparatory activities to ensure a successful census were completed in March 2022 and census enumeration began on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

The Census has progressed successfully. The census enumeration was completed in April and the preliminary results were delivered on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May 2022.

### 2022/23- Looking Ahead

Statistics Botswana remains committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meets national and international quality standards. The organisation's services play a critical role in the socio-economic development of the country and to that end, Statistics Botswana is committed to the successful implementation of ongoing and planned strategic initiatives that will enable the organisation to keep pace with the rapidly changing nature of the economy and data expectations of the users of official statistics. The organisation will in the coming year make further inputs and participate in the consultations on the preparation of the National Development Plan 12. As regards the Re-set Agenda, the clear focus for the organisation continues to be the digitisation priority areas and mindset change to improve the quality of statistics products and services, as well as staff productivity.

### Changes in the Board of Directors

During the reporting period, two Directors, Dr. Ernest Makhwaje and Ms. Alicia Mokone stepped down from the Board. I would like to thank them for their contribution and wish them well in their futures.

Furthermore, six new Board Members were appointed between April and November



## Chairperson's Statement

2021. Mr. Tutu Bakwena, a representative of Botswana Unified Revenue Services; Dr. Molefe Phirinyane, a representative of Botswana Institute of Development Policy Analysis; and Dr. Moses Selebatso, a Civil Society representative with the Kalahari Research and Conservation joined the Board in April 2021. Ms. Tebatso Chalashika, a representative of the Ministry of Finance and Professor Gobopamang Letamo, a representative of a University in Botswana joined the Board in August 2021. Lastly, Ms. Masego Marange, a representative of the Ministry of Communications, Knowledge and Technology (newly established from the former Ministry of Transport and Communications) joined the Board in November 2021. I would like to take this opportunity to welcome the new members and wish them productive tenures.

### Acknowledgements

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



## Corporate Governance





# Statement of Corporate Governance

Statistics Botswana has complied with the principles of good corporate governance during the year ending March 2022, and remains committed to the creation of sustainable value for its shareholder and stakeholders. As a body corporate, Statistics Botswana upholds the highest business ethics, and consistently implements effective structures, policies and practices that heighten and reinforce corporate governance. The organisation values corporate governance as fundamental and critical to its decision making and interactions with stakeholders and customers, both internal and external that influences the way the organisation discharges its mandate. In this regard, Statistics Botswana has amongst others, integrity, accountability and fairness enshrined in its values to support responsible business conduct.

## The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Statistics Botswana is at the centre of corporate governance in the organisation. In compliance with the Statistics Act of 2009, the Statistics Botswana Board Charter, and the principles of good corporate governance prescribed by the King IV Report on Corporate Governance, the Statistics Botswana Board of Directors is charged with establishing and maintaining 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.

## Constitution and Qualifications of the Board

Statistics Botswana is led by a Board of Directors which is constituted in in terms of Section 6 of the Statistics Act of 2009. The Board members collectively bring a wealth of skills, knowledge and experience from their own fields of business to the Board, ensuring that the Board's consideration of matters of strategy, policy, performance and risk management are robust, informed and constructive. In the year ending March 2022, the organisation's Board consisted of nine (9) persons appointed by the Minister of Finance, with the Statistician General being an ex-officio member.



## • Board members in office in 2021/22

Mr. Letsema Motsemme  
Board Chairman



Dr. Kealeboga Masalila  
Bank of Botswana



Dr. Tutu Bakwena  
Botswana Unified Revenue Services



Prof. Gobopamang Letamo  
University of Botswana



Mr. Dichaba Molobe  
Business Botswana



Ms. Tebatso Chalashika  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development



Dr. Molefe Phirinyane  
Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis



Ms. Masego Marange  
Ministry of Communications, Knowledge and Technology



Dr. Moses Selebatso  
Kalahari Research and Conservation



Dr. Burton Mguni  
Statistics Botswana

## Board Meetings for the financial year 2021/22

During the period under review, the Board convened five (5) meetings: two of which were regular meetings; two special meetings to deal with the audited financial and the annual report respectively; and one closed board session to attend to the recruitment of the Deputy Statistician General (Economic and Social Statistics).

### Attendance Compliance

	Main Board					Board Tender Committee					Board Human Resource Committee			Board Finance, Audit, Risk Committee			
Members	Q1	Q2	SM1	SM2	SM3	Q1	Q2	Dec	Jan	Feb	Q1	Q2	SM	Q1	SM	Q2	Feb
Mr. Letsema Motsemme	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
Dr. Kealeboga Masalila	✓	✓	✓	✓	×									✓	✓	✓	✓
Prof. Gobopamang Letamo		✓			✓			✓	✓	×			✓				
Dr. Tutu Bakwena	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×				✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Dichaba Molobe	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Ms. Tebatso Chalashika		✓			✓												✓
Dr. Molefe Phirinyane	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. Masego Marange																	
Dr. Moses Selebatso	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓				

KEY:

**Q** Quarter  
**SM** Special Meeting



# Board Committees

The following Board committees, each with specified duties and responsibilities, were operational during the reporting period:

<p><b>Board Human Resource Committee</b></p> <p>The Board Human Resources Committee (BHRC) provides advisory services to the main Board on human capital acquisition, welfare, and industrial relations. The BHRC also guides the main Board on implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana. During the period under review the BHRC oversaw the recruitment process for the position of Deputy Statistician General- Economic and Social Statistics.</p>	<p><b>Chairperson:</b> Mr. Dichaba Molobe</p> <p><b>Members:</b> Dr. Molefe Phirinyane Dr. Moses Selebatso Prof. Gobopamang Letamo</p>
<p><b>Board Tender Committee (BTC)</b></p> <p>The Board Tender Committee (BTC) is charged with the responsibility of overseeing Statistics Botswana’s procurement function. Major awards in the financial year 2021/22 were procurements for the 2022 Population and Housing Census project inputs. The procurement budget for which ran in excess of 100 million BWP.</p>	<p><b>Chairperson:</b> Prof. Gobopamang Letamo</p> <p><b>Members:</b> Dr. Moses Selebatso Mr. Dichaba Molobe Mr. Tutu Bakwena</p>
<p><b>Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC)</b></p> <p>The Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC) is responsible for reviewing and providing guidance on policies and practices that relate to the management of the organisation’s financial and risk management functions, as well as, the monitoring and oversight of internal audit processes.</p> <p>During the year under review, the BFARC reviewed and approved the Statistics Botswana 2021/22 Budget, 2021/22 Annual Internal Audit; approved the 2021/22 audited financial statements; and approved the appointment of incoming External Auditors.</p> <p>The BFARC also fulfilled its oversight role of monitoring and reviewing progress on implementation of Enterprise Risk Management, internal audit activities, and financial management to ensure that factors that impact the performance of the achievement of the organisation’s strategic and operational objectives are accordingly managed.</p>	<p><b>Chairperson:</b> Dr. Kealeboga Masalila</p> <p><b>Members:</b> Dr. Tutu Bakwena Dr. Molefe Phirinyane Ms. Tebatso Chalashika</p>

## INTERNAL AUDIT

The financial year under review was the busiest for the organisation as it conducted a very large and complex project, the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC). Almost all Statistics Botswana employees were redeployed to the 2022 PHC to ensure the project’s success. The Internal Audit function, likewise was heavily focused on the same, wherein the bigger chunk of the annual available audit days were focused on the continuous review of the project. This ensured that PHC transactions were reviewed on a timely basis as they occurred. Notwithstanding, various other operational activities were also reviewed. The results of the reviews, together with recommendations for improvement and strengthening internal controls were presented to the Board, Finance, Risk and Audit Committee. The Committee, as per its governance role of ensuring that the organisation develops and implements adequate internal controls, played a vital role in ensuring that internal audit, as well as external audit recommendations were implemented accordingly.

## ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

The world continued to be enveloped by the COVID-19 pandemic and Statistics Botswana like any other organisation was not spared. The organisation had to realign its operations in order to weather the storm.

The biggest project achieved amidst this storm was the 2022 Population and Housing Census, which was carried out in March 2022. The pandemic threatened the proper implementation of this project, in that it heightened the risks of occurrence of the identified risks being delayed project delivery-owing to delayed delivery of Census equipment and materials. Moreover, the Census program was accelerated and compacted, thereby amplifying the risks .

Overall, the risk profile of the organisation has remained moderate and management continued monitoring and implementing mitigating actions on both the strategic and operational risk registers.

## • Statistician General's Review

“Under the leadership and stewardship of Statistics Botswana, the country's first digital Population and Housing Census was conducted in March 2022 utilizing a Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) platform developed using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) software package”

Statistician General  
**Dr. Burton Mguni**



## Strategy Update

In the year under review, Statistics Botswana continued to implement initiatives under the 2015/2020 Corporate Strategic Plan, and shall continue to do so over the extended period of up to the end of the 2022/23 financial year.

The 2021/22 Annual Business Plan for the organisation included eleven (11) strategic initiatives from the corporate strategic plan. Although some of the initiatives were carried out, several were not concluded as a consequence of bringing forward the 2022 Population and Housing Census from August 2022 to March 2022. Of the 11 initiatives, six (6) were concluded while five (5) were not. These 5 will be carried over to the 2022/23 financial year. The overall achievement in terms of completion stood at 54.5 percent at year end.



The ICT strategy, which is one of the key strategic initiatives, continued to be implemented in the year under review. The ICT strategy is integral to the organisation's ability to deliver on its objectives to have many of the organisation's business processes fully automated, thereby elevating efficiency and quality in the production of official statistics in the country. Furthermore, full implementation of the ICT strategy will enable the organisation to increasingly grow its capacity to access, process, and analyse big data to produce and archive official statistics as well as play a key role in data stewardship for the country. The most notable and highly commendable accomplishment during the reporting period under the ICT strategy was the high extent of automation of the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) processes including mapping and data collection.

Other strategic initiatives which were progressed, albeit at a slow rate due to the conduct of the 2022 census, include the development of the Data Management Strategy. This strategy is expected to be completed and commence implementation in many sectors of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the coming year.



# Strategic Collaborations



Statistics Botswana continues to collaborate with other agencies/organisations in executing its mandate of coordinating the NSS to ensure that official statistics are available for purposes of evidence-based policy formulation, planning and decision making as well as for monitoring existing policies and programs.

## Digitising data management processes at sector level

Statistics Botswana in collaboration with the National Strategy Office (NSO) commenced the process of digitising data management processes at sector level within six (6) selected Sectors/Ministries, which are; Youth Empowerment, Sport and Culture Development (MYSC); Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD); Trade and Industry (MITI); Health (MoH); Agriculture Development and Food Security (MoA) and Education & Skills Development.

The process commenced with a review of data collection tools with the view to harmonise the tools, methodologies, concepts and definitions utilised in the production of official statistics within sectors. Initial findings from the assessments were common across sectors, pertaining to unharmonised concepts and definitions used, usage of different software, storing data in different platforms and non-existence of standard data collection tools which results in duplication of efforts. This is expected to significantly strengthen the national data ecosystem.

## Data Quality Assessment Framework and Compendium of Concepts and Definitions

In order to improve the quality of statistics produced by the National Statistical System (NSS), the Botswana Data Quality Assessment Framework (BDQAF) which provides criteria for evaluating and certifying statistics produced by Statistics Botswana and other stakeholders within the NSS was rolled out to a number of strategic partners during the period under review. These include, Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS); Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture (MYSC); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Department of Tourism; Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development; Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation

Department; and the Department of Labour and Social Security. Sensitisation of the stakeholders on second edition of the Compendium of Concepts and Definitions is included as part of this engagement.

## Memoranda of Understanding

Statistics Botswana continues to enter into Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with other agencies. During the year under review, a MoU was signed with Botswana Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). Through the MoU, the two organisations pledged collaboration in the area of production and dissemination of voting statistics. The organisations also identified their core responsibilities. These were the production of voting statistics in accordance with international statistical principles and guidelines and the provision of technical assistance to IEC in the production of official voting statistics for the IEC and Statistics Botswana respectively.

## RATIFICATION OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC) PROTOCOL ON STATISTICS



The SADC Protocol on Statistics was approved by the 41st SADC Summit which was held in Lilongwe, Malawi on 17-18 August 2021. Statistics Botswana participated in the development of this protocol as a member of the SADC Statistics Committee as well as through engagements of relevant Ministries and departments in government. The Protocol provides guiding principles for member states on the production of official statistics, strategy for the development of official statistics and regional harmonisation of official statistics. The protocol guides member states on designing and implementation of up-to-date National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in line with their National Development Programmes.



