



Annual Report 2018 / 19



STATISTICS BOTSWANA

Enabling Stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions.



LETTER TO THE MINISTER

Statistics Botswana
Private Bag 0024
Gaborone

September 27, 2019

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

Dear Sir,

In accordance with Section 25 (1) of the Statistics Act of 2009, I hereby submit the Annual Report for Statistics Botswana for the year ended 31st March 2019.



Letsema G. Motsemme
Statistics Botswana Board Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	03	Executive Management	18	Botswana Demographic Survey	33
Strategic Foundations	04	Statistician General's Review	20	Human Resources Management	34
Statistics Botswana	06	Statistics Highlights	26	Marketing of Official Statistics and Brand Visibility	38
Strategy Map		Consumer Price Index (CPI)	28	Financial Statements	41
Board of Directors	08	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	29	Appendices	68
Board Chairman's Statement	10	International Merchandise Trade	30		
Corporate Governance	14	Formal Sector Employment	31		
Internal Audit and Risk Management	16	Work Permits	32		



INTRODUCTION

About Statistics Botswana

Statistics Botswana (SB) was set up as a parastatal under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The Organization operates under the 2009 Statistics Act. The Organization is under the oversight direction of the Board of Directors, membership which is drawn from Government, the Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations.

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

Other responsibilities are as follows:

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

Legal Framework:

Statistics Botswana operates within the jurisdiction of two (2) key legal instruments namely:

- Statistics Act (Cap 17:01)
- Census Act (Cap 17:02)

STRATEGIC FOUNDATIONS



VISION

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



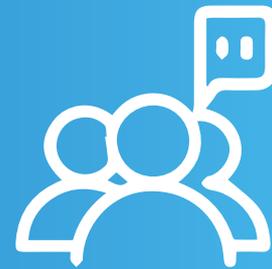
MISSION

To enable stakeholders formulate policies, plan and make decisions

We do this by:

- Providing authoritative official statistics,
- Promoting use of official statistics,
- Developing and maintaining the National Statistical System, and
- Providing statistical and related services.

VALUES



INTEGRITY

Botho, adherence to moral and ethical (standards of conduct) principles and honesty



ACCOUNTABILITY

Transparency, obligation to account, accept responsibility and being answerable



TEAMWORK

Unity, compromise, harmony and participation



FOCUS ON THE CUSTOMER

timeliness, accuracy, quality and innovation



PROFESSIONALISM

exercise scientific principles and data analysis, abide by professional code of conduct and continuously develop staff;

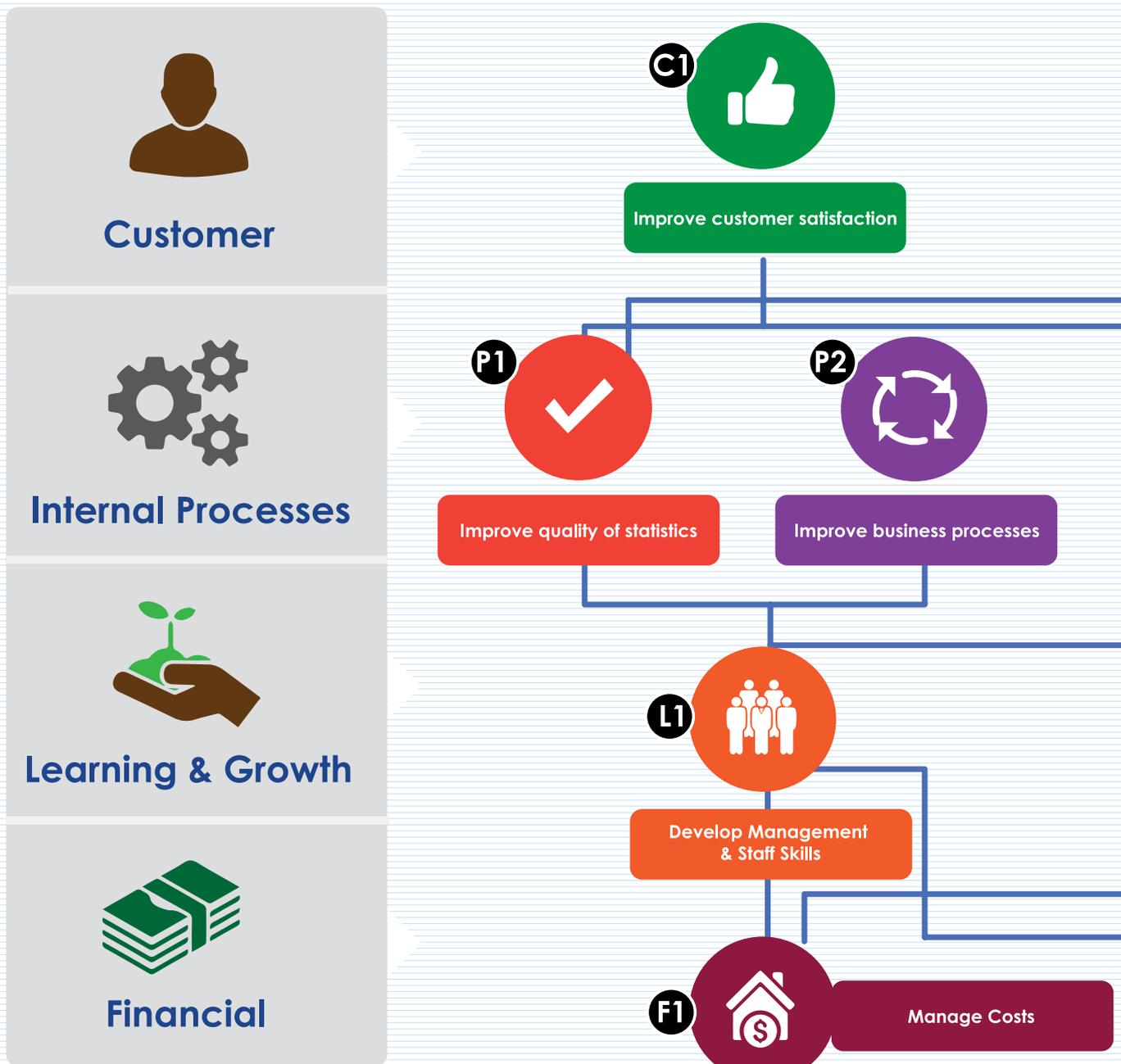


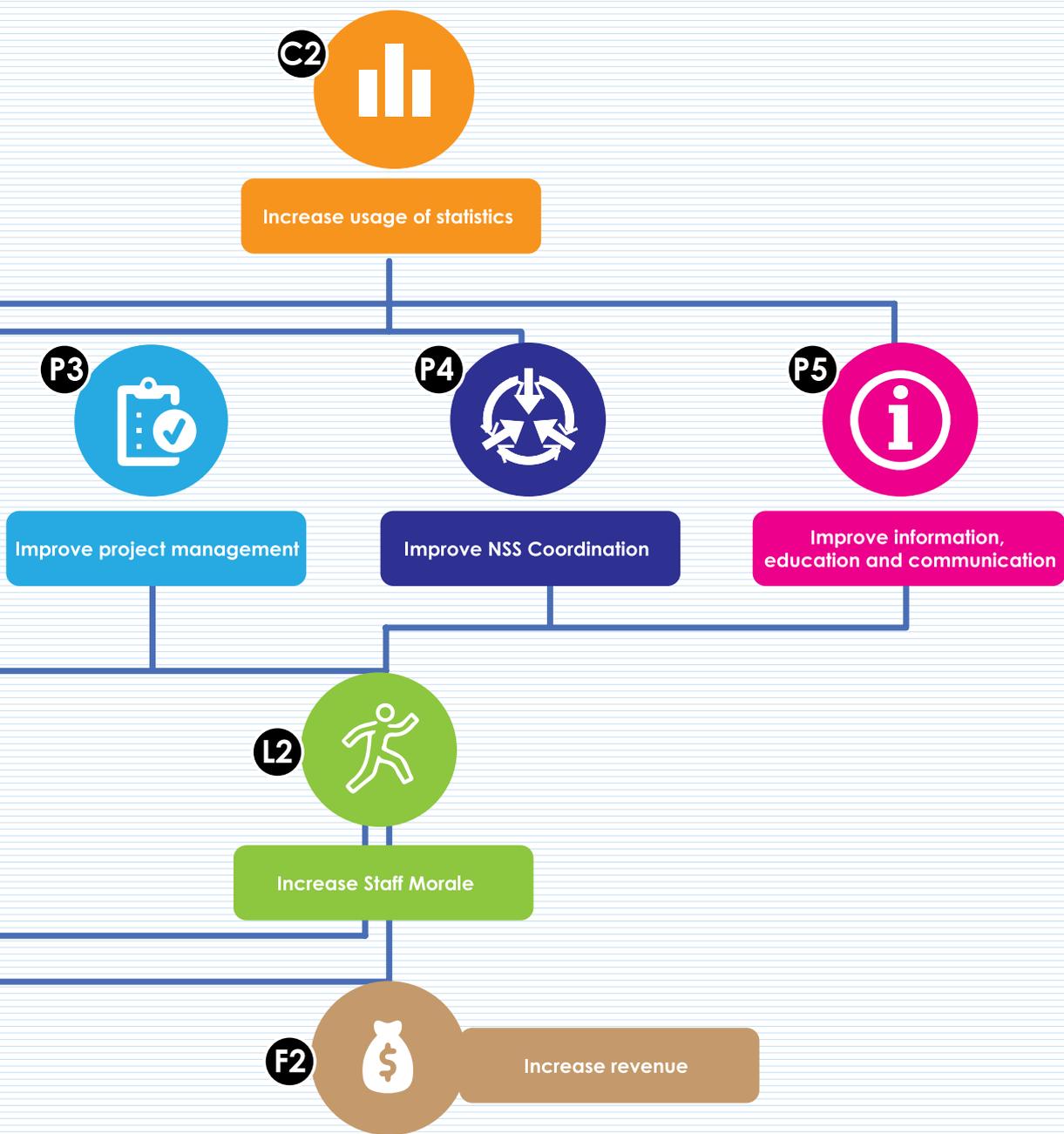
CONFIDENTIALITY

High level of protection of information providers and the information collected. Maintaining the confidentiality of individual and corporate information.



STATISTICS BOTSWANA STRATEGY MAP





BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Dr Tebogo B. Seleka

Mr Mmoloki Motsewabagale

Dr Kealeboga Masalila

Mr. Letsema G. Motsemme
Board Chairperson



Professor Keoagile Thaga
Vice Chairperson

Dr Ernest Makhwaje

Mr Dichaba Molobe

Dr Burton Mguni
Statistician General

BOARD CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

“Key initiatives that were developed and/or implemented during the current strategic plan include the Communication Strategy; Enterprise Wide Risk Management; Employee Engagement Program; Leadership and Management Development Program; Review of the Performance Management System (PMS) and the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)”



Corporate Strategy

During 2017 Statistics Botswana conducted the Mid-Term Review of the 2015-2020 Strategic Plan to monitor progress of the organization from a strategic level to determine whether the objectives were on track. The review was key to taking stock of progress, to identify and address any emerging strategic questions and to agree any decisions and actions needed to ensure effective delivery of the plan for the remaining plan period. In addition, the review assessed the management and oversight of the delivery of the strategic plan.

The strategy was considered still relevant and remains current; having anticipated national statistical requirements and global trends. The review provided insights into strengthening delivery of the

strategy and identified areas which needed to be explored further, as well as strategic decisions required as a result of the analysis. The portfolio of strategic initiatives was prioritized based on feasibility, strategic fit, and risk, in particular, budgetary constraints, resource availability and complexity of the initiative.

Key initiatives that were developed and/or implemented during the current strategic plan include the Communication Strategy; Enterprise Wide Risk Management; Employee Engagement Program; Leadership and Management Development Program; Review of the Performance Management System (PMS) and the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF).

