

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

ANNUAL REPORT

Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions
by providing authoritative statistics and related services.

2022/23



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

Legislation

Statistics Act of 2009
Census Act of 1904

Board Chairperson

Professor Gobopamang Letamo

Statistician General

Dr Burton Mguni

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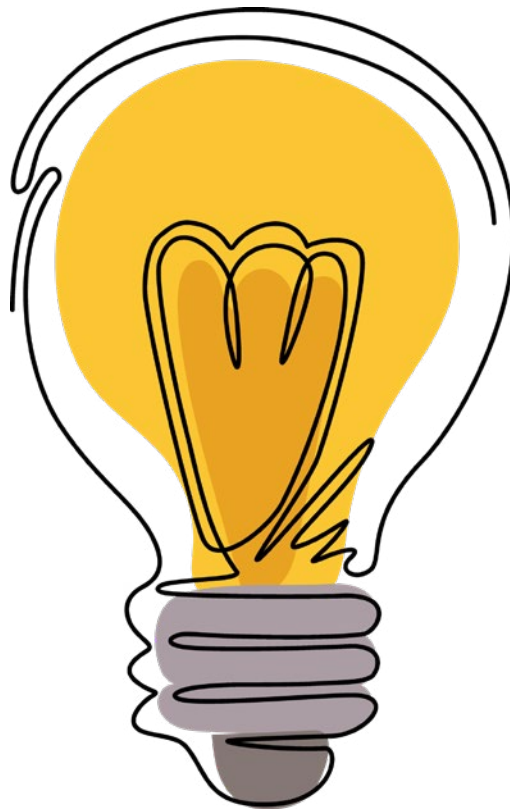
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01.

Introduction

Letter to the Minister
Key Statistics
Strategic Foundations
Corporate Profile
Statistics Botswana Products
Intercensal Census and Survey Programme



Letter to the Minister

Statistics Botswana
Private Bag 0024
Gaborone

29 September 2023

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

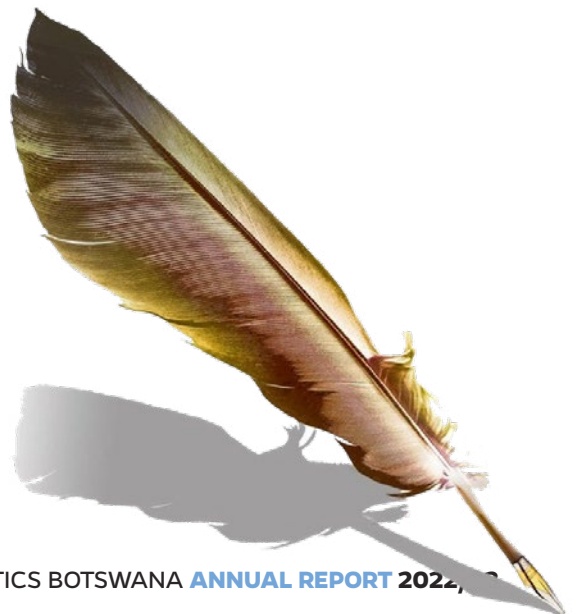
Dear Madam,

It is with great pleasure that I submit to you the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the period ending 31 March 2023. This submission is in accordance with the provisions outlined in Section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act of 2009.

The Annual Report accurately encapsulates the operational and financial performance of Statistics Botswana for the fiscal year 2022/2023. As mandated by the Statistics Act, this report serves as a comprehensive overview of the organisation's activities, achievements, and contributions to the national statistical agenda. The annual financial statements in the report provide transparent insight into the utilisation of funds during the 2022/2023 financial year.



Professor Gobopamang Letamo
STATISTICS BOTSWANA
BOARD CHAIRPERSON



Key Statistics



TOTAL POPULATION

2021 | 2,024,904
2022 | 2,359,609



GDP (Million)

2021 | 207,742.7
2022 | 251,773.8



EXPORTS

2021 | 82,277,881,661.45
2022 | 102,500,431,492.32



IMPORTS

2021 | 93,162,800,756.30
2022 | 99,872,913,834.50



UNEMPLOYMENT

Q4 2021 | 26.0%
Q4 2022 | 25.4%



CPI

2021 | 6.7%
2022 | 12.1%

Strategic Foundations

These fundamental principles are the basis for Statistics Botswana's strategic plan and decision-making are based on.



Vision

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



Mission

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



Values

- Integrity
- Focus on Customer
- Focus on Quality
- People-First
- Embracing Innovation

Corporate Profile

Statistics Botswana, established under the Statistics Act of 2009, is a vital State Owned Entity under the Ministry of Finance. The organisation, is entrusted with the mandate to develop, manage, disseminate and archive accurate and reliable statistical data.

Core Mandate

Data Collection and Analysis:

Statistics Botswana plays a pivotal role in gathering, processing, and analysing data from various sources, viz; census, surveys, and administrative records from other Government Ministries, Departments & Agencies. This ensures the availability of accurate and up-to-date statistics across all sectors of the economy including agriculture, environment, education, health, poverty, labour, demography, civil registration and vital statistics, trade, mining production, tourism, transport, ICT, infrastructure, GDP, Inflation and more.

Policy Advisory:

By virtue of being the pre-eminent authority on statistics, the organisation provides advice to government and other stakeholders on matters related to statistical procedures, policies, and regulations. This advisory role ensures that policy and programme decisions are evidence-based.

Standards and Methods:

Statistics Botswana promotes the use of standards and methods across all the processes of the statistical value chain. By doing so, it enhances the comparability and reliability of data, making it easier to draw meaningful conclusions, identify trends and comparison with data from other countries.

Census and Surveys:

The organisation is responsible for conducting essential censuses and surveys, with the decennial Population and Housing Census being the most prominent. Other censuses conducted by Statistics Botswana are the Agricultural Census and the

Census of Enterprises and Establishments. In between census the organisation undertakes an intercensal programme of household surveys which include the Botswana Demographic Survey, Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey, Literacy Survey, ICT Survey, and the Botswana AIDS Impact Survey.

Dissemination

Guided by the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and its Data Dissemination Policy, Statistics Botswana disseminates statistics to stakeholders with transparency and equity. By disseminating accurate and up-to-date statistics, Statistics Botswana enables and empowers government and other stakeholders to make informed decisions.

Data Archiving

Statistics Botswana archives statistical reports, data sets, and metadata in its open data portals and website. This data can be accessed by anyone and from anywhere.

National Statistical System Coordination:

To ensure a holistic and coordinated approach to statistics at national level, Statistics Botswana develops and coordinates the national statistical system. This fosters cohesion collaboration among users and producers of official statistics, resulting in improved quality of statistics across the national statistical system.



Corporate Profile

Statistics Botswana Products

Each year, Statistics Botswana produces social and economic statistical reports following its Annual Advance Release Calendar, which provides the exact release dates for each output.

Product	Periodicity
Consumer Price Index statistics (CPI)	Monthly
International Merchandise Trade Statistics Brief	
Formal sector employment Statistics Brief	Quarterly
Transport and Infrastructure Statistics Brief	
Information and Communication Technology Statistics Brief	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Statistics Brief	
Index of Mining Production Stats Brief	
Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief	
Marriage Stats Brief	
Work Permits Holders Stats Brief	
Causes of Mortality Stats Brief	
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Stats Brief	
Stats Update	
Transport and Infrastructure	
Information and Communication Technology	
National Accounts	
International Merchandise Trade Statistics	
Tourism	
Agriculture	
Health	
Education	
Crime	
Vital	
Demography	
Labour	
Environment	

Intercensal Schedule of Surveys

Each year, Statistics Botswana produces social and economic statistical reports following its Annual Advance Release Calendar, which provides the exact release dates for each output.

Sr. No.	Project Name	Implementation Year
1	ICT Household Survey	2024/25
2	Agricultural Census	2025/26
3	Consumer Price Index (CPI) Rebasing	2025/26
4	National Accounts Rebasing	2026/27
5	Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS)	2023/24
6	Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS)	2027/28
7	Botswana Quarterly Multi-Topic Surveys	Quarterly
8	Botswana Demographic and Health Survey	2025/26
9	Botswana National Literacy Programme Survey	2024/25
10	Development of Quality Management System (QMS)	2023/24
11	Census of Enterprises and Establishments	2025/26
12	Informal Sector Survey	2025/26
13	Population and Housing Census	2031



02.

Governance

- Chairman's Review
- The Role of the Statistics Botswana Board of Directors
- Constitution of the Board
- Board Committees
- Board meetings for the financial year 2022/23
- Internal Audit
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Senior Management

Chairman's Review

After the two years of limited activities due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the year 2022 has seen Statistics Botswana transition back to close to full or normal operations. The 2022 Population and Housing Census, which is a very important decennial exercise of the organisation, was successfully commenced at the beginning of the financial year and should, in the coming year, provide extensive data and indicators to inform decision making for a period covering the next ten years.

Governance

Statistics Botswana strives to achieve the highest standards of corporate governance and compliance, in particular to comply with Botswana's international obligations. To this end, Statistics Botswana has approved, for implementation, the entity's Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Policy. The entity has further entered into a collaborative partnership with the Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime Prevention, to roll out and implement this policy. During the period under review, the Board convened five (5) meetings: three of which were regular meetings; one special meetings to deal with the audited financial accounts and the other, a Closed session, to attend to the Statistician General's contract.

2023/24- Looking Ahead

The period under review marked the end of the Statistics Botswana 2015/2020 Corporate Strategy, as extended to March, 2023. Statistics Botswana has taken a deliberate decision to align the corporate strategy periods to the National Development Plan period. This will provide a more improved monitoring and evaluation of the strategy deliverables as the timelines would be better aligned to the national planning outcomes. Following the ratification of the African Union Charter on Statistics and the SADC Protocol on Statistics, Statistics Botswana commenced a domestication process which will see the Statistical Legal Framework being revised. Through this, we hope to strengthen the National Statistical production and dissemination, which is a mandate of Statistics Botswana; and which, by the foregoing we reiterate our commitment to.

Changes in the Board of Directors

During the reporting period, Statistics Botswana separated with the erstwhile Board Chairman, Mr. Letsema Motsemme, who was a Chairman of the Founding Board of Directors of Statistics Botswana; Dr. Kealeboga S. Masalila, a founding member of the Board of Directors as well as the Chairman of the Board Finance Audit and Risk Committee; and Ms. Tebatso Chalashika, a member of the Board since 2021.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my gratitude as well as that of the Statistics Botswana staff, for their diligent stewardship.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish to thank the Ministry of Finance, Statistics Botswana's parent Ministry and Shareholder, for the support and commitment to Statistics Botswana and our mandate. I also wish to express my deepest gratitude to development partners for the consistent technical support extended to Statistics Botswana.



Prof. Gobopamang Letamo
BOARD CHAIRMAN

The Role of the Botswana Board of Directors

The Board of Directors guides Statistics Botswana's operations, setting policies, shaping its strategic direction, maintaining ethical standards, and ensuring effective risk management. Its responsibilities encompass governance, fiduciary and strategic functions that are key for the organisation's performance and sustainability.

Governance

- 1. Governing and Policy Making:** The Board of Directors is the governing body of Statistics Botswana and is responsible for making policies that guide the organisation's operations, interaction with stakeholders and decision-making. The Board furthermore continuously assesses the effectiveness of these policies to ensure they remain relevant and efficient.
- 2. Mandate Oversight:** The Board oversees the mandate of Statistics Botswana, ensuring it is implemented effectively and in alignment with the organisation's strategic plan, UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the Statistics Act of 2009 as well as national and international development plans and frameworks.
- 3. Risk Management Oversight:** The Board oversees the organisation's risk management process. This includes identifying and assessing the risks that could impact the organisation's ability to achieve its strategic objectives and its long-term sustainability.