# 2022 Population and Housing Census

Upon signing and ratification, Botswana will join member states that have ratified the protocol. Up to now, these include Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania.



## Botswana's first digital census

Under the leadership and stewardship of Statistics Botswana, the country's first digital Population and Housing Census was conducted in March 2022 utilizing a Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) platform developed using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) software package. The CAPI system was developed by a young team of the organisation's system developers with technical support offered by the U.S. Census Bureau. Other support for the census project was received from The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Botswana office through the provision of 100 tablets, funding of planning workshops and benchmarking exercises.

The critical foundation for the conduct of any Population and Housing census is cartographic mapping exercise. The cartographic exercise, which was concluded in April 2021 resulted in the production of digital census enumeration area (EA) maps as opposed to analogue EA maps used in the past censuses. The mapping exercise included among others, listing and collection of coordinates of each and every structure in the country and in all the 28 census districts. A total of 6, 774 EAs were delineated by July 2021. These EAs supported the census enumeration process, and will allow for the presentation of census results in a structured and useful format. Suffice to note that apart from supporting the census, enumeration areas form the basis for the household surveys sampling frame.



The 2022 PHC was conducted during a global pandemic, COVID-19. The census was postponed from 2021 to 2022 due to the impacts of this pandemic. Originally the postponement was to August 2022 but was afterwards moved up to March 2022 in order to facilitate for the timely provision of required Census data to the Delimitation Commission which was to commence its work in June 2022 in line with the relevant Constitutional provisions.

As has been the case before, the Census was conducted in collaboration with District Commissioners (DCs) offices across the country. The DCs offices were responsible for enumeration in their respective Districts while Statistics Botswana had authority and technical oversight of the project across all the districts and at national level. The Minister of Finance, Honourable Peggy Serame, officially launched the 2022 Population and Housing Census on 08 February 2022 ahead of census enumeration, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Botswana, Dr Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi's household was the first in the country to be enumerated.





### Census Results

As at the end of the year under review, the preliminary results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census were expected to be released in May 2022. This was to be followed by a more extensive data processing exercise which would be followed by further data analysis and release of results through a series reports. The following are some of the census reports that will be produced: Population of Cities, Towns, Villages and Associated localities; Census Analytical Report; Census Monographs, Population Projections, National Statistical Tables, Populations Atlas Guide to Botswana Villages and many others.

## Statistical Projects

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Rebasing

The project to rebase Botswana's National Accounts from the base year of 2006 to 2016 was completed in December 2021. The organisation received technical assistance for this work from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the International Monetary Fund (AFRITAC South). The rebased annual and quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) time series (2014 to 2020) was released in July 2021, while the complete back casted series up to 1994 was released in December 2021, with other annual estimates of major national accounting aggregates such as Gross National Income; and Estimates of Capital Stock.

The major updates during National Accounts Rebasing were as follows:

- Migrating from 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) to SNA 2008
- Migrating from International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 3.1 to ISIC Rev 4
- Improved Data Sources
- Updated Methodologies
- Construction of Supply Use Tables
- Back casting
- Use of Customs and Excise Duties that have been collected within Botswana's border in calculating Taxes in Products

During the period under review, the Supply and Use Table (SUT) was compiled for 2016, which is the base year. The SUT, which was compiled for the first time in Botswana, provides benchmark estimates for the year. The SUT is a powerful tool in the compilation of National Accounts, as it coordinates estimates of supply and use of goods and services in the economy. Thus, eliminating discrepancies between GDP compiled by the Production and Expenditure approaches for 2016.



A total of 75 statistical publications were released in the financial year 2021/22 compared to 85 in the previous period. The decline in the number of publications is attributed to the undertaking of the 2022 Population and Housing Census wherein statisticians responsible for compilation of statistical outputs were redeployed from divisions to the census project for an extended period.

# Outlook

The high frequency Economic indicators were all released in compliance to the Annual Advance Release Calendar and the IMF General Data Dissemination Standard (GDDS). These include the inflation rate, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and International Trade Statistics. Statistics Botswana will continue to discharge its mandate of producing and disseminating official statistics through improved statistical coordination and management as well as strengthening support services for statistical production. The Statistics Act of 2009 will be reviewed to strengthen efficient coordination and management of the National Statistical System (NSS). Technical support will continue to be provided to sectors to develop Strategic Sector Plans (SSP) as part of the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) implementation. Assessment and reviewing of administrative data collection tools will be extended to other sectors/line ministries, adding to Agriculture, Education, Health, Local Government, Trade & Industry and Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture, which are already being supported.

With regards to quality assurance, Statistics Botswana will develop the National Statistical System (NSS) Coordination Framework, Data Collection, Management & Capacity Building Strategies, the second BSDS, and the second Corporate Strategy. The Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework (BDQAF) will continue to be rolled out to sectors to ensure production of quality statistical products and services within the NSS.

A key activity in the following year is the continued analysis of census data and release of related series of reports.

As part of its work to increasingly digitise its work processes, the organisation is aiming to commence automation of its Performance Management System (PMS) and automation of prices data collection through use of the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) platform in the next period.

International ratings/indices on the country's performance on production and dissemination of official statistics are very important and as such Statistics Botswana will continue to strengthen efforts aimed at securing higher levels for the country on these. Examples of two such measures are the World Bank Statistical Capacity Index (WBSCI) and the Open Data Inventory (ODIN) measure. The WBSCI is a composite score assessing a country's statistical system and is computed from scores on 25 criteria on three areas being methodology, data sources and periodicity and timeliness. The ODIN measures how complete a country's statistical offerings are and whether their data meet international standards on openness. The latest WBSCI is for the year 2022 and overall score for Botswana stood at 50%. As regards the ODIN, Botswana ranks 105th out of 187 countries in the 2020 Open Data Inventory with an overall score of 47 out of 100.

Statistics Botswana aims to achieve significant improvements in both the WBSCI score and the ODIN ranking in the next 5 years. The critical interventions for improving the WBSCI are introducing new indicators particularly the producer price index and ensuring submission of data annually by the relevant Ministries to the international organisations where the data for computation is sourced from such as education statistics from UNESCO and national immunisation coverage from WHO. For the ODIN, focus will be on published data covering Education Facilities (Number of Teaching Staff and Education Expenditure); Health Expenditure; Producer Price Index; Water and Energy Consumption; and Energy Supply.

# Acknowledgements

On behalf of Statistics Botswana, I wish to express my appreciation to all stakeholders, these being government departments, development partners, the business community and the public at large for their continued support and commitment in building a reliable statistical system that will produce the data necessary to design, implement and monitor national development policies and programmes.

I also wish to recognise and appreciate the media for the important and critical role it plays in disseminating statistics, solicit for cooperation by the respondents during surveys and censuses as well encourage usage of statistics and related information. Their active sharing and interrogation of official statistics expands on the reach of our dissemination platforms and facilitates for greater access and use of official statistics, locally and internationally.

I wish to thank our parent Ministry, the then Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for the very strong support it gave towards successful delivery of the 2022 Population and Housing Census amidst the continuing COVID-19 pandemic, and against the extraordinary challenges posed by having to conduct the census outside the normal census month of August. I also wish to thank our Board of Directors for the unwavering support and guidance it continued to give management over the year under review. Management and Staff of Statistics Botswana also deserve to be acknowledged and appreciated for dedication and sacrifices made to ensure that the Census 2022 was completed successfully.



Statistician General  
**Dr. Burton Mguni**



Statistics  
Highlights

Statistics  
Highlights



### ● Consumer Price Index (CPI):

CPI is an index which measures price changes in goods and services with reference to a base period

#### **Inflation Rate:**

The Inflation Rate is a measurement of prices movement of goods and services in a particular country.

#### **CPI Basket:**

The CPI Basket is developed from detailed expenditure information provided by families and individuals on what they actually bought.



### ● International Merchandise Trade:

International Merchandise Trade refers to external trade in goods.

#### **Imports:**

These are goods imported from the outside world, into the country, for local consumption. This includes re-importation of locally produced goods that were initially exported and are now being imported back into the country.

**Exports:** These are goods originating from the compiling country, being permanently exported out of the country for consumption in the outside world.

#### **Trade Balance:**

This refers to the total value of goods exported minus the total value of goods imported by a given economy in a given period of time.



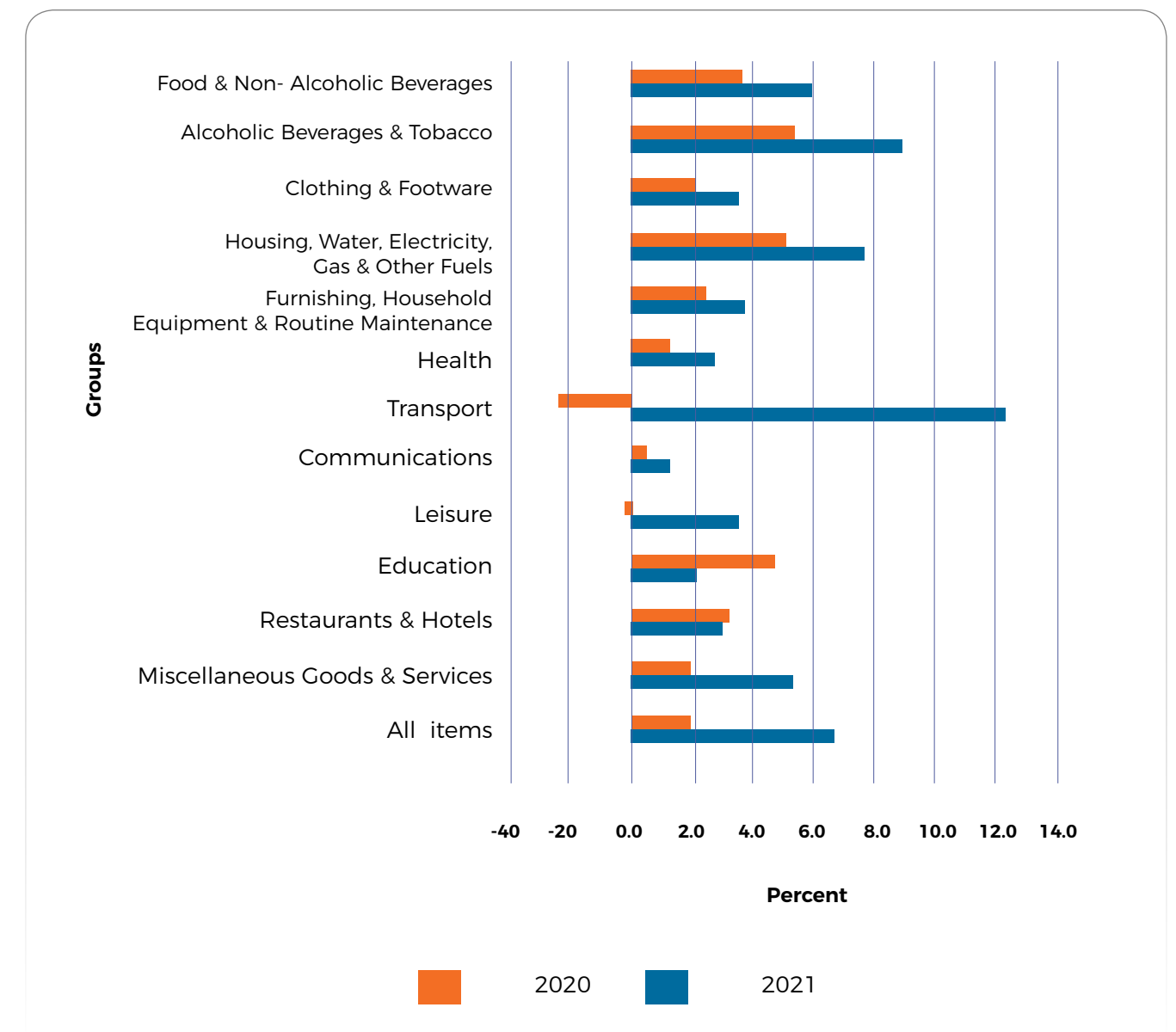
### ● Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

GDP is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a specific time period by a country.

## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The average annual inflation rate in 2021 stood at 6.7 percent as opposed to 1.9 percent registered in 2020, representing an increase of 4.8 percentage points. Of the twelve major components in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket of goods and services, overall inflation in 2021 was largely driven by Transport (12.3 percent); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (8.9 percent); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (7.7 percent); and Food, (6.0 percent). These major groups account for 67.8 percent of the overall CPI Basket. Nonetheless, all the remaining group indices experienced a positive increase in 2021.