Governance

Statistics Botswana developed the Board Charter and the Shareholder Compact during current plan period. Furthermore, the organization has complied with the provisions of Statistics Act 2009 with respect to, inter-alia:

- Functions of Statistics Botswana
- Seal of Statistics Botswana
- Constitution of the Board
- Meetings and Proceedings of the Board
- Annual Business Plans
- Financial and Accountability Provisions
- Operation of the National Statistical System.

BOARD CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT [CONTINUED]

Provision of quality statistical data

The main purpose of Statistics Botswana is to provide information to inform the public and policy makers on key socio-economic developments and the functioning of society, the economy and government. To fulfil this role, it is important that the statistical outputs of Statistics Botswana meet certain quality standards. Statistics Botswana has responded to this requirement and is developing the Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework that defines the concept of quality, as well as to provide criteria against which the quality of outputs can be judged.

The Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework provides a common basis for managing data quality of various periodic statistical releases, such as, Consumer Price Index (CPI), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Botswana Demographic Surveys, Botswana Multi-topic Household Surveys, Botswana Maternal Mortality Ratio, Transport and Information and International Merchandise Trade.

Challenges

Adequate funding for implementation of key initiatives, recruitment and retention of key personnel, and development of existing personnel to support development of strategic initiatives areas remains a major concern. To overcome these constraints, the organization has continued to collaborate with key global partners and leverage opportunities to improve the essential statistical infrastructure that is fundamental to the creation of high quality statistics.

Outlook

Statistics Botswana will develop a new statistics plan in the coming financial year. Based on lessons learnt from the current strategic plan, there exists opportunities for:

- Agreeing on actions that will contribute to business growth
- Aligning resources for optimal results
- Prioritizing financial needs
- Effectively engaging with staff and better communicating what needs to be done.

Optimal utilization of technologies is a key area for improving data production and dissemination. The organization will continue to explore innovative technologies for statistical data collection and dissemination of results in order to improve the quality of data in terms of completeness, consistency, conformity, accuracy, integrity, timeliness and validity.

Acknowledgements

The Board is grateful for the support Statistics Botswana continues to receive from the Shareholder, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, as well as from the community of Development Agencies that partnered with Statistics Botswana to provide capacity building and skills transfer in various statistics disciplines.



Letsema G. Motsemme
BOARD CHAIRMAN



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The constitution of the Board of Directors as provided for in the Statistics Act of 2009 consists on nine (9) members with the Statistician General being an ex-officio member. During the period under review, 2018/19 seven (7) Board Directors were in office.

The constitution of the Board of Directors as provided for in the Statistics Act consists of nine (9) members with the Statistician General being an ex-officio member. During the period under review, seven (7) Board Directors were in office as follows:

1. Mr. Letsema Motsemme (Chairman)
2. Professor Keoagile Thaga (Deputy Chairman)
3. Dr Kealeboga Masalila
4. Dr. Ernest Makhwaje
4. Dr. Tebogo B. Seleka
5. Mr. Gaitsiwe M. Motsewabagale
7. Mr. Dichaba Molobe

Ex-officio member:

8. Dr. Burton S. Mguni (Statistician General)

The Board's role is an oversight one. This can be defined in the following thematic areas:

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

Meetings of the Board:

During the period under review, the Board held all its four (4) statutory meetings as required by the Act.

Board Committees:

The Act recognizes the right of the Board to establish Board committees, while it maintains and complies with its legal responsibilities. These committees are made up of members of the Board with specified sets of duties. There are three Board committees which are as follows:

i. Board Human Resource Committee (BHRC)

The committee has the mandate of providing advisory services to the main Board on human capital acquisition, welfare, Industrial relations, as well as advice on implementation of the remuneration policies of Statistics Botswana. The major pre-occupation of the committee was overseeing the recruitment process for the key vacant executive positions, the review of the Terms and Conditions of Service, and the review of the organizational and pay structure.

ii. Board Tender Committee (BTC)

The Board Tender Committee is charged with the responsibility of overseeing major procurements in the organization. Its function is to examine, authorize and award all procurement of goods, works and services whose value is above the Management Tender Committee (MTC) authority limits. The committee ensures continuous adherence to the organization Assets Disposal and Procurement policies. The BTC major awards were the procurement of Statistics Botswana new Headquarters at Central Business District (CBD), and various procurement of equipment for the cartographic project.

iii. Board Finance, Audit and Risk Committee (BFARC)

During the year under review, the Board Finance Risk and Audit Committee reviewed and approved the Statistics Botswana Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. Subsequently, the Committee continued with its oversight role of monitoring and reviewing progress on implementation of the ERM to ensure that factors that impact the

performance of the achievement of the organization strategic and operational objectives are accordingly managed.

In addition, the Committee considered and approved the annual internal audit plan, annual operational and development (capital) budget. Furthermore, the Committee considered and approved the audited financial statements.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

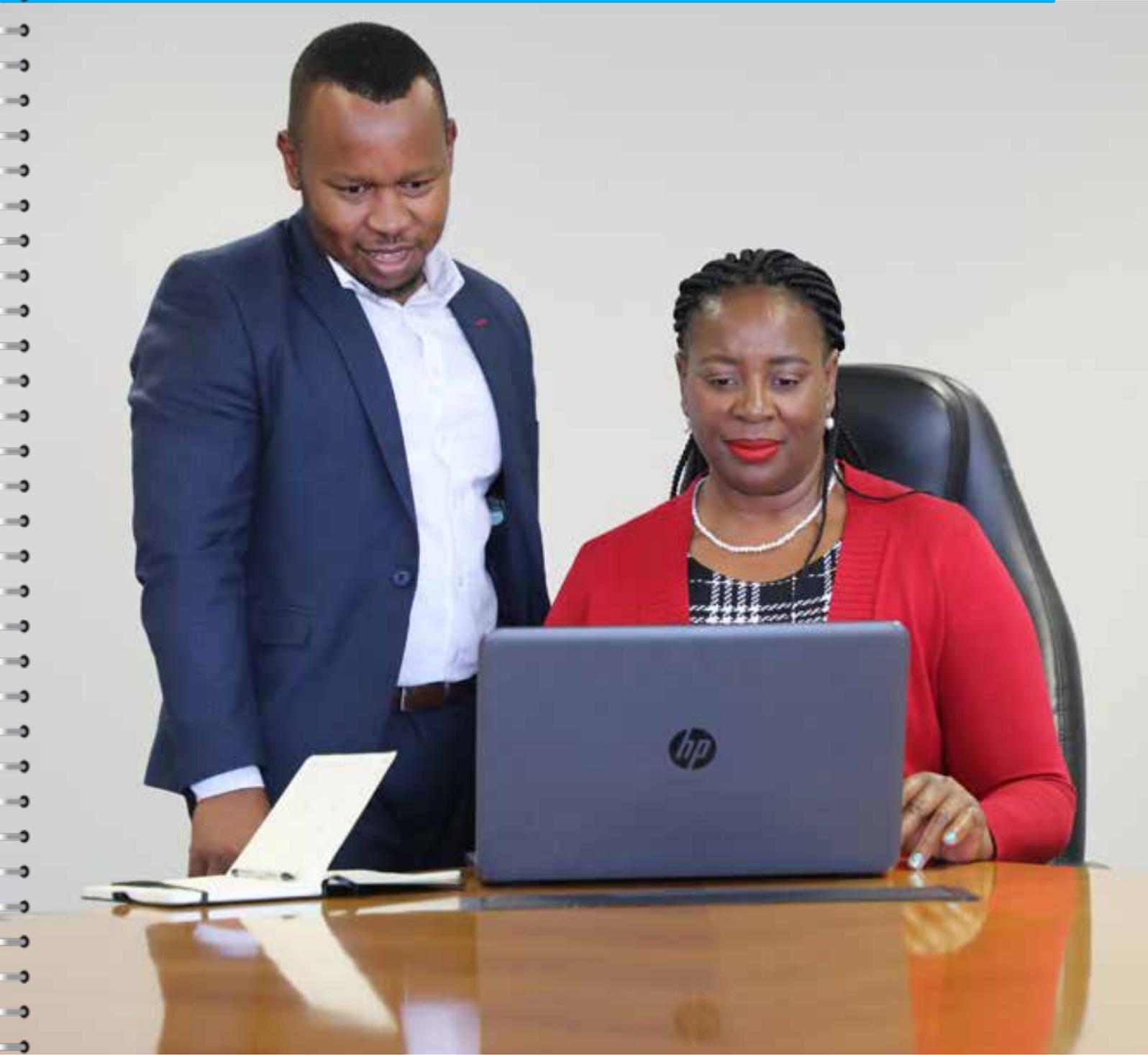
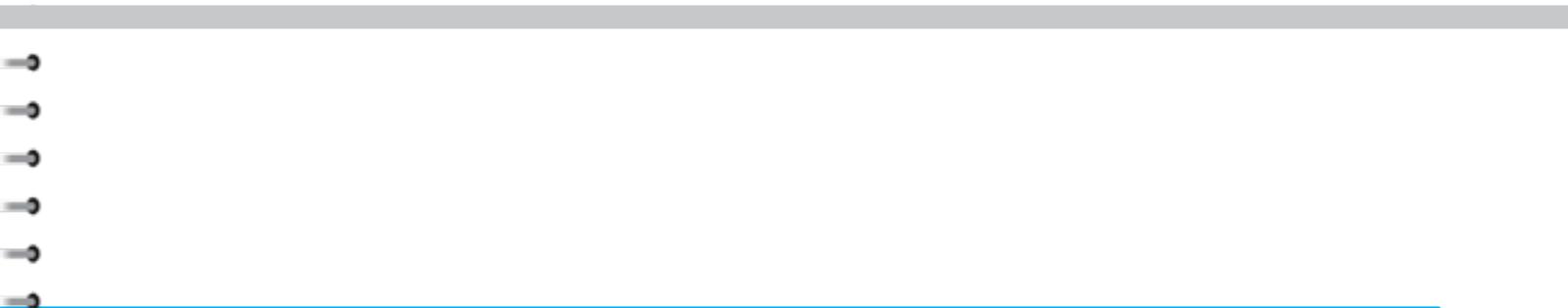
Internal Audit

Various audit activities to review the effectiveness of Statistics Botswana risk management and internal control systems were performed during the year under review. The results of the reviews together with recommendations for improvement and strengthening internal controls were shared with the Board Finance, Risk and Audit Committee. The Committee, as per its governance role of ensuring that the organisation develops and implement adequate internal controls, played a vital role in ensuring that internal audit, as well as external audit recommendations are implemented accordingly.

Risk Management

Statistics Botswana, like any other business or corporation, regularly encounters and address risks, some of which impact on the statistical indicators than anticipated. During the financial year under review, the Organization commenced implementation of the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The framework was developed using internationally recognised risk frameworks such as The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. The Board and Executive Management identified and prioritised strategic risks, plans and strategies to mitigate risks were put in place.

Statistics Botswana continues to encounter some key strategic risks, including, delayed delivery of projects, inadequate IT capacity, fraud and corruption, expertise/skills shortage, reputational damage due to inadequate understanding of international statistical standards, loss of confidence in data, information security breach, and reduction in Government subvention. These risks are not exhaustive, as the organization may face new emerging risks due to economic and international changes in statistical and other business caveats.



EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT



Mr Tapologo Baakile
*Director Socio-Demographic
Statistics*

Ms Banabo Tshupeng
Chief Internal Auditor

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

Dr Burton Mguni
Statistician General



Ms Ediretse C. Mokara
Director: Corporate Services

Ms Boitumelo Matlhaga
Director: Economic Statistics

Ms Phetogo Zambezi
Director: Standards, Methods and Information Systems

Ms Lillian Mogami
Acting Director: Stakeholder Relations

Mr Jabulani Makwanda
Acting Board Secretary

STATISTICIAN GENERAL'S REVIEW

“Statistics Botswana, was applauded by the International Monetary Fund for the timely release of e-GDDS key economic indicators such GDP, CPI and Trade”



STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Over the period covering the financial year 2018/19, the organization continued to work on strategic initiatives of both the Corporate Strategy and the Botswana Strategy for the Development of Statistics (BSDS) through the implementation of the annual business plan. As at the end of March 2019, 13 out of the total of 37 initiatives of the corporate strategy were at various stages of implementation. As stated in the Mid-Term Evaluation Report, overall progress on corporate strategic implementation stood at 69% at the close of the year. Three initiatives were commenced being the Development of Data Collection Strategy, Development of Data Management Strategy and Development of Capacity Building Strategy for the National Statistical System (NSS).

Across the national statistics system sectors, implementation of the sector statistics plans was observed to be a challenge due to various reasons including change in leadership at Ministries, inadequate resources and human capacity to deal with statistics related issues. Overall implementation of the BSDS as at the end of the year stood at 49% as per the Mid-Term Evaluation Report. This clearly calls for more concerted efforts from all stakeholders to improve overall performance particularly as the term of the strategy ends in March 2020.

Statistics Botswana continuously monitors implementation of the strategic plans at output level through variance analysis of the actuals and planning matrix targets as well as at impact level through customer satisfaction survey results and monitoring of results of some well-established international indicators over time.

These international indicators include the Statistical Capacity Building Indicator (SCBI) which is published by the United Nations (UN), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and European Commission (EC); and the Open Data Inventory Index (ODIN) which is published by Open Data Watch International. These are annual weighted composite indicators covering the statistics production and dissemination of the entire NSS of a country with the majority of the components relating to the National Statistic Organization.

STATISTICIAN GENERAL'S REVIEW [CONTINUED]

The SCBI was low at the time the strategies were launched in 2015, but is now beginning to grow: 2015/16 (45.6%), 2016/17 (42.2%), 2017/18 (50%), and 2018/19 (54.4%). This growth is a reflection of Botswana's developing NSS. The ODIN of 2018 revealed that out of the 178 countries assessed for data coverage and openness, Botswana sits at position 82 with Liechtenstein in Eastern Europe. For the same assessment, Botswana sits at position 2 in Southern African. These indicators enable countries to identify and close data gaps so as to improve on the impact of their strategies.

National Statistics System (NSS) Coordination and Strategic Partnerships

In 2018/19, Statistics Botswana as the overall coordinator of the NSS focused on reviewing existing unsigned Sector Statistics Plans and identifying ways of implementing the Sector Statistics Plans. As prescribed by the National Development Plan (NDP) 11, the organization also focused on providing technical support to the sectors in the production and processing of official statistics. A total of thirteen (13) sectors enrolled onto the BSDS process.

Statistics Botswana continues to foster new partnerships which are important for the organisation to effectively carry its mandate particularly as relates to production of statistics based on administrative data. During the just ended financial year, Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with three (3) agencies being the Ministry of Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development (MELSD), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Transport and Communication.

Major Projects

Statistics Botswana has embarked on a number of major projects which are of critical importance to the economy and the society at large. Below are major projects undertaken in the just ended financial year:

(a) International Comparison Programme (ICP)

Statistics Botswana participated in the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which is coordinated by World Bank under the watch of the African Development Bank (AfDB), for the Africa region. Data collection for the programme ended in December 2018 and will be used for the computation of Purchasing Power Parities (PPP). This facilitates for reliable international comparison of costs of products and services.

(b) Consumer Price Index (CPI) Rebasing

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was successfully rebased from a base of September 2016 to December 2018. The rebased CPI was released on 05 March 2019.

(c) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Rebasing

During the 2018/19 financial year, preparatory work began on rebasing GDP to move the base year from 2006 to 2016. The internationally accepted recommended practice is to rebase the GDP every five years. As at the end of the period under review, Statistics Botswana was not within the recommended GDP rebasing periodicity. Work will be done to ensure that following the current rebasing, future rebasing is kept within acceptable periods of the 5 year periodicity.

The rebasing exercise was needed as the country's economy had changed in terms of economic structure, consumption patterns, prices of goods and services since the last rebasing in 2012. In addition to updating the base year, other important outcomes of the exercise are to move Botswana from the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) to the 2008 SNA and to

also to enable production of Supply and Use Tables (SUT). The SUT provides a framework that enhances the accuracy of GDP estimation.

(d) 2021 Population and Housing Census

Planning for the Census

Preparations for the 2021 census were advanced during the year under review. The National Census Coordinator was appointed, and the Census Office was established. Preparations for the development of the Census Project Document were also commenced.

Cartographic Operations

The census cartographic exercise activities commenced, and have embraced modern technology. For example Smart Census application for census is being used for the mapping exercise. Instead of the traditional way of identifying dwellings through affixing metal plates on doors of dwellings and building structures, GPS coordinates of the dwellings or structures are being collected and mapped. The cartographic exercise field work started in March 2019 and will be concluded in April 2021.

(e) Continuous Multi Topic Household Survey (CMTHS)

During the 2015/16 financial year, Statistics Botswana conducted the Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey (BMTHS). The BMTHS was part of the programme for Labour and Poverty Surveys which are conducted every five (5) years. Prior to the BMTHS, stakeholders had expressed the critical need for more regular data to support policy decisions and evaluation of national programmes and projects. In light of the above, Statistics Botswana designed the BMTHS as a launching pad for a Continuous Multi-Topic Household Survey (CMTHS). Preparation for the conduct of the CMTHS commenced in the year under review.

The CMTHS will be conducted starting from 2019/20 financial year going forward in order to provide more frequent socio-economic data to be used for planning and decision making. The CMTHS will on a quarterly basis, provide a set of indicators on labour force information (employment, unemployment and labour force profiles). The CMTHS will include rotational modules to be implemented in different quarters of each year in order to provide results on some of indicators of Vision 2036, NDP 11 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In terms of the decision of the UN Statistical Commission, national statistical organizations such as SB are to ensure that data on SDGs indicators is made available. To this end, SB started as from the 2019/20 financial year to publish an annual Stats Brief covering global SDGs indicators applicable to Botswana. In relation to the continental Africa Agenda 2063 indicators an annual Stats brief is planned to commence in the 2019/20 financial year. To further disseminate the data contained in the annual SDG Stats Brief, an SDG portal (AfDB supported) has been developed and is populated with the available Botswana Domesticated SDG indicators data. The portal can be accessed through the SB web site (<http://www.statsbots.org.bw>) or directly at: <http://botswana.opendataforafrica.org>.

Customer Satisfaction

During the year under review, Botswana through Statistics Botswana, was applauded by the International Monetary Fund for the timely release of e-GDDS key economic indicators such GDP, CPI, Trade which are also disseminated through the AfDB supported National Data Summary Page portal.

STATISTICIAN GENERAL'S REVIEW [CONTINUED]

A total of sixty seven (67) monthly, quarterly, and annual statistical publications were released in 2018/19 for use by customers and various stakeholders. This represented a slight increase from sixty three (63) in the previous year.

The organization's second customer satisfaction survey was also conducted in to measure internal and external customer satisfaction levels. These were used to establish areas of service improvement for internal and external customers. Based on these results various interventions are being implemented or planned so as to continuously improve customer satisfaction. These interventions include for example those targeted at raising staff morale as well as those aimed at increasing the periodicity of publications in response to customer demand.

A successful Statistics User/Producer Forum was held during the year. This is a platform for data users and producers nationally to dialogue on improving the production process of statistics, strengthen trust and understanding among the stakeholders and forge

new networks. The platform facilitated exchange of ideas and experiences by the data users and producers with a view to improving statistics development across all sectors. The participants greatly appreciated the platform.

In keeping with international standards on data dissemination, the organization makes available to stakeholders an advance release calendar at the beginning of each financial year. For the year under review adherence to the release calendar was 90%.

Launch of the Communications Strategy

Statistics Botswana has recognized both internal and external communications to be important drivers in the discharge of its mandate, hence the launch of its first ever Communication Strategy in 2019/20. This strategy is expected to enable the organization to implement more impactful integrated marketing communications, stakeholder engagement, and advocacy programmes into the future. The communication strategy goals are aligned to those of the Corporate Strategy and the BSDS.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Statistics Botswana continues to seek ways in which it can have a meaningful impact on communities from which it collects data. Through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme, SB is able to positively impact on people's quality of life. Statistics Botswana strives to work in cooperation with stakeholders to implement a transparent and socially responsible programme. As part of its CSR programme SB awarded a prize at the Institute of Health Sciences graduation ceremony in Francistown in November 2018 to the Best student in Introduction to Statistics.

Outlook

There are more initiatives that will come from Statistics Botswana which among others will be central to supporting the country's efforts to become a knowledge-based economy. This will involve greater intensity in the use of technology, research and innovation geared towards improving its work processes.

One of the areas targeted for increased growth going into the future is the publication of geo-spatial statistics. Geospatial data, sometimes referred to as locational data is emerging as an important source of

information both in traditional and big data analytics. Geospatial statistics contains statistical tools for analysing geo-spatial distributions, patterns, processes and their relationships with respect to geographical location. Geo-spatial statistics provide greater ability to present traditional statistics in a way that can be more easily understood by stakeholders as it often includes geographical maps.

Plans are also in place to start exploiting various processes to commence accessing and utilising big data. The plan is to initially make arrangements to access and utilize mobile service providers "Mobile Positioning Data" (MPD) generated by mobile phones and retail sector point of sale scanned data. The intent is to apply analytics to MPD data to produce tourism statistics and use the retail industry scanned data for the production of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Technology will surely play a big role in Statistics Botswana operations going forward. The intent is to increasingly move to a paperless data sharing environment through having a well-coordinated seamless ICT interfaced system with various Ministries and agencies whom we work closely in the

collection, processing and publication of statistics. The Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) will be used to the greatest extent in the collection of survey data and administrative data as appropriate. A related tool referred to as Computer Assisted Web Interview (CAWI) will also be explored particularly for the conduct of enterprise surveys online.

To make statistics more accessible to stakeholders, additional dissemination platforms are being sought. These include a mobile application (Mobile App) and a two way short message platform.

Special Thanks

I wish to thank our Board of Directors for the solid support and guidance it continues to give to Management.

I also wish to extend a special acknowledgement to the media for extensively publishing statistical news and official statistics as this enhances the opportunity for increased understanding and usage of statistics in the country and elsewhere. It is also appropriate to convey my gratitude to individuals, households and businesses that responded to our various data collection exercises as our work benefits immensely from

their cooperation and their gracious granting of time to respond to our questionnaires.

Management and staff of Statistics Botswana also deserve thanks and appreciation for their commitment and dedication to the organization's continued growth and success.



