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ANNUAL REPORT 2023/24

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ENABLING STAKEHOLDERS
FORMULATE POLICIES,
PLAN AND MAKE DECISIONS



Statistics Botswana

PG Matante Road.
Plot No 54350
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www.statsbots.org.bw

RT UR
[56.065 74.950]
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SD UR
[53.085 86.550]
L - 85 | 4594 - 989

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01.

INTRODUCTION

5. Letter to the Minister

6. Key Statistics



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Letter to the Honourable Minister of Finance

Statistics Botswana
Private Bag 0024
Gaborone

17 February 2025

The Honourable Minister Mr. Ndaba N. Gaolathe
Ministry of Finance
Private Bag 008
Gaborone

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of Statistics Botswana for the period ending 31 March 2024, in compliance with Section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act of 2009.

This report provides an overview of our operational and financial performance for the fiscal year 2023/2024. As mandated by the Statistics Act, it highlights our key activities, achievements, and contributions to the national statistical agenda. The accompanying financial statements offer transparency regarding fund utilisation throughout the financial year, ensuring stakeholders are well-informed about our fiscal responsibilities and strategic initiatives.

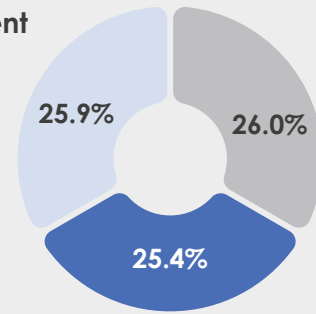


Professor Gobopamang Letamo
STATISTICS BOTSWANA BOARD CHAIRPERSON

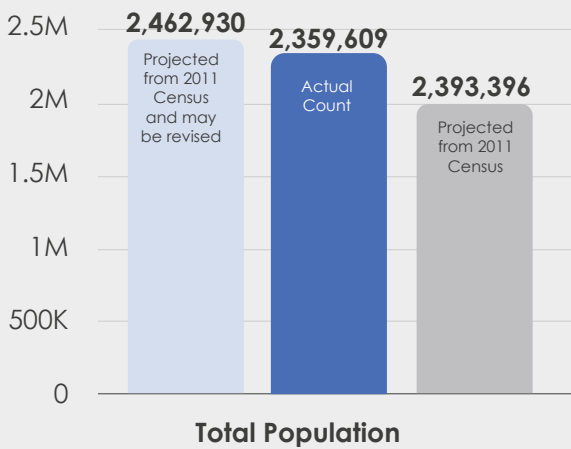
Key Statistics

2023 2022 2021

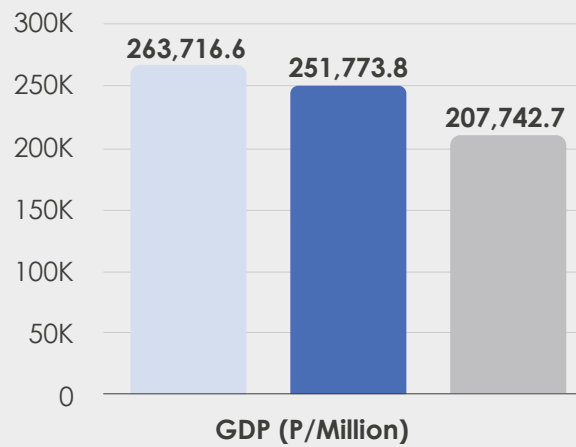
Unemployment Rate



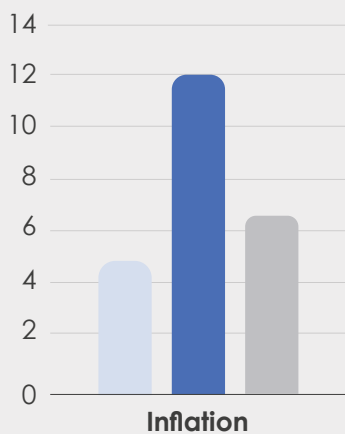
Total Population



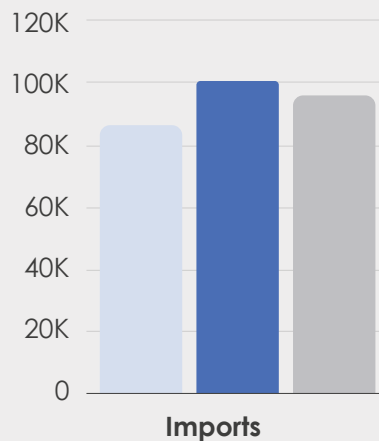
GDP



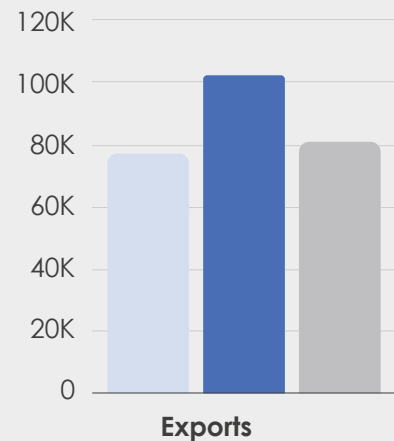
Inflation



Imports



Exports



Economic Indicators

Indicator	2021	2022	2023
Total Population	2,393,396 <small>(projected after 2011 census)</small>	2,359,609 <small>(Actual Count)</small>	2,462,930 <small>(projected after 2011 and may be revised)</small>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	P207,742.7	P251,773.8	P263,716.6
Inflation	6.7%	12.1%	5.2%
Imports	P93,162.8 Million	P100,541.1 Million	P88,189.2 Million
Exports	P82,277.9 Million	P102,500.4 Million	P77,899.0 Million
Unemployment Rate	26.0%	25.4%	25.9%

Contribution to GDP by Economic Activities (2023)

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02. ABOUT US

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- 9. Regulatory and Policy Environment
- 10. Vision, Mission, Values
- 11. What we do
- 12. Our Strategy Map

Contact Details



Dr Lucky Mokgathe
Statistician General (Acting)

GABORONE (HEAD OFFICE)

Private Bag 0024 Gaborone
Four Thirty Square Plot 54350
PG Matante Road, Central
Business District Gaborone
Botswana

FRANCISTOWN OFFICE

Plot 32367 Unit 3,
TRL Holdings Private
Bag F193 City of
Francistown Botswana
Tel: 241 5848

MAUN OFFICE

Plot 1196
Engen Centre (New
Mall), Unit 1A
Private Bag 47, Maun
Tel: 371 5716

E-mail: info@statsbots.org.bw
Website: <http://www.statsbots.org.bw>



Regulatory and Policy Environment



Statistics Botswana plays an important role as a data source for the achievement of the Vision 2036 objectives and goals. The organisation reports on the performance of the nation on Vision 2036 objectives across all the pillars.



Statistics Botswana is pivotal in ensuring quality of selected NDP Performance Indicators by providing an advisory role on protocols, baselines and targets. Furthermore, Statistics Botswana is responsible for collecting data for some of the Sustainable Economic Development Key Performance Indicators, including Annual Real GDP Growth, Real Non-mining GDP Growth, Finance and Business Service contribution to GDP.

**Statistics
Act 2009**



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

**African Charter
on Statistics**



The African Charter on Statistics acts as a policy framework for statistics development in Africa at national, regional and continental levels. By submitting to the African Charter, Statistics Botswana adheres to the best practices and principles including professional independence. These principles aim to ensure data is impartial, accessible, and sustainable and it is collected in a cost-effective manner. Other international charters on the development of statistics include the UN and SADC.

Vision, Mission, Values



Vision

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

Mission

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

Values



Integrity

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



Focus on Customer

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



Focus on Quality

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



People-First

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



Embracing Innovation

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

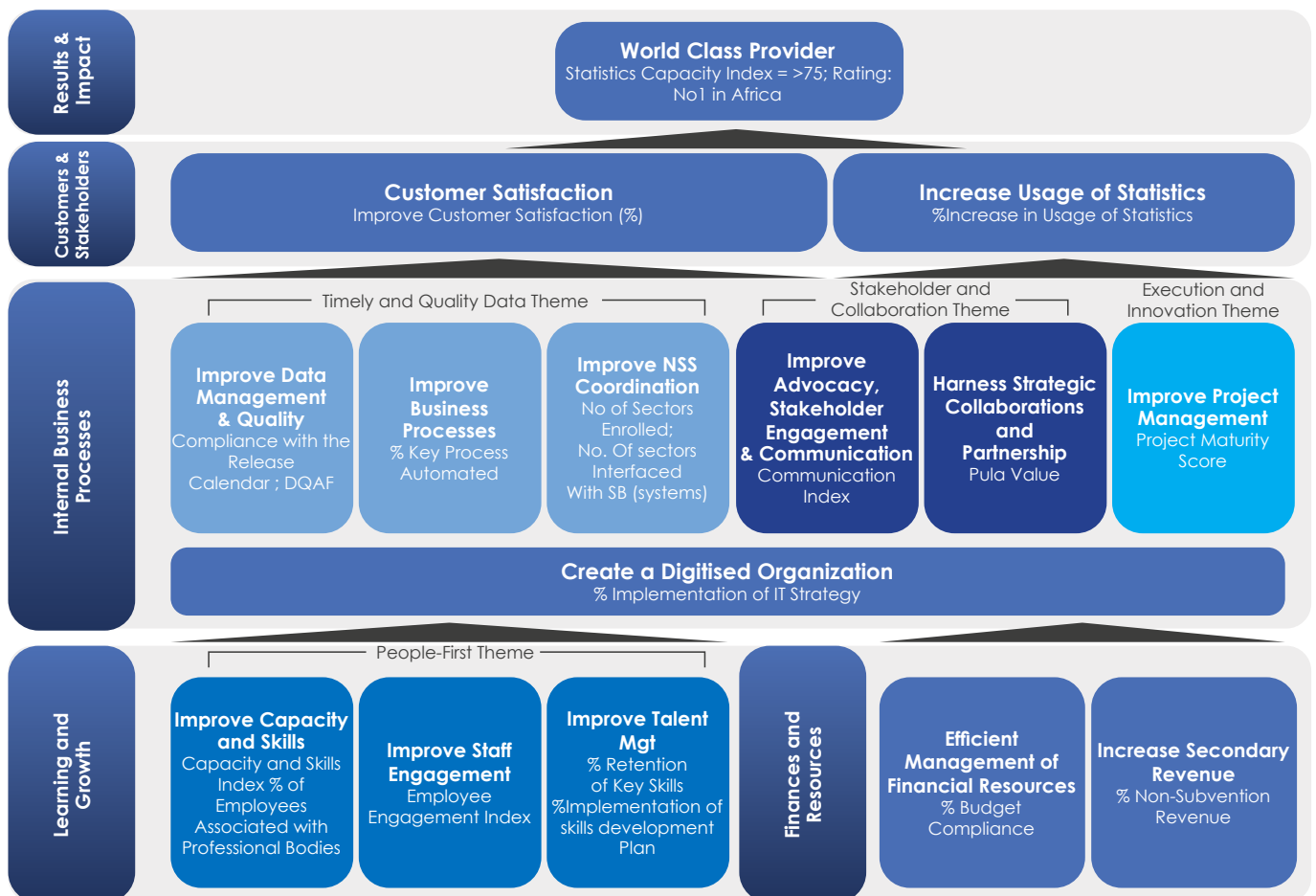
What we do

- ✔ Statistics Botswana plays a crucial role in the collection, processing, and analysis of data from diverse sources, including censuses, surveys, and administrative records. This ensures the availability of accurate and up-to-date statistics across various sectors such as agriculture, health, education, and trade.
 - ✔ As the leading statistical authority, the organisation not only conducts significant censuses, including the decennial Population and Housing Census and the Agricultural Census, but also implements a range of household surveys. By adhering to rigorous standards and methods, Statistics Botswana enhances data comparability and reliability, facilitating meaningful trend analysis and comparisons with international datasets.
 - ✔ In addition to its data collection efforts, Statistics Botswana provides vital policy advisory services to the government and other stakeholders, ensuring that decisions are informed by robust evidence. The organisation disseminates statistical information transparently, guided by the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.
 - ✔ Its commitment to data archiving through open data portals allows public access to reports and datasets, thereby fostering informed decision-making.
 - ✔ Furthermore, by developing and coordinating the national statistical system, Statistics Botswana promotes collaboration among data users and producers, ultimately improving the overall quality of statistics in the country.



Our Strategy Map

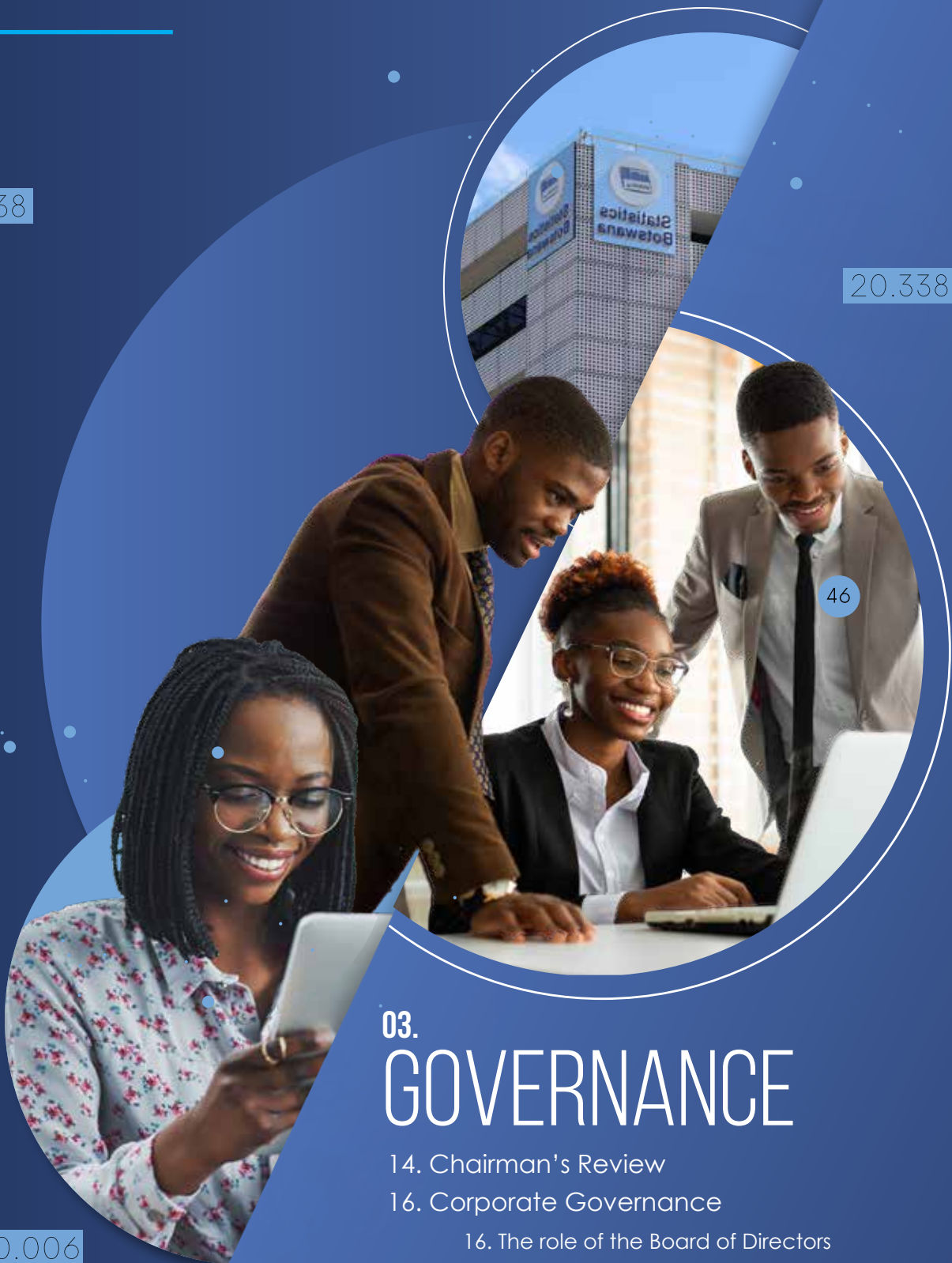
The strategy map serves as a powerful tool for visually articulating the interconnectedness of our strategic objectives, highlighting the cause-and-effect relationships that underpin our approach to enhancing organisational performance. This concise representation effectively encapsulates our strategic narrative, allowing grasping of the overarching vision and direction at a glance.