### Average Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Major Components (Groups) for 2020 and 2021





# Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The provisional GDP at current prices stood at P195, 290.0 million in 2021 compared to P171, 041.9 million registered in 2020, which represents an annual increase of 14.2 percent.

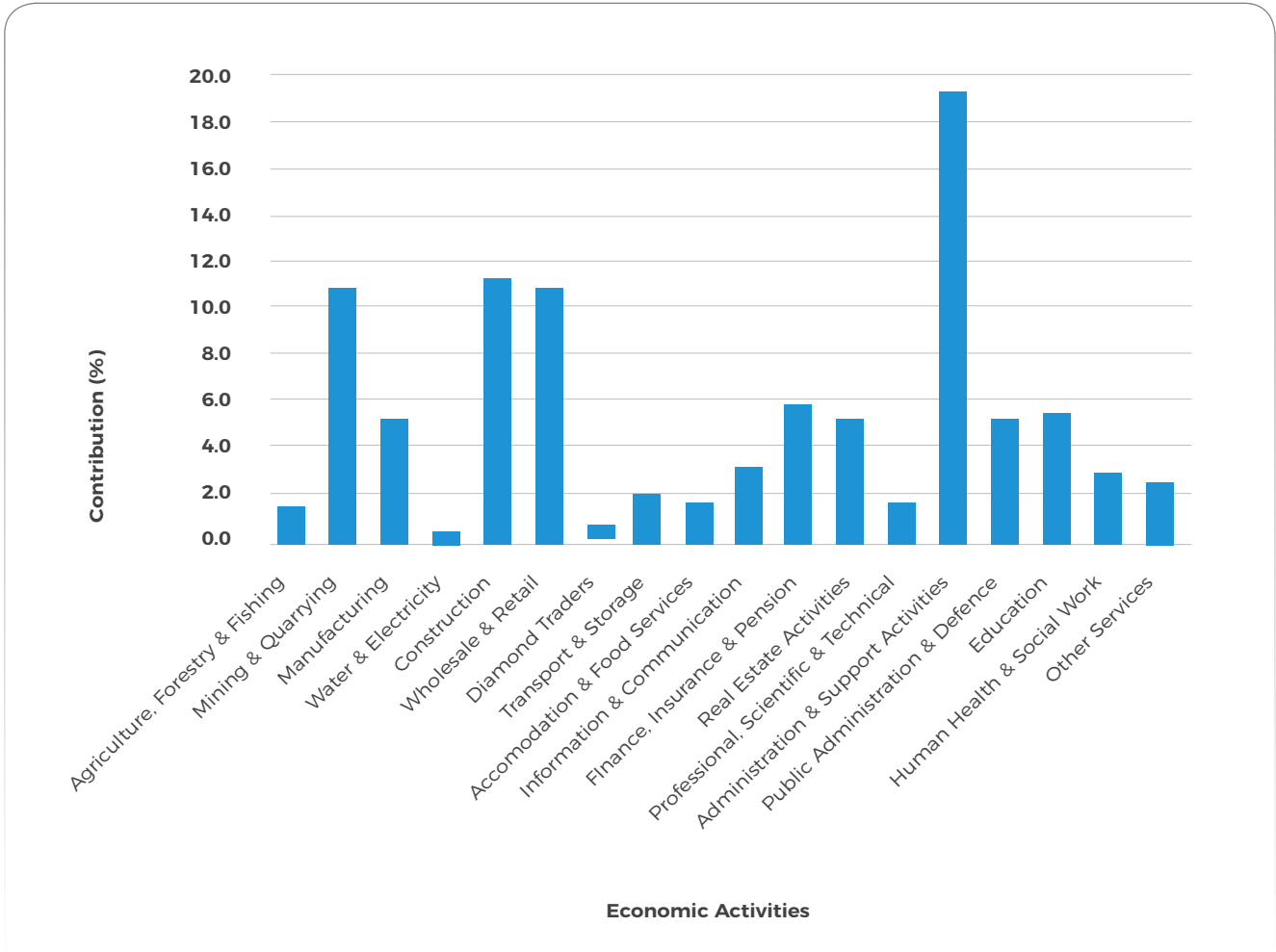
Real GDP rose by 11.4 percent in 2021 compared to a decline of 8.7 percent in 2020. The growth was attributed to real value added of Diamond Traders, Mining & Quarrying and Wholesale & Retail which increased by 78.0, 29.9 and 14.6 percent respectively. This was a rebound of the economy from the negative impact of Covid-19 protocols applied in 2020.

Diamond Traders recorded a massive growth of 78.0 percent as opposed to a decline of 36.7 percent recorded in the previous year. The positive growth was due to improved demand for diamonds from the global markets and sales appetite during the year 2021.

The increase of 29.9 percent in the real value added of the Mining and Quarrying industry was mainly due to the significant growth in the real value added of Diamonds by 31.4 percent.

In 2021, the Public Administration & Defence sector remained the major contributor to GDP at 18.8 percent, followed by Construction, Wholesale & Retail and Mining & Quarrying by 11.6, 11.5 and 11.4 percent respectively.

## Contributions to GDP by Economic Activities (2021)



# International Merchandise Trade 2021

## Imports

Total imports were valued at P93, 116.5 million in 2021, compared to P74, 540.5 million in 2020, recording an increase of 24.9 percent. The increase was mainly attributed to imports of Diamonds, Machinery & Electrical Equipment and Chemicals & Rubber Products.

- Diamonds went up by 41.5 percent, from P23, 070.6 million to P32, 638.6 million
- Machinery & Electrical Equipment increased by 23.1 percent from P8, 302.1 million to P10, 215.7 million
- Chemicals & Rubber Products rose by 25.5 percent from P6, 999.0 million to P8, 782.8 million

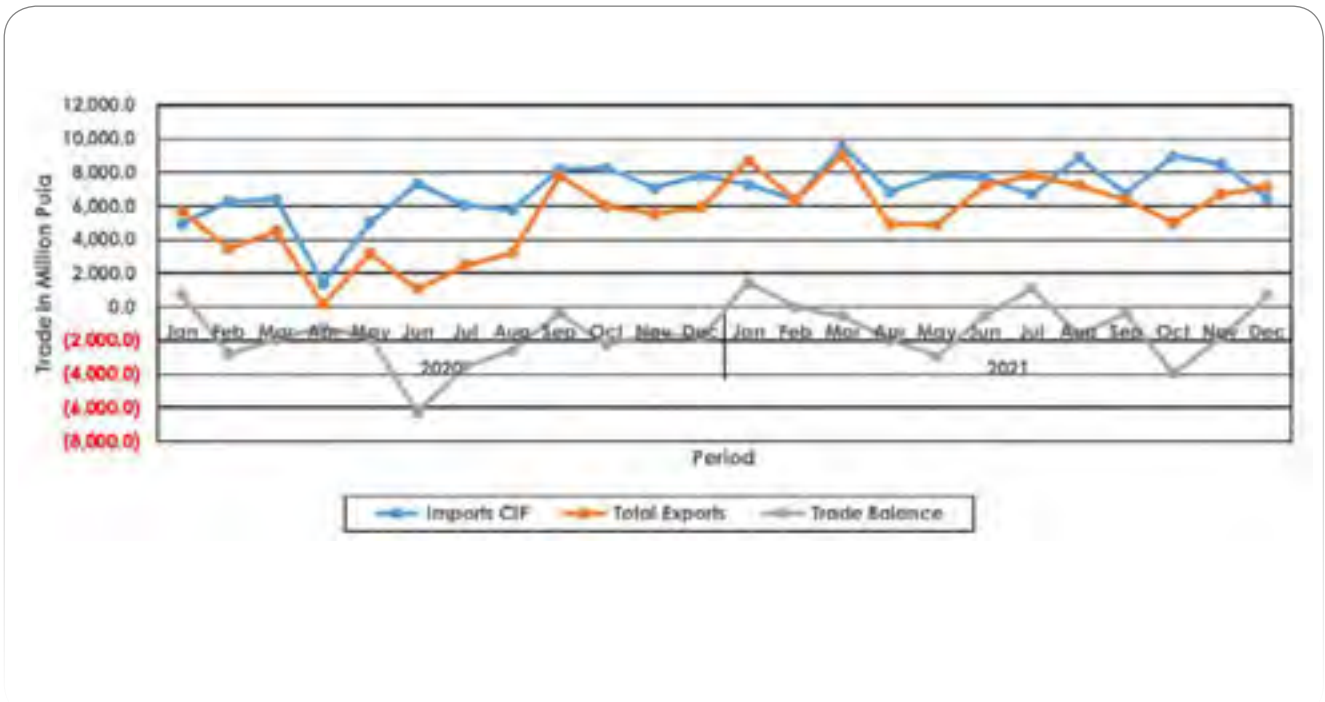
## Exports

Total exports for 2021 were valued at P82, 137.7 million, showing an increase of 67.2 percent from the value of P49, 115.5 million recorded during the previous year. This increase was mostly influenced by the 71.2 percent rise in the value of Diamond exports, from P43, 304.5 million to P74, 129.5 million.

## Trade Balance

A trade deficit of P10, 978.8 million was recorded in 2021, an improvement from the P25, 445.1 million trade deficit recorded in 2020.

## Trade Balance January 2020 to December 2021 in Million Pula



# Information & Communication Technology Statistics



In the year ending in March 2022, fixed telephone line subscriptions declined by 35.3 percent compared to a decline of 0.5 percent in March 2021 while mobile cellular telephone subscriptions increased by 9.4 compared to an increase of 2.6 percent recorded in March 2021. Pre-paid and post-paid mobile cellular telephone subscriptions recorded an increase of 9.5 and 7.3 percent respectively.

During the year under review, total internet subscriptions rose by 8.1% compared to 12.6 percent recorded in the previous year. This was attributed to the increase in both mobile and fixed internet subscriptions which increased by 7.1 and 35.0 percent respectively.

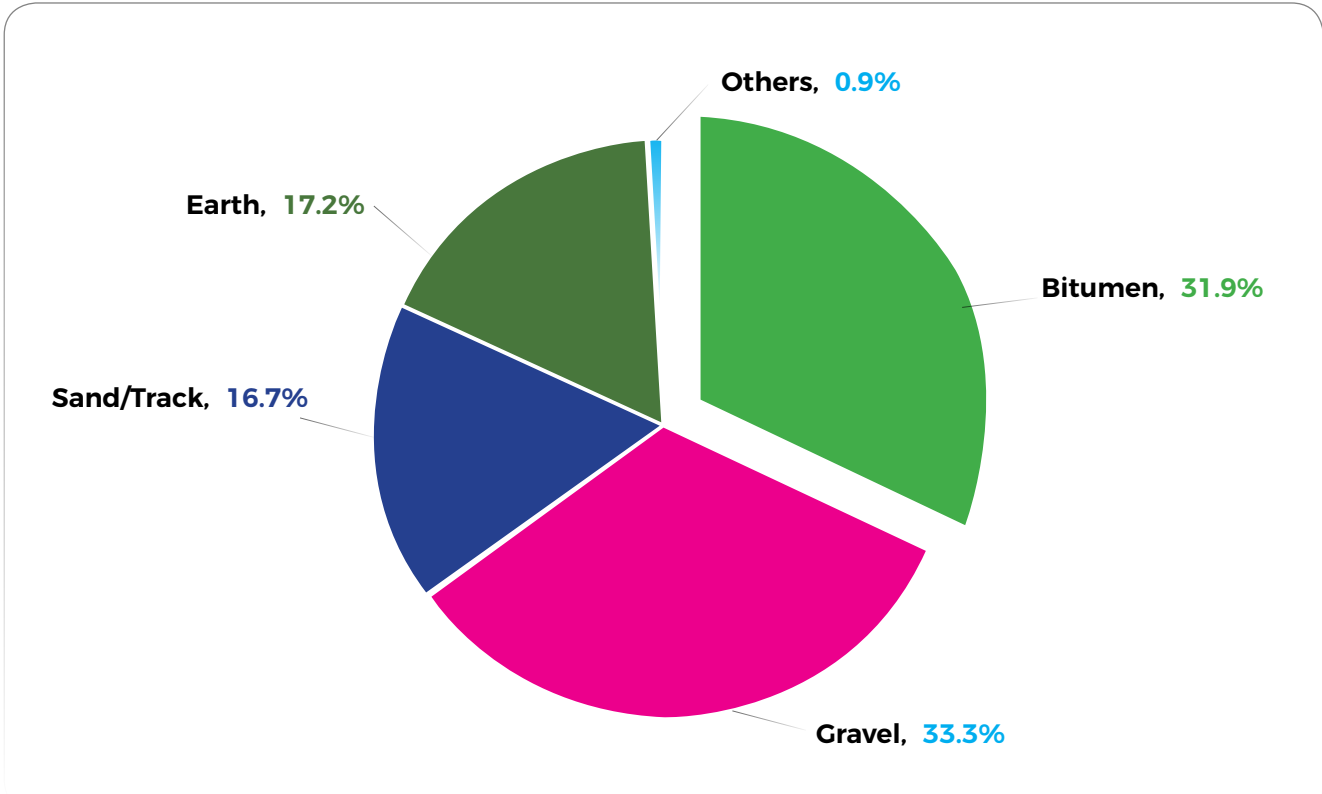
Mobile-to-fixed telephone domestic calls traffic went up by 4.7 percent while fixed-to-mobile domestic calls fell by 3.0 percent. However, outgoing international calls traffic from both fixed and mobile telephones declined during the period under review.