Dr. Burton S. Mguni
STATISTICIAN GENERAL

STATISTICS HIGHLIGHTS

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

International Merchandise Trade

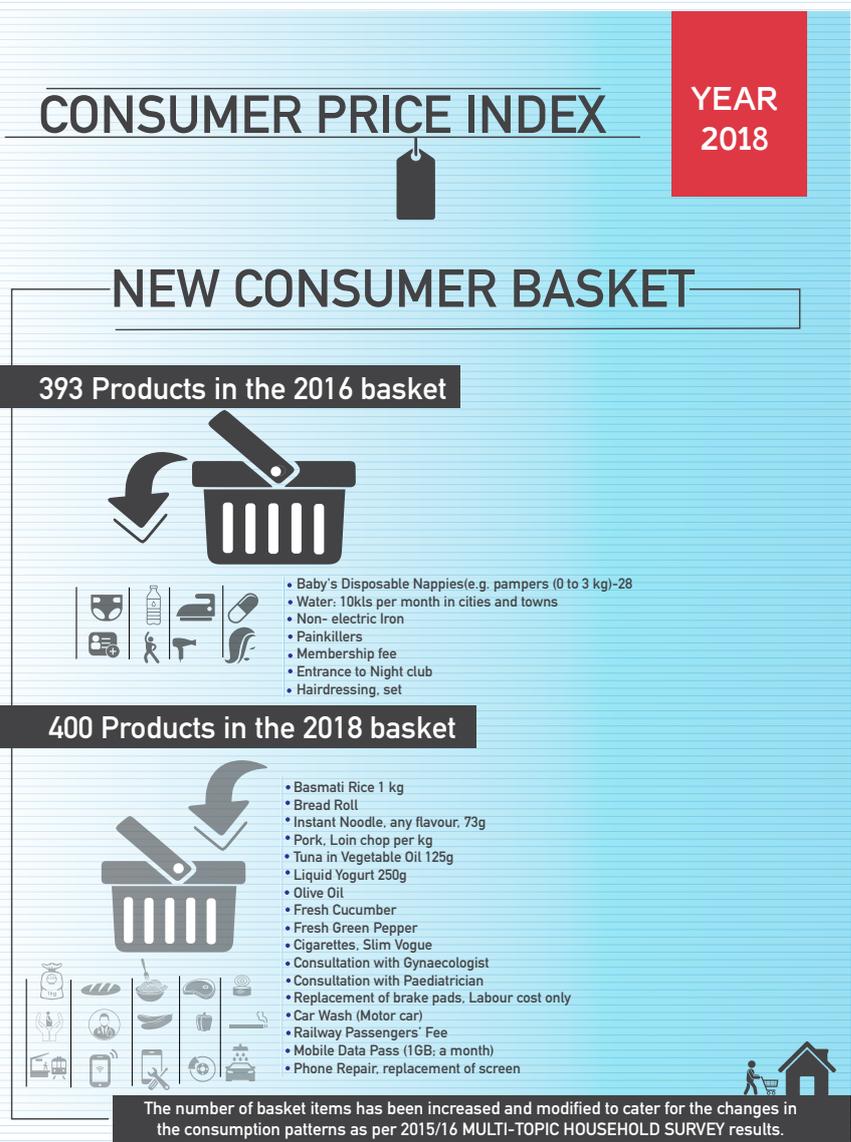
Formal Employment

Work Permits

Botswana Demographic Survey

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The average inflation rate dropped from 3.3% in 2017 to 3.2% in 2018. Out of the twelve (12) major components in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket, consumer price increases in 2018 were mainly driven by the rise for one of life's basic necessities, transport.



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

GDP at current prices stood at P189,868.5 million in 2018 compared to P180,102.1 million in 2017, recording an increase of 5.4 percent. Diamond production in carats rose by 6.8 percent in 2018 compared to an increase of 9.9 percent recorded in the previous year. In 2018, Trade, Hotels & Restaurants and Mining industries remained the major contributors to GDP. Their contributions stood at 19.3 percent and 16.4 percent respectively.



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Imports

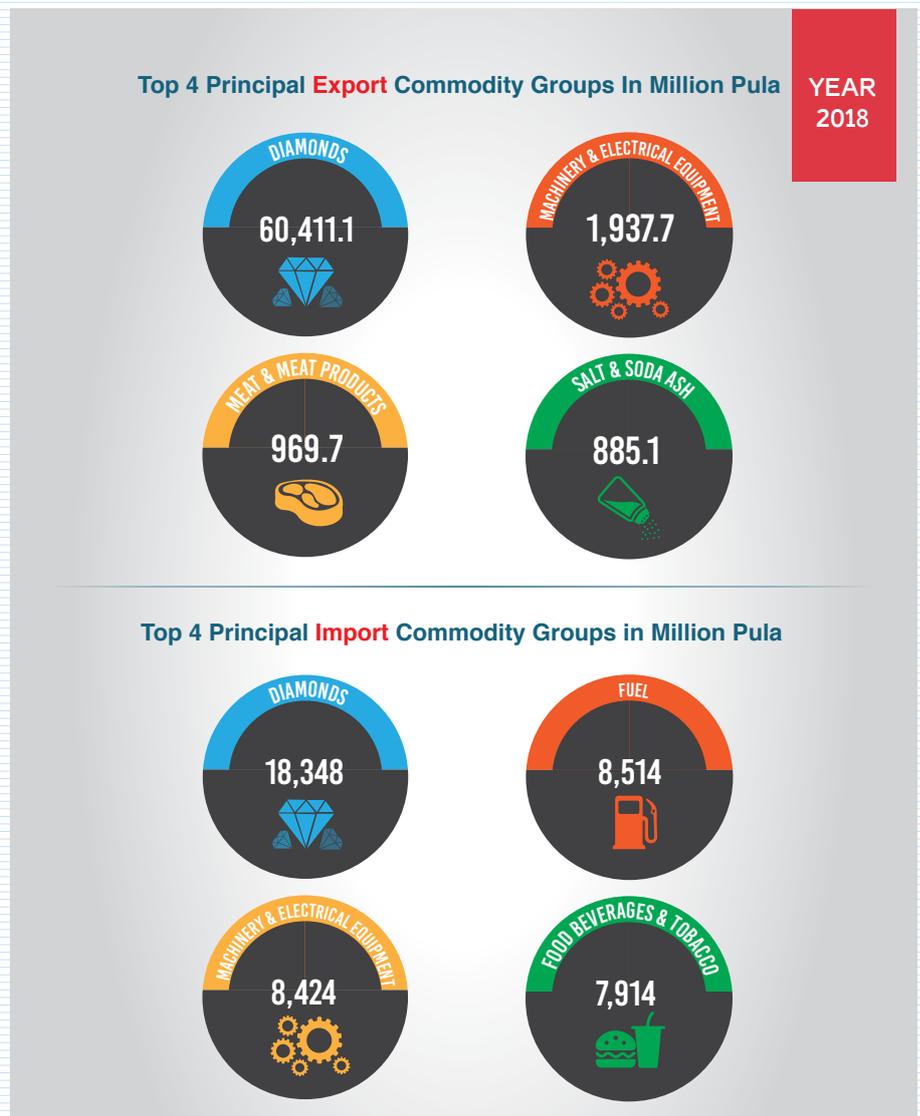
Total imports for 2018 were valued at P64, 275.1million, reflecting an increase of 16.6 percent over the 2017 value of P55, 124.7 million. The increase is attributable to imports of diamonds, which rose by 26.3 percent from P14, 356.1 million recorded in 2017 to P18, 131.3 million in 2018. Most commodity groups also experienced increases in 2018.

Exports

An increase of 9.7 percent was registered for total exports in 2018, from P61, 226.1 million in 2017 to P67, 191.6 million. Diamond exports contributed significantly to the increase in total exports with an 8.9 percent increase from P55, 458.7 million in 2017 to P60, 409.5 million in 2018.

Trade Surplus

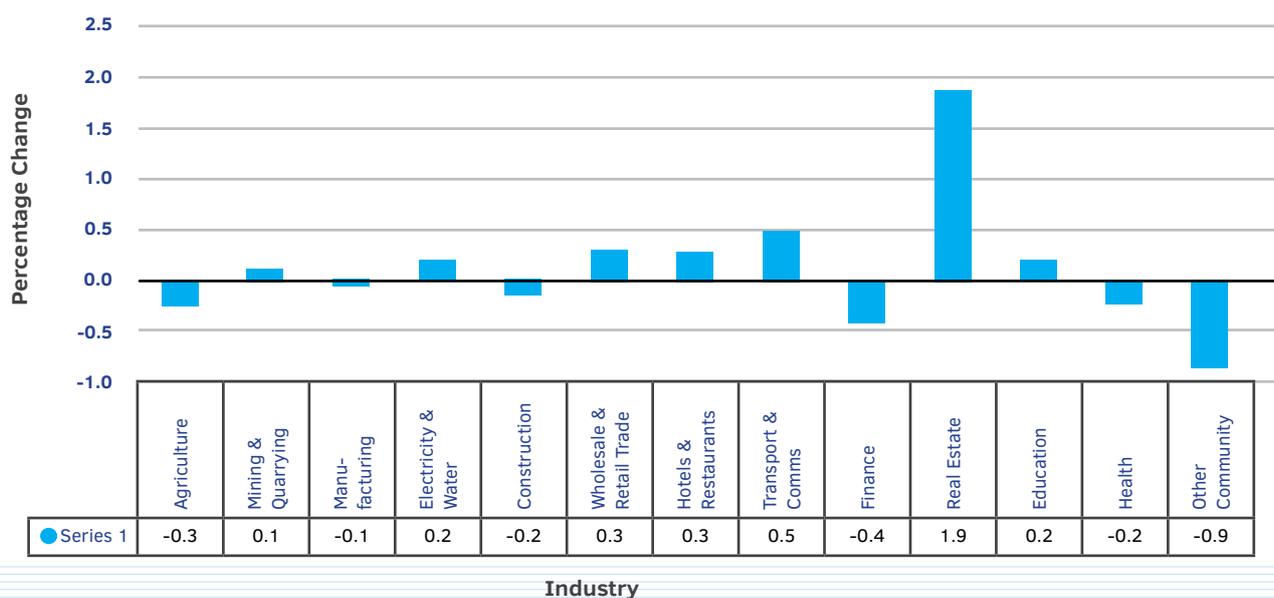
A trade surplus of P2, 916.5 million was recorded in 2018 as compared to a trade surplus of P6, 101.4 million in 2017.



FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Most industries were almost constant in terms of employment increment, except for Real Estate which recorded a 1.9 percent increment followed by Transport & Communication recording 0.5 percent. Hotels & Restaurants and Wholesale recorded 0.3 percent each. Other Community and Finance industry recorded a decline in employment with 0.9 percent and 0.4 percent respectively.

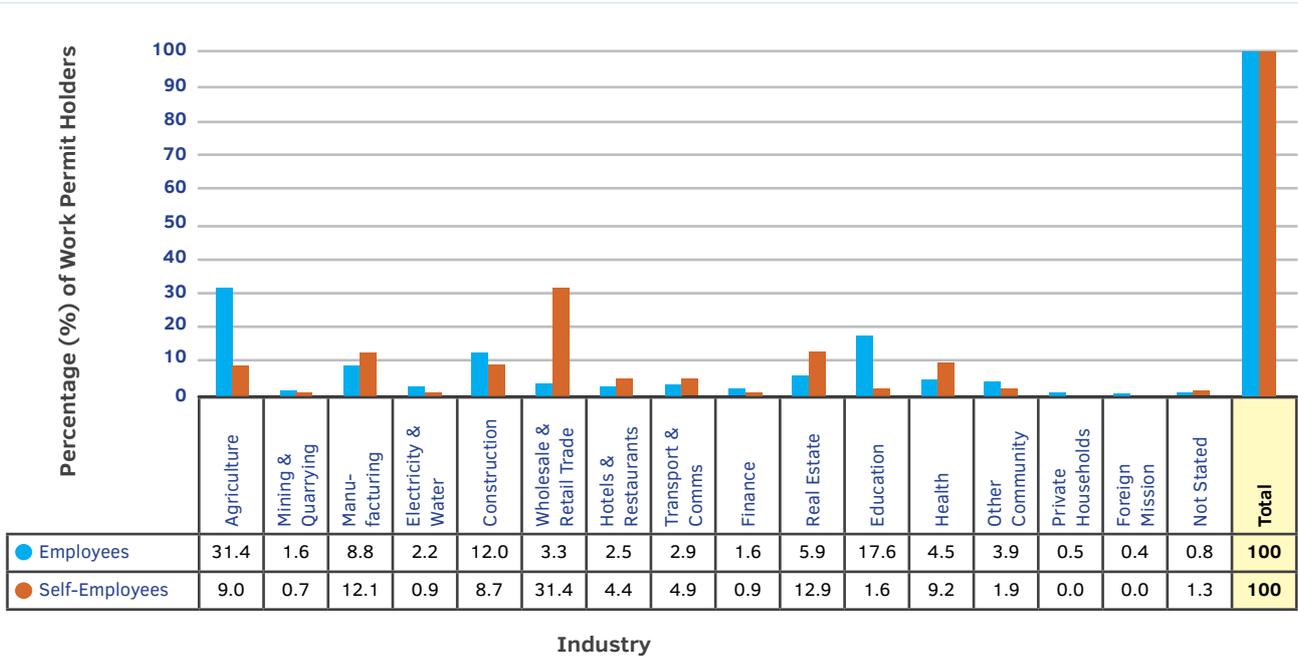
Private and Parastatal Employment by Industry between September 2018 and December 2018



WORK PERMITS

Work permits represent an authorization issued by the Department of Labour and Social Security allowing nationals of other countries to work legally in Botswana. As at December 2018, Agriculture had the largest work permit holders at 28.7 percent. The Agriculture Industry accounted for the highest percentage of employee work permit holders at 31.4%, while the Wholesale & Retail Trade industry was above other industries, recording 31.4 percent of self-employees work permit holders.