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03.

GOVERNANCE

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Chairman's Review



Professor Gobopamang Letamo
Board Chairman

Chairman's Review

Salutations!

As I step into the role of Board Chairman, I am both honoured and privileged to lead Statistics Botswana into a new age of growth and innovation. I am grateful to my predecessor, Mr. Letsema Motsemme, whose leadership and vision have set a strong foundation for Statistics Botswana. I am mostly pleased to work with my fellow Directors, whose diverse skills and expertise will undoubtedly be instrumental to advancing the mandate of this organisation.

Corporate Governance

The Statistics Botswana governing body has seen great transformations this season. At the beginning of the reporting period, I took over as Board Chairman. At the same time, I was joined by three other Directors, Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware, who is an Independent Statistician; Dr. Alex Kganetsano, who is affiliated with Bank of Botswana and Mr. Dichaba Molobe, with Business Botswana-HATAB, whose tenure was being renewed. Ms. O. Mokgware was unanimously voted and appointed Deputy Board Chair.

In the 3rd quarter of the financial year under review, three more Directors were appointed and joined the Board, viz. Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti, a representative of the Shareholder - Ministry of Finance; Mr. Mbako Masole, a representative of the Ministry of Communications, Knowledge and Technology; and Mr. Molemi Pule, of the Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS). The Board received training from an independent governance specialist, who provided the Directors with the relevant guidance to carry out their mandate.

Statistics Botswana cooperated with Botswana Accountancy Oversight Authority to review its corporate governance system. This review will serve as a benchmark and inform the development of a progressive governance framework to take this organisation into future.

Looking Ahead

The year under review served as a planning period for most projects and initiatives. I am proud of the achievements made by the Statistics Botswana team, notwithstanding the financial constraints we faced. Statistics Botswana implemented its Transitional Corporate Strategy which set the tone for the development of the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics II. The theme for the Transitional Strategy anchors the vision to leverage on technology. It is a theme aligned to the period we are transitioning into as an organization, providing a public good in this ICT era, marked with innovation and transformation.

We look forward to working with you, valued Stakeholders, to strengthen your Data Management Systems and improve your Administrative Data records. We also look forward to harnessing more daring and new-age data sources such as Mobile Positioning Data, to improve our service delivery and provide quality Statistics for informed policy and decision making.

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 wish to appreciate Mr. Tutu Bakwena and Ms. Dimpho Marange, who separated with the Statistics Botswana Board of Directors during the 1st quarter of the year under review. I take this moment to recognise Dr. Burton Sebongile Mguni, the former Statistician General, who separated with Statistics Botswana at the end of the reporting period. I highly commend the Management and Staff of Statistics Botswana for their exceptional dedication and commitment to the organisation's mandate during the year under review.

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



Corporate Governance

Statistics Botswana is a body corporate established by and under the Statistics Act of 2009 as the pre-eminent national agency responsible for the development and management of official statistics; and the official source and custodian of official statistics and, the primary agency of the National Statistical System (NSS).

In carrying out its mandate, Statistics Botswana is guided by the Statistics Act, 2009 and the Census Act, 1904.

The role of the Board of Directors

The Statistics Act of 2009 empowers the Honourable Minister of Finance to appoint a Board of Directors for Statistics Botswana.

The Board of Directors is the governing and policy making body of Statistics Botswana. As guided by the Statistics Act of 2009, the Board of Directors oversees the functions of the organisation. Overall, the Board is charged with overseeing the establishment of an effective and sound governance system. In carrying out its functions the Board is guided by the roles and functions in the Statistics Act, The Board and Committee Charters which capture the principles of the King IV Code of Corporate Governance, the Shareholder's Compact; and relevant Statistical Standards and Procedures.

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

Composition of the Board

The Board of Statistics Botswana is constituted in conformity with section 6 of the Statistics Act of 2009, which provides for the appointment of 9 persons appointed by the Minister, one of whom shall be a distinguished Statistician and others appointed in their capacities as senior officers of the following institutions; Bank of Botswana, University of Botswana, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA), Botswana Unified Revenue Services (BURS), Business Botswana (former BOCCIM) and a Civil Society Organisation; and the Statistician General is an ex-officio member.

At the onset of the period under review, the Minister appointed the Board Chairman, a re-designation of one of the five existing Directors; 2 Directors and renewed the tenure of 1 Director. The Board further separated with 2 Directors, a representative of the Ministry of Communication and a representative of the Botswana Unified Revenue Services. The Board thus was not fully constituted, affecting the operations of the Board Committees. During the 2nd half of the period, 3 more Directors were appointed to the Board, therefore, 9 Directors were in Office at the end of the reporting period.

Board members in office in 2023/24



Prof. Gobopamang Letamo
University of Botswana
Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023



Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware
Ba Isago University
Vice Chairman
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023



Dr. Tshokologo Kganelesano
Bank of Botswana
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2023



Dr. Moses Selebatso
Civil Society (Kalahari Research & Conservation Trust)
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2021



Mr. Dichaba Molobe
Business Botswana (HATAB)
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/9/2018
(re-appointed 1/4/2023)



Dr. Molefe Phirinyane
Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/4/2021



Mr. Molemi Pule
Botswana Unified Revenue Services
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/11/2023



Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti
Ministry of Finance
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/11/2023



Mr. Mbako Masole
Ministry of Communications
Non-Executive Director
Date of Appointment: 1/11/2023



Dr. Burton Mguni
(Ex-officio)
Statistician General
Date of Retirement: 31/03/2024

Board Meetings for the financial year 2023/24

During the period under review, the Board convened four (4) meetings.

Attendance Compliance

Members	Main Board	Board Finance, Audit & Risk Committee	Board Human Resources Committee
Prof. Gobopamang Letamo*	4/4		1
Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware*	4/4		2/3
Dr. Tshokologo Kganetsano*	3/4	3/3	
Dr. Moses Selebatso*	3/4		4/4
Mr. Dichaba Molobe*	3/4	3/3	
Dr. Molefe Phirinyane*	2/4	4/4	4/4
Mr. Mbako Masole**	2/2		
Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti**	2/2		
Mr. Molemi Pule**	2/2		
Ms. Dimpho Marange****	1	1	
Mr. Tutu Bakwena***		1	

*In office as at 1/2/2024 **In office as at 1/11/2024 ****resigned as at 31/7/2023 ***resigned as at 31/4/2023

Board Committees

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

Board Human Resource Committee (BHRC) Provides advisory services to the main Board on human capital acquisition, welfare, industrial relations, as well as advice on implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana.	Committee Composition Chairperson: Dr. M. Selebatso Members: Dr. M. Phirinyane Ms. O. Mokgware Prof G. Letamo
Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC) 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.	Committee Composition Chairperson: Dr. T. Kganetsano Members: Mr. D. Molobe Dr. M. Phirinyane Mr. T. Bakwena

Enterprise Risk Management

The Board and Management of Statistics Botswana Management continue to regard Enterprise Risk Management activity as one of the crucial elements in ensuring its mandate is fulfilled in an effective, efficient and economic manner.

Following the conclusion of the 2015-2023 Strategic Plan, Statistics Botswana initiated a two-year Transitional Strategic Plan that aligns with the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP). To support this transition, a transitional risk assessment was conducted to identify potential risks and uncertainties that could hinder the execution of the Transitional Strategic Plan.

The risk assessment on the Transitional Strategic Plan identified five (5) strategic risks. All of these risks yielded a residual risk rating of Moderate level due to Management's commitment to effectively manage and monitor enterprise risk management's processes. This Moderate risk level is consistent with the overall risk profile of Statistics Botswana, which moved from Extreme to Moderate level.

Internal Audit

During the year under review, Internal Audit provided independent assurance to the Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC) on the effectiveness of governance, risk and compliance within the organisation. This was done by implementing the Annual Risk Based Internal Audit Plan that the BFARC approved at the beginning of the financial year.

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

During the period under review, Internal Audit migrated its audit management software to a web-based platform. This new platform provides an improved user interface and enhances functionality, making collaboration between the Internal Audit Team and Management with regards to implementation of and reporting on audit findings and corrective actions. The new platform further enables Statistics Botswana to stay updated with the latest technological advancements and requirements in the auditing field.

The Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC) unreservedly executed its mandate by supporting and advising the Internal Audit function in its endeavour to provide objective and independent assurance during the reporting period.

Senior Management



Dr Lucky Mokgatlhe
Statistician General
(Acting)



Ketso Makhumalo
Deputy Statistician
General-Standards &
Technical Operations
(Acting)



Phetogo Zambezi
National Census
Coordinator



Banabo Tshupeng
Chief Internal Auditor



Emang Gadise-Manyanda
Director-Legal Services
and Board Secretary



Boikhutso Tekane
Director-Corporate
Services



Tapologo B. Baakile
Director-Social and
Demography Statistics



Boitumelo Matlhaga
Director-Economic
Statistics



Grace Mphetolang
Manager-Census and
Demography Statistics



Moffat Malepa
Manager-Labour and
Poverty Statistics



Susan Matroos
Manager-Education and
Health Statistics



Keabonye Molefhi
Manager-Agriculture
and Environment
Statistics

Senior Management



Lekoko Simako
Manager-Trade, Industry
and Tourism Statistics



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



Labobedi Phaladi
Manager-National
Accounts and Prices
Statistics



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



Royal Chalashika
Manager-Sampling
Frame Support



Kebonyethebe Johane
Manager-Statistical
Standards



Eden Onyadile
Manager-Data
Management and
Information Systems



Ipuseng Moaletsane
Manager-National
Statistical System and
External Relations



Lillian S. Mogami
Manager-
Communication,
Documentation and
Dissemination



Ogopotse Baoleki
Manager-Human Resource
and Administration



Osego Mbo
Manager-Finance and
Procurement



Linky Moalosi
Manager-Information
Technology



04.

STATISTICIAN GENERAL'S REVIEW

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- 23. Corporate Strategic Plan
- 23. Development of the Second Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS II)
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- 27. Cyber Security
- 27. Implementation of Cost Control Measures

Statistician General's Review

Corporate Strategic Plan

Statistics Botswana developed a 2023/25 Corporate Transitional Strategic Plan that was aligned to the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP) implemented through the 2023/24 Annual Business Plan (ABP).

The 2023/24 Business Plan consisted of twenty-three (23) initiatives and eleven (11) development projects. Implementation of the initiatives will continue into the second year of the strategic plan.

With regards to the development projects, the Population and Housing Census and National Energy Use Survey (NEUS) were conducted, while the other planned development projects will be carried over to the 2024/25 Business Plan, as the previous year served as a preparatory period.

89
PUBLICATIONS

were released against the planned 103, representing an 86% achievement against the set target. Of the released publications 74.2% were on economic statistics indicators, while the other 25.8 % were on social statistics indicators.

The other planned publications could not be released owing to unavailability of data, particularly social indicators, as most of them rely on administrative data from line Ministries that are currently faced with data management challenges. Efforts are ongoing to support Line Ministries in improving their data management practices.

Development of the second Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS II)

To enhance the coordination of statistical activities in Botswana, the development, implementation, and updating of the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) is a crucial process for Statistics Botswana. The BSDS provides a comprehensive and coherent framework that facilitates the development of statistical strategies across the National Statistical System (NSS) and enhances the utility of statistics within the country. Its development and updating present an opportunity to identify necessary reforms across the NSS to improve the quality and utilisation of statistics.

During the 2023/24 financial year, Statistics Botswana secured technical support from the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) to review the first Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS I), which covered the period 2015-2020 and its extension (April 2020-March 2023), and to develop BSDS II for the period 2025-2029. Experts were recruited during the review period to undertake the review and development of the new strategy. BSDS II will be developed and launched in the upcoming financial year, with its implementation period aligned with the 12th National Development Plan (NDP12).



Coordination of the National Statistics System

Coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) involves organising and standardising methodologies for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical data across government agencies to ensure consistency, reliability, and comparability of data. To effectively coordinate the NSS, Statistics Botswana fosters collaboration amongst government ministries, departments and agencies, provides quality assurance, and facilitates data integration, capacity building and continuous technical support towards the production of official statistics.

Digitalising Data Management Processes across the NSS

The Government of Botswana (GoB) envisages digital transformation of all government services, under National Vision 2036. In alignment with this vision, Statistics Botswana (SB), as a key contributor to the government's data digitalisation efforts, has demonstrated significant dedication to this transformative initiative. SB has identified and prioritised key strategic activities to drive this agenda forward, including facilitating the assessment, review, and automation/digitalisation of administrative data management processes across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); as well as donating tablets from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) to MDAs to support digital data capture.

As at the reporting period, the process of reviewing and digitalising administrative data had been rolled-out to twelve (12) sectors, encompassing various MDAs. These sectors were at different stages of implementation. Additionally, work to facilitate review and development of information management systems and databases had commenced in three (3) sectors, including Public Service Management; Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture; and Defence and Security. This review and development process will play a crucial role in ensuring that MDAs produce real-time data and effectively publish and disseminate sector-specific statistical briefs and reports.