The contribution of ICT Industry to the economy stood at 2.5 percent of total GDP at constant prices in the year ending in March 2022, while that of Postal and Courier Services amounted to 0.1 percent.

# Transport & Infrastructure Statistics

Total road network in Botswana measured 32,562.8 km in 2020, a 1.4 percent increase from the length in 2019. Gravel roads, at 33.3 percent, constituted a great length of roads in the country followed by bitumen at 31.9 percent. Earth and Sand/track roads made up 17.2 and 16.7 percent respectively.

Figure 1: Total Road Network (Percent), 2020



Kgalagadi District had mostly gravel roads, which made up 67.2 percent of the total length of roads in the district. Southern, North East and Central Districts were dominated by earth roads with 66.6, 64.7 and 57.0 percent of their total roads respectively.

In the year ending in March 2022, a total of 7,974 vehicles on first registration were recorded. Of these, 77.6 percent were used vehicles while 22.3 and 0.1 percent were new and rebuilt vehicles respectively.

Goods transported through rail in the same period stood at 228,597 net tonnes, a decline of 17.3 percent from the previous year. An amount of P43.4 million in revenue was generated from the transportation of these goods.

Still within the same period, a total of 8,802 aircraft movements were recorded and 75.0 percent of them were domestic while 25.0 percent were international. In addition, 97,729 air passenger movements occurred, year, registering a decline of 36.2 percent from the previous year.



# Labour Force Statistics

## Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey

Since its launch in the third quarter of 2019, the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey (QMTS) has faced continuity challenges as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This has led to interruptions in data collection because of COVID-19 protocols, coupled with funding challenges. In the 2021/22 financial year, Statistics Botswana successfully conducted the quarter four (4) 2021 QMTS. The results were disseminated in February 2022.

The QMTS was conducted for quarters three (3) and four (4) of 2019, quarter one (1) of 2020, quarter four of 2020, and quarter four of 2021.

	Indicator/Statistics	Totals		QMTS Q4 2021			% Changes (Q4 2019 to Q4 2021)	% Changes (Q4 2020 to Q4 2021)
		Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Total	Male	Female		
1	Population (15 years and above)	1,618,068	1,621,403	1,637,822	744,331	893,491	1.2	1.0
2	Population Outside Labour Force (15 years and above)	663,947	648,794	668,088	275,997	392,092	0.6	3.0
3	Labour Force (15 years and above)	954,121	972,609	969,734	468,334	501,400	1.6	-0.3
4	Employed Population	742,378	733,875	717,418	355,771	361,647	-3.4	-2.2
5	Unemployed Population	211,743	238,734	252,316	112,563	139,753	19.2	5.7
6	Population (18 years and above)	1,470,731	1,481,036	1,504,263	672,468	831,794	2.3	1.6
7	Labour Force (18 years and above)	949,304	970,139	965,680	465,328	500,352	1.7	-0.5
8	Employed Population (18 years and above)	741,131	732,914	716,510	355,373	361,136	-3.3	-2.2
9	Unemployed Population (18 years and above)	208,171	237,225	249,171	109,955	139,216	19.7	5.0
10	Time Related Under Employed Population	50,051	52,043	46,988	8,611	38,377	-6.1	-9.7
11	Formal Sector Employment	485,524	477,716	494,457	232,394	262,063	1.8	3.5
12	Formal Employment	373,644	387,735	394,446	196,581	197,865	5.6	1.7
13	Average Cash Earnings (in Pula)	4,818	4,997	5,320	5,587	5,062	10.4	6.5
14	Estimated Population of Youth (15 – 35 years)	856,131	861,672	851,545	410,258	441,287	-0.5	-1.2
15	Youth Labour Force	474,193	509,195	486,706	244,195	242,511	2.6	-4.4
16	Unemployed Population with Disability	2,248	2,652	2,195	1,055	1,140		
Change (Percentage points)								
17	Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	45.9	45.4	43.8	47.8	40.5	-2.1	-1.6
18	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	59.0	60.0	59.2	62.9	56.1	0.2	-0.8
19	Unemployment Rate % (15 years and above)	22.2	24.5	26.0	24.0	27.9	3.8	1.5
20	Unemployment Rate % (18 years and above)	21.9	24.5	25.8	23.6	27.8	3.9	1.3
21	Extended Unemployment Rate % (15 years and above)	27.5	30.3	31.1	29.2	32.8	3.6	0.8
22	Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35 years)	28.8	32.4	34.4	30.6	38.1	5.6	2.0
23	Persons with Disability Unemployment Rate (%)	20.5	30.7	19.0	24.5	15.7	-1.5	-11.7
24	Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %)	36.1	37.5	39.4	34.1	44.4	3.3	1.9

# Botswana AIDS Impact Survey V (BAIS V) 2021

The fifth Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS V) was a household-based national survey conducted from March to August 2021 to measure the national HIV response.

BAIS V was led by the Ministry of Health (MOH), the National AIDS and Health Promotion Agency (NAHPA), and Statistics Botswana (SB). The survey was conducted with funding from the United States (U.S.) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the University of Maryland Baltimore (UMB), Botswana University of Maryland School of Medicine Initiative (BUMMHI), and ICF.

The survey revealed the following:

- annual incidence of HIV among adults aged 15-64 years in Botswana was 0.2%, which corresponds to approximately 2,200 new cases of HIV per year among adults;
- HIV incidence was 0.4% among females and 0.0% among males;
- prevalence of HIV among adults in Botswana was 20.8%, which corresponds to approximately 329,000 adults living with HIV;
- HIV prevalence was 26.2% among females and 15.2% among males;
- prevalence of HIV among children aged 0-14 years in Botswana was 0.8%, which corresponds to approximately 5,600 children living with HIV;
- prevalence of VLS among adults aged 15-64 years living with HIV in Botswana was 91.8%: 94.0% among females and 88.1% among males.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) set the 95-95-95 targets with the aim that by 2030, 95% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status; 95% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained ART; and 95% of all people receiving ART will have Viral Load Suppression (VLS).

**Diagnosed:** The BAIS V 2021 revealed that in Botswana, 95.1% of adults (15-64 years) living with HIV were aware of their HIV status: 93.0% of females and 96.4% of males.

**On Treatment:** Among adults living with HIV who were aware of their status, 98.0% were on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART): 98.4% of females and 97.2% of males.

**Viral Load Suppression (VRL):** Among adults who were on ART, 97.9% had VLS: 98.6% of females and 96.6% of males.



# Our people





# Senior Management





# Senior Management



**Thapelo Maruatona**  
Manager-Sampling Frame Support



**Kebonyethebe Johane**  
Manager-Statistical Standards



**Lillian S. Mogami**  
Manager-Communication, Documentation and Dissemination



**Susan Matroos**  
Manager-Education and Health Statistics



**Tebogo Laletsang**  
Assistant National Census Coordinator (Planning and Field Operations)



**Ruth Kauthengwa**  
Assistant National Census Coordinator (Data Management and ICT Systems)



**Eden Onyadile**  
Manager-Data Management and Information Systems



**Kebabonye Molefhi**  
Manager-Agriculture and Environment Statistics



**Onneetse Gaoskelwe**  
Manager-Trade, Industry and Tourism Statistics



**Boitumelo D. Gaongalelwe**  
Acting Manager-Fieldwork and Regional Services Coordination



**Ipuseng Moaletsane**  
Manager-National Statistical System and External Relations



**Jabulani Dick Makwanda**  
Manager-Human Resources and Administration



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



**Phaladi Labobedi**  
Manager-National Accounts and Prices



**Moffat Malepa**  
Manager-Labour and Poverty Statistics



**Seakarea Rabalone**  
Manager-Finance and Procurement



**Linky Moalosi**  
Acting Manager-Information Technology



# Staff Complement

During the year under review, the staff compliment stood at 208 with eighteen (18) vacancies against an approved Establishment of 226. Recruitment for vacant positions other than those in the executive management was frozen until further notice due to budget constraints. Only the position of Deputy Statistician General (Economic and Social Statistics) was filled in March 2022.

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Executive	4	5	9
Managers	8	10	18
High-Level Specialists	15	9	24
Junior Professionals	46	54	100
Clerical & Support Staff	24	33	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>208</b>

## COVID-19 RESPONSE

The organisation has aligned itself to the National COVID-19 protocols hence COVID-19 had a minimal impact on its employees. The COVID-19 spread was kept under control with infections managed strictly within isolation protocols. Statistics Botswana reported at least one death as a casualty under COVID-19 during the year. The organisation’s SHE officer remains the key personnel in advising management and staff on general health and safety matters.

## EMPLOYEE WELFARE

The Organisation considers its employees as a critical success factor in fulfilling its mandate. In this regard, the organisation’s commitment to developing its Human capital is unshaken, and continues to foster ways and means of improving staff welfare.

## CAPACITY BUILDING

As part of implementing the Learning and Growth perspective in the organisation’s corporate strategy, Statistics Botswana encourages its employees to continuously pursue personal development. The organisation offers financial assistance for short-term courses, part-time and block release courses. Staff development and training has drastically dropped due to the limited budget as all Government funds were directed towards containing the spread of COVID-19.

Eight (8) employees registered for part time studies at various institutions, out of which two (2) successfully completed BSc (Hons) Business Computing and Information Systems, while one (1) successfully completed MSc Human Resources Management.

Despite the prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was some activity on the staff development front at the courtesy of donors who fully sponsored workshops and conferences. A total of twenty-five (25) employees benefited from this generous gesture from donors

## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Performance Management System (PMS) was revised to align each employee’s objectives to the organisation’s Strategic Agenda. A pilot of the New Assessment Forms was successfully conducted organisation wide. Plans to automate the system during the next financial year are on course.

# 2022 Population & Housing Census Webpage



Access Census Information at: <https://www.statsbots.org.bw/census-2022>  
#mpalakebothokwa





# Publicity and Dissemination

During the financial year 2021/22, Statistics Botswana's publicity and dissemination efforts were largely centred on the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The 2022 PHC publicity and dissemination plan was anchored on above and below the line communication, advocacy and community mobilisation. There was extensive coverage of census activities on broadcast media, digital media, print and outdoor media.

## Media

Statistics Botswana values the media and considers them a critical stakeholder. The organisation engaged fruitfully with the media throughout the year through relationship management, by promptly responding to media inquiries and by holding press briefings to present and discuss statistical matters.

Notably, Statistics Botswana strategically collaborated with the Department of Broadcasting Services and the Department of Information Services to optimise the use of Botswana Television, Radio Botswana, Daily News platforms expansively to drive census publicity to support the pilot census enumeration and the main census enumeration in October 2021 and March 2022 respectively. Additionally, Statistics Botswana enjoyed support from private media houses in the form of news coverage on traditional and digital media platforms, and non-paid interviews.

Traditional media coverage was estimated at an all-time high of 775 incidents of media exposure in the period April 2021 to March 2022. Remarkably, in March 2022, the census was quite topical across all media platforms, hence a recorded estimated 542 incidents of coverage during that month. Compared to past periods, stakeholders accessed Statistics Botswana's digital media platforms in large numbers. Website views stood at 370, 095; and the Facebook page reached 581, 651 people.