Figure 3: Percentage of Work Permit Holders by Type and Industry, December 2018



BOTSWANA DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

The Botswana Demographic Survey (BDS) contained a number of modules, including family planning, nutrition, migration and non-communicable diseases.

Botswana Demographic Indicators

Population Characteristics	BDS 1998	Census 2001	BDS 2006	Census 2011	BDS 2017
Enumerated Population	1,588,745	1,680,863	1,773,240	2,024,904	2,154,863
Male	749,000	813,583	851,655	988,957	1,034,578
Female	840,000	867,280	921,585	1,035,947	1,120,285
Non Botswana	42,000	60,716	59,245	111,846	85,414
Population Distribution (Percent)					
0-4	12.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	11.7
5-14	27.3	25.0	23.0	21.0	23.1
15-64	54.6	58.2	58.0	62.0	59.8
15-49	47.9	52.0	52.0	55.0	50.4
65+	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4
Percentage of Females 15-49	49.4	52.4	53.0	54.0	50.3
Dependency ratio (per 100)	83.2	71.5	68.0	60.0	79.6
Child-women ratio		430.1	443.0	424.0	549.0
Sex Ratio(Males per 100 Females)	89.0	93.8	92.0	96.0	92.3
Percentage Urban	45.0	54.2	60.0	64.0	63.9
Population Density (per km)	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)		28.9	29.7	25.7	26.5
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	10.1	12.4	29.8	6.3	6.6
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)		106.9	108.2	92.2	101.2
Total Fertility Rate (births per)	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.1
Infant Mortality Rate	51.0	56.0	48.0	17.0	38.0
Child Mortality Rate	17.0	19.0	26.0	11.0	10.0
Under 5 Mortality Rate	67.0	74.0	76.0	28.0	48.0
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	62.0	55.6	54.4	68.0	67.2
Mean Age (years)		24.8	25.2	26.2	27.0
Males		24.2	24.1	25.2	25.6
Females		25.3	26.3	26.8	28.3
Median Ages (Years)		20.1	21.9	23.0	24.0
Males		19.4	20.0	22.0	22.0
Females		20.8	22.0	24.0	25.0

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

People

People are the most valuable resource for any organization. In this regard, Statistics Botswana continues to strive to be an employer of choice by ensuring that its employees acquire the right skills, are fully utilized and properly trained to be abreast with the ever changing technological landscape. Statistics Botswana staff compliment as at the end of the year under review stood at 214 in post against 225.

Employee Welfare

Several employee schemes are in place to improve employees' lives. In August 2018, the organization held its annual Wellness Day where various stakeholders were invited, amongst others, physical fitness trainers; diseases testing and

counselling facilities; insurance and medical schemes; and educators on financial prudence.

Capacity Building

An Employee Engagement Survey that was conducted in the previous financial year pointed, amongst other recommendations to an improvement in the leadership score. In response to this, a Leadership and Management Development Programme was conducted to train seventeen (17) members of the Senior Leadership Team through the University of Stellenbosch Business School from February, 2018 to July, 2018. All the seventeen (17) candidates successfully completed the programme.

Statistics Botswana continues to encourage its employees to embark on part-time studies, and block release training

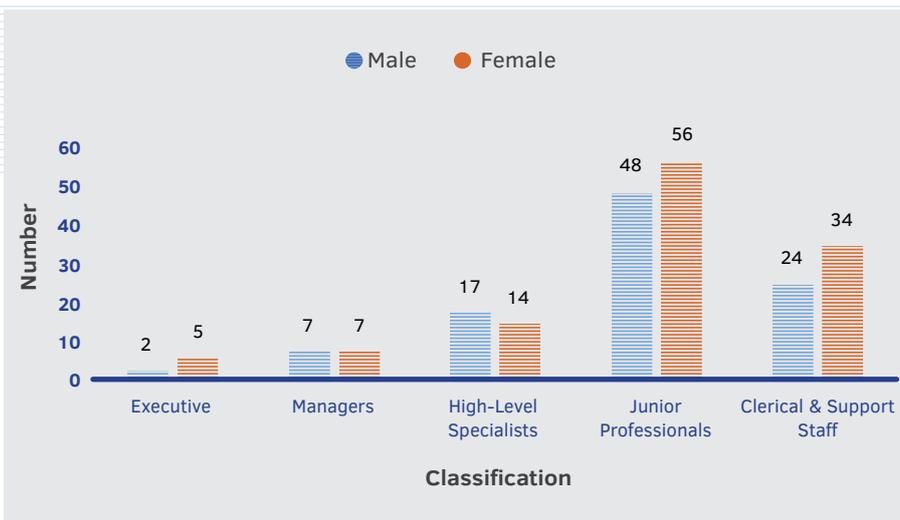
interventions. During the year under review, two (2) employees successfully completed their Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) studies locally and abroad namely Drs. Fani Dintwa and Vincent Mabikwa. Dr. Fani Dintwa completed a PhD in Population Studies while Dr. Vincent Mabikwa completed a PhD in Health Statistics. Another employee, Ms Khumo G. Katholo completed a Masters Study programme in Project Management.

Workshops, conferences and seminars sponsored by Development Partners and Statistics Botswana continue to be an integral part of employee development and capacity building avenues. During the year under review, a total of one hundred and eighty nine (189) employees attended such seminars and conferences locally and internationally.

Equality, Diversity & Inclusion

Statistics Botswana endeavours 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.

Staff Disaggregation by Gender as at 31 March 2019



HUMAN RESOURCES

[CONTINUED]

Performance Management

Statistics Botswana continues to promote a high performance culture to ensure efficiency in achieving the strategic goals of the organization. The existing Performance Management System (PMS) was reviewed to make it user friendly and eventually to automate it into an Employee Self Service (ESS).

Review of Terms and Conditions of Service

The Statistics Botswana Terms and Conditions of Service adopted in March 2012 have been revised and approved by the Board. The revision was necessary to align the document with Labour Laws and Legislation. The document forms the basis for Statistics Botswana to deliver on its mandate. It sets out the basic tenets by which officers are guided, both in their relations with each other and in their dealings with the public which they serve.





MARKETING OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND BRAND VISIBILITY

In the period under review, various platforms were used to publicize statistical products and services to the organization's various stakeholders. Community outreach activities including participation at national fairs, and full council addresses were undertaken.

With the intent to demystify statistics, and increase understanding and consequently usage of statistics for decision making, the organization introduced its external newsletter, "BW Statistics News" which was well received by the local and international statistics community for its rich content, and indeed its fresh, appealing and engaging look. Radio, television, print and social media were used extensively to promote the SB brand and its products and services

The organization joined other African countries in celebrating the African Statistics Day on 18 November 2018. Each year Africa celebrates this day to raise public awareness about the importance of statistics in all aspects of socio-economic life. SB celebrated the day by hosting a stakeholder consultative workshop

on the newly developed Data Quality Assurance Framework which outlines procedures for designating statistics as 'official statistics' and provides a rational, transparent and sustainable methodology for quality assessment of statistical products and services.

Media

Media engagement efforts yielded positive results in terms of the volume of coverage received as compared to the previous year. Statistics Botswana engages with the media by sharing information widely with all media houses through press briefings, press releases, website notifications, email, and social media regularly, and by being available to respond timely to media enquiries.



ORGANISATION INFORMATION

for the year ended 31 March 2019

Domicile, legal form and principal business activity:

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

Registered address:

Plot 8843, Khama Crescent
Finance House
Gaborone

Directors:

Mr. Letsema G Motsemme (Board Chairperson)
Professor Keoagile Thaga (Vice Chairperson)
Mr. Gaolatlhe S. Dipholo
Dr. Ernest Makhwaje
Mr. Mmoloki Motsewabagale
Dr. Kealeboga Masalila
Dr. Tebogo B Seleka
Ms. Anna N Majelantle (resigned 31 May 2018)
Dr. Burton Mguni (appointed 01 June 2018)

Secretary:

Mr. Jabulani Makwanda

Postal address:

Private Bag 0024
Gaborone

Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Bankers:

Barclays Bank Botswana Limited
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited
BancABC Limited

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

CONTENTS

Statement of responsibility by the Board of Directors	42
Report of the independent auditors	43
Statement of comprehensive income	47
Statement of financial position	48
Statement of changes in funds	49
Statement of cash flows	50
Notes to the financial statements	51
ANNEXURE I	
Detailed income statement	69

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

for the year ended 31 March 2019

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

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

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

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

The annual financial statements on pages 47 to 68 and supplementary information on Annexures I were authorised for issue on 23 September 2019 by the board of directors and are signed on its behalf by:



Director



Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Statistics Botswana (the "Organisation") as at 31 March 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

What we have audited

Statistics Botswana's financial statements set out on pages 47 to 68 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019;
 - the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
 - the statement of changes in funds for the year then ended;
 - the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

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

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organisation in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Botswana. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Botswana.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. The 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 the matter. We communicate the key audit matter that relates to the audit of the financial statements of the current period in the table below.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Plot 50371, Fairground Office Park, Gaborone, P O Box 294, Gaborone, Botswana
T: (267) 395 2011, F: (267) 397 3901, www.pwc.com/bw

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

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Accounting for the recognition and amortisation of deferred income which arises on the initial receipt of grants and relating to specific expenses.</p> <p>The carrying amount of deferred income recognised in the financial position as at 31 March 2019 amounted to BWP 44,373,751. The amortisation of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2019 is BWP 30,600,186. We identified the deferral of grants in relation to specific expenses in the statement of financial position to be a matter of most significance to our current year audit due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deferred income was considered to be significant to the Organisation's financial statements, both in amount and nature; and The allocation of expenses to their respective projects determined the amortisation of deferred income to the statement of comprehensive income. This involved a significant degree of judgement by management in respect of the nature of the expense and the project it related to. Misallocation of project expenses by management could have resulted in a material misstatement of amortisation of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as well as the deferred income balance recognised in the statement of financial position. <p>The disclosures relating to the recognition of deferred income in the statement of financial position and the amortisation of deferred income to the statement of comprehensive income are set out in the financial statements in the following notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note 5 Other income (page 61) Note 16 Deferred income (page 67) 	<p>Our procedures in relation to the recognition of deferred income and the amortisation thereof in relation to specific expenses in the statement of comprehensive income included in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We held discussions with management to obtain an understanding of management's process for recognition of deferred income recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year as well as their conclusions reached; In order to test the recognition of deferred income, on a sample basis, we tested project related expenses by agreeing them to the supplier invoices. We tested the allocation of the projects by inspecting the description on the supplier invoices. We found that the expenses were correctly allocated to their respective projects for the sample that we tested; We reconciled the unutilised project grants movement for the year from opening balance and noted no material variances; We agreed all project grants received to deposits recorded in the Organisation's bank statements and noted no differences; In order to test the completeness of projects, we verified that separate general ledger codes were opened for projects brought forward from the prior year and for new projects arising in the current year. On a sample basis, we tested expenses from the project files provided by management by agreeing these to the respective project general ledger accounts. No differences were noted; and We obtained a confirmation from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development confirming the project grants disbursed to the Organisation during the year.



Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “Statistics Botswana Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019”, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, and the other sections of the “*Statistics Botswana Annual report 2018-19*”, which is expected to be made available to us after the date. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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



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

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

From the matter communicated with directors, we determine the matter that was of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and therefore the key audit matter. We describe the matter in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- We have received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the performance of our duties as auditors;
- In our opinion the accounts and related records of the Organisation have been properly maintained;
- The Organisation has complied the financial provisions of the Statistics Act,2009;
and
- The financial statements prepared by the Organisation were prepared consistent with that of previous year.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Individual Practicing Member: Sheyan Edirisinghe
Registration Number: 20030048

27 September 2019
Gaborone

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 P	2018 P
Government subvention		103,308,480	90,189,345
Other income	5	31,507,548	30,113,437
Operating expenses	6	(138,080,781)	(139,526,873)
Operating deficit		(3,264,753)	(19,224,091)
Finance income	8	24,068	25,365
Net deficit for the year		(3,240,685)	(19,198,726)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive deficit		(3,240,685)	(19,198,726)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 P	2018 P
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	13,372,111	13,022,114
Intangible assets	12	3,785,410	3,153,256
		17,157,521	16,175,370
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	1,606,221	754,270
Cash and cash equivalents	14	15,357,158	19,925,856
		16,963,379	20,680,126
Total assets		34,120,900	36,855,496
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Funds			
Accumulated deficit		(31,503,089)	(28,262,404)
		(31,503,089)	(28,262,404)
Current liabilities			
Operating lease liability		878,415	259,129
Trade and other payables	15	20,371,823	16,998,807
Deferred income	16	44,373,751	47,859,964
		65,623,989	65,117,900
Total funds and liabilities		34,120,900	36,855,496

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	ACCUMULATED DEFICIT P	TOTAL FUNDS P
For the year ended 31 March 2018		
Balance at 1 April 2017	(9,063,678)	(9,063,678)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
Net deficit for the year	(19,198,726)	(19,198,726)
Balance at 31 March 2018	(28,262,404)	(28,262,404)
For the year ended 31 March 2019		
Balance at 1 April 2018	(28,262,404)	(28,262,404)
<i>Comprehensive income</i>		
Net deficit for the year	(3,240,685)	(3,240,685)
Balance at 31 March 2019	(31,503,089)	(31,503,089)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 P	2018 P
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating deficit		(3,264,753)	(19,224,091)
Adjusted for:			
Non cash items:			
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	1,550,246	1,448,119
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	11	2,657,276	3,621,391
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(206,812)	(31,017)
Movements in operating lease liability		619,286	(774,375)
Amortisation of capital grants		-	(3,580,616)
Changes in working capital			
Trade and other receivables		(851,951)	(315,617)
Trade and other payables		3,373,016	2,704,349
Deferred income		(3,486,213)	(4,083,354)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		390,095	(20,235,211)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(3,306,892)	(2,156,170)
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	(2,182,400)	(1,457,814)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		506,431	172,554
Interest income	8	24,068	25,365
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,958,793)	(3,416,065)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(4,568,698)	(23,651,276)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		19,925,856	43,577,132
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14	15,357,158	19,925,856

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 General information

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

The financial statements set out on pages 47 to 68 have been approved by the board of directors on 23 September 2019.

2 Principal accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

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

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

2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

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

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the organisation’s accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. These have been adopted by the Organisation during the year.

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (2009 & 2010), Financial liabilities, Derecognition of financial instruments, Financial assets, General hedge accounting - This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39. It includes requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities; it also includes an expected credit losses model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model.

This amendment had no material impact on the entity as the organisation does not have financial assets other than staff debtors which are assessed for impairment individually.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.1 Basis of preparation [Continued]

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

- IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers - The FASB and IASB issued their long awaited converged standard on revenue recognition on 29 May 2014. It is a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to achieve greater consistency in the recognition and presentation of revenue. Revenue is recognised based on the satisfaction of performance obligations, which occurs when control of good or service transfers to a customer (Effective 1 January 2018).

The IASB has amended IFRS 15 to clarify the guidance, but there were no major changes to the standard itself. The amendments comprise clarifications of the guidance on identifying performance obligations, accounting for licences of intellectual property and the principal versus agent assessment (gross versus net revenue presentation). New and amended illustrative examples have been added for each of these areas of guidance. The IASB has also included additional practical expedients related to transition to the new revenue standard.

This amendment had no impact on the entity. The main source of revenue for the Organisation is grant income which is considered in accordance with IAS – 20, Accounting for Government Grant and Disclosure for Government Assistance. There are no sources of revenue that fall within the scope of IFRS 15.

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

This amendment had no impact on the entity.

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

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

- Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' on the definition of material.

These amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 and consequential amendments to other IFRSs:

- use a consistent definition of materiality through IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;
- clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and
- incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.1 Basis of preparation [Continued]

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

The amended definition is: "Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity."

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

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

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

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

Management has not as yet concluded the assessment of the impact of adopting IFRS 16.

- IAS 19 Employee benefits – These amendments require an entity to: Use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus (recognised or unrecognised). This reflects the substance of the transaction, because a surplus that has been used to settle an obligation or provide additional benefits is recovered. The impact on the asset ceiling is recognised in other comprehensive income, and it is not reclassified to profit or loss. The impact of the amendments is to confirm that these effects are not offset.

Organisation is in the process of considering the impact of above standards.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.2 Foreign currency translation

2.2.1 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.2.2 Transactions and balances

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

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

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.4 Intangible assets

Computer software

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

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

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

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial that have an indefinite useful life, such as goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value

in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.6 Financial assets

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

2.6.1 Classification

(a) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

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

(b) *Financial assets at amortised cost*

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.6 Financial assets [Continued]

2.6.2 Recognition and measurement

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other income' in the period in which they arise.

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

2.6.3 Off-setting financial instruments

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

2.6.4 Impairment of financial assets

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

2.7 Trade receivables

Classification

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

The amortized cost is the amount recognized on the receivables initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortization (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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9 Trade and other payables

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

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

2.10 Provisions

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

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

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

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

2.11 Grant income

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

2.11 Grant income [Continued]

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

2.12 Employee benefits

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

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

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

2.13 Revenue recognition

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

Government grants

Please refer policy number 2.11

Sale of maps and booklets

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

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

Interest income

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

2.14 Operating leases - Lessee

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

2.15 Related parties

A party is deemed related to the Organisation if it is a director, member or entity under common control. Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

In the normal course of business, the Organisation may enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risks arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. 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.

At 31 March 2019, if interest rates on short-term deposit had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been P 88 712 (2018: P 90,254) higher / lower, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest income on floating rate deposits.

(iii) Price risk

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

(b) Credit risk

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

The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

The credit quality of financial assets is disclosed in Note 10.2

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Financial risk management [Continued]

3.1 Financial risk factors [Continued]

The Organisation's financial liabilities as given in the table below consist of trade and other payables with a maturity period of less than 12 months from the reporting date. The analyses of financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings are based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	31 March 2019 P	31 March 2018 P
Financial liabilities falling due within 12 months	10,830,406	10,700,852

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

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

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

Residual value and useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

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

Treatment of grants received

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 P	2018 P
5 Other income		
Projects funds utilised during the year		
African Development Bank	1,587,180	348,865
Common Market for Eastern and South Africa	127,011	108,000
Botswana Government	28,885,995	25,770,769
Total projects funds utilised during the year	30,600,186	26,227,634
Amortisation of capital grant	-	3,580,616
Sundry income	907,362	305,187
	31,507,548	30,113,437
6 Operating deficit		
The following items have been charged / (credited) in arriving at the deficit for the year:		
(i) Other income		
Amortisation of grant and project income (Note 5)	(30,600,186)	(29,808,250)
Sundry income	(907,362)	(305,187)
	(31,507,548)	(30,113,437)
(ii) Expenses by nature		
Advertising	396,066	833,409
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 12)	1,550,246	1,448,119
Auditor's remuneration		
Current year	313,910	290,822
Computer expenses	942,874	1,026,268
Consulting fees	3,133,960	1,262,333
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	2,657,276	3,621,391
Hire charges	502,641	3,161,754
Insurance	627,107	594,331
Legal expenses	275,143	396,941
Motor vehicle expenses	755,401	1,956,047
Operating lease rentals	12,277,963	7,148,009
Profit on disposal of property, plant & equipment	(206,812)	(31,017)
Printing and stationery	913,905	1,291,347
Repairs and maintenance	889,069	563,584
Staff costs (Note 7)	91,002,908	90,884,932
Telephone costs	1,578,429	1,704,006
Travel	7,172,568	7,406,451
Other expenses	13,298,127	15,968,145
Total administrative expenses	138,080,781	139,526,872

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	2019 P	2018 P
7 Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	77,111,160	79,933,370
Pension costs - defined contribution plans	7,279,229	7,483,112
Staff gratuity and leave pay	6,612,519	3,468,450
	91,002,908	90,884,932
Average number of employees	224	206
8 Finance income		
Interest from banks	24,068	25,365
9 Income tax		
No provision for income tax is required as the organisation is exempt from taxation in terms of Section Schedule, Part 1 of the Income Tax Act (Cap 52:01).		
10 Analyses of financial instruments		
10.1 Financial instruments by category		
The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:		
Assets as per the statement of financial position		
-Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	213,808	309,270
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 14)	15,357,158	19,925,856
	15,570,966	20,235,126
Liabilities as per the statement of financial position		
- Other financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	10,830,406	10,337,415

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

10.2 Credit quality of financial assets

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

	Ratings	2019 P	2018 P
Staff debtors	Not rated	213,808	309,270
Cash at bank			
Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	926,549	3,982,400
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	Not rated	14,161,980	13,943,369
BancABC Limited	Not rated	249,629	1,992,299
		15,338,158	19,918,068

There are no credit ratings available in Botswana. The above banks have reported sound financial results and continued compliance with minimum capital adequacy requirements set by the regulator. None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	MOTOR VEHICLES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
11 Property, plant and equipment	P	P	P	P	P
As at 01 April 2017					
Cost	1,368,029	12,544,623	675,070	6,130,286	20,718,008
Accumulated depreciation	(440,849)	(2,602,108)	(199,987)	(2,846,192)	(6,089,136)
Net book amount	927,180	9,942,515	475,083	3,284,094	14,628,872
Year ended 31 March 2018					
Net book amount at beginning of year	927,180	9,942,515	475,083	3,284,094	14,628,872
Additions	764,063	-	249,787	1,142,320	2,156,170
Disposals - cost	-	(193,006)	-	-	(193,006)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	51,468	-	-	51,468
Depreciation charge	(125,129)	(2,349,981)	(71,774)	(1,074,507)	(3,621,391)
Net book amount at end of year	1,566,114	7,450,997	653,096	3,351,907	13,022,114
As at 31 March 2018					
Cost	2,132,092	12,351,614	924,857	7,120,194	22,528,757
Accumulated depreciation	(565,978)	(4,900,617)	(271,761)	(3,768,287)	(9,506,643)
Net book amount	1,566,114	7,450,997	653,096	3,351,907	13,022,114
Year ended 31 March 2019					
Net book amount at beginning of year	1,566,114	7,450,997	653,096	3,351,907	13,022,114
Additions	571,041	-	36,129	2,699,723	3,306,892
Disposals - cost	-	(1,498,100)	-	-	(1,498,100)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-	1,198,480	-	-	1,198,480
Depreciation charge	(238,322)	(1,612,659)	(85,937)	(720,358)	(2,657,276)
Net book amount at end of year	1,898,833	5,538,718	603,288	5,331,272	13,372,111
As at 31 March 2019					
Cost	2,703,133	10,853,514	960,985	9,819,917	24,337,549
Accumulated depreciation	(804,300)	(5,314,796)	(357,697)	(4,488,645)	(10,965,438)
Net book amount	1,898,833	5,538,718	603,288	5,331,272	13,372,111