Constitution of the Board

In compliance with Section 6 of the Statistics Act of 2009, the organisation's Board consisted of nine (9) persons appointed by the Minister of Finance, with the Statistician General as an ex-officio member. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Board separated with the then Chairman, Mr. Letsema Motsemme, Dr. Kealeboga S. Masalila, who held the Bank of Botswana seat; and Ms. Tebatso Chalashika who held the Ministry of Finance seat.





Prof. Gobopamang Letamo
Board Chairman



Mr. Letsema Motsemme
Distinguished Statistician
Board Chairman

Constitution of the Board

Board Members in office in 2022/23



Dr Kealeboga Masalila
Deputy Governor,
Bank of Botswana



Mr. Tutu Bakwena
Commissioner-Domestic Taxes,
Botswana Unified Revenue Services



Prof. Gobopamang Letamo
Professor- Department of Population
Studies, University of Botswana



Mr. Dichaba Molobe
Director of Policy Advocacy,
Business Botswana



Ms. Tebatso Chalashika
Director,
Ministry of Finance



Dr. Molefe Phirinyane
Research Fellow,
Botswana Institute for
Development Policy Analysis



Ms. Masego Marange
Director Procurement and
Project Management,
Ministry of Communications,
Knowledge and Technology



Dr. Moses Selebatso
Researcher and Programs Manager,
Kalahari Research and
Conservation Society



Dr Burton Mguni (Ex-Officio)
Statistician General
Statistics Botswana

Board Committees

These committees consist of members of the Board with specified sets of duties and responsibilities. Statistics Botswana has three (3) Board Committees, viz; Board Human Resource Committee; Board Tender Committee; and the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. In compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2021 which came into effect on the 22nd April 2022, the Board duly dissolved the Board Tender Committee in November, 2022.

<p>Board Human Resource Committee (BHRC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided advisory services to the main Board on human capital acquisition, welfare, industrial relations, as well as advice on implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana. • Oversaw the re-appointment process for the Statistician General. 	<p>Committee Composition</p> <p>Chairperson: Mr. Dichaba Molobe</p> <p>Members: Dr. Molefe Phirinyane Prof. Gobopamang Letamo Dr. Moses Selebatso</p>
<p>Board Tender Committee (BTC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board Tender Committee's mandate officially dissolved in compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2021, which came into effect on the 22 April 2022. • The committee convened its dissolution meeting in November 2022, whereat interim procurement compliance structures were set up to ensure continuity of the procurement function of the organisation. 	<p>Committee Composition</p> <p>Chairperson: Prof. Gobopamang Letamo</p> <p>Members: Dr. Moses Selebatso Mr. Dichaba Molobe Mr. Tutu Bakwena</p>
<p>Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is responsible for oversight, monitoring and review of the progress on implementation Enterprise Risk Management, internal audit activities, and financial management to ensure that factors that impact the performance of the achievement of the organisation strategic and operational objectives are accordingly managed. • During the year under review, the Committee continued in its oversight mandate , and oversaw the development of SB's Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Policy as well as Corporate Card guidelines. 	<p>Committee Composition</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. Kealeboga Masalila</p> <p>Members: Mr. Tutu Bakwena Dr. Molefe Phirinyane Ms. Lesego Chalashika</p>

Board Meetings for the financial year 2022/23

During the period under review, the Board convened five (5) meetings: three of which were regular meetings; and two special meetings.

Attendance Compliance

Members	Main Board					BTC		BHRC			BFARC			
	Q1	SM1	Q2	Q3	CL	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	SM	Q2	Q3
Mr. Letsema Motsemme	√	√	√	n/a	n/a									
Dr Kealeboga Masalila	√	X	X	n/a	n/a						√	√	√	n/a
Professor Gobopamang Letamo		√	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√				
Mr. Tutu Bakwena	√	√	√	√	√	√	X				√	√	√	√
Mr. Dichaba Molobe	√	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			√	n/a	n/a				
Ms. Tebatso Chalashika	√	X	√	√	n/a						√	X	√	√
Dr. Molefe Phirinyane	√	X	X	√	√			√	√	√	√	X	√	√
Ms. Masego Marange	X	√	√	√	X									
Dr. Moses Selebatso	X	X	√	√	√			√	√	√				





Internal Audit

Internal Audit throughout the year examined and monitored the adequacy and quality of the business controls by way of employing the risk-based operational and compliance audits, as well as through other means such as observations and reviewing of management information, in order to provide assurance to the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee on the effectiveness of internal controls.

These audits were achieved through the implementation of the Internal Audit Plan which was approved by the Board Finance and Audit, and Risk Committee.

Internal Audit reports with recommendations and actions taken to manage risks and mitigate any control weaknesses identified were submitted to the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee to further assure the Board that the necessary action plans to remedy identified internal controls weaknesses were being implemented.

Enterprise Risk Management

The strategic risk register period was aligned to the corporate strategic plan which ran from 2015-2020; and was extended to up to the end of the 2022/23 financial year. In this regard monitoring of strategic risks was also extended to the same time period. Throughout this period, the risk profile of the organisation transformed from extreme to moderate risk. A number of high impact mitigating actions were implemented which tremendously closed gaps in the control environment.



Senior Management Executive

Banabo Tshupeng
Chief Internal Auditor

Phetogo Zambezi
National Census Coordinator



Boikhutso Tekane
Director-Corporate Services

Boitumelo Matlhaga
Director-Economic Statistics

Burton S. Mguni
Statistician General

D
Deputy
(Economic)

Emang Gadise
Board Secretary and
Legal Services Director

Ketso Makhumalo
Acting Deputy Statistician General
(Statistical and Technical Operations)



Grace Mphetlang
Deputy National Census Coordinator

Tapologo B. Baakile
Director-Social and
Demography Statistics

Lucky Mokgathe
Deputy Statistician General
(Economic and Social Statistics)

Senior Management Managers



Thapelo Maruatona
Manager-Sampling Frame Support



Kebonyethebe Johane
Manager-Statistical Standards



Lillian S. Mogami
Manager-Communication,
Documentation and Dissemination



Eden Onyadile
Manager-Data Management
and Information Systems



Kebabonye Molefhi
Manager-Agriculture and
Environment Statistics



Onneetse Gaosekelwe
Manager-Trade, Industry and
Tourism Statistics



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



Phaladi Labobedi
Manager-National
Accounts and Prices



Moffat Malepa
Manager-Labour and
Poverty Statistics

Senior Management Managers



Susan Matroos
Manager-Education and
Health Statistics



Linky Moalosi
Manager-
Information Technology



Jabulani Dick Makwanda
Manager-Human Resources and
Administration



Osego Mbo
Manager-Finance and
Procurement



Ipuseng Moaletsane
Manager-National Statistical
System and External
Relations



Kwenagape Mogotsinyane
Manager-Field Services and
Regional Coordination



Dr Burton Mguni
Statistician General

“Botswana’s population continues to grow, albeit at a decreasing rate. The population increased from **2,024,904 in 2011 to **2,359,609** in 2022 constituting an increase of 15.9 percent over the period between the two censuses.”**



03.

Statistician General's Review

- Strategy Update
- National Statistical System Coordination
- 2022 Population and Housing Census
- Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey
- National Energy Use Survey
- International Comparison Program
- Strategic Collaborations
- Ratification of the SADC Protocol on Statistics

Statistician General's Review

Strategy Update

As reported in the 2021/22 Annual Report, the organisation extended the period of the 2015-2020 Corporate Strategic Plan to 31 March 2023. Accordingly, the organisation continued implementation of this strategic plan through its 2022/23 Annual Business Plan (ABP). Further, the process of developing a 2023/25 Transitional Strategic Plan that is aligned to the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) was initiated towards the end of the reporting period.

A total of eleven (11) prioritised strategic initiatives were implemented during the year under review. The set development and implementation targets were met for all the eleven strategic initiatives. In addition to strategic initiatives, there were eight (8) statistical projects under the 2022/23 Business Plan and all of these shall roll over into 2023/24 Business Plan except for the International Comparison Survey project which was completed.

A total of 97 publications were released during the year under review against the 129 that were expected to be released. The major challenge was unavailability of data as most of the publications that were not released were to cover indicators derived from administrative data from some Line Ministries where data management continued to be a problem. Meanwhile, the organisation continued through its coordination of the National Statistical System to work to support the line Ministries to improve their data management processes and systems.

National Statistical System Coordination

Statistics Botswana continues to collaborate with other agencies/organisations in executing its mandate of coordinating the National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure that a wide range of official statistics are available for purposes of evidence-based policy formulation, planning and decision making as well as for monitoring progress on the country's development frameworks, policies and programs.



Signing of Sectors Statistics Strategic Plans

A Sector Statistics Strategic Plan was signed with the Botswana Police Service, during the year under review. The strategic plan outlines the development agenda for the generation and dissemination of fit for purpose police statistics. Police statistics, such as crime statistics inform decision-making, resource allocation, budgeting, and operational planning and also help assess the effectiveness of different safety programmes.

Digitising data management processes at sector level

The organisation continued with the implementation of the Data management project from last year. The project is intended to enhance statistical capacity through digitising of administrative data collection and management processes within the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).. This undertaking involves

a review of data collection tools and data management processes with the view to harmonise the tools, methodologies, concepts and definitions applied in the production of official statistics within the sectors. It is expected to lead to increased compliance to international statistical standards, use of harmonised definitions, digitalised data, Integrated Information Management Systems and ultimately, timely production and dissemination of statistical reports and products at sector level.

This will in turn ultimately enable the different sectors of the economy to monitor their programs and policies as well as report to national and international development agendas such as NDP, Vision 2036, Africa’s Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among others. To date, data collection tools for thirteen (13) MDAs have been assessed and reviewed and the development of data collection systems has commenced and will continue in the next financial year.



The sectors enrolled into the process to date are Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport and Culture Development (MYSC); Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD); Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Ministry of Education (MoE); Department of Justice (MoJ); Department of Defence and Security (MDS); Department of Public Service Human Resource Management (DPSM); Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MTPW); Ministry of Communication, Knowledge and Technology (MCKT); Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs (MLHA); Ministry of Environment, Waste Management and Tourism (MEWT).

2022 Population and Housing Census

The preliminary results of the 2022 Population and Housing were released in May 2022 after two (2) weeks of the completion of the enumeration exercise. This remarkable turnaround time was enabled by the use of digital technology in the conduct of the census.