On the same strategic effort, Statistics Botswana donated tablets to four (4) MDAs during the review year. These agencies include the Botswana Police Service, the Department of Roads, Transport and Safety (DRTS), the Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture (MYSC), and the Ministry of Health (MoH). The use of these gadgets to transition from manual to digital data capture is expected to significantly reduce issues related to data unavailability at MDAs, caused by the failure to process manual forms and questionnaires.

Training and Capacity Building NSS

Statistics Botswana facilitated training of the NSS agencies on Advanced Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) in the review period. The training was conducted by Predictive Analytical Resources Limited (PARL), an international agency that has supplied SPSS software licenses to the NSS for several years. The training covered new features, including visualization techniques, reverse coding, forecasting, trend analysis, questionnaire design, and the creation of info-graphics. This advanced training builds on a previous in-house training in introductory SPSS provided by Statistics Botswana to the same NSS group last year.

In the year under review, Statistics Botswana notably also provided technical support to Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health in designing and re-tooling of data collection instruments, methodology design, quality assurance of reports, system development, data collection and processing.



Additionally, work to facilitate review and development of information management systems and databases had commenced in three (3) sectors, including Public Service Management;

Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture; and Defence and Security

Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework

The Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework (BDQAF) is a structured approach designed to ensure the accuracy, reliability, and integrity of statistical data collected and disseminated by the National Statistical System. It encompasses guidelines and standards for data collection, processing, analysis, and reporting. The Botswana Data Quality Assessment Framework has been rolled out to all sectors that were enrolled in the NSS; Statistics Botswana, Justice Sector (Police, DCEC, Tribal Administration, Ombudsman, Ministry of Youth Sports Culture, Education Sector, Environment and Tourism. Among other departments and parastatals, BDQAF was rolled out to Botswana Unified Revenue Services, Human Resources Development Council and Legal Aid Botswana. The framework is continuously being rolled through conducting sensitisation workshops for the framework and the accompanying standards. In terms of quality assessment of statistical products, it was done to 90% of the Statistics Botswana sector products which include Consumer Price Index (CPI), National Accounts report, ICT report, Tourism report, Health Statistics report, Environment report and Agriculture Annual Survey report. Reports that were assessed externally are those for HRDC 2023 report and DPSM report.

Collaborative Partnerships

In an endeavor to forge partnership with likeminded entities in the sphere of enhancing data utilisation for decision-making, three projects have been undertaken during the reporting period.

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data Mobile Network Operators (MNO) Project

Statistics Botswana, in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), hosted a ground-breaking workshop on Mobile Network Operators (MNO) Data for Enhancing National Statistics in Botswana in March 2024 in Gaborone. The aim of the training workshop was to empower the national statistical system on the ethical use of mobile phone data.

This will complement traditional data sources as an alternative data source for producing official statistics. The workshop brought together a diverse group of key stakeholders, including Mobile Network Operators, the Data Protection Commission, Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority (BOCRA), UNDP, the Ministry of Communications Knowledge and Technology, and Positium (training partner).



The United Nations Commission for Africa (UNECA) has appointed Statistics Botswana to take up one of the 5 seats for Africa out of the total 22 seats of the UN High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building (HLG-PCCB) for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Power of Data Initiative Workshop.

Statistics Botswana further collaborated with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD) in hosting a national dialogue on the power of data initiative in March 2024. Its aim was to discuss how various data actors in Botswana can contribute to making data available and accessible. Senior officials from UN agencies, Civil Society, Media, and Government deliberated on the Power of Data Country plan, with a view to implementing the power of data initiative and enhance political commitment towards stronger data systems that enable evidence-based decision-making. The plan is implemented through the Data Management Stream which is under the National Monitoring and Evaluation System (NMES), one of the four (4) components implementing the NMES project and is led by Statistics Botswana.

The Power of Data initiative is one of the 12 High Impact Initiatives that were approved at the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Summit, held on 17 September 2023, in New York after it came to light that many countries were lagging in their progression towards achieving the SDGs. The summit was attended by various ministers from different countries, including Botswana.

Partnership with PARIS21 for Development of the second Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS II)

Statistics Botswana embarked on an initiative to develop the second Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS II). The technical support will be provided by The Partnership for Statistics Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

The BSDS II is meant to address the lack of synergy between various users and producers of official statistics by improving coordination of statistical activities in the country. This will enable the NSS to respond to a collective need and provide data which are fit for purpose, satisfying as far as possible and explicitly agreed upon quality standards for statistical production processes and outputs. The strategy is poised to mainstream critical and cross-cutting issues, including gender, youth & children, people with disabilities, and climate change, thereby ensuring inclusivity and relevance in statistical outputs. The project will kick start in the next financial year.

Launch of the Circular Economy and Extended Producer Responsibility Platform

Statistics Botswana was a key partner in an international conference convened by the Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control (DWMPC) and BOCRA in July 2023, where stakeholders met to share experiences on best practices on waste management models and notably, to launch the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Framework. Experts from around the world exchanged information and knowledge about their national approaches to tackling e-waste management to support implementation of their country's respective national e-waste management strategies.

Other partners at this conference were the EU Delegation to Botswana and SADC, Communications Regulatory Association of Southern Africa (CRASA), SADC Business Council, and Coca Cola Beverages Africa. Represented at this conference were countries across the African continent such as Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda, Mauritius, Angola and Mozambique.

SB Membership of UN High Level Group on SDGs

The United Nations Commission for Africa (UNECA) has appointed Statistics Botswana to take up one of the 5 seats for Africa out of the total 22 seats of the UN High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building (HLG-PCCB) for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The HLG-PCCB provides strategic leadership in the implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan (CTGAP) whose objectives include innovation/modernisation throughout the statistical value chain; multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data and mobilisation of resources and coordination efforts for statistical capacity building. Its work includes taking the lead in the organisation of the UN World Data Forum under the guidance of the United Nations Statistical Commission and in close consultation with Member States, development partners and other stakeholders. Statistics Botswana membership is over the period June 2023 to May 2025.



Statistical Surveys

The National Energy Use Survey (NEUS), a collaborative endeavor between Department of Energy of the Ministry of Minerals and Energy, Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI) and Statistics Botswana, entered the fieldwork phase in November 2022. The fieldwork was completed on 14 February 2023 as had been planned. The survey was composed of two components: the Household survey, targeting households as units of analysis and the Enterprise Survey that targeted business enterprises. The report is expected in the next financial year.

In the 2023/24 fiscal year, significant groundwork was laid in preparation for the upcoming ICT and Multi-Topic Household Surveys (BMTHS), with fieldwork slated for the next financial year. The ICT survey aims to produce key indicators that will help in monitoring and evaluating progress towards national, regional, and international ICT related development goals. The BMTHS will focus on labour force indicators and provide critical data on expenditure and poverty, among other areas. Essential preparatory activities this year included the development of comprehensive questionnaires and the creation of a Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) systems, which will enhance the efficiency and accuracy of data collection for both surveys.

Cyber Security

In response to emerging security threats, Statistics Botswana conducted a comprehensive cyber security baseline assessment organisation wide. This assessment provided an in-depth analysis of current vulnerabilities and produced a cyber security roadmap, outlining critical improvements to be implemented over the next three years. The roadmap focuses on enhancing data protection, access control, and incident response capabilities.

Implementation of Cost Control Measures

As of 31 December 2023, the Ghanzi Satellite Office ceased operations, with all officers being reassigned to the Maun and Gaborone offices. This strategic consolidation is designed to enhance operational efficiency and optimise resource allocation across the organisation.

Appreciation

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to all stakeholders, both local and international, including our esteemed development partners, for their invaluable assistance in the production and dissemination of official statistics throughout the 2023/24 fiscal year. Your unwavering support has been crucial in enabling us to achieve our objectives and deliver accurate, timely data. We deeply value our collaborative efforts and look forward to continuing this fruitful partnership, working together to enhance the quality and impact of our statistical endeavors. Your commitment is integral to our success, and we are excited about the opportunities for further cooperation in the future.

I sincerely thank all our staff for their unwavering commitment to the Statistics Botswana mandate, and their dedication to achievement of organisational objectives, and living the Statistics Botswana values.



Dr Lucky Mokgathe
STATISTICIAN GENERAL (Ag)

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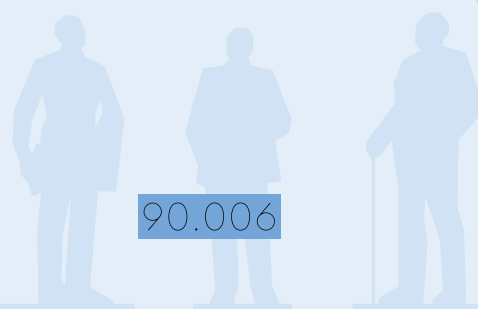
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05. STATISTICS HIGHLIGHTS

- 29. Gross Domestic Product
- 31. Consumer Price Index
- 32. International Merchandise Trade
- 33. Transport, Infrastructure & ICT Statistics
- 34. Health Statistics
- 36. Education Statistics
- 37. Vital Statistics
- 39. Labour Force Statistics
- 41. Work Permits Statistics
- 41. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicator Framework
- 43. Agenda 2063 Indicator Framework
- 43. 2022 Population and Housing Census

90.006





National Accounts Statistics are fundamental components of macroeconomic statistics, serving as a basis for economic analysis and policy formulation. The Botswana National Accounts statistics are released in compliance to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which outlines standards for data coverage, periodicity, and timeliness. The Gross Domestic Product is the commonly used measure of macroeconomic performance.

Gross Domestic Product

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

GDP at current prices stood at P263, 716.6 million in 2023 compared to the revised P251, 358.4 million in 2022, recording an increase of 4.9 percent.

Real GDP
for the year 2023
P203, 424.8 million
2022: P198, 011.6 million



Real GDP stood at P203, 424.8 million in 2023 compared to P198, 011.6 million in 2022, an increase of 2.7 percent. The increase in real GDP in 2023 was mainly attributed to Finance, Insurance & Pension Funding, Real Estate Activities, Education and Public Administration & Defence, which recorded an increase in real value added by 5.6, 5.4, 5.2 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

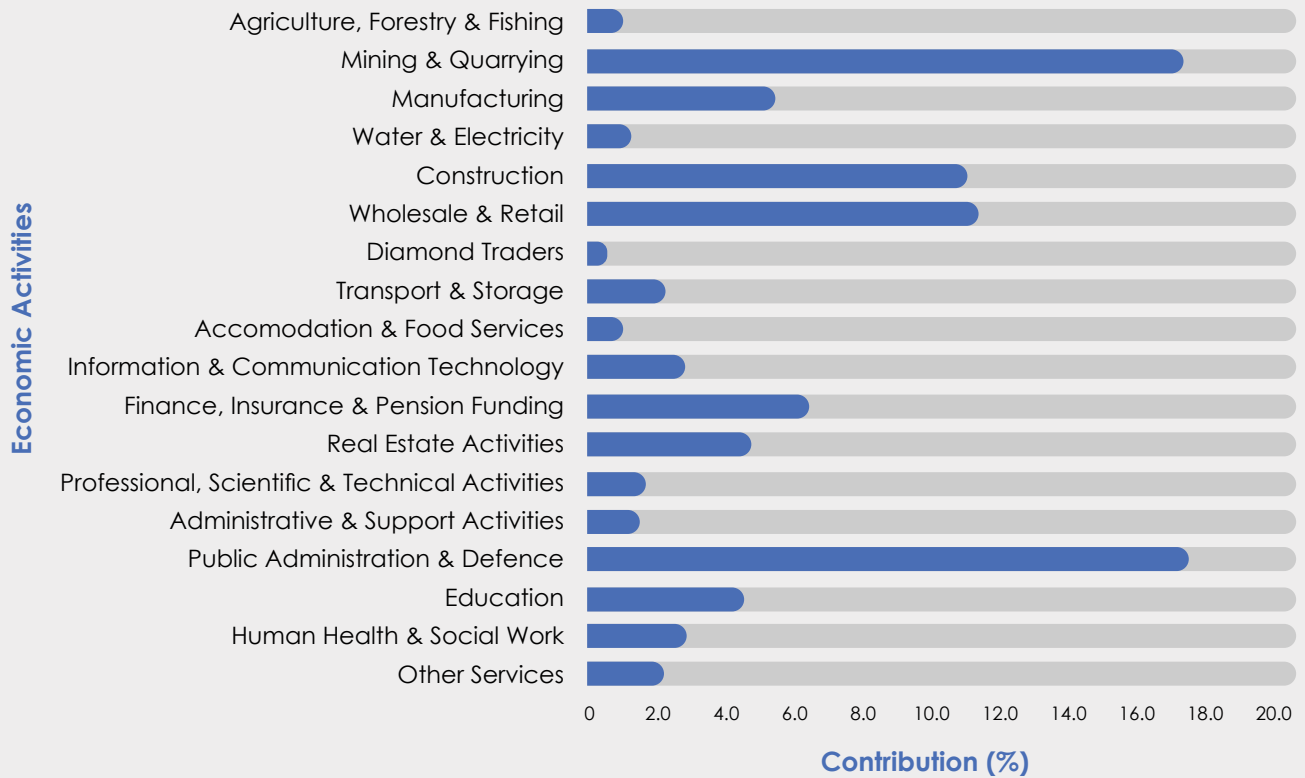
Finance, Insurance & Pension Funding real value added for the year 2023 was P9, 632.30 million compared to P9, 125.70 million registered in the previous year, recording an increase of 5.6 percent.

Real Estate value added at constant 2016 prices for the year 2023 was P9, 558 million compared to P9, 067.90 million registered in the previous year, an increase of 5.4 percent.

Education real value added rose by 5.2 percent in 2023 from P8, 814.1 million in the previous year to P9, 272.3 million.

The Public Administration and Defence sector increased by 5.1 percent in real value added compared to 4.5 percent in 2022.