## Statistics Dissemination

Statistics Dissemination is a critical activity in the statistics production value chain. It is the equivalent of the sales and distribution function in a profit making entity. As a public good, statistics is only useful if utilised for planning and decision making by targeted stakeholders, in Statistics Botswana's case, Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, traditional and local authorities, researchers, librarians, academics, parliamentarians, councillors and the general public. In this regard, Statistics Botswana's dissemination function strives to get the right data and information to the right stakeholders at the right time and in the right format to support evidence-based decision making.

The organisation heightened the use of the technology-based information resources such as the website, the open data portals, and social media platforms Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn to disseminate official statistics and make them available and easily accessible by stakeholders from anywhere, and at anytime.





Annual  
financial  
Statements

Annual  
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# Director's Report

for the year ended 31 March 2022

The Directors have pleasure in submitting its report and the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

## Incorporation

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

## Nature of operations

To develop and manage official statistics in Botswana.

## Financial results and position

The Statistics Botswana's financial results and position are reflected in the financial statements set out on pages 62 to 102. The entity employed 356 employees at the reporting date (2021: 317 employees).

## Directors:

Mr. Letsema G Motsemme (Appointed 01/12/2018)  
Professor Gobopamang Letamo (Appointed 01/08/2021)  
Dr. Molefe Phirinyane (Appointed 01/04/2021)  
Dr. Kealeboga Masalila (Appointed 01/12/2018)  
Mr. Tutu Bakwena (Appointed 01/04/2021)  
Ms. Dimpho Masego Marange (Appointed 01/11/2021)  
Mr. Dichaba Molobe (Appointed 01/12/2018)  
Ms. Lesego T. Chalashika (Appointed 01/08/2021)  
Dr. Moses Selebatso (Appointed 01/04/2021)  
Dr. Burton S. Mguni (Ex officio)  
Ds Alicia Mokone (Resigned 23/06/2021)  
Dr Ernest D. Makhwaje (Resigned 30/06/2021)

## Secretary:

Ms. Emang Gadise-Manyanda

## Postal address:

Private Bag 0024  
Gaborone

## Auditors:

KPMG Chartered Accountants  
Plot 67977, Off Tlokweng Road  
Fairgrounds Office Park  
Gaborone

## Bankers:

Absa Bank Botswana Limited  
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited  
First National Bank Botswana Limited  
AccessBank Botswana Limited

## Events after reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material events which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of issuing these financial statements. Refer to note 22 for further details.

# Director's Report

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## Going Concern

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

The Organisation has reported a surplus of P 1,107,048 (2021: deficit of P 9,565,539) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P 55,271,038 (2021: P 56,202,725). As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P 40,356,830 (2021: P 41,463,878). It should be noted that as at year end, the total liabilities at year end included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P70 934 271, which in essence, are not liabilities to external parties.

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

The Government has approved the Organisation's 2022/2023 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2022/2023 financial year amounted to P105 000 000. The Government has pledged to support the Authority in the next financial year through a government subvention of P 105 000 000 disbursed in four equal instalments.

The Government as the parent, issued a letter of support indicating it would provide financial support to the Organisation to enable it to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The letter of support is valid for the next 12 months. The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2022/2023 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.



# Director's Responsibility & Approval

for the year ended 31 March 2022

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.

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.

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 62 to 102 and supplementary information on Annexure I were authorised for issue on **05th October 2022** by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:


  
 Director


  
 Director


KPMG, Chartered Accountants  
 Audit  
 Plot 67977, Off Tlokweng Road,  
 Fairgrounds Office Park  
 PO Box 1519, Gaborone, Botswana  
 Telephone: +267 391 2400  
 Fax: +267 397 5281  
 Web: <http://www.kpmg.com/>

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the directors of Statistics Botswana

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Statistics Botswana (the Organisation) set out on pages 62 to 102, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Statistics Botswana as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### 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 are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### 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 informing our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



**Existence and accuracy of operating expenses**  
Refer to note 6

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Statistics Botswana's mandate is to develop and manage official statistics and to act as an official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana.</p> <p>The Organisation incurs significant annual expenditure in discharging its mandate and relies on Government funding for conducting its business.</p> <p>Operating expenses comprise mainly of staff costs, depreciation, office expenses, travel expenses, workshops, training and conferences. The total expenses incurred during the financial reporting year amounted to P251 712 765.</p> <p>The following risks associated with expenses have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expenses may not be authorised by the relevant authority levels and supported by the required contracts and adequate supporting documentation.</li> <li>Allocation of expenses to the respective projects may not be accurately performed. This allocation determines the amortisation of deferred income to the statement of comprehensive income, and it involves a significant degree of judgement by management in respect of the nature of the expenses and the projects they related to.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the significant risks associated with expense recognition, the magnitude of the expense balance in the financial statements, the significant degree of judgement by management in respect of the nature of the expenses and the projects they relate to, the required approval for expense transactions and the volume of expense transactions resulting in significant work effort by the audit team, the recognition of expenses was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We tested design and implementation of internal controls over the processing, review, monitoring and authorisation of expenses to assess whether expenses incurred and recognised are in terms of the procurement policy and approved by the appropriate authority levels.</li> <li>We assessed whether expenses are in terms of the procurement policy by agreeing a sample of expenses to the supporting documentation. Supporting documentation inspected included supplier invoices, contracts, evidence of appropriate authorisation and tender approval documents, where applicable.</li> <li>With the assistance of our information technology specialists, we used payroll and cash book records to perform data analytics procedures to identify exceptions, which included duplicated payments, employees with same banking details as suppliers, multiple payments to a beneficiary on a single day and beneficiaries with multiple bank account numbers.</li> <li>We followed up on exceptions identified through inspecting relevant supporting documentation for a sample to confirm whether they were valid transactions.</li> <li>We inquired with management regarding processes for allocating project expenses.</li> </ul>



**Existence and accuracy of operating expenses**  
Refer to note 6

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a sample basis, we tested expenses from the hard copy project files maintained by management by agreeing these to the respective project to ensure that expenses are appropriately allocated to the correct project.</li> <li>We tested the allocation of the project-related expenses to the respective projects, on a sample basis, by inspecting the related invoices.</li> </ul>

**Other matter**

The financial statements of the Organisation as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 13 September 2021.

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement of responsibility by the Board of Directors and the Detailed income statement, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the Annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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 have 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 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.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organisation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report.

**KPMG**  
**Firm of Certified Auditors**  
**Practicing member: Gosego Motsamai (CAP 035 2022)**

06 October 2022  
**Gaborone**

# Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 P	2021 P
Government subvention		<b>112,168,200</b>	108,380,784
Other income	<b>5</b>	<b>140,630,669</b>	54,473,664
Operating expenses	<b>6</b>	<b>(251,712,765)</b>	(172,433,671)
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>		<b>1,086,104</b>	(9,579,223)
Finance income	<b>8</b>	<b>20,944</b>	13,684
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) for the year</b>		<b>1,107,048</b>	(9,565,539)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive surplus/ (deficit)</b>		<b>1,107,048</b>	(9,565,539)

# Statement of financial position

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022 P	2021 P
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Note</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	<b>11</b>	<b>34,844,678</b>	22,011,405
Right-of-use assets	<b>12</b>	<b>43,403,346</b>	62,581,802
Intangible assets	<b>13</b>	<b>758</b>	261,404
		<b>78,248,782</b>	84,854,611
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	<b>14</b>	<b>1,721,518</b>	2,738,260
Cash and cash equivalents	<b>15</b>	<b>35,332,815</b>	3,796,812
		<b>37,054,333</b>	6,535,072
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>115,303,115</b>	91,389,683
<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Funds</b>			
Accumulated deficit		<b>(40,356,830)</b>	(41,463,878)
		<b>(40,356,830)</b>	(41,463,878)
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Capital grants	<b>18</b>	<b>34,845,438</b>	22,272,810
Lease liabilities	<b>12</b>	<b>28,489,136</b>	47,842,954
		<b>63,334,574</b>	70,115,764
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	<b>12</b>	<b>19,798,890</b>	19,798,890
Trade and other payables	<b>16</b>	<b>36,437,648</b>	35,845,325
Deferred income	<b>17</b>	<b>36,088,833</b>	7,093,582
		<b>92,325,371</b>	62,737,797
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>155,659,945</b>	132,853,561
<b>Total funds and liabilities</b>		<b>115,303,115</b>	91,389,683



# Statement of changes in funds

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Accumulated deficit P	Total funds P
For the year ended 31 March 2021		
Balance at 1 April 2020	(31,898,339)	(31,898,339)
<b>Comprehensive income</b>		
Net deficit for the year	(9,565,539)	(9,565,539)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>(41,463,878)</b>	<b>(41,463,878)</b>
For the year ended 31 March 2022		
Balance at 1 April 2021	<b>(41,463,878)</b>	<b>(41,463,878)</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>		
Net surplus for the year	<b>1,107,048</b>	<b>1,107,048</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>(40,356,830)</b>	<b>(40,356,830)</b>

# Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 P	2021 P
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Operating surplus/(deficit)		<b>1,086,104</b>	(9,579,223)
Adjusted for:			
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	<b>13</b>	<b>260,646</b>	1,924,808
Amortisation of capital grants	<b>5</b>	<b>(5,884,831)</b>	(7,118,973)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	<b>11</b>	<b>5,624,185</b>	5,194,165
Depreciation on right of use asset	<b>12</b>	<b>19,611,293</b>	20,378,440
Loss on retired assets	<b>6</b>	-	155,802
Unamortised portion of retired assets	<b>18</b>	-	(155,802)
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Trade and other receivables		<b>1,016,743</b>	292,498
Trade and other payables		<b>592,323</b>	7,885,863
Deferred income		<b>28,995,251</b>	1,126,249
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b>51,301,714</b>	20,103,827
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	<b>11</b>	<b>(18,457,458)</b>	(5,562,648)
Interest received	<b>8</b>	<b>20,944</b>	13,684
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(18,436,514)</b>	(5,548,964)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Capital grant recognised during the year	<b>18</b>	<b>18,457,458</b>	5,562,648
Principal payment of lease liability	<b>12</b>	<b>(19,786,655)</b>	(18,614,959)
<b>Net cash used from financing activities</b>		<b>(1,329,197)</b>	(13,052,311)
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>31,536,003</b>	1,502,552
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<b>3,796,812</b>	2,294,260
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35,332,815</b>	3,796,812

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 1 Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The financial statements set out on pages 62 to 102 have been approved by the board of directors on 05th October 2022.

## 2 Significant accounting policies

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

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

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

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

Standard/Interpretation:	Effective date Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 4	01 January 2021	The impact of the amendments is not material
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 7	01 January 2021	The impact of the amendments is not material
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9	01 January 2021	The impact of the amendments is not material
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 16	01 January 2021	The impact of the amendments is not material
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 39	01 January 2021	The impact of the amendments is not material
COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 16	01 June 2021	The impact of the amendments is not material



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

### (b) New standards and interpretations not yet effective

The organisation has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2022 or later periods:

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

If a parent loses control of a subsidiary which does not contain a business, as a result of a transaction with an associate or joint venture, then the gain or loss on the loss of control is recognised in the parents' profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interest in the associate or joint venture. The remaining gain or loss is eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in the associate or joint venture. The same treatment is followed for the measurement to fair value of any remaining investment which is itself an associate or joint venture. If the remaining investment is accounted for in terms of IFRS 9, then the measurement to fair value of that interest is recognised in full in the parents' profit or loss.

The effective date of the amendment is to be determined by the IASB.

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

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12

The amendment adds an additional requirement for transactions which will not give rise to the recognition of a deferred tax asset or liability on initial recognition. Previously, deferred tax would not be recognised on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects either accounting profit or loss. The additional requirement provides that the transaction, at the time of the transaction must not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendment is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2023.

The amendment will not have any impact on the organisation's financial statements as the organization is tax-exempt.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

### (c) New standards and interpretations not yet effective (continued)

#### Disclosure of accounting policies: Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2.

IAS 1 was amended to require that only material accounting policy information shall be disclosed in the financial statements. The amendment will not result in changes to measurement or recognition of financial statement items, but management will undergo a review of accounting policies to ensure that only material accounting policy information is disclosed.

The amendment is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2023.

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

#### Definition of accounting estimates: Amendments to IAS 8

The definition of accounting estimates was amended so that accounting estimates are now defined as "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty."

The amendment is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2023.

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

#### IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The IFRS establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued.

The standard is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2023. The standard has no impact on the organisation as it is not involved in the insurance business.

#### Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Amendments to IFRS 1

A subsidiary that uses the cumulative translation differences exemption, may elect in its financial statements, to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at the carrying amount that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary.

The amendment is effective is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2022. It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the organisation's financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## (c) New standards and interpretations not yet effective (continued)

### Reference to the Conceptual Framework: Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendment makes reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in 2018 rather than to the IASC's Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendment specifically points to the treatment of liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired as part of a business combination, and which are in the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies. It clarifies that the requirements of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 should be applied to provisions, contingent liabilities or levies to determine if a present obligation exists at the Acquisition date. The amendment further clarifies that contingent assets of acquirees share not be recognised as part of the business combination.

The amendment is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2022.

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

### Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendment concerns fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities. Accordingly, in determining the relevant fees, only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender are to be included.

The amendment is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2022.

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

### Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract: Amendments to IAS 37

The amendment defined the costs that are included in the cost of fulfilling a contract when determining the amount recognised as an onerous contract. It specifies that the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. These are both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract as well as an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (for example depreciation allocation).

The amendment is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2022.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.2 Foreign currency translation

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.

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

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

## 2.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

• Furniture and fittings	1 - 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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.3 Property, plant and equipment (cont)

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

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

## 2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.6 Financial Instruments

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

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

### Initial recognition

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

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

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

### 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.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.6 Financial Instruments (cont)

### Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

### Offsetting

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

### Impairment

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

### Default

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

### Write off policy

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.6 Financial Instruments (cont)

### 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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 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.

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

## 2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

## 2.9 Trade and other payables

### Classification

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.9 Trade and other payables (cont)

### 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 Capital grants

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.12 Leases

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

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

### The Organisation as lessee

A lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset are recognised at the lease commencement date, for all lease agreements for which the Organisation is a lessee, except for short-term leases of 12 months or less, or leases of low value assets.

For these leases, the Organisation recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

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

### Lease liability

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.12 Leases (cont)

### Lease liability

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>

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 are presented as a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Position.

## 2.12 Leases (cont)

### Right-of-use assets

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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.12 Leases (cont)

### Right-of-use assets

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.

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

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

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

## 2.13 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 2.13 Employee benefits (cont)

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.

## 2.14 Revenue recognition

### Government subvention

The major source of revenue for the organization is government subvention and grants. The Organisation does not have contracts with customers hence IFRS 15 is not applicable.

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

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

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

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.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 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.

## 2.16 Operating expenses

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

## 2.17 Finance income

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

## 3 Financial risk management

### 3.1 Financial risk factors

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

#### (a) Market risk

##### (i) Foreign currency risk

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

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3 Financial risk management (cont)

#### (a) Market risk (cont)

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

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

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

##### (iii) Price risk

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

#### (b) Credit risk

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3 Financial risk management (cont)

### (c) Liquidity Risk (cont)

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.

At 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	P	P	P	P
Financial liabilities	21,847,504	-	-	<b>21,847,504</b>
Lease liabilities	19,798,890	28,489,136	-	<b>48,288,026</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,646,394</b>	<b>28,489,136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,135,530</b>

At 31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	P	P	P	P
Trade and other payables	14,925,384	-	-	14,925,384
Lease liabilities	19,798,890	21,226,683	26,616,271	67,641,844
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,724,274</b>	<b>21,226,683</b>	<b>26,616,271</b>	<b>82,567,228</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 3 Financial risk management (cont)

### 3.2 Capital risk management

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

### 3.3 Fair value estimation of financial instruments

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

## 4 Critical accounting judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

### (i) Operating expenses

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

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

The Organisation determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its plant and equipment. This estimate is based on projections about the continued existence of a market for its services. The 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 4 Critical accounting judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty (cont)

### iii) Treatment of grants received

Taking into account its nature and substance, the Organisation considers amounts that it receives from the Government and other donor organisations to fall within the scope of IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. In reaching this conclusion, the Organisation considers the terms attached to each of the grants received and the current practice adopted by other parastatals in Botswana. Accordingly, the Organisation recognises the amounts received in accordance with the accounting policy as included in note 2.11.

### iv) Determining incremental borrowing rate

The Organisation determines the incremental borrowing rate which is used in discounting future lease payments when determining lease liability by considering its financing model. The Organisation is fully funded by the Government of Botswana. In the event that it wishes to acquire or build its own office buildings, the acquisition or construction of such buildings will be financed through government grants. As such, the Organisation uses an incremental borrowing rate of 0% when determining lease liability. Management have also considered factors such as the term of the lease arrangement, amounts involved, security and the overall economic environment as required by IRFS. It was concluded that the impact of using a different discount rate would be immaterial.

### v) Impairment testing

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 5 Other income

**2022**

2021

**P**

**P**

Projects funds utilised during the year

African Development Bank

Botswana Government

Total projects funds utilised during the year

Amortisation of capital grant

Sundry income

-	243,435
<b>134,280,712</b>	46,699,525
<b>134,280,712</b>	46,942,960
<b>5,884,831</b>	7,118,973
<b>465,126</b>	411,731
<b>140,630,669</b>	54,473,664



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 6 Operating surplus

The operating surplus/(deficit) is stated after taking into account the following:

	2022	2021
	P	P
<b>(i) Other income</b>		
Income grants (included in other income) (Note 5)	<b>(134,280,712)</b>	(46,942,960)
Capital grants (included in Other income)	<b>(5,884,831)</b>	(7,118,973)
Sundry income	<b>(465,126)</b>	(411,731)
	<b>(140,630,669)</b>	(54,473,664)

## (ii) Expenses

Advertising	<b>4,146,211</b>	189,105
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 13)	<b>260,646</b>	1,924,808
Auditor's remuneration	<b>416,480</b>	374,333
Board expenses	<b>203,150</b>	150,251
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	155,802
Operating lease rentals (Note 12)	<b>(560,808)</b>	155,552
Computer expenses	<b>3,494,885</b>	805,019
Consultancy fees	<b>1,170,275</b>	2,620,376
Depreciation of PPE (Note 11)	<b>5,624,185</b>	5,194,165
Depreciation of ROUA (Note 12)	<b>19,611,293</b>	20,378,440
Insurance	<b>1,482,778</b>	737,973
Legal expenses	<b>5,442,642</b>	1,381,967
Motor vehicle expenses	<b>2,545,588</b>	1,483,466
Office expenses*	<b>15,632,978</b>	11,347,261
Staff costs (Note 7)	<b>105,936,508</b>	117,227,987
Travel and subsistence allowances	<b>19,378,447</b>	1,420,426
Workshops, training and conferences	<b>55,671,780</b>	666,504

\*Office expenses comprise mainly of administration costs relating to the census, costs for the development of the ICT strategy and utilities.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 7 Staff costs

	2022	2021
	P	P
Salaries and wages	<b>93,407,376</b>	98,608,729
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	<b>9,004,671</b>	8,695,118
Staff gratuity and leave pay	<b>3,524,461</b>	9,924,140
	<b>105,936,508</b>	117,227,987
Average number of employees	<b>356</b>	317

## 8 Finance income

	2022	2021
	P	P
Interest from banks	<b>20,944</b>	13,684

## 9 Income tax

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

## 10 Analyses of financial instruments

### 10.1 Financial instruments by category

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2022	2021
	P	P
<b>Assets as per the statement of financial position</b>		
<b>- Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other receivables (Note 14)	<b>1,629,384</b>	1,414,247
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	<b>35,332,815</b>	3,796,812
	<b>36,962,199</b>	5,211,059
<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 (Note 16)	<b>5,683,758</b>	14,925,384
Lease liabilities (Note 12)	<b>48,288,026</b>	67,641,844
	<b>53,971,784</b>	82,567,228

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 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	2022	2021
		P	P
<b>Staff debtors</b>			
	Not rated	<b>493,273</b>	346,685
<b>Rent security deposits</b>			
	Not rated	<b>1,136,111</b>	1,067,562
		<b>1,629,384</b>	1,414,247
<b>Cash at bank</b>			
Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	<b>4,016,272</b>	361,317
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	<b>20,830,081</b>	3,230,553
Access Bank Limited	Not rated	<b>117,403</b>	188,963
FNB Botswana Limited	Not rated	<b>10,377,407</b>	-
		<b>35,341,163</b>	3,780,833

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 11 Property, plant and equipment

	<b>Furniture and fixtures P</b>	<b>Motor vehicles P</b>	<b>Office equipment P</b>	<b>Computer equipment P</b>	<b>Total P</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021</b>					
Net book amount at beginning of year	3,136,426	13,036,593	597,107	5,028,599	21,798,725
Additions	1,303	-	153,807	5,407,538	5,562,648
Retired assets - cost	-	(124,700)	-	(48,598)	(173,298)
Retired assets - accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	17,495	17,495
Depreciation charge	(387,155)	(3,091,496)	(88,785)	(1,626,729)	(5,194,165)
Net book amount at end of year	2,750,574	9,820,397	662,129	8,778,305	22,011,405
<b>As at 31 March 2021</b>					
Cost	3,872,074	20,588,294	1,086,872	14,505,641	40,052,881
Accumulated depreciation	(1,121,500)	(10,767,897)	(424,743)	(5,727,336)	(18,041,476)
Net book amount	2,750,574	9,820,397	662,129	8,778,305	22,011,405
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022</b>					
Net book amount at beginning of year	2,750,574	9,820,397	662,129	8,778,305	22,011,405
Additions	5,699	-	-	18,451,759	18,457,458
Depreciation charge	(352,961)	(1,726,792)	(79,341)	(3,465,091)	(5,624,185)
Net book amount at end of year	2,403,312	8,093,605	582,788	23,764,973	34,844,678
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>					
Cost	3,877,773	20,588,294	1,086,872	32,957,400	58,510,339
Accumulated depreciation	(1,474,461)	(12,494,689)	(504,083)	(9,192,427)	(23,665,660)
Net book amount	2,403,312	8,093,605	582,789	23,764,973	34,844,678

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 12 Leases

<b>Right of use asset</b>	<b>Office buildings P</b>	<b>Total P</b>
<b>Year ended 31 March 2022</b>		
Opening net book amount	62,581,802	62,581,802
Additions	432,837	432,837
Depreciation	(19,611,293)	(19,611,293)
Closing net book amount	43,403,346	43,403,346
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost	102,923,064	102,923,064
Accumulated depreciation	(59,519,718)	(59,519,718)
Net book amount	43,403,346	43,403,346
<b>Year ended 31 March 2021</b>		
Opening net book amount	80,604,948	80,604,948
Additions	2,355,294	2,355,294
Depreciation	(20,378,440)	(20,378,440)
Closing net book amount	62,581,802	(18,023,146)
<b>Cost</b>		
Cost	102,490,227	102,490,227
Accumulated depreciation	(39,908,425)	(39,908,425)
Net book amount	62,581,802	80,604,948

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 12 Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities	2022 P	2021 P
Opening balance	67,641,844	83,901,509
Additions	432,837	2,355,294
Lease payments	(19,786,655)	(18,614,959)
<b>Year ended 31 March</b>	<b>48,288,026</b>	67,641,844
Current	19,798,890	19,798,890
Non- current	28,489,136	47,842,954
<b>Year ended 31 March</b>	<b>48,288,026</b>	67,641,844

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

	2022 P	2021 P
<b>Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets</b>		
Office buildings	19,611,293	20,378,440
	19,611,293	20,378,440
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating expenses)	(560,808)	155,552

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 12 Leases (continued)

	2022 P	2021 P
<b>Lease cash outflows</b>		
Principal paid	19,786,655	18,614,959
	19,786,655	18,614,959

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.

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.

## 13 Intangible assets

	2022 P	2021 P
Cost	8,640,046	8,640,046
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(8,639,288)	(8,378,642)
<b>Net book amount</b>	<b>758</b>	261,404
<b>Movement for the year</b>		
Net book amount at beginning of year	261,404	2,186,212
Amortisation charge	(260,646)	(1,924,808)
<b>Net book amount at end of year</b>	<b>758</b>	261,404

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

<b>14 Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>P</b>	P
<b>Financial instruments</b>		
Staff debtors	<b>493,273</b>	346,685
Rent security deposits	<b>1,136,111</b>	1,067,562
<b>Non - financial instruments</b>		
Prepayments	<b>92,134</b>	1,324,013
	<b>1,721,518</b>	2,738,260

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

At amortised cost	<b>1,629,384</b>	1,414,247
Non Financial Instruments	<b>92,134</b>	1,324,013
	<b>1,721,518</b>	2,738,260

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.