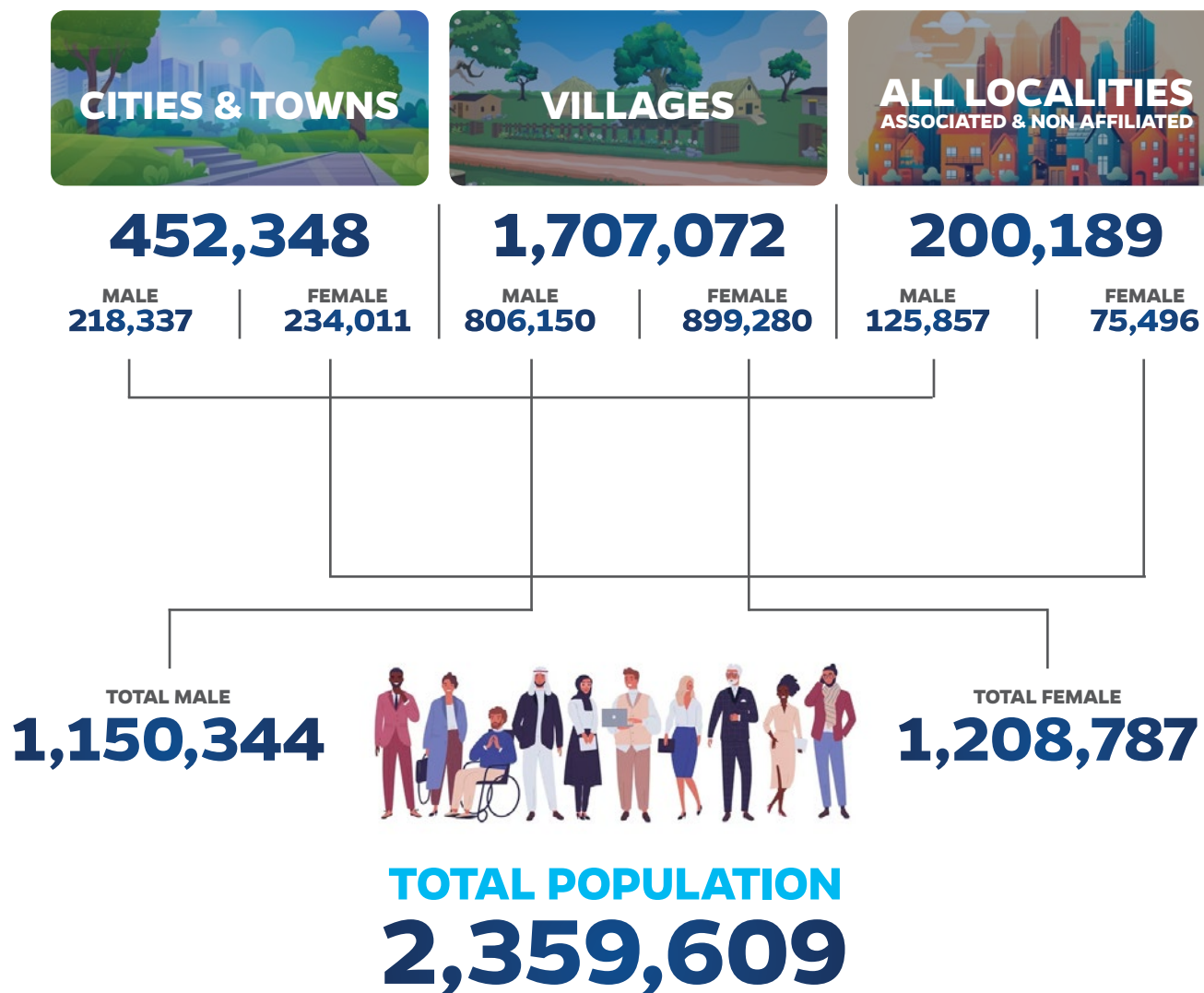


THREE MOST POPULATED CENSUS DISTRICTS

Kweneng East	330,220
Gaborone	246,327
Serowe-Palapye	202,741

District Name	Total Population
Gaborone	246,327
Francistown	103,416
Lobatse	29,772
Selibe Phikwe	42,486
Orapa	8,648
Jwaneng	18,785
Sowa	3,267
Southern	139,356
Barolong	58,904
Ngwaketse West	23,663
South East	111,447
Kweneng East	330,220
Kweneng West	57,763
Kgatleng	121,873
Serowe-Palapye	202,741
Central Mahalapye	131,975
Central Bobonong	77,504
Central Boteti	74,553
Central Tutume	164,955
North East	69,353
Ngamiland East	121,396
Ngamiland West	74,151
Chobe	28,742
Delta	2,889
Ghanzi	56,077
CKGR	488
Kgalagadi South	35,346
Kgalagadi North	23,512
Total	2,359,609

Botswana's population continues to grow, albeit at a decreasing rate. The population increased from 2,024,904 in 2011 to 2,359,609 in 2022 constituting an increase of 15.9 percent over the period between the two censuses. The annual population growth rate between 2011 and 2022 is therefore estimated at 1.4 percent, indicating a decline from the 1.9 percent estimated in 2011. The current growth rate follows the previous trend showing a decline starting from 4.6 percent in 1981, 3.5 percent in 1991, 2.4 percent in 2001 to 1.9 percent in 2011. At the current rate of growth, Botswana's population will take approximately 58 years to reach double the current figure.



Production of census reports

The following reports have been produced and disseminated through the Statistics Botswana website:

- Preliminary Results released in May 2022
- Population of Cities, Towns and Villages released in June 2022
- Population of Cities, Towns, Villages and Associated Localities - released in December 2022

Further analysis resulting in the release of a series of thematic reports that will provide various demographic and other Socio-Economic statistical indicators will continue in the next financial year. These will bolster Statistics Botswana’s continuing work to produce timely quality data for use nationally and internationally.

Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey



In its endeavour to provide timely statistics for planning and decision making, Statistics Botswana conducted Multi-Topic Survey for the quarter ending December 2022 and the results were released in February 2023. The primary aim of the survey was to provide labour force statistics. The results showed a small decline in unemployment rate (persons aged 15 years and above) by 0.6 percentage points, from 26.0 percent in Q4 of 2021, to 25.4 percent in Q4 2022.



National Energy Use Survey

Statistics Botswana in collaboration with the Department of Energy and Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI) conducted the National Energy Use Survey (NEUS) from November 2022 to February 2023. The purpose of the survey was to provide reliable energy use data for informed policy making and decision in the energy sector to facilitate availability of efficient, reliable and affordable energy services to customers and stakeholders in an environmentally sustainable manner. The results of the survey will be released in the next financial year.

International Comparison Program

During the 2022/23 financial year, National accounts and Prices Units participated in the 2021 International Comparison Program (ICP) round of activities. The International Comparison Program (ICP) is one of the leading statistical initiatives in the world managed by the World Bank under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The ICP compiles and produces purchasing power parities (PPPs) and comparable price level indexes (PLIs) for participating economies; and converts volume and per capita measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its expenditure components into a common currency using PPPs. Statistics Botswana made the country's submission to the African Development Bank (ADB) for validation. The submission included compilation of prices collection, Housing Rentals, Government compensation, Private Education and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Splitting.

Strategic Collaborations

Collaborations have many benefits, including standardisation of definitions, concepts, classifications and can assist in identification of useful new data sources and improvements in other aspects of statistical programs.

With constrained budgets and increasing demands for more relevant, accurate, and timely statistical information, collected at reduced costs and burden, the importance of proactive collaboration and coordination among Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) cannot be overstated. To achieve the most effective integration of their work for the public good, agencies must be willing to strive to accommodate each other, and to act as partners in the development of statistical information for public use. The organisation is working on interfacing with other institutions within the National Statistical System in order to get real time data.

The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs is drafting a labour migration policy to which Statistics Botswana provides information on current migration trends as well as instruments used to collect migration data. The sources of migration data currently include population and housing censuses and routine household surveys.



Collaboration with Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

With the national resources becoming scarce while the demand for data is increasing, it is important to find alternative data sources besides censuses and surveys which are currently the major sources of official statistics and are expensive to undertake. Statistics Botswana has partnered with The Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data to explore the use of non-traditional data sources to fill existing data gaps such as use of earth observation and GIS, data analytics, tools and methods for interrogating environmental issues and climate change including the monitoring of land use, land change, forest, and water ecosystems among others.

Ratification of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Statistics

In the year under review, Botswana made some strides towards ratifying the SADC Protocol on Statistics, which is a regional legal instrument for statistics production. This follows the ratification of the African Charter on Statistics, in January 2021, which is a continental legal instrument for statistics production. The SADC Protocol document received Cabinet Clearance in August 2022, following a series of consultations with Ministries and Departments. The Protocol provides guiding principles for member states on the production of official statistics, strategy for the development of official statistics, and lays a requirement for member countries to ensure design and implementation of up-to-date National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS') in line with their National

Development Programmes to address the data needs responsive to new challenges.

Botswana signed and ratified the SADC Protocol on Statistics in August 2022, thereby becoming the first Member State to ratify the protocol.

Outlook

Further work on census data will continue into the next financial year. There will be further production of the census related reports and preparatory activities of the Census Results Dissemination Conference. Earmarked activities and reports include, continuation of Data Processing Activities, Production of Consolidated Census District Reports (internal use), Completion of tabulation Program leading to Production of Statistical tables, The 2022 PHC Results Dissemination Conference, Production of Census Dissemination Report, Production of Census Analytical Report, Production of Technical and Administrative Report, Production of Census Atlas, Production of Key Census Indicators, Production of District Monographs, Production of Guide to Villages Report, and Census Projections.

In the next financial year, Statistics Botswana will embark on rebasing Botswana's national accounts. Rebasing is the process in which an old base year is replaced with a new and more recent year. The last rebasing was done in 2016. It is internationally recommended that national accounts estimates should be rebased every five (5) years.

Statistics Botswana, like other National Statistics Offices around the globe recognizes big data as an alternative data source for real time statistics. Harnessing big data depends on several factors,



including skills capacity development in national statistical systems, and stronger partnerships and frameworks to sustain more timely, granular, and meaningful statistics. Statistics Botswana will continue to collaborate with other partners nationally and internationally in its endeavour to use big data as an alternative statistical data source.

With the organisation's Corporate Strategic Plan period having ended in March 2023, a Transitional Corporate Strategic Plan for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26 will be developed. This plan will be aligned to the country's Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) to ensure that Statistics Botswana continues to deliver on national level priorities.

Appreciation

We are truly grateful for the support from the entire local and international statistical community for the various roles they play in the development, production and use of official statistics.

Statistics Botswana cherishes its relationship with the media fraternity. The organisation is committed to working with the media to reach and influence a diverse audience to uptake official statistics and/or participate in the statistics production value chain as required.

I wish to also thank our parent Ministry, the Ministry of Finance for its continued support under the challenging funding post-COVID-19 environment and guidance towards ensuring that the statistics we produce continue to be of national relevance. I wish to thank the Board for its support and guidance that continued in the year under review.

I wish to extend my thanks to the Statistics Botswana management team and staff members for their continued commitment to ensuring that organisational goals and objectives are achieved.

Dr Lucky Mokgatlhe
STATISTICIAN GENERAL (Ag)



04.

Statistics Highlights

- Gross Domestic Product
- Consumer Price Index
- International Merchandise Trade
- Labour Force Statistics
- Vital Statistics

National Accounts Statistics

Statistics Botswana uses the System of National Accounts (SNA) Framework, which is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity to prepare national accounts. The National Accounts provide an overview of economic processes, showing how production is distributed between government, businesses, consumers and foreign nations. The National Accounts are one of the building blocks of macroeconomic statistics forming a basis for economic analysis and policy formulation. The Botswana National Accounts adhere to the Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which sets out standards for coverage, periodicity and timeliness of data.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which is a component of National Accounts is the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation’s geographic borders over a specified period of time.