Contribution to GDP by Economic Activities (2023)



Consumer Price Index

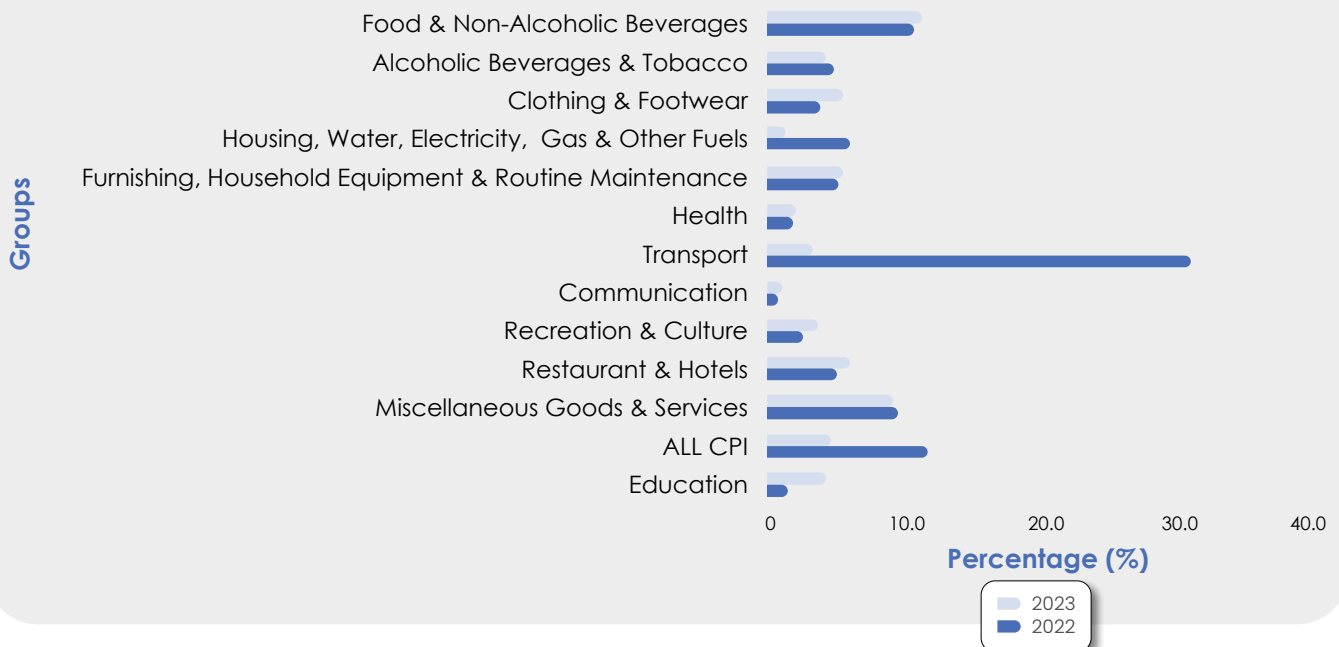
The monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) serves as a key indicator for determining the national inflation rate. CPI data is collected monthly across forty-nine (49) areas, which are further categorised into Cities and Towns (5), Urban Villages (23), and Rural Villages (21). The current CPI basket for Botswana includes 400 items. Botswana's CPI is disseminated in compliance with the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS).

The average annual inflation rate was 5.2 percent in 2023, registering a decrease of 6.9 percentage points on the 12.1 percent recorded in 2022. The decline in average inflation in 2023 was mainly attributable to the decrease in inflation for the following categories: Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (1.6 percentage points), Transport (0.9 of a percentage point), Miscellaneous Goods & Services (0.8 of a percentage point) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (0.4 of a percentage point).

**average annual inflation rate
for the year 2023**
5.3 percent



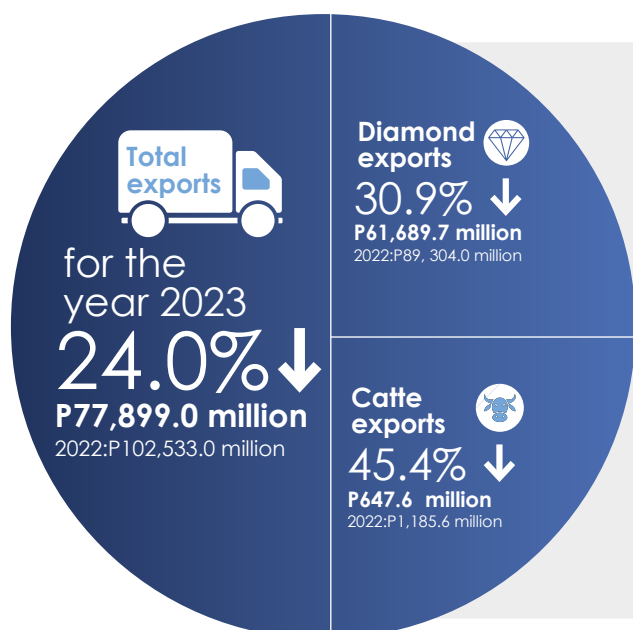
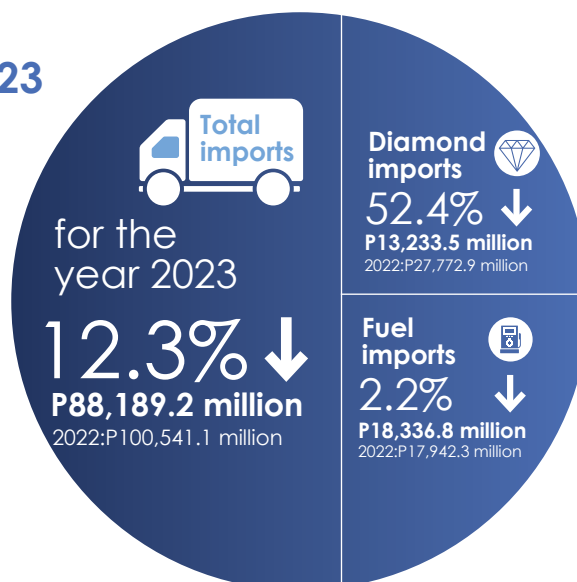
Average Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Major Components (Groups) for 2022 and 2023



International Merchandise Trade 2023

Imports

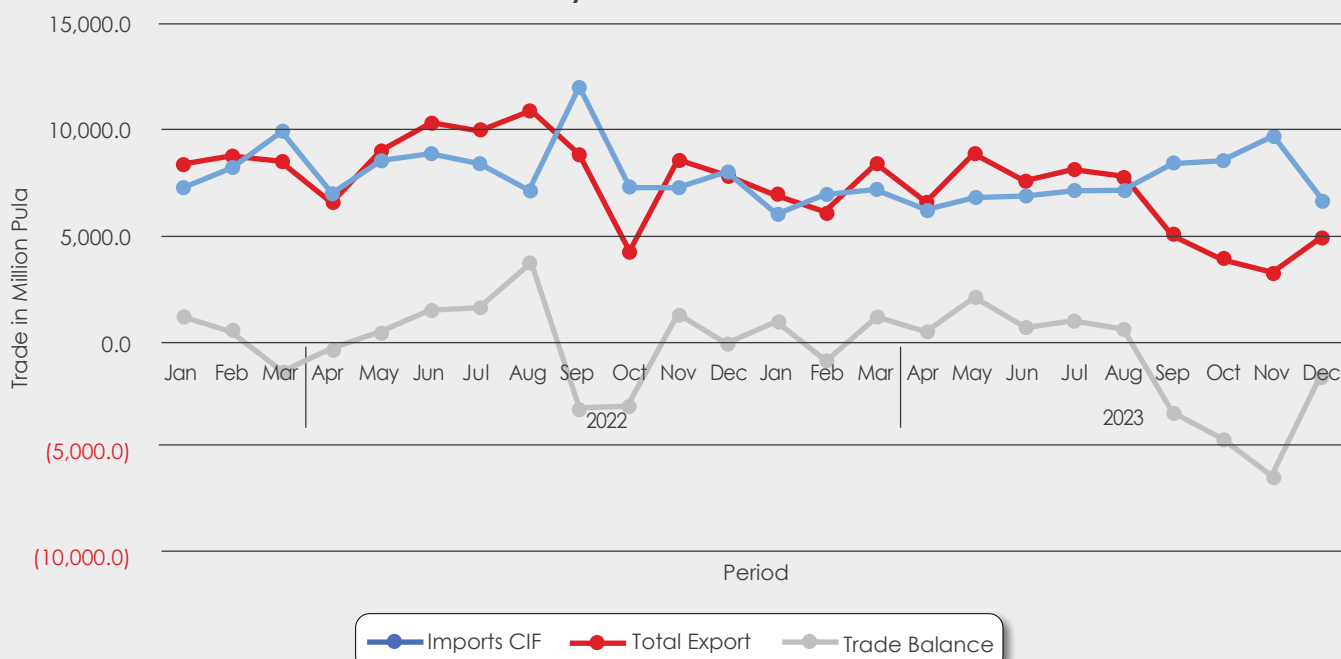
In 2023 total imports were valued at P 88,189.2 million, a reduction of 12.3 percent compared to P100, 541.1 million registered in 2022. The reduction was mainly attributed to the decline in Diamond and Fuel imports. Diamond imports fell by 52.4 percent, from P27, 772.9 million to P13, 233.5 million while Fuel declined by 2.2 percent from P18, 336.8 million to P17, 942.3 million. South Africa, Namibia, Canada and China were the main source of imports accounting for 64.5 percent, 7.7 percent, 7.7 percent and 3.4 percent of total imports during 2023 respectively.



Total Exports

During 2023, Botswana exported merchandise worth P 77, 899.0 million, a decline of 24.0 percent from P 102, 533.0 million recorded in 2022. This reduction was mainly influenced by the decline in the value of Diamonds, Live Cattle and Coal. Diamond exports fell by 30.9 percent from P89, 304.0 million to P61, 689.7 million, while Live Cattle dropped by 45.4 percent from P1, 185.6 million to P647.6 million. Exportation of Coal declined by 27.8 percent, from P646.0 million in 2022 to P466.7 million in 2023. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) received 30.0 percent of Botswana's total exports followed by Belgium with 17.9 percent. South Africa and India received goods representing 12.2 percent and 12.1 percent of the country's total exports, respectively.

Trade Balance January 2022 to December 2023 in Million Pula



Transport, Infrastructure & ICT Statistics

2024 ICT Household Survey

Access and Use of ICT by Households and Individuals Indicators are among the Core List of ICT Indicators which countries are expected to produce for measuring the Information Society and the support of Government and industry policy decisions. To meet this requirement, the first ICT Household Survey was conducted in 2014 and was followed up by the ICT Household Survey Module in the Quarterly Multi-Topic Survey in 2019. To meet the changing needs resulting from rapid evolution, growth and uptake of ICTs, the 2024 ICT Household Survey took off in 2023/24 and will run up to 2024/25.

The 2024 ICT Household Survey is meant to provide an insight into the penetration and impact of ICTs in Botswana by showing how and where people access and use ICTs, and the impact of ICTs in their lives. Its main purpose is to produce indicators to support the monitoring and evaluation of national, regional and international ICT-related development frameworks, produce indicators for international comparisons and benchmarking, as well as to update indicators produced in earlier surveys.

Stakeholder needs engagement, development of survey instruments, as well as the development of the data collection and data processing system were done in 2023/24. Recruitment and training of survey field personnel will take place in April and May 2024. Data collection which will start in June 2024 is on-going and will continue up to August 2024. The preliminary results of the survey are expected in early 2025.

Transport & Infrastructure Statistics

National Motor Vehicle Stock increased by 3.1 percent in 2023, from 601,081 vehicles in 2022 to 619,953. Of these, privately owned vehicles made up 97.9 percent while the Government fleet constituted 2.1 percent.

Used Vehicles dominated in the newly registered motor vehicles in 2023, at 77.0 percent of the total. Brand New and Rebuilt Vehicles made up 22.9 and 0.1 percent respectively. This is as shown in Table 1 below.

The volume of rail freight stood at 1,062,590 net tonnes in 2023 from 977,094 net tonnes transported in 2022. Revenue generated from these goods amounted to P234 million.

In 2023, the contribution of the transport sector to the economy made up 2.27 percent of Gross Domestic Product at current prices.



Table 1: Motor Vehicles Registered for the first time by Vehicle Type

Country of Origin	Motor Vehicle Type			Total
	Used	Brand New	Rebuilt	
Botswana	854	745	12	1,611
Japan	25,732	85	7	25,824
Republic Of South Africa	1,976	7,327	10	9,313
United Kingdom	265	45	-	310
Other countries of origin	1,143	708	3	1,854
Total	29,970	8,910	32	38,912
<i>Percent of Total (Country of origin)</i>				
Botswana	53.0	46.2	0.7	100
Japan	99.6	0.3	0.03	100
Republic Of South Africa	21.2	78.7	0.1	100
United Kingdom	85.5	14.5	-	100
Other countries of origin	61.7	38.2	0.2	100
Total	77.0	22.9	0.1	100
<i>Percent of Total (Vehicle Type)</i>				
Botswana	2.8	8.4	37.5	4.1
Japan	85.9	1.0	21.9	66.4
Republic Of South Africa	6.6	82.2	31.3	23.9
United Kingdoms	0.9	0.5	-	0.8
Other countries of origin	3.8	7.9	9.4	4.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: DRTS, Ministry of Transport and Public Works

Other countries of origin includes Zambia, Zimbabwe, Singapore, Germany, etc

Health Statistics

STEPS Project

Statistics Botswana is one of the collaborating partners taking part in the Third Botswana STEPwise approach to Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) surveillance. The survey, which is spearheaded by the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the National AIDS & Health Promotion Agency (NAHPA), World Health Organisation (WHO) and Statistics Botswana started in March 2024, and will continue into the next financial year due to logistical challenges experienced during implementation. The Botswana STEPS Survey 2023, is an internationally comparable, standardised and integrated surveillance tool through which countries can collect, analyse and disseminate core information on non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

STEPS is a sequential process that starts with Step 1, which is gathering key information on risk factors with a questionnaire; Step 2, physical measurements; and Step 3, collection of blood and urine samples for biochemical analysis. The survey covers key behavioural risk factors including tobacco use, alcohol use, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diet, as well as key biological risk factors being overweight and obese, raised blood pressure, raised blood glucose and abnormal blood lipids.

Non-communicable diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are now a leading cause of death globally, claiming 40.5 million lives annually (71% of all deaths) and accounting for more deaths than HIV, TB and malaria combined (WHO 2016). The World Health Organisation estimates that 86% of NCD-related deaths occur in low and middle-income countries



General Objective

To collect comprehensive information on risk factors for NCDs, mental and oral health among adult population aged 18 to 69 years for policy and planning purposes.

Specific Objectives

- To determine the prevalence and determinants for the four major behavioural risk factors for NCDs in Botswana: tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets, and physical inactivity.
- To determine the prevalence and determinants for the four key biological risk factors for NCDs in Botswana: overweight and obesity, raised blood pressure, raised blood glucose and abnormal blood lipids.
- To determine the prevalence and determinants of oral and mental health in Botswana
- To investigate potential links between different risk factors and determinants of health (such as socio-economic status, demographic factors, gender and age).

Botswana AIDS Impact Survey

The Vice President of the Republic of Botswana, Mr Slumber Tsogwane in his capacity as Acting President of Botswana at the time, launched the full results of The Fifth Botswana AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS V) and the survey's report in August 2023. The launch was attended by the Minister for State President, Minister of Health, Chairperson of Ntlo ya Dikgosi, Senior government officials and other stakeholders.

The BAIS V was intended to assess the prevalence and incidence of HIV infection in the Botswana population; examine the distribution of HIV disease; evaluating the coverage and impact of HIV services at the population level; as well as characterise HIV related risk behaviours using a national representative sample of adults aged between 15 and 65. The results indicate that Botswana is well positioned to maintain the UNAIDS 95-95-95 target and end the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

Public health staff, programmers, epidemiologists and policymakers are encouraged to examine the BAIS V data for their respective program areas and utilise it to inform program planning.