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

<b>15 Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>P</b>	P
Cash on hand	<b>8,348</b>	15,979
Cash at bank	<b>35,324,467</b>	3,780,833
	<b>35,332,815</b>	3,796,812

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

Cash on hand	<b>8,348</b>	15,979
Cash at bank	<b>35,324,467</b>	3,780,833
	<b>35,332,815</b>	3,796,812

For credit quality of cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash at hand refer to note 10.2.

<b>16 Trade and other payables</b>	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>P</b>	P
<b>Financial instruments</b>		
Trade payables	<b>4,194,978</b>	1,273,834
Other payables	<b>1,488,780</b>	860,839
<b>Non - financial Instruments</b>		
Legal provision (Refer to 16.1 below)	<b>16,163,746</b>	12,790,711
Payroll related provisions (Refer to 16.2 below)	<b>14,590,144</b>	20,919,941
	<b>36,437,648</b>	35,845,325

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

At amortised cost	<b>5,683,758</b>	2,134,673
Non Financial Instruments	<b>30,753,890</b>	33,710,652
	<b>36,437,648</b>	35,845,325

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2022	2021
	P	P
<b>16 Trade and other payables (continued)</b>		
<b>16.1 Legal provision</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	12,790,711	11,786,950
Additions for the year	5,145,249	1,003,761
Payments made	(1,772,214)	-
Balance at end of year	16,163,746	12,790,711

\*Provision relates to the salary structure disputes that were lodged by employees through their Union (BOPEU) against Statistics Botswana. It caters for the potential costs to be incurred in the event the subject employees win the case. The costs are calculated based on the difference between actual salary scales and what the subject employees are claiming. In the prior year, this was included within other payables and management have decided to reclassify them to legal provision. The legal provision was considered to be a financial instrument in the prior year and in the current year, these have been disclosed as non-financial instruments.

The legal expense in note 6 represents the current year increase in the provision.

## 16.2 Payroll-related provisions

The carrying value of financial instruments approximate the fair value due to their short-term nature.

	Leave pay	Severance	Gratuity	Total
	P	P	P	P
<b>31 March 2022</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	10,246,658	-	10,673,283	20,919,941
Additions for the year	1,291,157	50,990	2,233,304	3,524,461
Settlements during the year	(1,083,510)	-	(8,821,738)	(9,905,248)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>10,454,305</b>	<b>50,990</b>	<b>4,084,849</b>	<b>14,539,154</b>
<b>31 March 2021</b>				
Balance at beginning of year	6,472,365	-	7,491,224	13,963,589
Additions for the year	4,268,797	-	5,655,343	9,924,140
Settlements during the year	(494,504)	-	(2,473,284)	(2,967,788)
<b>Balance at end of year</b>	<b>10,246,658</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,673,283</b>	<b>20,919,941</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 16 Trade and other payables (continued)

### Leave pay

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

### Gratuity

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

## 17 Deferred income

	Opening balance	Funds received during the year	Utilisation during the year	Transfer to project funds	Closing balance
	P	P	P	P	P
<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2021</b>					
Botswana Government	7,093,582	181,733,421	(147,383,165)	(5,355,005)	36,088,833
	7,093,582	181,733,421	(147,383,165)	(5,355,005)	36,088,833

	Opening balance	Funds received during the year	Utilisation during the year	Transfer to project funds	Closing balance
	P	P	P	P	P
<b>Reconciliation of deferred income - 2020</b>					
African Development Bank	761,271	-	(243,435)	(517,836)	-
Botswana Government	5,206,062	53,631,857	(45,714,122)	(6,030,215)	7,093,582
	5,967,333	53,631,857	(45,957,557)	(6,548,051)	7,093,582

The Organisation has P41,443,838 (2021: P7,093,582) 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 (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 18 Capital grants

	2022	2021
	P	P
Balance at beginning of the period	22,272,810	23,984,937
Capital grant received during the period	18,457,458	5,562,648
Amortisation of capital grants	(5,884,831)	(7,118,973)
Transfer of the unamortised cost of retired assets	-	(155,802)
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	<b>34,845,438</b>	<b>22,272,810</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.

## 19 Related parties

(a) Related Party	Relationship
Government of Botswana	Shareholder
Directors	key Management
Executive Management	key management

### b) Transactions and balances with related parties;

	2022	2021
	P	P
<b>(i) Government of Botswana</b>		
Subvention and development grants (gross of deferred income)	293,901,621	160,610,949
<b>(ii) Remuneration of key management personnel</b>		
Salaries and other benefits	5,203,501	5,388,899
Gratuity	1,234,911	1,224,915
Leave pay	915,773	678,581
	<b>7,354,185</b>	<b>7,292,395</b>

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

<b>(iii) Directors remuneration</b>	<b>203,150</b>	<b>150,251</b>
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# Notes to the Financial Statements (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 20 Contingencies

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

## 21 Extraordinary events

The Population and Housing Census 2021 project which was supposed to be conducted in August 2021 and was postponed to August 2022 and later rescheduled to March 2022.

## 22 Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material events 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 (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

## 24 Going concern

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

"The Organisation has reported a surplus of P 1,107,048 (2021: deficit of P 9,565,539) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P 55,271,038 (2021: P 56,202,725). As at 31 March 2022 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P 40,356,830 (2021: P 41,463,878). It should be noted that as at year end, the total liabilities at year end included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P70 934 271, which in essence, are not liabilities to external parties.

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

The Government has approved the Organisation's 2022/2023 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2022/2023 financial year amounted to P105 000 000. The Government has pledged to support the Authority in the next financial year through a government subvention of P 105 000 000 disbursed in four equal instalments

The Government as the parent, issued a letter of support indicating it would provide financial support to the Organisation to enable it to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. The letter of support is valid for the next 12 months. The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2022/2023 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 Statement of Profit or Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2022	2021
	P	P
<b>Grant and subventions</b>		
Subventions	<b>112,168,200</b>	108,380,784
<b>Other income</b>		
Sundry income	<b>465,126</b>	411,731
Amortisation of capital grants and project expenses	<b>140,165,541</b>	54,061,933
	<b>140,630,667</b>	54,473,664
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Advertising	<b>4,146,211</b>	189,105
Amortisation of intangible assets	<b>260,646</b>	1,924,808
Auditor's remuneration	<b>416,480</b>	374,333
Bank charges	<b>74,677</b>	140,449
Board expenses	<b>203,150</b>	150,251
Cleaning	<b>547,364</b>	525,305
Computer expenses	<b>3,494,885</b>	805,019
Consulting fees	<b>1,170,275</b>	2,620,376
Consumables	<b>1,743,453</b>	6,511
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	<b>5,624,185</b>	5,194,165
Depreciation on right of use asset	<b>19,611,293</b>	20,378,440
Employee costs	<b>105,936,508</b>	117,227,987
Hire charges	<b>2,619,474</b>	2,256,990
Insurance	<b>1,482,778</b>	737,973
Legal expenses	<b>5,442,642</b>	1,381,967
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	155,802
Motor vehicle expenses	<b>2,545,588</b>	1,483,466
Office expenses	<b>15,632,978</b>	11,347,261
Operating lease rentals	<b>(560,808)</b>	155,552
Postage	<b>60,356</b>	74,251
Printing and stationery	<b>2,888,582</b>	551,805
Protective clothing	<b>874,180</b>	363,938

# Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss (cont)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

Recruitment	<b>185,063</b>	206,880
Repairs and maintenance	<b>93,507</b>	180,198
Security	<b>725,266</b>	748,169
Staff welfare	<b>134,303</b>	150,697
Subscriptions	<b>86,311</b>	105,735
Telephone and fax	<b>1,223,191</b>	909,308
Travel expense	<b>19,378,447</b>	1,420,426
Workshops, training and conferences	<b>55,671,780</b>	666,504
	<b>251,712,765</b>	172,433,671
	<b>1,086,102</b>	(9,579,223)

“This detailed statement of Profit or loss does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 57 to 61.”

## Appendices

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# Appendix 1: Released Publications

## STATISTICS BOTSWANA

### April 2021-March 2022 Released Statistics Botswana Reports

Publication Title	Released Date
<b>Apr-21</b>	
1. Work Permits Holders Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2020	Apr-21
2. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- February 2021	Apr-21
3. Consumer Price Index March, 2021	Apr-21
4. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2020	Apr-21
5. Information & Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2020	Apr-21
6. Botswana Food Imports January, 2021	Apr-21
7. Producer Price Index (Mining and Utilities) Quarter 4, 2019	Apr-21
8. Crime Statistics Report 2019	Apr-21
<b>May-21</b>	
9. Primary School Stats Brief 2017	May-21
10. Work Permits Holders Stats Brief Quarter 4 2020	May-21
11. Botswana Food Imports February 2021	May-21
12. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - March 2021	May-21
13. Child Poverty in Botswana Updating the National Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (N.MODA), April 2021	May-21
14. Consumer Price Index April, 2021	May-21
15. Annual Consumer Price Index: 2020 In Review	May-21
<b>Jun-21</b>	
16. Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2017 (Revised Version)	Jun-21
17. Botswana Selected Environmental Indicators Digest 2020	Jun-21
18. Information & Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2021	Jun-21
19. Electricity Generation & Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2021	Jun-21
20. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2021	Jun-21
21. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - April 2021	Jun-21
22. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual Report 2017/18	Jun-21
23. Perceptions on Well-Being Statistics 2019	Jun-21
24. Consumer Price Index May, 2021	Jun-21
25. Vital Statistics Report 2019	Jun-21

# Appendix 1: Released Publications

Publication Title	Released Date
<b>Jul-21</b>	
26. Botswana Food Imports March 2021	Jul-21
27. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - May 2021	Jul-21
28. Gross Domestic Product Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2021	Jul-21
29. Consumer Price Index June, 2021	Jul-21
30. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2021	Jul-21
<b>Aug-21</b>	
31. Botswana Food Imports May 2021	Aug-21
32. Social Safety Nets Stats Brief	Aug-21
33. Consumer Price Index July, 2021	Aug-21
34. Marriage Stats Brief 2020	Aug-21
35. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - June 2021	Aug-21
36. Psychiatric Out-Patient Health Disorders 2016	Aug-21
37. Botswana Food Imports June 2021	Aug-21
<b>Sep-21</b>	
38. Information & Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Sep-21
39. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Sep-21
40. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining production Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Sep-21
41. Work Permits Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2021	Sep-21
42. Producer Price Index (Mining & Utilities) Quarter 1-4 of 2020	Sep-21
43. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - July 2021	Sep-21
44. Gross Domestic Product Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Sep-21
45. Consumer Price Index August, 2021	Sep-21
<b>Oct-21</b>	
46. Botswana Environment Statistics Climate Digest March 2021	Oct-21
47. Work Permits Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Oct-21
48. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - August 2021	Oct-21
49. Consumer Price Index September, 2021	Oct-21
50. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Report 2020	Oct-21
51. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Oct-21
52. Botswana Food Imports July 2021	Oct-21

## Appendix 1: Released Publications

Publication Title	Released Date
<b>Nov-21</b>	
53. Botswana Food Imports August 2021	Nov-21
54. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - September 2021	Nov-21
55. Botswana Food Imports September 2021	Dec-21
56. Consumer Price Index October, 2021	Nov-21
<b>Dec-21</b>	
57. Information & Communication Technology Statistics Report 2020	Dec-21
58. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - October 2021	Dec-21
59. Botswana Food Imports October 2021	Dec-21
60. Index of Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2021	Dec-21
61. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2021	Dec-21
62. Gross Domestic Product Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2021	Dec-21
63. Consumer Price Index November, 2021	Dec-21
64. Producer Price Index (Mining Utilities) Quarter 1, 2021	Dec-21
<b>Jan-22</b>	
65. Information & Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2021	Jan-22
66. International Merchandise Trade Statistics - November 2021	Jan-22
67. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2021	Jan-22
68. Consumer Price Index December, 2021	Jan-22
69. Botswana Environment Statistics Climate Digest September 2021	Jan-22
70. Secondary Education Stats Brief 2018	Jan-22
<b>Feb-22</b>	
71. Quarterly Multi- Topic Survey (QMTS) Quarter 4, 2021	Mar-21
72. International Merchandise Trade Statistics- December 2021	Mar-21
73. Pilot National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2021	Mar-21
74. Consumer Price Index January 2022	Mar-21
<b>Mar-22</b>	
75. Consumer Price Index February, 2022	Mar-22