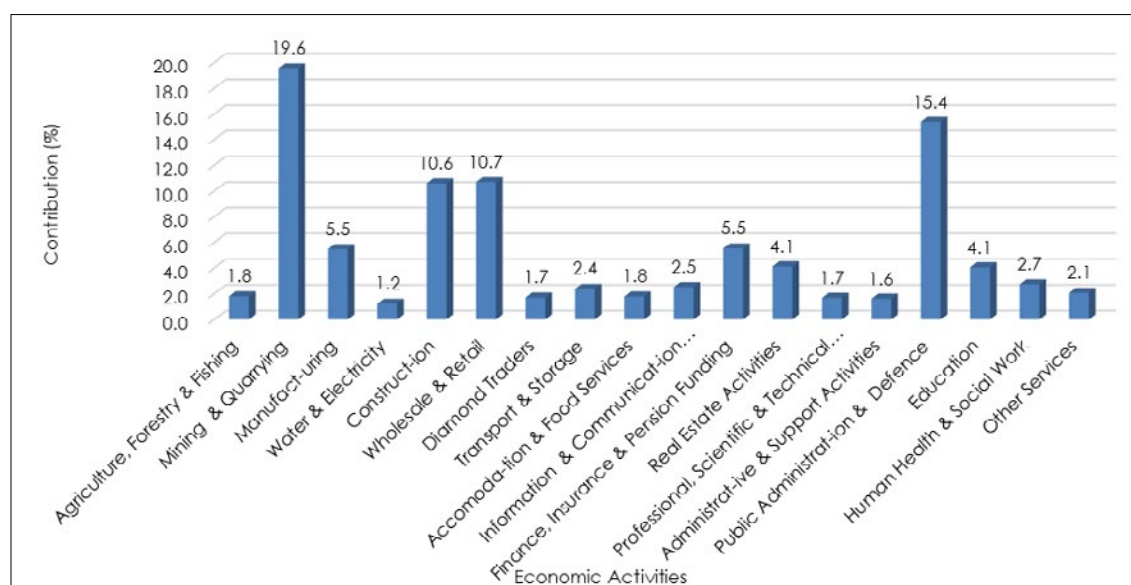
The GDP at current prices stood at P251, 358.4 million in 2022 compared to the revised P207, 896.6 million in 2021, recording an increase of 20.9 percent.

Real GDP stood at P198, 011.6 million in 2022 compared to P187, 713.6 million in 2021, an increase of 5.5 percent. The increase of 5.5 percent in real GDP in 2022 was mainly attributed to Water & Electricity, Diamond Traders, Manufacturing and Mining & Quarrying, which recorded an increase in real value added by 48.9, 15.0, 8.2 and 7.6 percent respectively.

Manufacturing real value added stood at P10, 754.0 million in 2022 compared to P9, 938.9 million in 2021, registering a rise of 8.2 percent. The positive growth is attributed to an increase in real value added of the Diamond Cutting and Polishing sub-industry by 36.0 percent. Exports of polished diamonds increased significantly by 92.1 percent during the year 2022.

Mining real value added stood at P42, 891.8 million in 2022 compared to P39, 853.0 million in 2021, a growth of 7.6 percent. The rise was mainly due to the increase in the real value added of Coal, Soda Ash & Salt and Diamond by 21.8, 8.9 and 7.0 percent respectively.

Contributions to GDP by Economic Activities (2022)



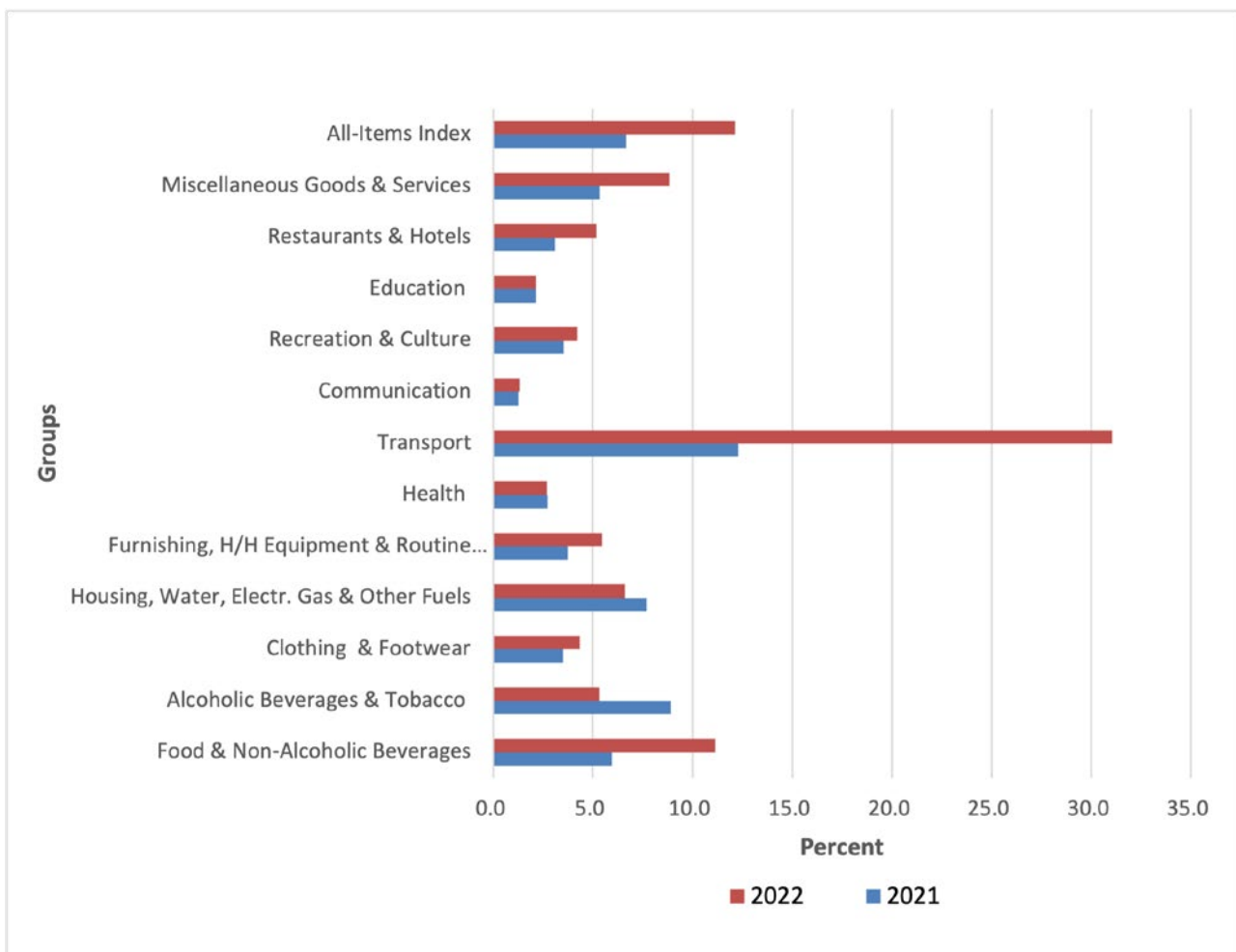
In 2022, Mining & Quarrying industry remained the major contributor to GDP at 24.6 percent followed by Public Administration & Defense at 19.2 percent and Construction & Wholesale industries by 12.7 percent each.

Consumer price Index

The Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to drive the national inflation rate. The prices for CPI are collected monthly in forty nine (49) areas which are further stratified into Cities and Towns (5), Urban Villages (23) and Rural Villages (21). The Classification of individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is used to derive the CPI basket which has 12 groups and 51 sections. The current Botswana CPI basket has 400 items. Botswana’s CPI remains compliant to the Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS) as it adheres to the set out international standards for coverage, periodicity and timeliness of data as per IMF dissemination requirements.

The average annual inflation rate in 2022 was 12.1 percent, an increase of 5.4 percentage points on the 6.7 percent recorded in 2021. Contributing considerably to the 2022 average annual inflation rate were; Transport (31.1 percent), Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (11.1 percent). Miscellaneous Goods & Services (8.8 percent), and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (6.6 percent). The combined weight of these main drivers to the average annual inflation rate of 2022 account for 63.5 percent of the overall CPI Basket. Nonetheless in 2022, all the remaining group indices experienced a positive change.

Average Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Major Components (Groups) for 2021 and 2022



International Merchandise Trade 2022

International merchandise trade statistics (IMTS) measure quantities and values of goods that, by moving into (imports) or out of (exports) the economy, add to or subtract from the country’s material stock of goods.

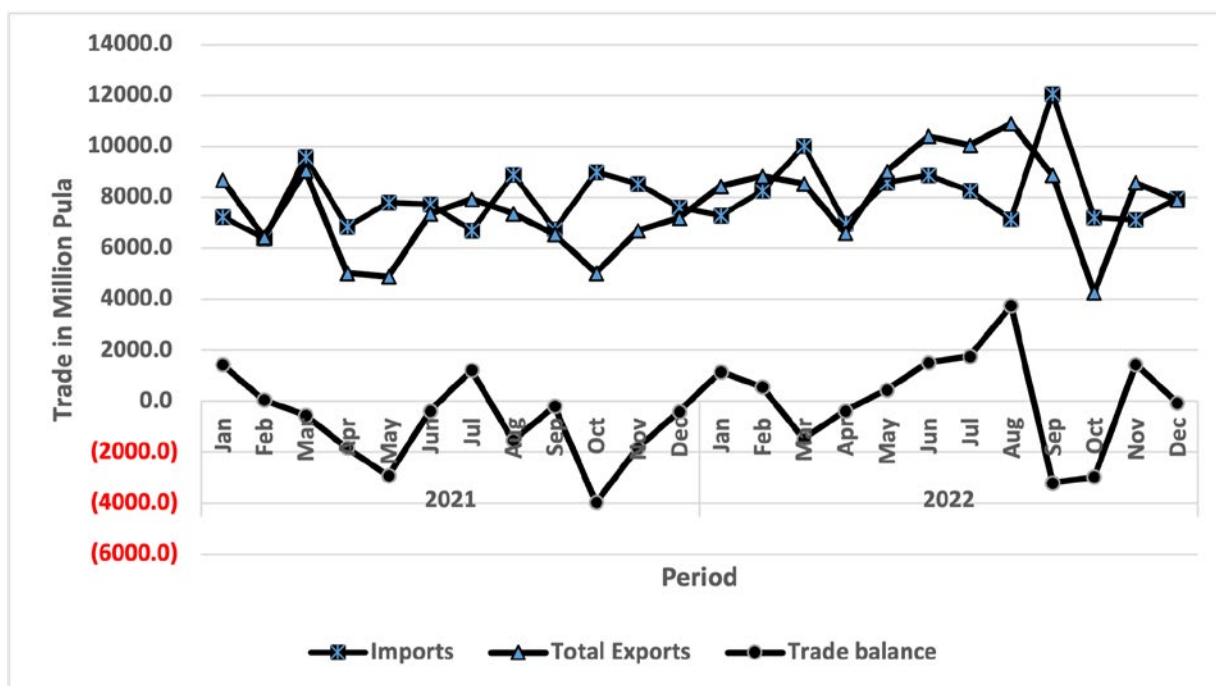
Imports

In 2022 total imports were valued at P99, 861.9 million as compared to P93, 165.2 million registered in 2021, an increase of 7.2 percent. The increase was mainly attributed to imports of Fuel; Food, Beverages & Tobacco; and Machinery & Electrical Equipment. Fuel went up by 64.9 percent, from P11, 122.0 million to P18, 336.0 million. Food, Beverages & Tobacco increased by 24.3 percent from P10, 726.2 million to P13, 330.1 million, while Machinery & Electrical Equipment rose by 17.2 percent from P10, 230.1 million to P11, 991.2 million.

Exports

Total exports for 2022 were valued at P102, 481.7 million, showing an increase of 24.6 percent from the value of P82, 277.9 million recorded during the previous year. This increase was mostly influenced by a 20.5 percent rise in the value of Diamond exports, from P74, 129.5 million to P89, 296.3 million. Copper exports increased by more than three (3) folds, from P1, 225.3 million recorded in 2021 to P3, 965.3 million registered in 2022.