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

12 Intangible assets

	2019 P	2018 P
Cost	8,640,046	6,457,646
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(4,854,636)	(3,304,39)
Net book amount	3,785,410	3,153,256
Movement for the year		
Net book amount at beginning of year	3,153,256	3,143,561
Additions	2,182,400	1,457,814
Amortisation charge	(1,550,24)	(1,448,119)
Net book amount at end of year	3,785,410	3,153,256

13 Trade and other receivables

Staff debtors	213,808	309,270
Deposits and prepayments	1,392,413	445,000
	1,606,221	754,270

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

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	19,000	7,788
Cash at bank	15,338,158	19,918,068
	15,357,158	19,925,856

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

Cash on hand	19,000	7,788
Cash at bank	15,338,158	19,918,068
	15,357,158	19,925,856

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

15 Trade and other payables

	2019 P	2018 P
Trade payables	9,105	610,584
Leave pay	7,327,715	5,499,085
Gratuity	2,213,702	798,870
Other payables	10,821,301	10,090,268
	20,371,823	16,998,807

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

	Leave pay P	Gratuity P	Total P
31 March 2019			
Balance at beginning of year	5,499,085	798,870	6,297,955
Increase in provision for the year	3,639,630	2,972,889	6,612,519
Settlements during the year	(1,811,000)	(1,558,057)	(3,369,057)
Balance at end of year	7,327,715	2,213,702	9,541,417
31 March 2018			
Balance at beginning of year	4,507,393	3,825,542	8,332,935
Increase in provision for the year	2,752,619	715,831	3,468,450
Settlements during the year	(1,760,927)	(3,742,503)	(5,503,430)
Balance at end of year	5,499,085	798,870	6,297,955

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	OPENING BALANCE	FUNDS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	UTILISATION	CLOSING BALANCE
	P	P	P	P
16 Deferred income				
Reconciliation of deferred income - 2019				
African Development Bank	2,924,974	-	(1,587,180)	1,337,794
Common Market for Eastern and South Africa	2,754	113,971	(127,011)	(10,286)
Botswana Government	44,932,236	27,000,000	(28,885,995)	43,046,242
	47,859,964	27,113,971	(30,600,186)	44,373,751
Reconciliation of deferred income - 2018				
African Development Bank	3,273,839	-	(348,865)	2,924,974
Common Market for Eastern and South Africa	-	110,754	(108,000)	2,754
Botswana Government	48,669,479	22,033,527	(25,770,769)	44,932,236
	51,943,318	22,144,281	(26,227,634)	47,859,964

The Organisation has P44,373,751 (2018: P47,859,964) of deferred income from various donors for activities that do not fall within the budgetary period and is yet to be utilised as at year end.

17 Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

	2019 P	2018 P
Government grants		
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	125,808,480	112,222,872
Ministry of Health and Wellness		
Revenue and development subvention (gross of deferred income)	4,500,000	-
Remuneration of directors and other key management		
Salaries and other benefits	4,163,734	5,276,823
Gratuity	846,378	3,089,909
Leave pay	204,149	420,193
	5,214,261	8,786,925

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS [CONTINUED]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

18 Contingencies

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

19 Events after the reporting period

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

20 Commitments

Operating lease commitments

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

	2019 P	2018 P
No later than 1 year	14,879,460	7,805,753
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	77,145,294	4,518,269
	92,024,754	12,324,022

Capital commitments

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

21 Going concern

The Organisation has incurred a deficit of P3,240,685 (2018: P 19,198,726) and it's accumulated deficit as at 31 March 2019 P 31,503,089 (2018: P 28,262,404). However, the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the shareholder has already approved the 2019/2020 operating budget and has committed to funding it. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, continuous obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. Furthermore, the principal, being government, has confirmed funding for this budget.

ANNEXURE 1

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2019

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

	2019 P	2018 P
Grant and subventions		
Subventions	103,308,480	90,189,345
Other income		
Sundry income	907,362	305,186
Amortisation of grants	30,600,186	29,808,251
	31,507,548	30,113,437
Administrative expenses		
Advertising	396,066	833,409
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,550,246	1,448,119
Auditor's remuneration	313,910	290,822
Bank charges	104,486	116,313
Board expenses	119,588	106,890
Cleaning	494,230	437,631
Computer expenses	942,874	1,026,268
Consulting fees	3,133,960	1,262,333
Consumables	126,500	481,802
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,657,276	3,621,391
Donations	-	100,000
Employee costs	91,002,908	90,884,932
Entertainment	80,095	52,213
Hire charges	502,641	3,161,754
Insurance	627,107	594,331
Legal expenses	275,143	396,941
Legal settlement	1,775,916	4,274,260
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(206,812)	(31,017)
Motor vehicle expenses	755,401	1,956,047
Office expenses	5,034,122	3,948,535
Operating lease rentals	12,277,963	7,148,009
Postage	33,037	144,266
Printing and stationery	913,905	1,291,347
Protective clothing	24,820	223,652
Recruitment	845,615	226,127
Repairs and maintenance	889,069	563,584
Security	339,475	194,112
Staff welfare	1,086,828	578,049
Subscriptions	92,128	357,636
Telephone and fax	1,578,429	1,704,006
Travel expense	7,172,568	7,406,451
Workshops, seminars, retreats and conferences	3,141,287	4,726,659
	138,080,781	139,526,872
	(3,264,753)	(19,224,090)

"This detailed income statement does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 43 to 46."

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: **71**
SUMMARY INDICATORS

APPENDIX 2: **82**
STATISTICS PRODUCTION:
RELEASED PUBLICATIONS

APPENDIX 3: **84**
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS [SDGS]

APPENDIX 1:

SUMMARY INDICATORS

TOURISM STATISTICS

	2017	2016	2015
Total Arrivals (All travellers)	2,305,205	2,401,786	2,501,616
By nationality: Zimbabwe	807,332	874,169	967,322
RSA	705,994	759,564	808,118
Rest of SADC	446,272	473,129	450,461
Rest of World	345,607	294,924	275,715
Returning Residents	204,575	209,988	237,797
Tourists	1,622,588	1,712,234	1,660,200
Purpose of entry: Business	411,980	524,097	561,967
Holiday	502,309	276,317	258,558
Visiting Friends & Relatives	398,668	492,377	442,590
In-Transit	305,247	356,436	302,344
Other	156,756	63,007	94,741
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS	Dec-18	September-18	June-18
Total formal sector employment	420,762	417,162	413,186
Of which Central and Local Government	205,251	202,191	199,056
Average monthly earnings (Pula)	6,533	6,347	6,430
Average monthly earnings – Citizen (Pula)	6,206	6,038	6,085
MINERAL PRODUCTION	2019 Q1	2018 Q4	2018 Q3
Diamonds ('000 carats)	6,081	5,885	5,825
Coal (tonnes)	554,636	597,298	667,782
Soda Ash (tonnes)	73,940	64,510	96,136
Electricity generation ('000 kWh)	776,653	682,380	774,822
Water consumption (kilolitres)	17,516,105	14,664,309	17,620,537
Water Sales	462,614,444	445,069,042	432,002,701

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY INDICATORS [CONTINUED]

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (MILLION PULA)	2018	2017	2016
GDP at current market prices	189,868.5	180,102.1	170,563.7
GDP(current market prices) excluding mining	158,802.8	148,840.4	135,651.1
GDP at constant 2006 prices:Quarter 1	23,478.0	22,464.2	22,267.5
Quarter 2	24,057.9	22,862.6	22,673.5
Quarter 3	24,126.2	23,200.4	22,417.0
Quarter 4	24,850.9	23,870.7	22,429.4
GDP at constant 2006 prices	96,513.0	92,398.0	89,787.4
Real Annual growth rate (percent)	4.5	2.9	4.3
GDP per Capita at current market prices	82,959.11	79,903.3	76,840.86
GDP Per Capita at constant 2006 prices	42,169.35	40,992.89	40,450.2
GDP	2019 Q1	2018 Q4	2018 Q3
GDP at current market prices	48,728.9	48,491.6	48,699.3
GDP at constant 2006 prices	24,485.2	24,850.9	24,126.2

EDUCATION	2015	2014	2013
Primary Schools			
Local Government & Grant Aided	755	755	753
Private	71	66	68
Enrolment at Primary			
Local Government & Grant Aided schools	319,150	316,728	316,936
Private primary enrolment	25,468	23,972	23,133
Total Std 1 enrolment	55,358	53,376	55,911
Primary School teachers	14,533	15,278	15,042
Pupil: teacher ratio	24	23	23
Secondary Schools (Junior and Senior)			
Government aided junior secondary schools	209	207	207
Government senior secondary schools	32	32	32
Private secondary schools	52	52	46
Enrolment at Secondary			
Community junior and secondary schools	124,329	126,490	121,162
Senior Secondary (excluding form 6)	51,882	54,748	53,878
Total Form 1	42,872	43,199	42,460
Total Form 5	27,634	27,304	26,292
Secondary School teachers	15,650	15,817	15,471
Pupil: teacher ratio at Primary:			
Local Government Schools	24.7	25.0	23.5
Private Primary Schools	15.9	15.0	14.9
Tertiary Institutions Enrollment			
Institute of Health Sciences	1,447	1,435	1,567
Colleges of Education	1,817	2,414	2,859
University of Botswana	13,501	15,146	18,176
Literacy Rates	2014	2013	2010
Adult Literacy rate National	90.0	85.9	83.2
Male	88.7	84.1	82.3
Female	91.0	87.5	87.8

(-) Data not available

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY INDICATORS [CONTINUED]

EXTERNAL TRADE (MILLION PULA)	JUN-19	MAY-19	APR-19
Exports (Free on board)	5,636.8	6,045.5	5,801.4
Imports (Cost of Insurance & Freight)	4,632.8	6,582.0	6,145.8
Trade Balance	1,004.0	(536.6)	(344.3)
Diamond Exports	5,145.2	5,554.2	5,388.5
Copper - Nickel exports	0.1	0.1	0.3
Meat Exports	128.9	140.7	132.5
Textiles Exports	11.5	11.4	13.8

TRANSPORT STATISTICS	2017	2016	2015
Road network (Km) maintained by Central Govt.	18,507	18,507	18,507
..Of which Bitumen	6,955	6,955	6,925
Gravel	7,530	7,530	7,560
Sand /Track	4,022	4,022	4,022
Government vehicles in use	12,538	12,531	12,793
Reported road accidents	17,341	17,786	18,373
Fatalities	462	444	450
Serious injuries	1,099	1,152	1,243
	2018 Q4	2018 Q3	2018 Q2
Total registration of private vehicles	14,158	13,470	13,470
..Of which Vans	986	1,108	887
Passenger Cars	11,590	10,818	10,463
Aircraft Movements International	5,041	5,109	4,557
Aircraft Movements-Domestic	14,506	19,068	17,716
Air passenger arrivals-International	135,051	138,613	126,530
Air passenger arrivals-Domestic	88,597	106,180	95,561
Railways: total goods traffic ('000 tonnes)	365,573	406,232	356,032

(-) Data not available

INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	2018 Q2	2018 Q 1	2017 Q 4
Fixed Telephone Subscribers	142,602	141,835	141,207
Mobile Cellular phone Subscribers	3,204,139	3,181,591	3,249,903
Internet Subscribers	1,658,784	1,574,059	1,581,855
Newspapers (Number printed)	1,556,287	1,393,496	2,135,455
Newspapers (Net Sales, Pula)	5,967,360	5,278,772	6,471,143