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators

TOURISM STATISTICS	2020	2018	2017
Total Arrivals (All travellers)	500,434	2,587,511	2,305,205
<b>By nationality:</b> South Africa	<b>161,345</b>	<b>780,230</b>	<b>705,994</b>
Zimbabwe	175,700	889,767	807,332
Rest of SADC	115,274	524,394	446,272
Rest of World	48,115	393,120	345,607
<b>Purpose of entry:</b>			
Returning Residents	49,052	230,792	204,575
Business	116,662	426,782	411,980
Holiday	40,113	411,269	502,309
Visiting Friends & Relatives	71,921	494,228	398,668
In-Transit	140,522	676,023	603,206
Other	82,164	348,417	184,467

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	QMTS Q4 2020	QMTS Q1 2020	QMTS Q4 2021
Total formal sector employment	477,716	492,914	494,457
Formal Employment	387,735	385,693	394,446
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	4,997	4,848	5,320
Unemployed Population (18 years and above)	237,225	222,186	249,171
Unemployment Rate % (15 year and above)	24.5	23.2	26
Unemployment Rate % (18 years and above)	24.5	23.3	25.8
Extended Unemployment Rate % (15 years and above)	30.3	27.5	31.1
Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35 years)	32.4	31.3	34.4
Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %)	37.5	39.7	39.4

MINERAL PRODUCTION	2022 Q2	2022 Q1	2021 Q4
Diamonds ('000 carats)	5,576	6,299	5,329
Coal (tones)	599474	547,921	469,481
Soda Ash (tones)	61647	75,241	67,043
<b>Electricity generation ('000 kWh)</b>	<b>937,597</b>	<b>638,501</b>	<b>469,349</b>
<b>Water consumption (kilolitres)</b>	<b>15543867</b>	<b>16,805,007</b>	<b>17,805,675</b>
<b>Water Sales</b>	<b>504,759,745</b>	<b>553,275,593</b>	<b>522,701,924</b>

Source: Department of Mines; Botswana Power Cooperation and Utilities Corporation

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Million Pula)	2021	2020	2019
GDP at current market prices	195,300.50	171,041.90	179,579.74
GDP (current market prices) excluding mining	173,098.00	156,085.85	155,417.25
GDP at constant 2016 prices: Quarter 1	46,253.94	45,864.30	45,316.50
Quarter 2	46,225.64	33,710.34	46,109.30
Quarter 3	47,822.40	44,128.00	46,194.36
Quarter 4	46,494.30	44,022.90	46,141.00
GDP at constant 2016 prices	186,786.46	167,725.87	183,761.67
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	11.36	-9%	3%
GDP per Capita at current market prices	81,027.50	72,026.80	77,288.46
GDP Per Capita at constant 2016 prices	77,499.20	70,630.40	79,088.30
<b>GDP</b>	<b>2022 Q2</b>	<b>2023 Q1</b>	<b>2022 Q4</b>
GDP at current market prices	58,586.10	53,846.30	50,420.80
GDP at constant 2016 prices	48,805.60	49,529.10	46,494.30

Contribution of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Postal Services To GDP-Constant Prices	2022 Q1	2021 Q 4	2021 Q 3
Total GDP (P Million)	49,501.1	46,485.3	47,821.6
ICT Value Added (P Million)	1,224.1	1,187.7	1,130.9
ICT Contribution To GDP (%)	2.5	2.6	2.4
ICT Annual Growth Rates (%)	3.8	2.1	2.4
Postal & Courier Services Value Added (P Million)	45.0	45.0	43.2
Postal & Courier Services Contribution To GDP (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Postal & Courier Services Annual Growth Rates (%)	(6.9)	2.7	-2.2

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	2022 Q1	2021 Q4	2021 Q3
Fixed Telephone Subscribers	90,518	132,457	136,356
Mobile Cellular phone Subscribers	4,243,124	4,160,553	4,023,009
Internet Subscribers	2,547,335	2,557,538	2,472,260

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

EDUCATION	2019	2015	2014
<b>Number of Primary Schools : Total</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>821</b>
Local Government & Grant Aided	756	755	755
Private	65	71	66
<b>Enrolment at Primary schools: Total</b>	<b>359,193</b>	<b>344,618.00</b>	<b>340,700</b>
Local Government & Grant Aided schools	333,843	319,150	316,728
Private primary enrolment	25,350	25,468	23,972
Total Std 1 enrolment	60,993	55,358	53,376
Primary School teachers	13,969	14,533	15,278
Pupil: teacher ratio	25.7	23.7	22.0
<b>Number of Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior) Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>291</b>
Public Secondary schools	241	241	242
Private secondary schools	49	52	49
<b>Total Enrolment at Secondary</b>	<b>178,973</b>	<b>184,041</b>	<b>181,826</b>
Public Secondary schools	171,004	176,355	174,075
Private Secondary	7,981	7,541	7,751
Total Form 1	42,386	42,903	43,199
Total Form 5	27,613	27,648	27,304
Number of Secondary School teachers	15,513	15,650	15,817
<b>Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:</b>			
Public Primary Schools	23.5	23.5	25.0
Private Primary Schools	14.9	14.9	15.0
<b>Tertiary Institutions Enrolment</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
<b>Total number of Students Enrolled</b>	<b>56,666</b>	<b>53,931</b>	<b>59,244</b>
Institute of Health Sciences	1,229	1,234	1,328
Colleges of Education	9,605	10,788	16,188
Public Universities University of Botswana, Botswana Open University; Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Science; Botswana International University of Science and technology	22,830	22,743	21,967
Private Universities	19,605	19,166	19,761
Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio (GER)	19.5	18.5	18.2
<b>Literacy Rates</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2010</b>
Adult Literacy rate National	90	85.9	83.2
Male	88.7	84.1	82.3
Female	91	87.5	87.8



## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

TRANSPORT STATISTICS	2020	2019	2018
<b>Total road network (Km)</b>	32,563	32,115	31,761
..Of which Bitumen	10,392	10,065	9,796
Gravel	10,837	11,045	11,014
Sand /Track	5,446	5,464	5,263
Earth	5,605	5,302	5,575
Interlocking Bricks	277	233	108
Concrete	6	6	6
Government vehicles in use	12,709	12,623	12,538
Reported road accidents	15,075	18,623	17,341
Fatalities	325	457	462
Serious injuries	819	1,183	1,099
	<b>2022 Q2</b>	<b>2022 Q1</b>	<b>2021 Q4</b>
<b>Total registration of private vehicles</b>	141,691	129,901	164,526
..Of which Vans	26,158	25,346	28,551
Passenger Cars	91,883	82,456	108,990
Aircraft Movements - International	3,699	2,197	2,454
Aircraft Movements - Domestic	14,203	6,605	8,695
Air passenger - International	90,031	54,128	52,367
Air passenger - Domestic	82,859	43,601	57,339
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tones)	235,051	228,597	224,938
Pontoon Passengers	..	..	..
..Of which Citizens	..	..	..
Non - citizens	..	..	..
Kazungula Bridge boarder movement	77,151	52,320	..
..Of which Citizens	8,998	4,385	..
Non - citizens	68,153	47,935	..

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

EXTERNAL TRADE (Million Pula)	Jul-22	Jun-22	May-22
Exports (Free on board)	10,015.3	10,400.6	9,031.5
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	8,066.6	8,857.7	8,577.1
Trade Balance	1,948.7	1,542.9	454.3
Copper Exports	362.9	257.9	314.1
Diamond Exports	8,819.4	9,261.0	7,882.7

PRICE STATISTICS	Sep-22	Aug-22	Jul-22
<b>National</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	127.8	128.1	127.7
Annual rate of inflation (%)	13.8	14.6	14.3
<b>Cities &amp; Towns</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	127.6	128.0	127.7
Annual rate of inflation (%)	13.6	14.5	14.3
<b>Urban Villages</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	128.2	128.5	128.0
Annual rate of inflation (%)	13.5	14.5	14.2
<b>Rural Villages</b>			
Consumer Price Index (a)	127.5	127.7	127.2
Annual rate of inflation (%)	14.7	15.1	14.8

(a) December 2018 = 100.

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS	2021	2020	2019
<b>BMC throughput</b>			
Cattle	19,671	30,289	79,157
<b>PRODUCTION (tones)</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2015</b>
Sorghum Production	826	5,975	35,508
Maize production	987	13,911	3,792

Source: Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2019  
 \*2019 there was survey for the Commercial sector

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS	2022	2011	2001
Total Population	2,359,609	2,024,904	1,680,863
<b>Cities</b>			
Gaborone	289,703	231,592	186,007
Francistown	118,125	98,961	83,023
<b>Major Towns</b>			
Selibe Phikwe	45,542	49,411	49,849
Lobatse	26,056	29,007	29,689
<b>Major Villages</b>			
Mogoditshane	88,098	66,466	54,561
Maun	85,293	47,007	40,628
Molepolole	74,719	50,820	42,444
Tlokweng	55,517	43,289	39,719
Serowe	55,484	60,263	43,776
Palapye	52,398	44,815	36,962
Mochudi	49,845	58,079	32,843
Kanye	48,030	44,815	36,962
Mahalapye	47,726	58,079	32,843

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

HEALTH STATISTICS			
Facilities	2020	2019	2018
General Hospitals	18*	18*	18*
Primary Hospitals	17*	17*	17*
Clinics with beds	104*	104*	104*
Number of beds (all facilities)	5 176	5 176	5,176
Clinics without beds	253*	253*	253*
Health posts	346*	346*	346
Mobile Stops	1,117*	1,117*	1,117*
<b>Staff</b>			
Doctors	906	888	875
Nursing staff	7,679	7,663	7,634
<b>Other indicators</b>			
Total admissions	173,871	174,212	169,811
Total discharges	168,293	168,745	165,387
Inpatient Deaths	3,933	4,951	4,798
Patient days	1,261,123	1,268,294	1,189,037
Bed occupancy rate (%)	66.8	67	62.9
Average length of stay (days)	7.3	7	7
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4925*	4,925	4,635
<b>Reported cases /a</b>	133*	133	175
Malaria (confirmed)	240*	240	553
Viral hepatitis B	332*	332	652
Dehydrated Diarrhea (under 5)	8668*	8668	10,600
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	2820*	2820	2,608
Maternal Mortality Ratio Trend	2020	2019	2018
Institutional live-births	58,146	52,206	52,999
Non-Institutional live-births	98	98	116
Total live-births	58,244	52,304	53,115
Maternal Deaths	76	87	71
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per100,000 live-births)	130.5	166.3	133.7

(-) Data not available \* data carried forward

## Appendix 2: Key Indicators (cont)

POVERTY INCIDENCE BY DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT				
	BCWIS 2009/10		BMTHS 2015/16	
	Poverty Headcount (%)	Number of Poor Persons	Poverty Headcount (%)	Number of Poor Persons
Gaborone	6.1	11,702	7.7	18,395
Francistown	7.9	7,675	12.4	11,267
Lobatse	14.9	5,191	9.8	2,346
Selibe Phikwe	14.2	6,241	10.4	5,552
Orapa	0	0	17.5	1,669
Jwaneng	3	352	9.1	1,715
Sowa Town	6.8	240	5	149
Ngwaketse/Southern	17.6	19,889	17.7	21,171
Barolong	24.2	10,821	13.7	7,388
Ngwaketse West	41.7	3,925	40.3	5,446
South East	13.4	10,215	8.1	7,260
Kweneng East	17.8	45,557	15.8	47,115
Kweneng West	32.4	16,134	50.6	26,517
Kgatleng	19.5	16,209	8.4	7,956
Central Serowe	27.4	43,076	11.6	21,414
Central Mahalapye	17.5	21,797	18.2	24,556
Central Bobonong	32.8	25,385	13.9	8,983
Central Boteti	29.8	15,795	12.9	7,483
Central Tutume	18.9	28,735	21.2	30,444
North East	20.2	12,690	7.2	3,457
Ngamiland East	22.6	14,259	21.6	22,836
Ngamiland West	46.2	25,144	33.4	21,141
Chobe	2.2	324	19.3	4,708
Ghanzi	26	10,525	36.3	16,356
Kgalagadi South	16.9	5,289	39.5	9,862
Kgalagadi North	23.9	4,946	13.4	2,225
National	19.3	362,116	16.3	337,410

**Note: (BCWIS) Botswana Core Welfare Indicators Survey 2009/10 and (BMHTS) Botswana Multi-topic Household Survey 2015/16 Report**





## Appendix 3: SDGs

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Appendix 4: Corporate Strategy Map

Corporate Strategy Map