Trade Balance January 2021 to December 2022 in Million Pula



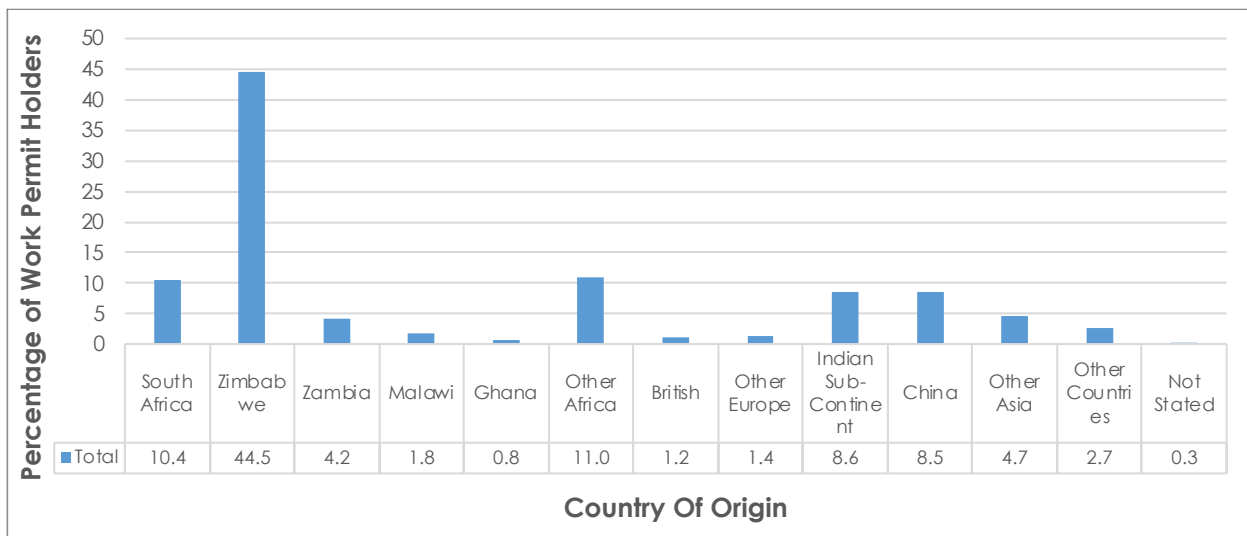
Labour Force Statistics

Work Permits Statistics

Work Permits Statistics present the characteristics of expatriates who held valid work permits. Work permits are issued for paid employees and self-employed individuals. Information on work permit holders gives an indication of the job posts which are occupied by foreign nationals for monitoring progress in localisation. Presentation of statistics on work permit holders by occupation and industry gives an indication of jobs currently held by non-citizens, and informs on the skills and sectors where expatriate recruitment continues to be needed. The information is also useful to researchers, planners and policy makers in the country.

The table below shows the proportion of work permit holder by country of origin. It shows that majority of holders were from Zimbabwe who were mostly paid employees while holders from South Africa, Indian sub continent and China, in that order, were self employees.

Percentage of Work Permit Holders by Type and Country of Origin, December 2022



Indicator/Statistics	Totals		QMTS Q4 2022			% Changes	% Changes
	Q4 2020	Q4 2021	Total	Male	Female	(Q4 2020 TO Q4 2022)	(Q4 2021 TO Q4 2022)
1 Population (15 years and above)	1,621,403	1,637,822	1,611,892	759,430	852,461	-0.6	-1.6
2 Population Outside Labour Force (15 years and above)	648,794	668,088	649,574	278,927	370,645	0.1	-2.8
3 Labour Force (15 years and above)	972,609	969,734	962,319	480,502	481,817	-1.1	-0.8
4 Employed Population	733,875	717,418	717,725	365,500	352,225	-2.2	0
5 Unemployed Population	238,734	252,316	244,594	115,002	129,592	2.5	-3.1
6 Population (18 years and above)	1,481,036	1,504,263	1,484,278	694,068	790,209	0.2	-1.3
7 Labour Force (18 years and above)	970,139	965,680	956,124	476,793	479,327	-1.4	-1
8 Employed Population (18 years and above)	732,914	716,510	716,120	364,984	351,134	-2.3	-0.1
9 Unemployed Population (18 years and above)	237,225	249,171	240,004	111,809	128,193	1.2	-3.7
10 Time Related Under Employed Population	52,043	46,988	57,320	15,511	41,810	10.5	22.4
11 Formal Sector employment	477,716	494,457	486,376	234,653	251,723	1.8	-1.6
12 Formal Employment	387,735	394,446	390,413	206,663	183,751	0.7	-1
13 Average Cash Earnings (in Pula)	4,997	5,320	5,701	5,914	5,466	14.1	7.2
14 Estimated Population of Youth (15 - 35 years)	861,672	851,545	805,228	392,945	412,283	-6.6	-5.4
15 Youth Labour Force	509,195	486,706	471,139	237,763	233,376	-7.5	-3.2
Change (Percentage points)							
16 Employment to Population Ration (EPR)	45.4	43.8	44.5	48.1	41.3	-0.9	0.7
17 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	60	59.2	59.7	63.3	56.5	-0.3	0.5
18 Unemployment Rate % (15 year and above)	24.5	26	25.4	23.9	26.9	0.9	-0.6
19 Unemployment Rate % (18 years and above)	24.4	25.8	25.1	23.5	26.7	0.6	-0.7
20 Extended Unemployment Rate % (15 years and above)	30.3	31.1	31.4	30.4	32.4	1.1	0.3
21 Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35 years)	32.4	34.4	33.5	30.6	36.5	1.1	-0.9
22 Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %)	37.5	39.4	39.9	36.2	43.4	2.4	0.5

Vital Statistics

Statistics Botswana, utilises civil registration records from government sources to produce Annual Statistics Reports. These reports provide valuable insights into population trends and dynamics, informing policy decisions and resource allocation across various sectors. Beyond their individual importance, civil registration records act as a fundamental source of vital statistics. Vital statistics encompass a collection of demographic data on a population, including birth rates, mortality rates, marriage rates, and divorce rates. The completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of civil registration data are essential for generating reliable and high-quality vital statistics.

In essence, understanding vital statistics is crucial for comprehending the composition, growth, and changes within a population. They offer a quantitative lens through which to analyse issues like fertility rates, life expectancy, family structures, and overall population health.

A report on the number of births in 2021 suggests a potential inconsistency in birth registration data. The report indicates that nearly 100% of births were delivered in hospitals. This high proportion of hospital deliveries would seemingly lead to near-universal birth registration, as hospital births are typically accompanied by birth registration procedures.

			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Live Births Male	Number		20 738	22 732	21 142	23 413	25 258
Female	Number		20 118	22 062	20 599	23 352	24 726
Total Occurred	Number		40 856	44 794	41 741	46 765	49 984
Total Population (projections)	Number		2 068 529	2 110 050	2 149 255	2 185 903	2 219 732
Births (projected)¹	Number		55 859*	53 495*	50 924*	48 159	54 267
CBR (using registered births)	Rate		19.7	21.2	19.4	21.4	22.5
Sex ratio	Ratio		103.1	103.3	102.6	100.3	102.2
Nuptial births	Percent		23	22.5	23.6	21.8	28.3
Ex-nuptial births	Percent		77	77.5	76.4	78.2	71.7
Mean age of mother at birth	Years		27.3	27.3	27.6	28.3	28.5
Birth registration	Percent		73.1	83.7	82	97.1	92.1
Health facility deliveries	Percent		99.7	99.2	99.5	99.5	99.8

			2017	2018	2019	2020
Live Births Male	Number		21 940	27 373	27 302	29 497
Female	Number		21 350	26 650	26 798	29 149
Total Occurred	Number		43 290	54 023	54 100	58 646
Total Population (projections)	Number		2 254 021	2 288 651	2 323 494	2 358 445
Births (projected)¹	Number		45 690	48 341	49 172	49 858
CBR (using registered births)	Rate		19.2	23.6	23.3	24.9
Sex ratio	Ratio		102.8	102.7	101.9	101.2
Nuptial births	Percent		26.4	18.8	18.9	15.8
Ex-nuptial births	Percent		73.6	81.2	81.1	84.2
Mean age of mother at birth	Years		28	27.7	27.6	27.8
Birth registration	Percent		94.7	111.8	110.0	117.6
Health facility deliveries	Percent		99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8



05. Statistics Communication and Dissemination

Dissemination of Statistical Products
Media Relations
Corporate Social Responsibility

Dissemination of Statistical Products

The official statistics value chain describes the production of statistics from data collection to processing, analysis, dissemination and archiving through to the final impact of data on decision making. In essence, if official statistics are not utilised for planning and decision making, the statistics value chain has not been completed. This assertion is reflected in the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and therefore in Statistics Botswana's operational processes.

During the year under review, Statistics Botswana produced a total of 97 statistical publications (See Appendix 1) in adherence to its Annual Release Calendar as well as international release dates. Fifteen (15) were annual statistical reports, while eighty two (82) were statistical briefs.

In order to ensure utilisation of statistical outputs by stakeholders, Statistics Botswana ensures timely availability and accessibility to the statistics. Further, the organisation presents the statistics in user friendly formats such as infographics, motion graphics and audio-visuals to increase usage.

Utilisation of official statistics

Trade statistics were the most accessed statistics during the just ended financial year.

Top Five Popular Sector Data Requests

Sector	Number of Data Requests
Trade	460
Demography	142
Prices	51
Business Register	43
Labour	29



DATA REQUESTS RECEIVED

2022
824

Dissemination Platforms

During the year under review, stakeholders accessed statistics through the following various dissemination platforms in large numbers.

Information Resource Center

The Statistics Botswana Information Resource Centre (IRC) provides a research and reading environment for users of statistics. While the IRC carries hard copy deposits of statistical publications for all sectors, users can also access publications online from it. In 2022/23, the IRC received 2,245 users. IRC visitors prefer to access official statistics from the Statistics Botswana website and data portals while at the centre.



**Visits to the
Information Resource Center**
2022/23
2,245

April 2022- March 2023 (Information Resource Center Users)

Date	Number of Visitors
April	170
May	187
June	170
July	170
August	225
September	184
October	167
November	165
December	119
January	221
February	205
March	262
TOTAL	2,245

#knowyourdigitalstatsbw

Data derived from Google Analytics, Micro Data Portals and Meta Business

STATISTICS BOTSWANA WEBSITE USAGE APRIL 2022- MARCH 2023

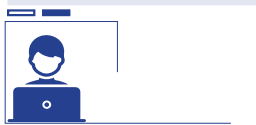
OVERVIEW SUMMARY

USERS

72,258

User acquisition: First User Default Channel Group

Users



Page Sessions



Average Engagement Time



Organic Search
40,090

Organic Search
2.99

Organic Search
00:03:59

Direct
29,945

Direct
2.87

Direct
00:03:53

Referral
1,591

Referral
11.35

Referral
00:05:03

Organic Social
631

Organic Social
2.78

Organic Social
00:02:47

Other
1

Other
1

Other
00:00:00

#knowyourdigitalstatsbw

Information Resource Center Requests April 22 to March 2023 Summary



#knowyourdigitalstatsbw

Digital Dissemination Platforms Usage

Users of statistics are increasingly accessing official statistics through the organisation's digital dissemination platforms. In the period under review, 72,258 users visited the Statistics Botswana website, with 248,521 downloads.

The Open Data Portals received 47,790 visits and 1,646 downloads of data sets and meta data. During the reporting period, the organisation promoted the use of open data portals at various conferences to sensitise users and producers of statistics to the wealth of data available and accessible on the platforms.

Users also accessed statistics products and related information from the organisation's social media platforms, viz; Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram, primarily.

Media Relations

Statistics Botswana values its strategic partnership with the media fraternity. This is premised on the basis of the need to ensure that statistical outputs impact society positively. It is vital to communicate socio-economic data effectively so that citizens can make informed decisions at the individual, community and societal levels. There is an important link between publicly accessible, easily understandable data and positive societal responses to public interventions across many core areas such as health, education, and economic activity.

Effective statistics communication therefore presupposes both statistical literacy among journalists and an open channel of communication between them and national statistical offices (NSOs). Without statistical literacy and open communication, journalism may be impoverished by lack of data and evidence, and statistics may be unused, misused, overlooked or misrepresented.