Education Statistics



Statistics Botswana, through the Education Statistics Unit, Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) collaborate to conduct the Annual Schools Census. Data is collected from all schools at basic education level, notably, pre-primary schools, primary schools, lower secondary schools and upper secondary schools. The collection of the annual census of schools follows the fundamental principles of the UNESCO data collection for standardisation and comparability of the indicators nationally and internationally.

However, it must be noted that while most of the education-based indicators are coming from the annual census of schools there are literacy indicators which are not availed/generated from the above-mentioned data source. The Literacy indicators are produced from the Botswana Literacy Survey, which is conducted once in 10 years following the main Population and Housing Census. This is an output of the collaborative efforts between Statistics Botswana and Ministry of Education through their Department of Out of School Education and Training. It is worth noting that HRDC is responsible for production of Tertiary education statistics.

These sources of data (Annual Census of Schools and National Literacy Survey) provide primarily statistical Indicators including Enrolment rates, pupil/teacher ratio, Transition rates and dropout rates among others. These indicators are generally disaggregated by sex, age, districts and regions. The indicators produced assist in policy formulation and monitoring by the government, national agencies, stakeholders and the public at large. Literacy indicators are derived from the Population and Housing Census, National Literacy Survey and other Intercensal household surveys such as BAIS, ICT Survey, and Botswana Demographic Survey etc.

Objectives

- To provide baseline statistics for the Education sector to support planning and monitoring of the sector projects.
- To establish the extent of literacy in the country.
- To find out the extent to which the population participates in the national literacy programmes designed by the Ministry of Education and Skills Development.
- To establish the extent to which the acquired literacy and numeracy skills are utilised on day-to-day socio-economic activities.

Vital Statistics

Vital statistics provide comprehensive data on births, deaths, and marriages. In 2021, birth and death registration rates were both estimated at 100%, indicating complete coverage. A total of 7,631 marriages were solemnized that year.

Data analysis encompassed various demographic factors including maternal age, child's sex, maternal residence, birthplace, birth weight, gestational period, age at death, deceased's sex and residence, place of death, age at marriage, marital history, and employment status.

Births

Summary Table - Live births Indicators 2014-2021

Indicator	Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Live Births Male	Number	21,142	23,413	25,258	21,940	27,373	27,302	29,497	25,765
Female	Number	20,599	23,352	24,726	21,350	26,650	26,798	29,149	25,197
Total (occurred)	Number	41,741	46,765	49,984	43,290	54,023	54,100	58,646	50,962
Total Population (projections)	Number	2,149,255	2,185,903	2,219,732	2,254,021	2,288,651	2,323,494	2,358,445	2,410,338
Births (projected) ¹	Number	50 924*	48,159	542,672	45,690	48,341	49,172	49,858	50,139
CBR (using registered births)	Rate	19.4	21.4	22.5	19.2	23.6	23.3	24.9	21.1
Sex ratio	ratio	102.6	100.3	102.2	102.8	102.7	101.9	101.2	102.3
Nuptial births	Percent	23.6	21.8	28.3	26.4	18.8	18.9	15.8	17.6
Ex-nuptial births	Percent	76.4	78.2	71.7	73.6	81.2	81.1	84.2	82.4
Mean age of mother at birth	years	27.6	28.3	28.5	28	27.7	27.6	27.8	28.5
Birth registration	Percent	82	97.1	92.1	94.7	111.8	110.0	117.6	101.6
Health facility deliveries	Percent	99.5	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Adolescence Birth Rate 10-14	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4
15-19	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.7

¹low variant scenario projections 2013-2026 were used to project births for years 2013-2018. In 2019 and 2020 the high and medium variant scenario were used respectively.

Ex-nuptial birth includes births to never married, widows and the divorced mothers.

Birth Registration

A total of 58,073 births were registered in 2021, representing a substantial decline from the 77,090 registered in 2020. As detailed in Table 4.1, a total of 51,823 of these registrations pertained to births occurring in 2021, with 1.7% classified as stillbirths.

The number of live births decreased by 13.1% from 58,646 in 2020 to 50,962 in 2021. This significant reduction is likely attributable to the COVID-19 protocols implemented in 2020. Movement restrictions, curfews, and lockdowns may have impacted conception rates during that year, consequently affecting the number of births in 2021.



Deaths Registration

Death registration is a continuous process encompassing all fatalities occurring within Botswana, regardless of the year in which they transpired. Upon registering a death, the informant is issued a death certificate, an essential document for the settlement of the deceased's estate.

Data collection encompasses all deaths registered in a given year, irrespective of the date of occurrence. However, the primary focus of this analysis is on deaths that transpired in the reference year, 2021. This approach facilitates the calculation of critical demographic indicators such as the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR).

Deaths indicator Summary Table 2014-2021

Indicator	Measure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Population	Number	2149255	2185903	2219732	2254021	2288656	2323493	2358445	2410338
Total deaths (projected)	Number	17463	17079	16780	16619	16506	16461	16214	16315
All current deaths (registered)	Number	12177	13030	12825	12386	12609	13185	12219	17590
Death registration	Percent	69.7	76.3	76.4	74.5	76.4	80.1	75.4	107.8
Infant deaths	Number	1,045	1012	1041	998	891	1096	968	950
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	Rate	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2	7.3
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Rate	20.8	21.3	23.0	21.8	16.4	20.3	16.5	18.6
Under Five mortality rate (U5MR)	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.5	23.4
Neo natal Mortality rate (NMR)	Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	12.2

A total of 17,590 deaths were officially recorded in 2021, representing a substantial 44% increase compared to the previous year. It is important to note that 2020 saw a decline in mortality rates relative to 2019. This can be attributed to the stringent public health measures implemented by the government to contain the spread of COVID-19. While these protocols effectively mitigated the impact of other communicable diseases, the novel coronavirus eventually infiltrated the population, leading to a surge in fatalities during 2021.

Labour Force Statistics

Statistics Botswana continues to conduct the Quarterly Multi-Topic Surveys (QMTS) to provide a set of indicators for the labour market. The survey provides rates of labour participation by sector as well as estimating unemployment rates. Due to funding and other logistical challenges, the Organisation conducts one survey for a given quarter. Statistics Botswana successfully conducted the survey in the first quarter of 2024 and will release the results in beginning of August 2024.

	Indicator/Statistics	Totals		QMTS Q1 2024			% Changes (Q4 2022 TO Q3 2024)	% Changes (Q4 2023 TO Q3 2024)
		Q4 2022	Q3 2023	Total	Male	Female		
1	Population (15 years and above)	1,611,892	1,673,626	1,651,820	781,632	870,188	2.5	(1.3)
2	Population Outside Labour Force (15 years and above)	649,574	609,848	610,616	271,059	339,557	(6.0)	0.1
3	Labour Force (15 years and above)	962,319	1,063,776	1,041,204	510,574	530,630	8.2	(2.1)
4	Employed Population	717,725	788,616	754,146	371,638	382,509	5.1	(4.4)
5	Unemployed Population	244,594	275,160	287,059	138,937	148,122	17.4	4.3
6	Population (18 years and above)	1,484,278	1,533,512	1,520,474	714,886	805,588	2.4	(0.8)
7	Labour Force (18 years and above)	956,124	1,054,067	1,031,940	503,415	528,525	7.9	(2.1)
8	Employed Population (18 years and above)	716,120	787,204	751,908	369,808	382,100	5.0	(4.5)
9	Unemployed Population (18 years and above)	240,004	266,863	280,032	133,607	146,425	16.7	4.9
10	Time Related Under Employed Population	57,320	53,648	59,661	16,376	43,285	4.1	11.2
11	Formal Sector employment	486,376	490,625	504,738	232,279	272,459	3.8	2.8
12	Formal Employment	390,413	386,621	384,515	184,386	200,129	(1.5)	(0.5)
13	Average Cash Earnings (in Pula)	5,701	6,029	6,093	6,493	5,697	6.9	1.1
14	Estimated Population of Youth (15 – 35 years)	805,228	837,003	829,998	411,304	418,694	3.1	(0.8)
15	Youth Labour Force	471,139	520,582	509,683	261,985	247,698	8.2	(2.1)
							Change (Percentage points)	
17	Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	44.5	47.1	45.7	47.5	44.0	1.2	(1.4)
18	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	59.7	63.6	63.0	65.3	61.0	3.3	(0.5)
19	Unemployment Rate % (15 year and above)	25.4	25.9	27.6	27.2	27.9	2.2	1.7
20	Unemployment Rate % (18 years and above)	25.1	25.3	27.1	27.6	27.7	2.0	1.8
21	Extended Unemployment Rate % (15 years and above)	31.4	31.2	32.5	32.6	32.4	1.1	1.3
22	Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35 years)	33.5	34.4	38.2	37.2	39.3	4.7	3.8
24	Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %)	39.9	38.5	41.3	40.6	42.0	1.4	2.8

A trend of QMTS labour force module indicators for Q4 2022 through Q1 2024 are also presented in the summary Table below. It is worth noting that when comparison/change is being made between the two quarters, indicators could be affected by seasonality.

The Employed population (15 years and above) recorded a decrease between Q3 2023 and Q1 of 2024, from 788,616 to 754,147 persons, a decrease of 4.4 percent. This was accompanied by an increase of 4.3 percent of unemployed persons, from 275,159 to 287,059 persons over the period.

Formal sector employment increased from 490,861 in Q3 of 2023 to 504,738 in Q1 of 2024, an increase of 2.8 percent.

The youth labour force decreased by 2.1 percent between Q3 2023 and Q1 of 2024, from 520,582 to 509,683. Youth unemployment rate went up by 3.8 percentage points over the period, from 34.4 to 38.2 percent.

Unemployment rate (persons aged 15 years and above) increased by 1.7 percentage points, from 25.9 percent in Q3 of 2023, to 27.6 percent in Q1 2024.

Extended unemployment rate, which is the combination of people actively seeking work and those who were willing to work but did not take steps looking for jobs, increased from 31.2 percent to 32.5 percent, an increase of 1.3 percentage points.

National Headline Labour Force Indicators –QMTS Q4 2023 and Q3 2024

The Youth not in Education, not in Employment or Training (NEET Rate %) went up from 38.5 to 41.3 percent between the two periods, a decrease of 2.8 percentage points.

Formal sector employment

for the year 2023

2.8% ↑
P504,738

2022: 490,861

Youth labour force

2.1% ↓

P509,683

2022: 520,582

Unemployment rate

1.7% ↑

27.6 percent

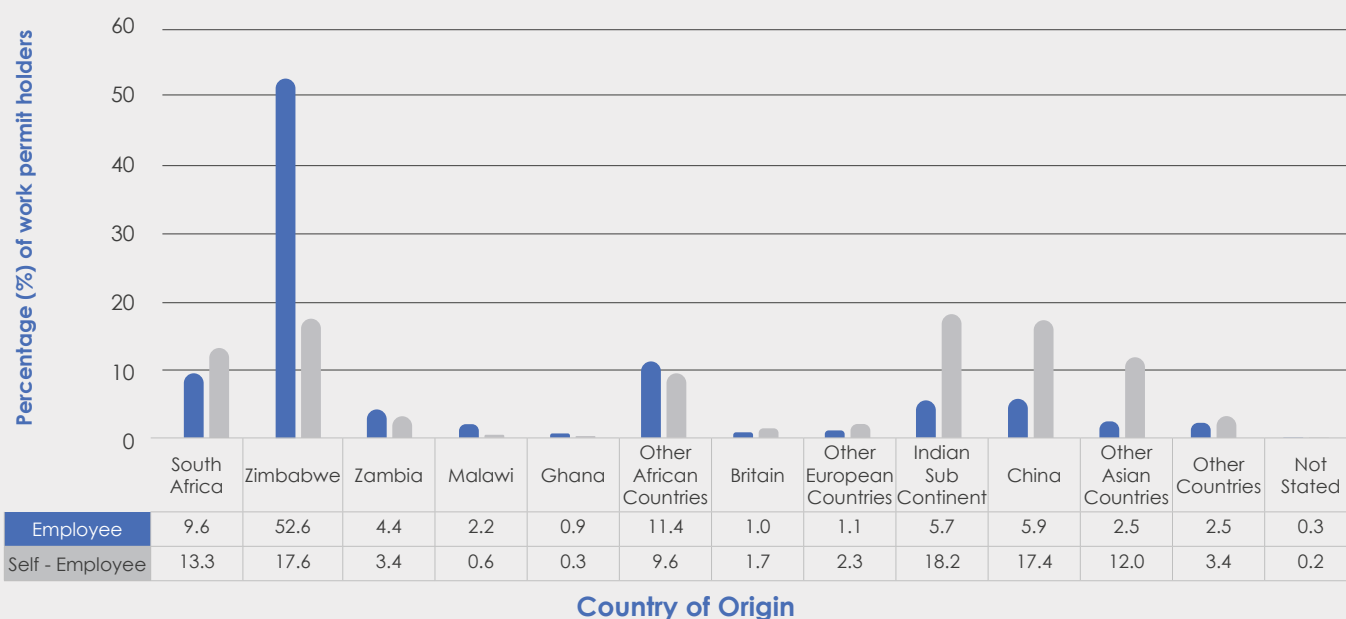
2022: 25.9 percent



Work Permits Statistics

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

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



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicator Framework

The global indicator framework was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313). The SDG Global Indicators Framework has measurable indicators categorized as Tier I and Tier II. The definition of these tiers is as follows: TIER I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant. TIER II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for actions by all countries – regardless of their situation - in a global partnership. These Goals recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests (United Nations, 2019). Agenda 2030 embodies the belief that development can be best pursued by addressing interrelated economic, social and environmental issues. Through the 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 231 indicators, the SDGs are built upon the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and cover new dimensions of peace and prosperity

The Botswana SDG Domesticated Indicator Framework contains all the Global SDG Indicators that are applicable to Botswana. Following the adoption of this Global Indicator Framework, Statistics Botswana in consultation with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), undertook a relevancy exercise to determine which SDG targets and indicators that are relevant or applicable to Botswana. This exercise resulted in the development of the Botswana Domesticated SDG Indicator Framework, which currently contains the 17 goals and 169 targets but 209 indicators, with the remaining 23 considered not relevant for the country.

Number of Measurable Domesticated SDG Indicators in 2023 by Availability (Reference to Baseline 2018)

Category	Number	Percentage (%)
Currently available	115	55
Not yet available	94	45
Sub Total	209	100

Monitoring, effective data generation and a robust indicator framework are crucial for monitoring progress towards the SDGs at the national level. By investing in data systems, building partnerships, and prioritising data-driven decision-making, countries can make significant strides towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at a national level is a complex undertaking requiring robust data generation and a comprehensive indicator framework. The SDGs encompass a wide range of social, economic, and environmental dimensions, necessitating a multifaceted approach to data collection and analysis.