CLIMATE STATISTICS								
			Temperature (Deg. C Average Daily)					
	Annual rainfall totals (millimetres)		Sep -18		Aug -18		Jul -18	
	2016/17	2015/16	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
Francistown Airport	107.1	97.6	33.4	11.0	30.4	8.9	21.8	5.1
Gaborone Met H/Q /SSKB	169.6	393.8	31.8	11.6	28.2	10.1	21.4	4.4
Ghanzi Airport	343	154.3	33.0	12.8	29.4	10.2	22.7	6.7
Mahalapye Met. Station	156.2	416.2	32.4	14.7	28.7	10.5	21.7	5.3
Maun Airport	134.3	318.6	33.8	14.9	30.7	12.3	24.4	9.2
Shakawe Met. Station	154.2	39.8	34.6	12.0	32.0	8.0	25.6	7.1
Tsabong Airport	264.9	215.4	29.4	7.3	24.9	7.6	22.2	3.5
Tshane Met. Station	327.8	221.6	30.6	10.4	26.7	13.0	21.6	6.0
Kasane Airport	342	477.6	34.7	13.6	31.7	13.0	25.0	8.5
Pandamatenga	83.6	402.8	33.4	15.2	30.4	10.2	24.2	9.4

July to June Meteorological year

Source: Meteorology Services Department

Gaborone Meteorological services headquarters/

Sir Seretse Khama Baracks (SSKB)

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY INDICATORS [CONTINUED]

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

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

PRICE STATISTICS			
	Jun-19	May-19	Apr-19
National			
Consumer Price Index (a)	101.5	101.3	101.2
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.8	2.6	2.5
Cities & Towns			
Consumer Price Index (a)	101.6	101.4	101.2
Annual rate of inflation (%)	3.0	2.9	2.9
Urban Villages			
Consumer Price Index (a)	101.6	101.5	101.3
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.9	2.7	2.6
Rural Villages			
Consumer Price Index (a)	101.1	100.9	100.8
Annual rate of inflation (%)	2.1	1.8	1.7

(a) December 2018 = 100.0

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

Source: Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2017

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY INDICATORS [CONTINUED]

POPULATION CENSUS	2011	2001	1991
Total	2,024,904	1,680,863	1,326,796
Cities			
Gaborone	231,592	186,007	133,468
Francistown	98,961	83,023	65,244
Major Towns			
Selibe Phikwe	49,411	49,849	39,772
Lobatse	29,007	29,689	26,052
Major Villages			
Molepolole	66,466	54,561	36,930
Kanye	47,007	40,628	31,354
Serowe	50,820	42,444	30,264
Mahalapye	43,289	39,719	28,078
Maun	60,263	43,776	26,768
Mochudi	44,815	36,962	25,542
Mogoditshane	58,079	32,843	14,246
Other Vital Statistics	BDS 2017	Census 2011	BDS 2006
Dependency ratio (per 100)	79.6	60	68
Child-women ratio	549	424	443
Sex Ratio(Males per 100 Females)	92	96	92
Percentage Urban	63.9	64	60
Population Density (per km)	3.7	3.5	3.0
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	26.5	25.7	29.7
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	6.6	6.25	29.8
General Fertility Rate (per 1000 women aged 15-49)	101.2	92.2	108.2
Total Fertility Rate (births per)	3.1	2.7	3.2
Infant Mortality Rate	38	17	48
Child Mortality Rate	10	11	26
Under 5 Mortality Rate	48	28	76
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	67	68	54

HEALTH STATISTICS			
Facilities	2016	2015	2014
General Hospitals	18	18	18
Primary Hospitals	17	17	17
Clinics with beds	105	104	105
Number of beds (all facilities)	5,751	5,751	5,577
Clinics without beds	240	214	206
Health posts	349	347	351
Mobile Clinics	973	973	931
Staff			
Doctors	830	819*	819*
Nursing staff	7,427	5,816*	5,816*
Other indicators			
Total admissions	189,251	188,275	163,124
Total discharges	184,935	181,328	158,482
Inpatient Deaths	6,032	6,115	10,073
Patient days	1,256,988	1,379,920	1,097,304
Bed occupancy rate (%)	60	66	54
Average length of stay (days)	7	7	7
Total outpatient attendance ('000)	4,459*	4,459*	4,459*
Reported cases /a			
Measles (suspected)	239	210	4,419
Malaria confirmed	681	284	1,348
Viral hepatitis B	306	147	-
Dehydrated Diarrhoea (under 5)	9,369	10,313	16,261
Diarrhea with blood (under 5)	2,956	2,885	3,013
Maternal Mortality (100,000 births)	156.6	127.0	151.6

(-) Data not available * data carried forward

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY INDICATORS [CONTINUED]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (MILLION PULA)				
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Balance on visible trade (adjusted)	3,184	9,622	16,262	(6,588)
Balance on services	(2,888)	1,266	895	203
Balance on goods and services	296	10,888	17,158	(6,385.00)
Balance on income	(13,126)	-6,003	-6,572	(2,322)
Balance on goods, services and income	-12,831	4,885	10,586	(8,707)
Net current transfers	16,352	17,349	12,803	16,940
Balance on current account	3,522.0	22,234	23,389	8,233
Balance on capital account	7.6	15.5	-	1.6
Balance on capital and current account	3,529	22,249	23,389	8,234
Balance on financial account (excl. Reserves)	233	(10,141)	-6,348	(3,278)
Net errors and omissions	-7,501	-15,361	-14,197	(5,013)
Overall balance	-4,204	-3,253	2,843	(57)

() Negative

- data not available

Source: Bank of Botswana

MONEY AND BANKING (MILLION PULA)			
	Apr-19	Mar-19	Feb-19
International Reserves	77,275	73,050	74,226
	May-19	Apr-19	Mar-19
Notes in Circulation	3,106	2,909	2,845
	Apr-19	Mar-19	Feb-19
Money Supply M1	17,010	17,588	17,382
Money Supply M2	80,651	81,169	80,981
Money Supply M3	80,651	81,169	80,981

Source: Bank of Botswana

Exchange Rate (Averages)	Jun-19	May-19	Apr-19
US Dollar per Pula	0.093	0.093	0.094
South African Rand per Pula	1.35	1.34	1.33
Pound Sterling per Pula	0.07	0.07	0.07

Source: Bank of Botswana

GOVERNMENT FINANCE (MILLION PULA)			
	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17
	Revised		
Revenue and Grants	58,563	56,411	57,398
Mineral taxes	6,056	5,578	7,213
Customs & Excise Revenue	14,468	17,864	11,773
Non Tax Revenue	18,253	16,155	21,678
Grants	238.88	371.49	156.17
Expenditure and net lending	67,867	58,393	56,275
Recurrent	48,637	43,562	41,166
Personal Emoluments	21,168	21,068	19,224
Development Expenditure	19,306	14,746	15,161
Overall Surplus/Deficit (-)	-9,304	-1,982	1,124
..Of which recurrent budget	8,792	10,426	2,846

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

APPENDIX 2: STATISTICS PRODUCTION: RELEASED PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICS BOTSWANA	
April 2018-March 2019 Statistics Botswana Released Reports	
Publication Title	Release Date
MONTHLY	
1. Consumer Price Index March 2018	Apr-18
2. Consumer Price Index April 2018	May-18
3. Consumer Price Index May 2018	Jun-18
4. Consumer Price Index June 2018	Jul-18
5. Consumer Price Index July 2018	Aug-18
6. Consumer Price Index August 2018	Sep-18
7. Consumer Price Index September 2018	Oct-18
8. Consumer Price Index October 2018	Nov-18
9. Consumer Price Index November 2018	Dec-18
10. Consumer Price Index December 2018	Jan-19
11. Consumer Price Index January 2019	Mar-19
12. Consumer Price Index February 2019	Mar-19
13. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- February 2018	May-18
14. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- March 2018	May-18
15. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- April 2018	Jun-18
16. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- May 2018	Jul-18
17. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- June to August 2018	Nov-18
18. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- September to October 2018	Dec-18
19. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- November 2018	Jan-19
20. International Merchandise Trade Report November 2018	Jan-19
21. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Monthly Digest- December 2018	Feb-19
QUARTERLY	
22. Stats Update September 2017	Jun-18
23. Stats Update December 2017	Jun-18
24. Stats Update March 2017	Jun-18
25. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Q4 2017	Jun-18
26. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production First Quarter 2018 Stats Brief	Jun-18
27. Electricity Generation and Distribution Stats Brief, 1st Quarter 2018	Jun-18
28. Transport and Infrastructure Stats Brief Q1 2018	Jul-18
29. Work Permit Holders First Quarter 2018	Jul-18
30. Formal Sector Employment Survey Stats Brief Quarter 4 December 2017	Jul-18
31. Gross Domestic Product First Quarter 2018	Jun-18
32. Tourism Statistics Quarter 1 2016	Aug-18
33. Work Permit Holders – Second Quarter 2018	Sep-18
34. Stats Update June 2017	Apr-18
35. Electricity Generation & Distribution Q2, 2018	Sep-18
36. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Second Quarter 2018	Sep-18
37. Gross Domestic Product: Second Quarter of 2018	Sep-18
38. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Quarter 2 , 2018	Nov-18
39. Formal Sector Employment Stats Brief March 2018	Nov-18

STATISTICS BOTSWANA
April 2018-March 2019 Released Statistics Botswana Reports

Publication Title	Released Date
MONTHLY	
40. Electricity Generation & Distribution Q3, 2018 Stats Brief	Dec-18
41. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Third Quarter 2018 Stats Brief	Dec-18
42. Information & Communication Technology Stats Brief Quarter 2, 2018	Dec-18
43. Gross Domestic Product Quarter 3 2018	Dec-18
44. Formal Sector Employment Stats Brief June 2018	Dec-18
45. Work Permit Holders- Third Quarter 2018	Jan-19
46. Indices of the Physical Volume of Mining Production Fourth Quarter 2018 Stats Brief	Mar-19
47. Electricity Generation and Distribution Fourth Quarter 2018 Stats Brief	Mar-19
48. Gross Domestic Product Fourth Quarter of 2018	Mar-19
49. Formal Sector Employment Survey September 2018	Mar-19
50. Stats Update June 2018	Nov-18
51. Stats Update September 2018	Nov-18
52. Transport & Infrastructure Stats Brief Q3 2018	Mar-19
53. Stats Update December 2018	Feb-19
ANNUALLY	
54. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual Report 2016	Feb-19
55. Crime Statistics Report 2016	Apr-18
56. International Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual Report- 2015	Apr-18
57. Annual CPI Stats Brief 2017	Apr-18
58. Botswana Agricultural Census Report 2015	Jun-18
59. Botswana in Figures 2016	Jun-18
60. Vital Statistics Report 2016	Jul-18
61. Botswana Environment Statistics Water and Climate Digest 2017	Jul-18
62. Botswana Agricultural Census 2015 Analytical Papers	Jul-18
63. Analysis of the Crop Agriculture Sub-sector Data with emphasis on 2004 and 2015 census results	Jul-18
64. Transport & Infrastructure Statistics Report 2017	Sep-18
65. National Accounts Statistics Report 2016	Sep-18
66. Tourism Statistics Report 2016 Rv2	Sep-18
67. Botswana Causes of Mortality 2014	Oct-18
68. Botswana Environment Statistics: Natural Disasters Digest 2017	Nov-18
69. Information & Communication Technology Statistics 2017	Nov-18
70. Secondary Education Stats Brief 2015	Dec-18
71. Vital Statistics Report 2017	Jan-19
72. Annual Agricultural Survey Report 2017	Jan-19
73. Botswana Maternal Mortality Ratio 2017	Jan-19
74. Tourism Statistics Annual Report 2017	Mar-19
75. Crime Statistics Report 2017	Mar-19
SURVEYS	
76. Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey 2015/16 Report	Dec-18
77. Botswana Demographic Survey Report 2017	Dec-18

APPENDIX 3:

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





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