During the 2022/23 financial year, Statistics Botswana maintained an open door policy in its relations with media. Press Conferences, Media Releases, prompt responses to media enquiries and radio, television and newspaper interviews are some of the ways through which the organisation engaged with the media.



Statistics Botswana in close collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO) acting through its Country Office for Botswana, and the OECD - Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) ran a three-day training programme for media practitioners, entitled “Health Data Communications Bootcamp”. The bootcamp, which aimed to improve collaborations between statisticians and journalists with the view to improving communication and interpretation of health data statistics was attended by journalists, health statisticians, researchers, communications practitioners, monitoring and evaluation experts from the National Statistical System of Botswana as well as some public relations officials of UN agencies in the country.

Corporate Social Responsibility



As part of its corporate social responsibility programme, the organisation donated one hundred and twenty (120) tablets that were used in the 2022 Population and Housing Census to the Botswana Police Service to enable digitisation of the data collected by the sector. This is an initiative by the organisation to help various sectors of the economy with electronic gadgets. This should, in turn enable the sectors to leverage on technology, which should ultimately facilitate timely provision of high quality statistics for the line Ministries, thereby enhancing national and international development and reporting frameworks.

This donation forms part of a corporate social responsibility initiative where the electronic tablets will be donated to sectors to enable them to leverage on technology which should ultimately provide timely and high quality statistics for the line Ministries and enhance national and international development frameworks reporting.





06. Human Resource Management

- Human Capital
- Employee Welfare
- Training and Capacity Building
- Performance Management

Human Capital

As at the end of the financial year 2022/23 Statistics Botswana's staff complement stood at 463 with 11 vacancies. Recruitment for vacant positions was generally frozen but an exception was made to appoint The Manager, IT in February 2023.

Statistics Botswana Staff Complement

Classification	Number
Executive	10
Managers	15
High-Level Specialists	29
Junior Professionals	103
Clerical & Support Staff	58
Temporary Employees	248
Total Number of Employees	463

Employee Welfare

Employees continue to be the most valuable resource in the organisation, as such their welfare is one area of focus for management despite financial constraints. It is pleasing to observe that the prevalence of COVID-19 subsided during the year under review hence it was not an issue of concern as it was the case in prior year.

Training and Capacity Building

As part of implementing the Learning and Growth perspective in the organisation's corporate strategy, Statistics Botswana encourages its employees to continue with professional development. The organisation offers financial assistance for short-term courses, part-time and on block release courses where beneficiaries are reimbursed upon completion of their studies.

In 2022/23, on part-time studies, thirty five (35) employees registered at various institutions and three (3) employees successfully completed Degree in Business Computing and Information Systems, Degree in Public Health and BSc, Honours in Computing.

A total of thirty four (34) varied workshops/seminars and training initiatives were conducted, in which 67 staff members benefited. Most of these workshops were fully sponsored by donors such as UNFPA, UNECA, IMF, UN, AU, EU, German Agency for International Corporation and UN Statistical Division WHO, AFRITAC, PAS II Service Contract and Statistics Botswana (SDGs Project).

Performance Management

The PMS will be automated during the next financial year to improve on managing performance across the organisation. The automated PMS implementation will be preceded by training organisation wide.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
(Established under the Statistics Act, 2009)



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Director's Report

for the year ended 31 March 2023

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

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 10 to 43. The entity employed 463 employees at the reporting date (2022: 356 employees).

Directors

Professor Gobopamang Letamo

Dr. Molefe Phirinyane

Mr. Dichaba Molobe

Dr. Moses Selebatso

Mr. Letsema G Motsemme

Resigned on 30/11/2022

Ms. Dimpho Masego Marange

Resigned on 31/07/2023

Mr. Tutu Bakwena

Resigned on 30/04/2023

Dr. Kealeboga Masalila

Resigned on 30/11/2022

Ms. Lesego T. Chalashika

Resigned on 29/02/2023

Dr. Tshokologo A. Kganetsano

Appointed on 01/04/2023

Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware

Appointed on 01/04/2023

Mr Molemi Pule

Appointed on 01/11/2023

Ms Semakaleng Rabuti

Appointed on 01/11/2023

Mr Mbako Masole

Appointed on 01/11/2023

Dr. Burton S. Mguni (Ex officio)

Registered Address

Plot 54350, PG Matante road CBD
Private Bag 0024 Gaborone

Secretary

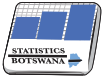
Ms Emang Gadise-Manyanda

Auditors

KPMG
Plot 67977, Off Tlokweng Road
Fairgrounds Office Park
P O Box 1519
Gaborone

Bankers

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



Director's Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 27 for further details.

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 deficit of P6, 550, 572 (2022: surplus of P2, 144,680) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P73, 063,983 (2022: P62, 028, 463). As at 31st March 2023 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P 53,664,825 (2022: P 47,114,253). It should be noted that at year end, the total liabilities at year end included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P59,375,237, 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 2023/2024 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2023/2024 financial year amounted to P117, 561, 143.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2023/2024 operating budget and has committed to funding it. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, continuous obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. Refer to note 28 of these annual financial statements for more detail on the going concern assessment.



Director's Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT AND APPROVAL

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.

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

The annual financial statements on pages 10 to 41 and supplementary information on page 42 were authorised for issue on 12 April 2024 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 shareholder of Statistics Botswana

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Statistics Botswana (the Organisation) comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Statistics Botswana as at 31 March 2023, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Standards Board (IFRS 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 matter

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. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Existence and accuracy of operating expenses
Refer to note 4 (i) and 7 (iii)

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 company 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 P289,523,660.</p> <p>The following risks associated with expenses have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses may not be authorised by the relevant authority levels and supported by the required contracts or adequate supporting documentation. • 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. • Operating expenses were restated in the current year due to the correction of a prior period error as disclosed in note 26 to the financial statements. 	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. We followed up on exceptions identified through inspecting relevant supporting documentation for a sample to confirm whether they were valid transactions. • We inquired with management regarding processes for allocating project expenses.

Existence and accuracy of operating expenses
Refer to note 4 (i) and 7 (iii)

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<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, the prior period error identified 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • We tested the allocation of the project related expenses to the respective projects, on a sample basis, by inspecting the description on the related invoices against the listing and general ledger codes.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors’ report, Directors’ responsibility statement and approval and the Detailed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income 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.

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 as issued by the International Standards Board (IFRS 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 unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'KPMG'.

KPMG
Firm of Certified Auditors
Practicing member: Gosego Motsamai (CAP 035 2024)
Certified Auditor of Public Interest Entity

18 April 2024
Gaborone



Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 P	2022 P *Restated
Government subvention**	5	113,662,322	112,168,200
Other income**	6	169,290,322	148,051,869
Operating expenses*		(289,523,660)	(258,096,333)
Operating (deficit)/surplus	7	(6,571,016)	2,123,736
Finance income	9	20,444	20,944
Net surplus (deficit)/surplus for the year		(6,550,572)	2,144,680
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (deficit)/surplus		(6,550,572)	2,144,680

*The comparative information is restated on account of errors. See note 29

** Prior year 'deferred projects funds utilised during the year' is reclassified from other income to Government grants.



Statement of Financial Position

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2023	2022	2021
		P	P	P
			*Restated	*Restated
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment*	12	28,618,468	37,422,562	22,011,405
Right-of-use assets	13	23,428,050	43,403,346	62,581,802
Intangible assets	14	-	758	261,404
		52,046,518	80,826,666	84,854,611
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables	15	2,028,566	1,721,518	2,738,260
Inventory	16	(71,498)	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	17	23,944,938	35,332,815	3,796,812
		25,902,006	37,054,333	6,535,072
Total assets		77,948,524	117,880,999	91,389,683
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
Funds				
Accumulated deficit*		(53,664,825)	(47,114,253)	(49,258,933)
		(53,664,825)	(47,114,253)	(49,258,933)
Non-current liabilities				
Capital grants*	21	28,618,468	37,423,320	22,272,810
Lease liabilities	13	4,028,891	28,489,136	47,842,954
		32,647,359	65,912,456	70,115,764
Current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	13	24,329,843	19,798,890	19,798,890
Trade and other payables**	18	18,506,033	30,272,986	23,054,614
Legal provision***	19	25,373,346	22,921,171	20,585,766
Deferred income*	20	30,756,768	26,089,749	7,093,582
		98,965,990	99,082,796	70,532,852
Total liabilities		131,613,349	164,995,252	140,648,616
Total funds and liabilities		77,948,524	117,880,999	91,389,683

*The comparative information is restated on account of errors. See note 29

*** Prior year 'Legal provision' is reclassified from Trade and other payables and is shown separately - see notes 18 & 19



Statement of Changes in Funds

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Accumulated surplus/(deficit)
	P
For the year ended 31 March 2022 (Restated)	
Balance at 1 April 2021 *(Restated)	(49,258,933)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>	
Net surplus for the year (Restated)	2,144,680
Other comprehensive income	-
Balance at 31 March 2022 (Restated)	(47,114,253)
For the year ended 31 March 2023	
Balance at 1 April 2022 (Restated)	(47,114,253)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>	
Net deficit the year	(6,550,572)
Other comprehensive income	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	(53,664,825)

*The comparative information is restated on account of errors. See note 29



Statement of Cashflows

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 P	2022 *Restated P
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(6,550,572)	2,144,680
<i>Adjusted for:</i>			
Finance income		(20,444)	(20,944)
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	758	260,646
Amortisation of capital grants	21	(11,719,026)	(5,969,448)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment*	12	11,718,268	5,708,801
Depreciation on right of use asset	13	20,248,020	19,611,293
Loss on retired assets		539,526	-
Unamortised portion of retired assets	6	(539,526)	-
Increase in legal provisions	19	2,452,175	2,335,405
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		(307,048)	1,016,742
Inventories		71,498	-
Trade and other payables*		(11,766,953)	7,218,370
Deferred income		4,667,019	18,996,167
Net cash generated from operating activities		8,793,696	51,301,712
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12	(3,704,423)	(21,119,958)
Interest received	9	20,444	20,944
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,683,979)	(21,099,014)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital grant received during the year	21	3,704,423	21,119,958
Payment of lease liabilities	13	(20,202,017)	(19,786,508)
Net cash used in financing activities		(16,497,594)	1,333,450
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(11,387,877)	31,536,003
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		35,332,815	3,796,812
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17	23,944,938	35,332,815

Notes to the Financial Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Standards). The financial statements set out on pages 10 to 42 have been approved by the board of directors on 12 April 2024.

2. Material accounting policies

Material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated. In addition the organisation adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice statement 2) from 1 April 2022. The amendments require the disclosure of ‘material’ rather than ‘significant’ accounting policies. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements. Certain comparative amounts in the statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position have been restated as a result of a correction of a prior-period error (see note 29).

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 Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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:
Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to Conceptual Framework - Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020	01 January 2022	The impact of the amendments is not material
Amendments to IFRS 9	01 January 2022	The impact of the amendments is not material
Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	01 January 2022	The impact of the amendments is not material

b. New standards and amendments not yet effective

The Organisation has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the organisation's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023 or later periods:

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

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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.

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 2023. It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the organisation's financial statements.

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 impact on the organisation's financial statements.



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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	1-10 years
- Motor vehicles	1-5 years
- Office equipment	1-10 years
- Computer equipment	1-5 years

The useful life of tablets which falls under computer equipment has been reduced from 5 years to 3 years.

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

2.6 Financial Instruments

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

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

Initial recognition

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

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:

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

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

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

Financial liabilities 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.



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Write off policy

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

De-recognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

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

Reclassification

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 Inventories

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.10 Trade and other payables

Classification

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

Recognition and Measurement

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

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

2.11 Provisions

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

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

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

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

2.12 Capital grants

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

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



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.13 Leases

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

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

The Organisation as lessee

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

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

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 Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.13 Leases (continued)

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

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

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.
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.