The implementation of Agenda 2030 requires that follow-up and review processes be rigorous and evidence-based, informed by country-led evaluations and data that are high-quality, accessible, timely, and reliable and disaggregated by several characteristics. Statistics Botswana produces a Stats Brief that provides statistics that are as recent as possible together with trend analysis for available indicators across the broad spectrum of Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. Effective SDG monitoring hinges on the availability of high-quality, reliable, and disaggregated data.

To generate requisite data, a multifaceted approach is typically employed, encompassing traditional and alternative data sources. Traditional methods include censuses and surveys, as well as administrative records. Conversely, alternative data sources leverage technologies such as satellite imagery, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and remote sensing to monitor land use change, deforestation, and urbanisation patterns.

In recent times, there has been a growing recognition within the statistical community of the potential of big data. Data derived from mobile phones, social media platforms, and financial transactions offer invaluable insights into consumption behaviors, mobility patterns, and poverty dynamics. Furthermore, data partnerships constitute a critical component of robust data generation. Collaborative efforts involving academic institutions, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector can significantly enhance data collection, analysis, and utilisation capacities.

Agenda 2063 Indicator Framework

The Agenda 2063 indicator framework is aligned with the core and non-core indicators established for the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2013-2023). Initially, the Plan encompassed a comprehensive set of 140 indicators to measure progress towards Agenda 2063. Recognising the need for efficiency and streamlined reporting, a consensus emerged to refine this indicator set. Through rigorous analysis, 66 core indicators were identified as essential for monitoring and reporting by all member states and Regional Economic Communities (RECs). This core set has since been expanded to 70 indicators to optimise focus and effectiveness. While member states, including Botswana, are expected to prioritise these core indicators, they retain the flexibility to track additional non-core indicators that align with their specific development priorities and goals.

An analysis of the Agenda 2063 First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) reveals a complex economic landscape. While real GDP per capita exhibited growth from 72,271.7 (million pula) to 80,963.1 (million pula) over the decade, unemployment rates concurrently increased from 18.6% to 25.6%. This paradoxical trend indicates a decline in the performance of the income, jobs, and decent work priority area. Consequently, a reassessment of strategies is imperative to align with the FTYIP's objectives.

In the realm of health, Botswana encountered challenges in maternal and child health. Maternal mortality ratios increased from 183 to 240 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2013 and 2023, signaling a deterioration in maternal health outcomes. Similarly, neonatal mortality rates rose from 9 to 12.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, highlighting deficiencies in neonatal care. However, a modest improvement was observed in under-five mortality, declining from 28 to 23.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Despite the encouraging decline in under-five mortality, the persistently elevated maternal and neonatal mortality rates underscore the imperative for targeted interventions and a fortified healthcare system to effectively address maternal and newborn health challenges in Botswana.

The ICT sector's diminished contribution to GDP, from 8% in 2013 to 6% in 2023, signals a shift in the economic landscape, with other sectors outpacing ICT growth. This may be attributed to heightened competition, decelerated innovation or investment, or evolving consumer preferences. Revitalising the ICT sector's role as an economic driver necessitates strategic adaptation and innovation aligned with broader economic development objectives.

The alarming youth unemployment rate of 38.2 % poses a significant obstacle to labour market integration. Such high rates can lead to economic stagnation, social unrest, and the dissipation of human capital. Comprehensive strategies, including targeted education and training, entrepreneurship support, and labour market reforms, are essential to create inclusive growth and meaningful employment opportunities for young people. Investing in sectors with high youth employment potential, such as technology and small and medium-sized enterprises, is crucial for addressing this challenge.

2022 Population and Housing Census

The 2022 Population and Housing Census, conducted in March/April 2022, marked a significant milestone as the first digitised census in Botswana. It also incorporated innovative smart census technology. As part of the United Nations' 2020 Round of Censuses, the census was fully funded by the Government of Botswana with technical and financial support from development partners such as UNFFA and UNDP. The high-quality, timely data generated by these censuses has been instrumental in informing government decisions, policy development, and program implementation across various sectors.

Census Reports

The release of Population and Housing Census reports is ongoing. The following reports have been produced and disseminated at different intervals.

- 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
- Population Distribution, Structure StatsBrief
- Informational products – posters, infographics
- Key Demographic Indicators Report

In-Depth Data Analysis and Dissemination

The in-depth data analysis process involved several key phases:

Stakeholder Engagement and Theme Selection

Initial Consultations: Meetings were held with representatives from government sectors and academic institutions to identify priority areas for thematic analysis aligned with national goals and research interests. Based on these consultations, specific themes and sub-topics were selected for in-depth analysis using the census data.

Building Analytical Capacity

Analyst Database: A database of qualified analysts, including researchers from government institutions and universities, was established to conduct the thematic analyses. To facilitate the review process, the Census Analysis Review Committee (CARC) was formed with clearly defined Terms of Reference (ToRs) to review abstracts and thematic reports. A standardised scoring rubric for evaluating submitted abstracts and reports was utilised.

Author Guidance and Manuscript Preparation

Detailed guidelines to guide authors on the format, content, data presentation, analytical methods, and referencing standards for abstracts and manuscripts. Submitted abstracts underwent a rigorous review process by the CARC.

Report Development and Refinement

Selected authors conducted in-depth thematic analyses using the census data, adhering to the chosen methodologies and approved research proposals. Manuscript Submission and Peer Review: Drafted reports underwent a rigorous review process by the CARC to ensure the quality and rigor of the analyses and findings.

Census Dissemination Conference

Dissemination Conference - A hybrid dissemination conference preparations are at an advanced stage. The conference is scheduled for mid-2024 to present the thematic analysis findings to stakeholders and foster informed decision-making.

Future Outlook of Census Activities and Production of Reports

Further work on census data is continued to the next financial year. Planned activities and reports are as follows:

- Continuation of Data Processing Activities
- 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 District Monographs
- Production of Guide to Villages Report
- Census Projections

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08

STATISTICS COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION

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46. Dissemination

47. Media

47. Corporate Social Responsibility

54



Dissemination of Statistics

Statistics Botswana recognises the critical role of timely data and information dissemination for specialised users, researchers, and decision-makers. Adhering to both the Statistics Botswana and IMF advance release calendars, a total of 89 statistical publications were released.

Other statistics related publications including statistical summaries, and infographics were also produced. These resources are released to enhance informed decision-making and research. Additionally, survey datasets for the fifth Botswana HIV/AIDS Impact Survey (BAIS V) and the Quarterly Multi-topic Survey were made available to the public. The organisation maintains a database of 1,747 subscribers who receive official statistics as they are released.

Statistics Botswana provides a comprehensive range of products and services, offering data across various dissemination platforms and subject areas.

778 Information requests received and responded to during the 2023/24

Website

Users: 59,180

Views: 285,335

Downloads: 4,868

Average Engagement Time: 1 minute and 38 seconds

The SB website serves as the central hub for accessing a wide range of statistical publications, data sets and other related information. The high volume of views and users underscores its central role in the organisation's dissemination strategy. The relatively high average engagement time suggests that users are spending a substantial amount of time interacting with the content available on the site.

Statistical Data Portal

Users: 2,596

Views: 18,697

Downloads: 247

Average Engagement Time: 81.9 seconds

The Statistical Data Portal provides users with access to a comprehensive range of statistical data sets. The high volume of views indicates strong interest, although the number of downloads suggests that users may be engaging with the data online rather than downloading it. The average engagement time reflects a moderate level of interaction with the portal's content.

Micro Data Portal

Users: 859

Downloads: 6,257

Public Requests: 158

This platform is a critical resource for accessing archived statistical data. The significant number of downloads and public requests highlights its importance for users seeking detailed historical data. The number of users indicates a dedicated group of individuals actively engaging with the archive.

Information Resource Centre

The Information Resource Centre (IRC) offers access to information through a variety of channels, including hard copy books, digital platforms available online, and other internet-based services. Additionally, the IRC provides a supportive environment for research and study, which is widely used by the public. A total of 1,976 visited the IRC.

Social Media

Show Know Your Stats Infographic

Community Outreach

Community Outreach is essential for engaging directly with targeted groups and fostering collaboration. These activities play a vital role in connecting with different community segments and offering a platform for users to better understand and utilise statistics produced by Statistics Botswana. Over the course of the year, Statistics Botswana conducted and/or participated in a total of 17 activities.

Notably during the period, the Botswana University of Agriculture (BUAN) visited Statistics Botswana for a benchmarking session wherein BUAN was exposed to Statistics Botswana's Data Documentation and Dissemination processes.

Media

The media are a critical stakeholder as they have the capacity to amplify public awareness of statistical data, communicate statistical findings, and disseminate important information that informs policy decisions that drive socio-economic development. Having the media as a strategic partner fosters trust and credibility in statistical processes and encourages public participation during data collection exercises. Statistics Botswana thus holds media engagement sessions regularly to increase awareness of Statistics Botswana and its mandate, products and services among members of the media; train the media on accessing Statistics Botswana's products and services through open data portals and the website; and foster a closer relationship between Statistics Botswana and the media.



Corporate Social Responsibility

Statistics Botswana's mandate dictates that it works with stakeholders in the collection, processing, dissemination, and archiving of official statistics. The main sources of statistical information are individuals, households, businesses, government institutions and agencies among others. Hence, it is important that Statistics Botswana as a Responsible Citizen, promotes and supports its own stakeholders through delivery of a sound Corporate Social Responsibility Program and activities.

In line with Vision 2036's pillar of Sustainable Development, Statistics Botswana is committed to adopting practices that contribute to managing natural resources in an efficient and environmentally sustainable manner. Such initiatives include implementing cleaning campaigns/activities. In the year under review, Statistics Botswana collaborated with the Gaborone City Council and White City, Sekgwa Ward Development Committee for a clean-up activity under the theme "Tikologo ee phepa, botsogo jo bo edileng".

The Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sport and Culture (MYSC) received a donation of 220 electronic tablets from Statistics Botswana for Data Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities. These electronic tablets, which were previously used in the 2022 Population and Housing Census for data collection were handed over to the Acting Deputy Permanent Secretary, Policy Development and Research, Ms Dineo Phuti, by the former Statistician General, Dr Burton Mguni.

Statistics Botswana hosted twenty (20) Form 5 students from Kidz Academy on 31st May 2023. The main purpose of the school's educational trip was to allow students the opportunity to familiarise themselves with Statistics Botswana's mandate as well as its products and services. The students were particularly interested in understanding Botswana's slow population growth and the effects of such population growth on the economy. Above all, the students wanted to know how they can advance their careers in the areas of Demography and Statistics, including the programmes to select for their study at universities.





09.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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- 49. Staff Complement
- 50. Employee Welfare
- 50. Capacity Building
- 50. Performance Management System

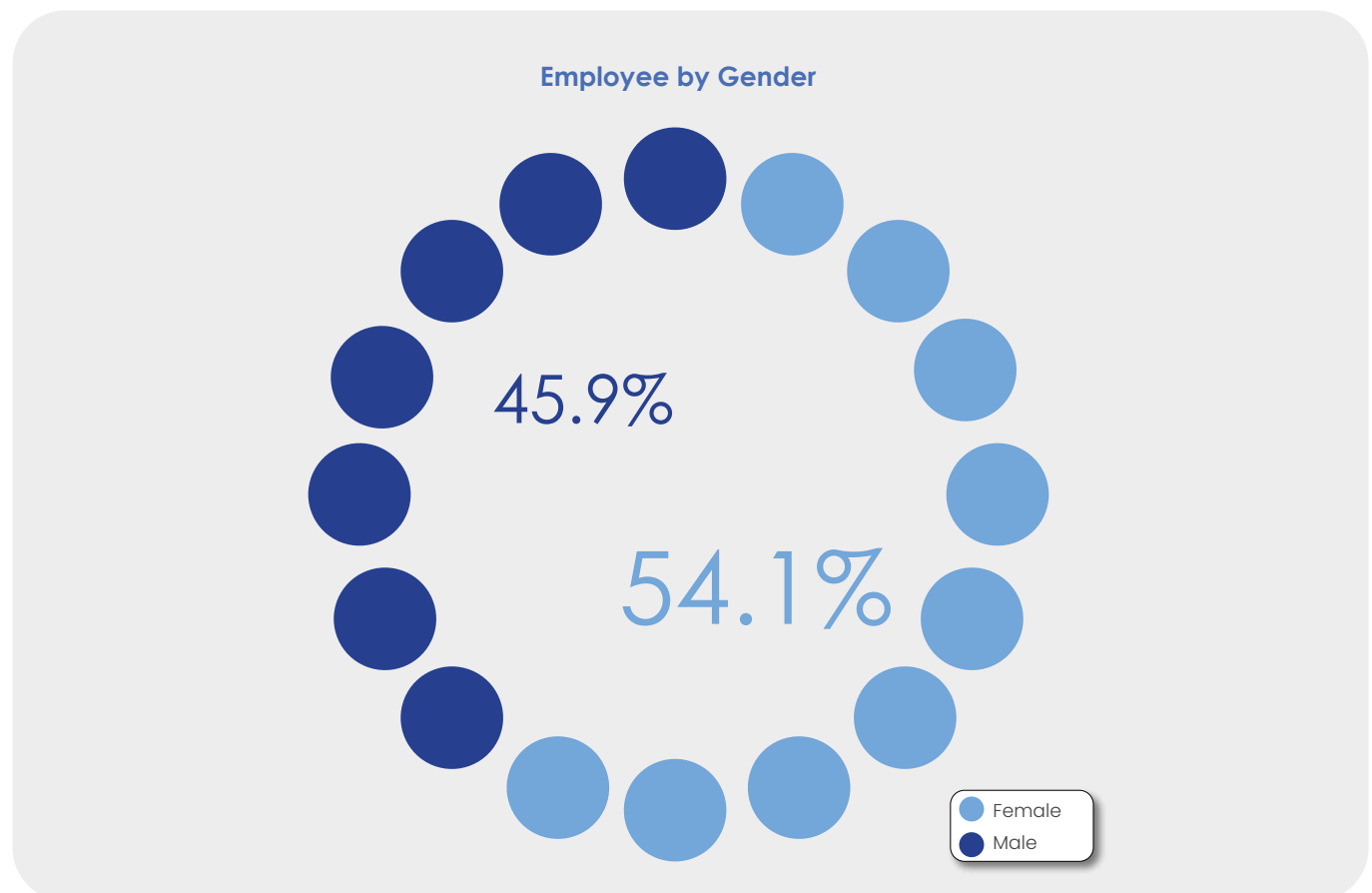
Staff Complement

Statistics Botswana's staff complement as at the end of the year under review, stood at 205 with 21 vacancies against an approved Staff Establishment of 226. Additionally, the organisation employed 141 temporary project staff, thus bringing the total number of staff during the period under review to 346.