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.



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2.13 Leases (continued)

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

2.14 Employee benefits

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

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

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

2.15 Revenue recognition

Government subvention

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.



Notes to the Financial Statement (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Sale of Publications

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.

This revenue is disclosed as part of Sundry income.

Other Sundry Income

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

2.16 Related parties

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

2.17 Operating expenses

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

2.18 Finance income

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

c. Liquidity risk

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

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

At 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	P	P	P	P
Financial liabilities	30,333,689	-	-	30,333,689
Lease liabilities	24,329,843	4,028,891	-	28,358,734
Total	54,663,532	4,028,891	-	58,692,423
At 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Restated	P	P	P	P
Financial liabilities	38,603,870	-	-	38,603,870
Lease liabilities	19,798,890	28,498,136	-	48,288,026
Total	58,402,760	28,498,136	-	86,900,896

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.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 Organization increases the depreciation charge where the useful lives are less than previously estimated, or it will appropriately impair, technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or identified for sale. Residual values are based on current estimates of the value of these assets at the end of their useful lives.

(iii) Treatment of grants received

Taking into account its nature and substance, the Organisation considers amounts that it receives from the Government and other donor organisations to fall within the scope of IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. In reaching this conclusion, the Organisation considers the terms attached to each of the grants received and the current practice adopted by other parastatals in Botswana. Accordingly, the Organisation recognises the amounts received in accordance with the accounting policy as included in note 2.1.1.

(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 (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

5. Government grants	2023	2022
	P	Restated* P
Government subvention	113,662,322	112,168,200
Deferred projects funds utilised during the year	155,888,683	141,617,296
	269,551,005	253,785,496

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

6. Other income	2023	2022
Amortisation of capital grants (note 20)	11,719,026	5,969,446
Unamortised portion of retired assets	539,527	-
Sundry income	1,143,086	465,126
	13,401,639	6,434,572

Sundry income comprises of sale of publications, sale of tenders and auction proceeds.

7. Operating (deficit)/surplus

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

	2023	2022
	P	P
(i) Government grants	(155,888,683)	(141,617,296)
Deferred projects funds utilized in the current year (Note 5)		
(ii) Other income		
Amortisation of capital grants	(11,719,026)	(5,969,446)
Unamortised portion of retired assets	(539,527)	-
Sundry income	(1,143,086)	(465,126)
(iii) Operating Expenses		
Advertising	460,460	4,422,703
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 14)	758	260,646
Auditor's remuneration	398,578	416,480
Board expenses	90,866	203,150
Operating lease rentals (Note 13)	165,204	(560,808)
Computer expenses	1,120,731	3,494,885
Consultancy fees	281,689	1,170,275
Depreciation of PPE (Note 12)	11,718,268	5,708,800
Depreciation of ROUA (Note 13)	20,248,020	19,611,293
Hire charges	4,993,014	2,619,474

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

7. Operating (deficit)/surplus (continued)	2023	2022
	P	P
		Restated*
Insurance	1,726,291	1,482,778
Legal expenses*	2,527,297	4,405,012
Motor vehicle expenses	3,042,164	2,701,246
Office expenses*	9,000,142	13,316,870
Staff costs (Note 8)	123,095,611	105,936,508
Workshops, training and conferences	6,769,527	64,836,214
Protective clothing	5,802,403	874,180
Repairs and maintenance	155,981	93,507
Enumerators' wages	90,184,450	-
8. Staff costs	2023	2022
	P	P
Salaries and wages	108,643,058	93,407,376
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	9,265,392	9,004,671
Staff gratuity and leave pay	5,187,161	3,524,461
	123,095,611	105,936,508
Average number of employees	463	356
9. Finance income	2023	2022
	P	P
Interest from banks	20,444	20,944
10. 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).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

11. Analyses of financial instruments

11.1 Financial instruments by category

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

	2023	2022
	P	P
Assets as per the statement of financial position		
- Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (Note 15)	2,028,566	1,629,384
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 17)	23,944,938	35,332,815
	25,973,504	36,962,199

	2023	2022
	P	P
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position		
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables excluding statutory liabilities (Note 18)	4,960,343	5,683,758
Lease liabilities (Note 13)	28,358,734	48,288,026
	33,319,077	53,971,784

11.2 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:

		2023	2022
	Ratings	P	P
Staff debtors	Not rated	228,527	493,273
Rent security deposits	Not rated	1,800,039	1,136,111
		2,028,566	1,629,384
Cash at bank	Not rated	189,359	4,016,272
ABSA Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	22,334,706	20,830,081
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	-	117,403
Access Bank Limited	Not rated	1,450,961	10,377,407
FNB Botswana Limited	Not rated	23,975,026	35,341,163

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 (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	*Computer equipment	Total
	P	P	P	P	P
Year ended 31 March 2022					
Net book amount at beginning of year	2,750,574	9,820,397	662,129	8,778,305	22,011,405
Additions	5,699	-	-	*21,114,259	21,119,958
Depreciation charge	(352,961)	(1,726,792)	(79,341)	(3,549,707)	(5,708,801)
Net book amount at end of year	2,403,312	8,093,605	582,788	26,342,857	37,422,561
As at 31 March 2022					
Cost	3,877,773	20,588,294	1,086,872	35,619,900	61,172,839
Accumulated depreciation	(1,474,461)	(12,494,689)	(504,084)	(9,277,043)	(23,750,277)
Net book amount	2,403,312	8,093,605	582,788	26,342,857	37,422,562
Year ended 31 March 2023					
Net book amount at beginning of year	2,403,312	8,093,605	582,788	26,345,706	37,425,410
Additions	-	-	129,108	3,575,315	3,704,423
Retired assets - cost		(1,118,179)		(868,595)	(1,986,774)
Retired assets - accumulated depreciation		864,609		329,068	1,193,677
Depreciation charge	(336,063)	(1,562,584)	(100,220)	(9,719,401)	(11,718,268)
Net book amount at end of year	2,067,249	6,277,450	611,676	19,662,093	28,618,468
As at 31 March 2023					
Cost	3,877,773	19,470,115	1,215,980	38,326,619	62,890,487
Accumulated depreciation	(1,810,524)	(13,192,664)	(604,304)	(18,664,528)	(34,272,019)
Net book amount	2,067,249	6,277,451	611,676	19,662,091	28,618,468

*The comparative information is restated on account of errors. See note 29

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Leases

Right of use asset	2023	2022
	P	P
Opening net book amount	43,403,346	62,581,802
Additions	272,724	432,837
Depreciation	(20,248,020)	(19,611,293)
Closing net book amount	23,428,050	43,403,346
Cost	103,195,788	102,923,064
Accumulated depreciation	(79,767,738)	(59,519,718)
Net book amount	23,428,050	43,403,346

Lease liabilities	2023	2022
	P	P
Opening balance	48,288,026	67,641,844
Additions	272,724	-
Lease payments	(20,202,017)	(19,786,655)
Balance at 31 March	28,358,733	47,855,189
Current	24,329,843	19,798,890
Non- current	4,028, 891	28,489,136
Balance at 31 March	28,358,734	48,288,026

Amounts relating to leases:

	2023	2022
	P	Restated
		P
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Office buildings	20,248,020	19,611,293
	20,248,020	19,611,293
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating expenses)	(165,204)	(560,808)

	2023	2022
	P	Restated
		P
Lease cash outflows		
Principal paid	20,202,017	19,786,508
	20,202,017	19,786,508

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13. Leases (continued)

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

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.

14. Intangible assets

	2023	2022
	P	Restated P
Cost	8,640,046	8,640,046
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(8,640,046)	(8,639,288)
Net book amount	-	758
Movement for the year		
Net book amount at beginning of year	758	261,404
Amortisation charge	(758)	(260,646)
Net book amount at end of year	-	758

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

15. Trade and other receivables

	2023	2022
	P	Restated P
Financial instruments		
Staff debtors	228,527	493,273
Rent security deposits	1,800,039	1,136,111
	2,028,566	1,629,384
Non - financial instruments		
Prepayments	-	92,134
	2,028,566	1,721,518

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 (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

16. Inventories

	2023	2022
	P	P
Consumable stocks -at cost	(71,498)	-
	(71,498)	-

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

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	2022
	P	Restated P
Cash on hand	6,417	8,348
Cash at bank	23,938,521	35,324,467
	23,944,938	35,332,815

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

	2023	2022
	P	Restated P
Cash on hand	6,417	8,348
Cash at bank	23,938,521	35,324,467
	23,944,938	35,332,815

18. Trade and other payables

	2023	2022
	P	Restated P
Financial instruments-at amortised cost		
Trade payables	3,222,006	14,196,404
Other payables	1,718,894	1,486,444
Non - financial Instruments		
Payroll related provisions (refer to below table)	13,565,133	14,590,138
	18,506,033	30,272,986

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

18. Trade and other payables (continued)

	Leave pay P	Severance P	Gratuity P	Total P
31 March 2023				
Balance at beginning of year	10,454,305	50,990	4,084,849	14,590,144
Additions for the year	1,069,529	395,090	3,722,541	5,187,161
Settlements during the year	(2,807,351)	(417,139)	(2,987,681)	(6,212,172)
Balance at end of year	8,716,483	28,941	4,819,709	13,565,133
31 March 2022				
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	3,575,451
Settlements during the year	(1,083,510)	-	(8,821,738)	(9,905,248)
Balance at end of year	10,454,305	50,990	4,084,849	14,990,144

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.

19. Legal provision

	2023 P	2022 Restated P
Balance at beginning of year	22,921,171	20,585,766
Additions for the year	2,452,175	4,107,619
Payments made		(1,772,214)
Balance at end of year	25,373,346	22,921,171

*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.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

20. Deferred income

	2023	2022
	P	*Restated P
Opening balance	26,089,749	7,093,582
Funds received during the year	164,262,971	181,733,421
Utilisation during the year	(159,595,952)	(157,382,249)
Transfer to project funds	-	(5,355,005)
Closing balance	30,756,768	26,089,749

21. Capital grants

	2023	2022
	P	*Restated P
Balance at beginning of the period	37,423,320	22,272,810
Capital grant received during the period	3,704,423	21,119,958
Amortisation of capital grants	(11,719,026)	(5,969,447)
Unamortised portion of retired assets	(793,098)	-
Balance at end of the period	28,618,468	37,423,320

22. Related parties

(a) Relationships

Related Party

Government of Botswana
Directors
Executive Management

Relationship

Shareholder
Key Management
Key management

b) Transactions and balances with related parties;

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

	2023	2022
	P	P
(i) Government of Botswana		
Subvention and development grants (gross of deferred income)	277,925,293	293,901,621



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

22. Related parties (continued)

(ii) Remuneration of key management personnel

Salaries and other benefits	5,346,434	5,203,501
Gratuity	1,455,672	1,234,911
Leave pay	887,025	915,773
	7,689,131	7,354,185

(iii) Directors remuneration

	2023	2022
	P	P
Professor G Letamo	10,080	8,820
Ms L T Chalashika	7,560	6,300
Dr E Makhwaje		3,780
Ms D M Marange	3,780	
Dr K Masalila	5,040	15,120
Ms A Mokone		1,260
Mr D Molobe	3,780	24,255
Mr L G Motsemme	17,325	23,625
Mr T Bakwena	13,860	17,640
Dr M Phirinyane	11,340	16,380
Dr M Selebatso	12,600	16,380
	85,365	133,560

The sitting allowances are paid in accordance with the applicable Government sitting allowance applicable rates.

23. Comparative information

Certain comparative information have been restated as a result of corrections of a prior-period errors (see note 28)

24. Contingencies

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

25. Commitments

There were no operating or capital commitments outstanding at the reporting date.

26. Extraordinary events

The Population and Housing Census 2021 project resulted in more financial activity in the current year compared to other years. The census activities commenced in the financial year 2021-2022 and ended in the financial year under audit.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

27. 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.

28. Going concern

The Organisation has reported a deficit of P6,550,572 (2022: surplus of P2,144,680) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P73,063,983 (2022: P62,028,463). As at 31st March 2023 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P 53,664,825 (2022: P 47,114,253). It should be noted that at year end, the total liabilities at year end included unutilised government grants /deferred capital grants and income amounting to P59, 375,237, 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 2023/2024 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2023/2024 financial year amounted to P117,561, 143. The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2023/2024 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.

29. Correction of errors

(i) During 2022-2023, Statistics Botswana discovered that some expenses amounting to P9,999,084 relating to the period 2021-2022 had been erroneously recognised in the year 2022-2023. As a consequence, operating expenses and the related liabilities were understated for financial year 2021-2022. This also impacted the deferred income from government grants that had to be brought into the income statement to meet the related project expenditure.

(ii) Tablets amounting to P2,662,500 bought in 2021 - 2022 financial year were expensed and not recognized as property, plant and equipment. Computer equipment cost as well as the related depreciation were therefore understated by P2, 662,500 and P84,616, respectively. Capital grants and the related amortisation, which is part of other income, were consequently also understated by P2,662, 500 and P 84,616, respectively.

(iii) Legal provision, which relates to salary structure disputes logged by the employees through their union relating to the years 2012 to 2022 were understated due to the calculation method used. The method did not consider that the target salary increases as inflationary adjustment is applied. The errors have been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statements line items for the periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

The following tables summarise the impacts on the financial statements

(i) Statement of financial position

For the year ended 31st March 2022	Impact of correction of error		
	As previously reported P	Adjustment P	As restated P
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	34,844,678	2,577,884	37,422,562
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(20,273,902)	(9,999,084)	(30,272,986)
Legal provision	(16,163,746)	(6,757,425)	(22,921,171)
Deferred income	(36,088,833)	9,999,084	(26,089,749)
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	(34,845,438)	(2,577,884)	(37,423,320)
Accumulated deficit	(40,356,830)	(6,757,425)	(47,133,689)

For the year ended 31st March 2021	Impact of correction of error		
	As previously reported P	Adjustment P	As restated P
Current liabilities			
Legal provision	12,790,711	7,795,055	20,585,766
Accumulated deficit	(41,463,878)	(7,795,055)	(49,258,933)

ii. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31st March 2022	Impact of correction of error		
	As previously reported P	Adjustment P	As restated P
Government grants***	134,280,712	7,336,584	141,617,296
Other income	6,349,957	84,616	6,434,573
Operating expenses	(251,712,765)	(14,178,625)	(265,891,390)
Operating surplus	1,086,104	1,037,632	2,123,736
Total comprehensive surplus	1,107,048	1,037,632	2,144,680

*** This has only considered the deferred income grant under note 5, which was previously classified under other income.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ii. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31st March 2021	Impact of correction of error		
	P	P	P
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Operating expenses	(172,433,671)	(7,795,055)	(180,228,726)
Operating deficit	(9,579,223)	(7,795,055)	(17,374,278)
Total comprehensive (deficit)	(9,565,539)	(7,795,055)	(17,360,594)

iii. Statement of cashflows

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Impact of correction of error		
	P	P	P
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Cashflows from operating activities			
Operating surplus/(deficit)	1,086,104	1,037,632	2,123,736
<i>Adjusted for:</i>			
Amortisation of capital grants	(5,884,831)	(84,616)	(5,969,447)
Depreciation	5,624,185	84,616	5,708,801
Unwinding of deferred income	28,995,251	(9,999,084)	18,996,167
Legal provisions	3,373,035	(1,037,632)	2,335,405
Changes in working capital			
Trade and other payables	(2,780,712)	9,999,084	7,218,372
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(18,457,458)	(2,662,000)	(21,119,458)
Cashflows from financing activities			
Capital grants received during the year	18,457,458	2,662,000	21,119,958

For the year ended 31 March 2021

	Impact of correction of error		
	P	P	P
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Cashflows from operating activities			
Operating (deficit)	(9,579,223)	(7,795,055)	(17,374,278)
<i>Adjusted for:</i>			
Increase in legal provision	(1,003,761)	(7,795,055)	8,798,816



Detailed Statement of Profit or loss and other comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2023	2022
	P	P
		Restated
Grant and subventions		
Subventions	113,662,322	112,168,200
Other income		
Sundry income	1,143,086	465,126
Amortisation of capital grants and project expenses	168,147,236	147,586,743
	169,290,322	148,051,869
Administrative expenses		
Advertising	460,460	4,422,703
Amortisation of intangible assets	758	260,646
Auditor's remuneration	398,578	416,480
Bank charges	102,626	74,677
Board expenses	90,866	203,150
Cleaning	607,802	547,364
Computer expenses	1,120,731	3,494,885
Consulting fees	281,689	1,170,275
Consumables	1,239,994	1,743,453
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11,718,268	5,708,800
Depreciation on right of use asset	20,248,020	19,611,293
Employee costs	123,095,611	105,936,508
Hire charges	4,993,014	2,619,474
Insurance	1,726,291	1,482,778
Legal expenses	2,527,297	4,405,012
Motor vehicle expenses	3,042,164	2,701,246
Office expenses/Admin	9,000,142	13,316,870
Operating lease rentals	165,204	(560,808)
Postage	61,405	60,356
Printing and stationery	654,491	2,888,582
Protective clothing	5,802,403	874,180
Recruitment	84,804	185,063
Repairs and maintenance	155,981	93,507
Security	795,479	725,266
Staff welfare	55,414	134,303
Subscriptions	81,249	86,311
Telephone and fax	1,441,738	1,223,191
Travel expense	2,617,204	19,434,554
Workshops, training and conferences	6,769,527	64,836,214
Enumeration	90,184,450	-
	289,523,660	258,096,333
	(6,571,016)	2,123,736

This detailed statement of profit or loss does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 5 to 9.



06.

Appendices

Released Publications

Appendix 1: Released Publications

STATISTICS BOTSWANA

April 2022-March 2023 Released Statistics Botswana Reports

Publication Title	Released Date
Apr-22	
1. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining production Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2021	Apr-22
2. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2021	Apr-22
3. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 4, 2021	Apr-22
4. Consumer Price Index March, 2022	Apr-22
May-22	
5. Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results Version 2, 2022	May-22
6. Population of Cities, Towns and Villages Version 2, 2022	May-22
7. Consumer Price Index April, 2022	May-22
8. Tourism Statistics Annual Report 2020	May-22
9. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest January, 2022	May-22
10. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest February & March 2022	May-22
Jun-22	
11. Population and Housing Census: Population of Cities, Towns and Villages Version 2, 2022	Jun-22
12. Statistics Botswana Intercensal Schedule of Surveys	Jun-22
13. Tertiary Education Statistics 2020	Jun-22
14. Information and Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2021	Jun-22
15. Botswana Food Import January, 2022	Jun-22
16. Botswana Food Import February, 2022	Jun-22
17. Botswana Food Import March, 2022	Jun-22
18. National Accounts Botswana Rebase and Revisions-2016	Jun-22
19. Consumer Price Index May, 2022	Jun-22
20. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2021	Jun-22
21. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2022	Jun-22
22. Electricity Generation & Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2022	Jun-22
23. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest April, 2022	Jun-22
24. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 1, 2022	Jun-22
Jul-22	
25. Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2017 (Revised Version)	Jul-22
26. Botswana Martenal Mortality Ration 2020	Jul-22

Appendix 1: Released Publications

27. Botswana Food Import April, 2022	Jul-22
28. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest May, 2022	Jul-22
29. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2022	Jul-22
30. Consumer Price Index June, 2022	Jul-22
31. Deaths Stats Brief 2020	Jul-22
Aug-22	
32. Classification of Households Surveys & Census, Volume 1	Aug-22
33. Seal Branding Guidelines March 2017	Aug-22
34. Population and Housing Census Preliminary Results Volume 2, 2022	Aug-22
35. Information and Communication Technology Stats brief Quarter 1, 2022	Aug-22
36. Stats Update June, 2022	Aug-22
37. Work Permit Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2021	Aug-22
38. Botswana Food Import May, 2022	Aug-22
39. Consumer Price Index July, 2022	Aug-22
40. Producer Price Index (Mining and Utilities) Quarter 2, 2021	Aug-23
Sep-22	
41. Secondary Education Stats Brief 2019	Sep-22
42. BAIS V Preliminary Report	Sep-22
43. Consumer Price Index August, 2022	Sep-22
44. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2022	Sep-22
45. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2022	Sep-22
46. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining production Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2022	Sep-22
47. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest (V2) June, 2022	Sep-22
48. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest July, 2022	Sep-22
49. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 2, 2022	Sep-22
50. International Visitor Arrivals Stats Brief Quarter 1, 2022	Sep-22
Oct-22	
51. Consumer Price Index September, 2022	Oct-22
52. BAIS Summary Sheet September, 2022	Oct-22
53. Information and Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2022	Oct-22
54. Food Imports June 2022	Oct-22
55. Food Imports July 2022	Oct-22
56. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest August, 2022	Oct-22
57. Consumer Price Index September 2022	Oct-22

Appendix 1: Released Publications

Nov-22	
58. Botswana Environment Statistics Climate Digest 2021	Nov-22
59. Public Health Personnel Stats Brief 2022	Nov-22
60. Work Permits Holders Quarter 4, 2021	Nov-22
61. Food Imports August 2022	Nov-22
62. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest September, 2022	Nov-22
63. Consumer Price Index October 2022	Nov-22
64. Producer Price Index(Mining Utilities) Quarter 3 & 4. 2021	Nov-22
65. Transport and Infrastructure Statistics Report 2021	Nov-22
Dec-22	
66. International Standard Classification of Education ISCED Rev 2013	Dec-22
67. Crime Statistics Report 2020	Dec-22
68. Population and Housing Census 2022: Population of Cities, Towns , Villages & Associated Localities	Dec-22
69. Information and Communication Technology Statistics Report 2021	Dec-22
70. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining production Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2022	Dec-22
71. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2022	Dec-22
72. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest October 2022	Dec-22
73. Food imports September 2022	Dec-22
74. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 3, 2022	Dec-22
75. Consumer Price Index November 2022	Dec-22
76. Producer Price Index(Mining Utilities) Quarter 1- 3, 2022	Dec-22
77. Transport and Infrastructure Statistics Quarter 3, 2022	Dec-22
Jan-23	
78. Information and Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 3, 2022	Jan-23
79. Food Imports October 2022	Jan-23
80. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest November 2022	Jan-23
81. Tourism International Visitor Arrivals Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2022	Jan-23
Feb-23	
82. Tertiary Education Statistics 2021	Feb-23
83. Quarterly Multi Topic Survey Q4, 2022	Feb-23
84. Stats Update December 2022	Feb-23

Appendix 1: Released Publications

85. Food Imports November 2022	Feb-23
86. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest December 2022	Feb-23
87. Consumer Price Index January 2023	Feb-23
88. Vital Statistics 2020	Feb-23
Mar-23	
89. Food Imports December 2022	Mar-23
90. Consumer Price Index February 2023	Mar-23
91. Work Permits Holders Quarter 1, 2022	Mar-23
92. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2022	Mar-23
93. Index of the Physical Volume of Mining production Stats Brief Quarter 4, 2022	Mar-23
94. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest December 2022	Mar-23
95. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 4, 2022	Mar-23
96. Transport and Infrastructure Statistics Quarter 4, 2022	Mar-23
97. Tourism Statistics Annual Report 2019	Mar-23





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