Staff Complement by Classification and Gender

Classification	Male	Female	Total
Executive	3	5	8
Managers	9	7	16
High-Level Specialists	15	14	29
Junior Professionals	44	53	97
Clerical & Support Staff	23	32	55
Total	94	111	205

Staff Complement Gender Analysis



Statistics Botswana continues to ensure that everyone has access to the same opportunities, and the same fair treatment regardless of age, religion, gender, culture, disability, or any other discriminatory factor.

Employee Welfare

Employees are considered as a critical success factor in fulfilling the Statistics Botswana mandate. In this regard, the organisation is committed to developing its Human capital and takes a holistic approach to ensure a healthy work-life balance, happiness, and overall well-being of its employees. The organisation partnered with service providers to deliver health and wellness initiatives that, help create an efficient and satisfied workforce.

Capacity Building

The Learning and Growth perspective drives staff development and corporate cultural attitudes related to both individual and corporate self-improvement. Regarding implementing the organisation's strategic pillar of People First, Statistics Botswana encourages its employees to continuously pursue personal development. The organisation offers assistance for short-term courses, and part-time and block-release courses. Staff development and training have drastically dropped due to the limited budget.

One hundred and six (106) employees attended different workshops, seminars, and conferences of which fifty-nine (59) were fully sponsored by development partners while forty-seven (47) were sponsored by Statistics Botswana.

Part-time studies:

A total of twenty-five (25) ongoing

Five (5) officers registered in the 2023/24 financial year

Six (6) officers have completed their studies in the financial year 2023/2024

Performance Management System

The organisation cannot overstate the importance of Performance Management in driving the organisation and its employees to deliver on the goals and objectives to drive company performance. In this regard, the organisation has embarked on the automation of the performance management process and to acquire a system that will enable employees and managers to leverage real-time performance data for assessment, feedback, training and development opportunities. The identified system will assist the organisation in ensuring that performance is managed effectively.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024



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60	Statement of financial position
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63 - 92	Notes to the financial statements
	<i>Information not covered by the audit opinion</i>
93	Detailed Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024.

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 59 to 92.

The entity employed 346 employees at the reporting date (2023: 463 employees).

Directors

Professor Gobopamang Letamo

Dr. Molefe Phirinyane

Mr. Dichaba Molobe

Dr. Moses Seibatso

Ms. Dimpho Masego Marange

Mr. Tutu Bakwena

Dr. Tshokologo A. Kganetsano

Ms. Olebogeng Mokgware

Mr. Molemi Pule

Ms. Semakaleng Rabuti

Mr. Mbako Masole

Dr. Burton S. Mguni (Ex officio)

Dr. Lucky Mokgatlhe (Acting Ex officio)

Resigned on 31/07/2023

Resigned on 30/04/2023

Appointed on 01/04/2023

Appointed on 01/04/2023

Appointed on 01/11/2023

Appointed on 01/11/2023

Appointed on 01/11/2023

Retired on 31/03/2024

Appointed on 01/04/2024

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Directors' Report (Continued)

Events after reporting period

i) On 9 August 2024, the High Court ruled in favour of Statistics Botswana in a case of BOPEU vs Statistics Botswana. This case was brought before court due to salary disparities between employees doing the same jobs. A provision of P27, 948, 130 has been made as at 31 March 2024 (2023: P25, 373, 346) in connection with this case.

ii) In March 2024, 5000 tablets were approved to be donated to the Ministry of Health. Of these, 3000 tablets with a net book value of P1, 690, 070 have been delivered to the Ministry of Health as at September 2024.

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 P5, 370, 593 (2023: deficit of P6, 550, 572) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P63, 137, 359 (2023: P73, 063, 984). As at 31 March 2024 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P 59, 035, 418 (2023: P 53, 664, 825). It should be noted that at year end, the total liabilities included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P60, 778, 323 (2023 Restated: P62, 105, 065), 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 2024/2025 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved budget for the 2024/2025 financial year amounted to P110, 722, 270 (2023: P117, 561, 143).

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2024/2025 operating budget and has committed to funding it. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, continuous obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. Refer to note 29 of these annual financial statements for more detail on the going concern assessment.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT AND APPROVAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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

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

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

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The annual financial statements on pages 59 to 92 and supplementary information on page 93 were authorised for issue on 06th December 2024 by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:



Director



Director

Independent Auditor's report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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), which comprise the Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in funds and Statement of 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 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting 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), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Botswana, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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.

Independent Auditor's report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Existence and accuracy of operating expenses Refer to accounting policy note 2.17 on operating expenses and note 4 (i) and 7 (iv)	
Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Statistics Botswana's mandate is to develop and manage official statistics and to act as an official source and custodian of official statistics in Botswana.</p> <p>The Organisation incurs significant annual expenditure in discharging its mandate and relies on Government funding for conducting its business.</p> <p>Operating expenses comprise mainly of staff costs, depreciation, office expenses, travel expenses, workshops, training and conferences. The total expenses incurred during the financial reporting year amounted to P177 335 202 as noted on the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.</p> <p>The following risks associated with operating 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 profit or loss and 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. <p>Due to the significant risks associated with expense recognition, the magnitude of the operating expense balance in the financial statements, the significant degree of judgement by management in respect of the nature of the expenses and the projects they relate to, the required approval for expense transactions, and the volume of expense transactions resulting in significant work effort by the audit team, the existence and accuracy of operating expenses was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We evaluated the design and implementation of internal controls over the processing, review, monitoring and authorisation of operating 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 operating expenses are in terms of the procurement policy by agreeing a sample of expenses to the supporting documentation such as supplier invoices, contracts, evidence of appropriate authorization and tender approval documents. • We inspected that the underlying expense was charged to the correct project code for expenses relating to projects. • With the assistance of our internal 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 assess whether they were valid transactions. • We tested the allocation of expenses by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtaining an understanding of the processes used for allocating project expenses through inquiry from management. - testing a sample of invoices, contract agreements expenses from the hard copy project files maintained by management by agreeing these to the transactions recorded in the respective projects to ensure that expenses are appropriately allocated to the correct project. - testing a sample of the allocation of the project related expenses to the respective projects by inspecting the description on the related invoices against the listing and general ledger codes.

Independent Auditor's report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting 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.



Independent Auditor's report FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

- 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.

KPMG

Firm of Certified Auditors

Practicing member: Gosego Motsamai (CAP 035 2024)

Certified Auditor of Public Interest Entity

11 December 2024

Gaborone

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	P	P
			*Restated
Government grants*	5	158,601,784	269,551,005
Other income*	6	13,400,619	13,401,639
Operating expenses		(177,549,053)	(289,523,660)
Operating deficit	7	(5,546,650)	(6,571,016)
Finance income	9	176,057	20,444
Net deficit for the year		(5,370,593)	(6,550,572)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive surplus/ (deficit)		(5,370,593)	(6,550,572)

*The comparative information is restated on account of disclosure errors. See note 30

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2024	2023	1 April 2022
		P	P	P
			*Restated	*Restated
ASSETS	Note			
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	12	17,502,095	28,618,468	37,422,562
Right-of-use assets	13	4,538,232	23,428,050	43,403,346
Intangible assets	14	243,032	-	758
		22,283,359	52,046,518	80,826,666
Current assets				
Trade and other receivables*	15	2,706,705	4,758,395	4,451,347
Inventory	16	(281,078)	(71,498)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	17	26,058,389	23,944,938	35,332,815
		28,484,016	28,631,835	39,784,162
Total assets		50,767,375	80,678,353	120,610,828
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				
Funds				
Accumulated deficit		(59,035,418)	(53,664,825)	(47,114,253)
		(59,035,418)	(53,664,825)	(47,114,253)
Non-current liabilities				
Capital grants	22	17,745,127	28,618,468	37,423,320
Lease liabilities	13	436,290	4,028,891	28,489,136
		18,181,417	32,647,359	65,912,456
Current liabilities				
Lease liabilities	13	4,683,257	24,329,843	19,798,890
Trade and other payables**	18	3,229,521	4,940,900	15,682,842
Payroll provision**	19	12,727,272	13,565,133	14,590,144
Legal provision	20	27,948,130	25,373,346	22,921,171
Deferred income*	21	43,033,196	33,486,597	28,819,578
		91,621,376	101,695,819	101,812,625
Total liabilities		109,802,793	134,343,178	167,725,081
Total funds and liabilities		50,767,375	80,678,353	120,610,828

*The comparative information is restated on account of prior period errors. See note 30.

**During 2024, the Organisation presented payroll provisions separately from trade and other payables. In the prior year, these two balances were aggregated into trade and other payables on the statement of financial position and disaggregated in the note for trade and other payables. The change in presentation was done to reflect the appropriate characteristics of the two balances, separating the financial and non-financial instruments. Comparative amounts were reclassified for consistency. Payroll provisions amounting to P12.7m (2023: P13.6m) in the current year have been presented separately from trade and other payables.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Accumulated deficit P	Total funds P
For the year ended 31 March 2023		
Balance at 1 April 2022 (Restated)	(47,114,253)	(47,114,253)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
Net deficit for the year	(6,550,572)	(6,550,572)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	(53,664,825)	(53,664,825)
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
Balance at 1 April 2023	(53,664,825)	(53,664,825)
Increase in opening deficit due to disposal of vehicles		
Comprehensive income		
Net deficit for the year	(5,370,593)	(5,370,593)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	(59,035,418)	(59,035,418)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	P	P
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating surplus/(deficit)		(5,370,593)	(6,550,572)
Adjusted for:			
Finance income		(176,057)	(20,444)
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	14	106,919	758
Amortisation of capital grants	22	(11,869,364)	(11,719,026)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	12	11,762,445	11,718,268
Depreciation on right of use asset	13	20,219,167	20,248,020
Loss on retired assets		445,544	539,526
Unamortised portion of retired assets	22	(445,544)	(539,526)
Increase in legal provisions		2,574,784	2,452,175
Changes in working capital:			
Trade and other receivables		2,051,690	(307,048)
Inventories		209,580	71,498
Trade and other payables		(2,549,240)	(11,766,953)
Deferred income	21	9,546,598	4,667,019
Net cash generated from operating activities		26,505,929	8,793,696
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	12	(1,838,294)	(3,704,423)
Interest received		176,057	20,444
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,662,237)	(3,683,979)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital grant received during the year	22	1,838,294	3,704,423
Payment of lease liabilities	13	(24,568,535)	(20,202,017)
Net cash used in financing activities		(22,730,241)	(16,497,594)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,113,451	(11,387,877)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		23,944,938	35,332,815
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17	26,058,389	23,944,938

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

1. Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements set out on pages 11 to 43 have been approved by the board of directors on 06th December 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 comprehensive income have been restated as a result of correction of a prior-period error (See note 30).

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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
Disclosure of accounting policies: Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement	01-Jan-23	The impact of the amendments is not material
Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12	01-Jan-23	The impact of the amendments is not material
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	01-Jan-23	The impact of the amendments is not material
Annual Improvement to IFRS Standards 2018-2020: Amendments to IFRS 1	01-Jan-23	The impact of the amendments is not material
Definition of accounting estimates: Amendments to IAS 8	01-Jan-23	The impact of the amendments is not material

b. New standards and amendments not yet effective

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

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

The standard is effective for years beginning on or after 01 January 2024.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendment clarifies how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.

The amendment is effective is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2024. It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the organisation's financial statements.

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendment clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendment is effective is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2024. It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the organisation's financial statements.

Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

The amendments add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.

The amendment is effective is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2024. It is unlikely that the amendment will have a material impact on the organisation's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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
Tablets	1 - 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 STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2.4 Intangible assets

Computer software

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

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

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

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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 STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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 STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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 STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2.13 Leases (continued)

Lease liability

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

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

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.	· 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.	· 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
Change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee.	· 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.	· 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2.14 Employee benefits

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

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

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

2.15 Revenue recognition

Government subvention and grants

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

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

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

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

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

Sale of maps and booklets

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

2.15 Revenue recognition (continued)

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.

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

3. Financial risk management (continued)

a. Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

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

(iii) Price risk

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

b. Credit risk

Financial assets of the Organisation, which are subject to credit risk, consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, rent security deposits and other receivables from customers. Cash deposits are held with high-credit-quality financial institutions. The credit quality of the customers is assessed by credit control, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal ratings. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. The credit quality of financial assets is disclosed in Note 15.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

c. Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
	P	P	P	P
Financial liabilities	58,989,989	0	-	58,989,989
Lease liabilities	4,683,257	436,290	-	5,119,547
Total	63,673,246	436,290	0	64,109,536

At 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	Between 1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Restated	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	0	58,692,423

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 2024

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 judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year are discussed below.

(i) Operating expenses

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

The estimates and assumptions, which are not considered significant estimates, are as follows:

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

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

(iii) Treatment of grants received

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

(iv) Determining incremental borrowing rate

The Organisation determines the incremental borrowing rate which is used in discounting future lease payments when determining lease liability by considering its financing model. The Organisation is fully funded by the Government of Botswana. In the event that it wishes to acquire or build its own office buildings, the acquisition or construction of such buildings will be financed through government grants. As such, the Organisation uses an incremental borrowing rate of 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 IFRS 16. 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 2024

5. Government grants

	2024	2023
	P	P
Government subvention	117,544,079	113,662,322
Projects funds utilised during the year	41,057,705	155,888,683
	158,601,784	269,551,005

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

	2024	2023
	P	P
Amortisation of capital grants (note 21)	11,869,364	11,719,026
Unamortised portion of capital grants-gain	842,271	539,527
Sundry income	61,520	1,143,086
Realised foreign exchange gains	627,464	-
	13,400,619	13,401,639

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

7. Operating deficit

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

	2024 P	2023 P
Unwinding of government grants		
- Amortisation of capital grants (included in other income-note 6)	(11,869,364)	(11,719,026)
- Projects funds utilised during the year (income grants) (included in government grants-note 5)	(41,057,705)	(155,888,683)
- Unamortised portion of capital grants – gain (included in other income -note 6)	(842,271)	(539,527)
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 14)	106,919	758
Auditor's remuneration**	488,714	398,578
Computer expenses	1,825,397	1,120,731
Consultancy fees	838,239	281,689
Depreciation of PPE (Note 12)	11,762,445	11,718,268
Depreciation of ROUA (Note 13)	20,219,167	20,248,020
Enumerators' wages	-	90,184,450
Hire charges	1,792,994	4,993,014
Insurance	2,442,288	1,726,291
Legal expenses	2,969,855	2,527,297
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	445,544	-
Motor vehicle expenses	2,366,852	3,042,164
Operating lease rentals (Note 13)	(9,390)	165,204
Office expenses*	5,143,019	9,000,142
Repairs and maintenance	280,426	155,981
Staff costs (Note 8)	120,396,615	123,095,611
Travel and subsistence allowances	5,167,835	2,617,205
Workshops, training and conferences	2,183,209	6,769,527

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

**Audit fees for the current period under review is P432 244

Audit fees under provision from prior period is P56 470

Auditors remuneration P488 714

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

8. Staff Costs

Salaries and wages
Pension costs - defined contribution plans
Staff gratuity, leave pay and severance

2024	2023
P	P
105,185,388	108,643,058
9,799,098	9,265,392
5,412,129	5,187,161
120,396,615	123,095,611
346	463

Average number of employees

9. Finance income

Interest from banks

2024	2023
P	P
176,057	20,444

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).

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:

Assets as per the statement of financial position

- Financial assets at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables (Note 15)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 17)

2024	2023
P	P
2,094,629	2,028,566
26,058,389	23,944,938
28,153,018	25,973,504

Liabilities as per the statement of financial position

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Trade and other payables excluding statutory liabilities (Note 18)
Lease liabilities (Note 13)

2024	2023
P	P
3,229,521	4,960,343
5,119,547	28,358,734
8,349,068	33,319,077

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

11. Analyses of financial instruments (continued)

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:

		2024	2023
		P	P
Staff debtors	Ratings		
	Not rated	161,745	228,527
Rent security deposits	Not rated	1,932,884	1,800,039
		2,094,629	2,028,566
Cash at bank			
Absa Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	4,907,275	189,359
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	20,751,430	22,334,706
FNB Botswana Limited	Not rated	446,306	1,450,961
		26,105,011	23,975,026

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 2024

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures P	Motor vehicles P	Office equipment P	Computer equipment P	Total P
Year ended 31 March 2023					
Net book amount at beginning of year	2,403,312	8,093,605	582,789	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	-	329,067	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	611,677	19,662,092	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)	(604,303)	(18,664,528)	(34,272,019)
Net book amount	2,067,249	6,277,451	611,677	19,662,101	28,618,468
Year ended 31 March 2024					
Net book amount at beginning of year	2,067,249	6,277,451	611,677	19,662,101	28,618,468
Additions	19,745	-	119,022	1,349,576	1,488,343
Retired assets - cost	(249,067)	(623,397)	-	(1,372,046)	(2,244,510)
Retired assets - accumulated depreciation	128,890	498,717	-	774,622	1,402,239
Depreciation charge	(291,878)	(1,638,322)	(82,950)	(9,749,295)	(11,762,445)
Net book amount at end of year	1,674,939	4,514,449	647,749	10,664,958	17,502,095
As at 31 March 2024					
Cost	3,648,451	18,846,718	1,335,002	38,304,149	62,134,320
Accumulated depreciation	(1,973,512)	(14,332,269)	(687,253)	(27,639,191)	(44,632,225)
Net book amount	1,674,939	4,514,449	647,749	10,664,958	17,502,095

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

13. Leases

Right of use asset

	2024 P	2023 P
Opening net book amount	23,428,050	43,403,346
Additions	1,329,349	272,724
Depreciation	(20,219,167)	(20,248,020)
Closing net book amount	4,538,232	23,428,050
Cost	104,525,137	103,195,788
Accumulated depreciation	(99,986,905)	(79,767,738)
Net book amount	4,538,232	23,428,050

Lease liabilities

	2024 P	2023 P
Opening balance	28,358,733	48,288,026
Additions	1,329,349	272,724
Lease payments	(24,568,535)	(20,202,017)
Year ended 31 March	5,119,547	28,358,733
Current	4,683,257	24,329,843
Non- current	436,290	4,028,891
Year ended 31 March	5,119,547	28,358,734

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

	2024 P	2023 P
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Office buildings	20,219,167	20,248,020
	20,219,167	20,248,020
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in operating expenses)	9,390	(165,204)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

13. Leases (continued)

	2024	2023
	P	P
Lease cash outflows		
Principal paid	24,568,535	20,202,017
	24,568,535	20,202,017

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 the period of the lease 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

	2024	2023
	P	P
Net book amount at beginning of year	-	8,640,046
Additions	349,951	-
Retired assets - cost	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(106,919)	(8,640,046)
Net book amount	243,032	-
Movement for the year		
Net book amount at beginning of year	-	758
Amortisation charge	(106,919)	(758)
Net book amount at end of year	(106,919)	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

15. Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
	P	P
		*Restated
Financial instruments		
Staff debtors	161,745	228,527
Rent security deposits	1,932,884	1,800,039
Non - financial instruments		
Prepayments*	612,076	2,729,829
	2,706,705	4,758,395

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

At amortised cost	2,094,629	2,028,566
Non Financial Instruments*	612,076	2,729,829
	2,706,705	4,758,395

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.

*The comparative information is restated on account of prior period errors. See note 30.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

16. Inventories

Consumable stocks -at cost

2024	2023
P	P
(281,078)	(71,498)
(281,078)	(71,498)

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

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand

Cash at bank

2024	2023
P	P
(10,586)	6,417
26,068,975	23,938,521
26,058,389	23,944,938

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

Cash on hand

Cash at bank

(10,586)	6,417
26,068,975	23,938,521
26,058,389	23,944,938

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

18. Trade and other payables

Financial instruments-at amortised cost

Trade payables

Other payables

2024	2023
P	P
1,741,740	3,222,006
1,487,781	1,718,894
3,229,521	4,940,900

19. Payroll Provisions

Payroll related provisions (Refer to 19.1 below)

12,727,272	13,565,133
12,727,272	13,565,133

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

19. Payroll provisions (continued)

19.1

31 March 2024

	Leave pay P	Severance P	Gratuity P	Total P
Balance at beginning of year	8,716,483	28,941	4,819,709	13,565,133
Additions for the year	1,169,423	408,358	3,834,348	5,412,129
Settlements during the year	(1,400,972)	(388,477)	(4,460,541)	(6,249,990)
Balance at end of year	8,484,934	48,822	4,193,516	12,727,272

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	5,187,160
Settlements during the year	(2,807,351)	(417,139)	(2,987,681)	(6,212,171)
Balance at end of year	8,716,483	28,941	4,819,709	13,565,133

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 period.

20. Legal provision

Balance at beginning of year
Additions for the year
Payments made

2024 P	2023 P
25,373,346	22,921,171
2,574,784	2,452,175
-	-
27,948,130	25,373,346

*Provision relates to the salary structure disputes that were lodged by employees through their Union (BOPEU) against Statistics Botswana. The case was first registered at the High Court in February 2016.

The High court ruled in favour of BOPEU and Statistics Botswana registered an appeal in December 2022.

The costs are calculated based on the difference between actual salary scales and what the subject employees are claiming. It caters for the potential costs to be incurred in the event the subject employees win the case.

The legal expense in note 7 includes the current year increase in the provision. This increase is the difference between the salaries of those at the top of the scales and those who are disputing their salaries for the financial year 2023/2024. As at year end, the matter was still at the Court of Appeal. In August 2024, the Court of appeal ruled in favour of Statistics Botswana.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

21. Deferred income

	2024 P	2023 P
		*Restated
Opening balance	33,486,597	28,819,578
Funds received during the year	52,425,533	164,262,971
Utilisation of project funds to purchase fixed assets	(1,821,229)	(3,704,423)
Utilisation of project funds during the year	(41,057,705)	(155,891,529)
Closing balance	43,033,196	33,486,597

*The comparative information is restated on account of prior period errors. See note 30.

22. Capital grants

	2024 P	2023 P
Net book amount at beginning of year	28,618,468	37,423,320
Capital grant received during the period	1,838,294	3,704,423
Amortisation of capital grants	(11,869,364)	(11,719,026)
Unamortised portion of retired assets	(842,271)	(790,249)
Balance at end of the period	17,745,127	28,618,468

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

23. Related parties

(a) Relationships

Related Party

Government of Botswana
Directors
Executive Management

Relationship

Shareholder
Key Management
Key Management

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

23. Related parties (continued)

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.

(i) Government of Botswana

Subvention and development grants (gross of deferred income)

(ii) Remuneration of key management personnel

Salaries and other benefits

Gratuity

Leave pay

2024	2023
P	P
169,969,612	277,925,293
5,546,924	5,346,434
1,556,916	1,455,672
943,517	887,025
8,047,357	7,689,131

Key management personnel refers to the executive management and the board of directors of the Organisation.

(iii) Directors' remuneration

Professor G Letamo

Ms L T Chalashika

Dr E Makhwaje

Ms D M Marange

Dr K Masalila

Ms A Mokone

Mr D Molobe

Mr L G Motsemme

Mr T Bakwena

Dr M Phirinyane

Dr M Selebatso

Mr Mbako Masole

Mr Molemi Pule

Ms Olebogeng Mokgware

Dr Tshokologo Kganetsano

Ms Semakaleng Rabuti

2024	2023
P	P
51,860	10,080
-	7,560
-	-
3,780	3,780
-	5,040
-	-
30,893	3,780
-	17,325
1,260	13,860
50,453	11,340
41,933	12,600
17,333	-
17,333	-
44,153	-
32,153	-
17,333	-
308,484	85,365

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

24. Comparative information

Certain comparative information have been restated as a result of corrections of a prior-period errors (see note 30)

25. Contingencies

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

26. Commitments

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

27. Extraordinary events

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

28. Events after the reporting period

The following material events occurred post the reporting date and require disclosure in the financial statements.

28.1 High Court ruling on Statistics appeal on a case of BOPEU vs Statistics Botswana

On 9 August 2024, the High Court upheld an appeal made by Statistics Botswana in a case of BOPEU vs Statistics Botswana and the order was set aside.

This case origin from the replacement of the government department known as the General Statistics Office (GSO) by a statutory corporate body, Statistics Botswana. A number of employees were unhappy with the new pay structure that resulted from the staff movements that happened at the time and lodged a case through their Union (BOPEU) against Statistics Botswana citing disparities on the salaries of employees who perform the same jobs and are at the same level and holding similar or same qualifications.

The High Court had ruled that such disparities were unlawful but had not given directions as to how the situation be resolved. At a later stage, the Court resolved that the lowly paid employees should be upgraded to the highest paid employees of Statistics Botswana. However, Statistics Botswana filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal challenging the manner in which the High Court had arrived at its decision. The appeal has since been upheld and the High Court order set aside.

28.2 Donation of Census tablets to the Ministry of Health

In March 2024, 5000 tablets were approved to be donated to the Ministry of Health.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

29. Going concern

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

The Organisation has reported a deficit of P5, 370, 593 (2023: deficit of P6, 550, 572) and its current liabilities exceeded the current assets by P63, 137, 359 (2023: P 73, 063, 984). As at 31 March 2024 total liabilities exceeded total assets by P59, 035, 418 (2023: P 53, 664, 825). It should be noted that as at year end, the total liabilities, included unutilised government grants/deferred capital grants and income amounting to P60, 778, 323 (2023: Restated P62, 105, 065), 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 2024/2025 budget and is continuing to provide financial support to the Organisation through Government subvention and grants. The approved recurrent budget for the 2024/2025 financial year amounted to P110, 722, 270 (2023:P117, 561, 143). The Government has pledged to support the Organisation in the next financial year through a government subvention of P 110, 722, 270 disbursed in four equal instalments. In addition, Government has disbursed P103, 654, 651 in grants towards new and ongoing projects in the financial year 2024/2025.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2024/2025 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

30. Correction of errors

(i) During 2023-2024, Statistics Botswana discovered that deferred project funds utilized during the year had been incorrectly disclosed under other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The disclosure made was not aligned to the disclosures made correctly in the related notes 5 and 6 for government grants and other income respectively. As a consequence government grants have been understated and other income overstated in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for prior periods.

(ii) On 17 January 2020, Statistics Botswana through the Census project prepaid for the services of the U.S Census Bureau. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, they could not fully deliver on the services paid for and in May 2023, US Census Bureau refunded Statistics Botswana for the services not rendered. Statistics Botswana discovered that they had treated this payment as an expenditure instead of a prepayment and released the deferred income erroneously. As a consequence, prepayments and deferred income were understated.

The following table summarise the impacts on the financial statements. The statement of cashflows was not impacted by the error.

(i) Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Impact of correction of error		
	P	P	P
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Government grants	113,662,322	155,888,683	269,551,005
Other income	169,290,322	(155,888,683)	13,401,639

(ii) Statement of financial position

As at 1 April 2022

	Impact of correction of error		
	P	P	P
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	1,721,518	2,729,829	4,451,347
- Prepayments	92,134	2,729,829	2,821,963
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	(26,089,749)	(2,729,829)	(28,819,578)

Key management personnel refers to the executive management and the board of directors of the Organisation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

30. Correction of errors (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2023

	Impact of correction of error		
	P	P	P
	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	2,028,566	2,729,829	4,758,395
- Prepayments	-	2,729,829	2,729,829
Current liabilities			
Deferred income	(30,756,768)	(2,729,829)	(33,486,597)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024 P	2023 P
Government grants		
Government subvention	117,544,079	113,662,322
Projects funds utilised during the year	41,057,705	155,888,683
	158,601,784	269,551,005
Other income		
Amortisation of capital grants	11,869,364	11,719,026
Unamortised portion of capital grants	842,271	539,527
Sundry income	61,520	1,143,086
Realised forex gains	627,464	-
	13,400,619	13,401,639
Administrative expenses		
Advertising	56,397	460,460
Amortisation of intangible assets	106,919	758
Auditor's remuneration	488,714	398,578
Bank charges	82,816	102,626
Board expenses	420,449	90,866
Cleaning	725,171	607,802
Computer expenses	1,825,397	1,120,731
Consulting fees	838,239	281,689
Consumables	43,969	1,239,994
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11,762,445	11,718,268
Depreciation on right of use asset	20,219,167	20,248,020
Employee costs	114,146,625	123,095,611
Hire charges	1,792,994	4,993,014
Insurance	2,442,288	1,726,291
Legal expenses	2,969,855	2,527,297
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	445,544	-
Motor vehicle expenses	2,366,852	3,042,164
Office expenses/Admin	5,143,019	9,000,142
Operating lease rentals	(9,390)	165,204
Postage	31,655	61,405
Printing and stationery	1,036,449	654,491
Protective clothing	297,195	5,802,403
Recruitment	67,632	84,804
Repairs and maintenance	280,426	155,981
Security	920,709	795,479
Staff welfare	68,504	55,414
Staff development	61,691	-
Subscriptions	114,014	81,249
Telephone and fax	1,452,264	1,441,738
Travel and subsistence allowance	5,167,835	2,617,205
Workshops, training and conferences	2,183,209	6,769,527
Enumeration	-	90,184,450
	177,549,053	289,523,660
	(5,546,650)	(6,571,016)

This detailed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 6 to 10.

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