THUTO KE THEBE

UNIVERSITY of BOTSWANA

ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

We value productivity through the setting and rewarding of high standards of performance underpinned by a dedication to quality, efficiency and effectiveness throughout the institution.

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ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Expressed in creativity, objective analysis,
experimentation, critical appraisal,
independent thought,
informed debate and intellectual honesty

THUTO KE THEBE

UNIVERSITY of BOTSWANA

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MISSION

To improve economic and social conditions for the Nation while advancing itself as a distinctively African university with a regional and international outlook.

VISION

To be a leading centre of academic excellence in Africa and the world.

13 686 Distributed students across various programmes of study

115 Hectares Main camps

37 Years of educating the nation

67 Hectares Maun camps

VALUES

To achieve its Vision and fulfil its Mission the University of Botswana values the following:

1. **Students:** Creating a holistic environment which ensures that learning is their central focus, and by establishing and developing a range of learning, social, cultural and recreational opportunities that will facilitate the full realisation of their potential for academic and personal growth.
2. **Staff:** Fostering a University community through encouraging, supporting, developing and empowering all individuals and groups to achieve the University's goals.
3. **Academic freedom:** Upholding the spirit of free and critical thought and enquiry, through the tolerance of diversity of beliefs and understanding, as well as the open exchange of ideas and knowledge
4. **Academic integrity:** Expressed in creativity, objective analysis, experimentation, critical appraisal, independent thought, informed debate and intellectual honesty.
5. **Cultural authenticity:** Ensuring that the diversity of Botswana's individual values and cultural heritage form an important part of the academic and organisational life of the institution and reflect its distinctiveness as an African university.
6. **Internationalism:** Through participation in the global world of scholarship, by being receptive and responsive to issues within the international environment as well as the recruitment of an international staff and student body.
7. **Professional and ethical standards:** Upholding the highest professional and ethical behaviour and through openness, honesty, tolerance and respect for the individual.
8. **Social responsibility:** Promoting an awareness of, and providing leadership in responding to the issues and problems facing society.
9. **Equity:** Ensuring equal opportunity and non-discrimination on the basis of personal, ethnic, religious, gender or other social characteristics.
10. **Autonomy:** As an institution that is, through its self-governing structures, independent in action while being responsive to societal needs.
11. **Public accountability:** Ensuring transparent decision-making and open review as well as the full participation of stakeholders in the development of the institution.
12. **Productivity:** Through the setting and rewarding of high standards of performance underpinned by a dedication to quality, efficiency and effectiveness throughout the institution.
13. **Environmental sustainability:** Deepening awareness and ensuring that environmental issues are incorporated into student learning and teaching and research, the development of environmentally sustainable campuses and through contributing to the environmental sustainability agenda in Botswana and beyond.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

CHANCELLOR

COUNCIL

SENATE

DIRECTOR | Public Affairs
DIRECTOR | Legal Services

DIRECTOR | UB Foundation
DIRECTOR | Institutional Planning
DIRECTOR | Internal Audit

VICE CHANCELLOR

DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR

ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Dean | Faculty of Business
Dean | Faculty of Education
Dean | Faculty of Engineering & Technology
Dean | Faculty of Health Sciences
Dean | Faculty of Humanities
Dean | Faculty of Science
Dean | Faculty of Medicine
Dean | Faculty of Social Sciences
Dean | School of Graduate Studies

DIRECTORS

- Centre for Academic Development
- Library Services
- Centre for Continuing Education
- Office of Research & Development
- Office of International Education & Partnerships
- Okavango Research Institute

DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR

STUDENT AFFAIRS

DIRECTORS

- Academic Services
- Student Welfare
- Careers & Counselling Services
- Culture, Sports & Recreation
- Health Services

COORDINATORS

- HIV/AIDS Office
- Disability Support Services

DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTORS

- Human Resources
- Financial Services
- Information Technology
- Campus Services

COUNCIL

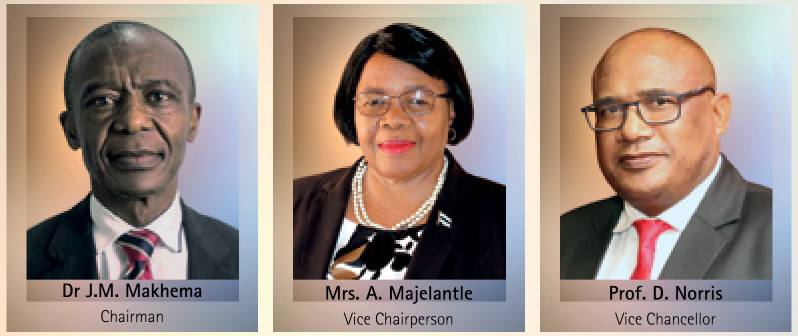
The University of Botswana was established on 1st July 1982 through the University of Botswana Act, no. 11 of 1982, (Cap 57:01 of the Laws of Botswana). Its governance structures were reconstituted under the revised University of Botswana Act, No. 15 of 2008. The Act provides for the University Council and Senate as the main governing bodies, and for the Chancellor, Chairperson of Council, Vice Chancellor and Deputy Vice Chancellors as its principal officers.

The Council is the governing body with the ultimate responsibility of ensuring that the University performs according to the powers conferred upon it by the University Act no. 11 of 1982, (Cap 57:01 of the Laws of Botswana). The Council sets the strategic direction, approves major policies, plans, annual report and annual statement of accounts. It also monitors and reviews the overall performance of the University; ensures its strategic leadership; promotes engagement between the University and the community; and, through Senate, ensures that high levels of academic standards are maintained.

As at 1st April 2018, the University Council comprised of 25 members, 11 of which were appointed by the Minister of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology; three by the Chancellor; two non-resident members by the Council; a further two elected by Senate; and three members elected by Academic Staff, Support Staff; and the student body respectively. The Vice Chancellor and Deputy Vice Chancellors were ex-officio members. The Chancellor was Ms Linah K. Mohohlo; the Chairperson of Council, Dr. J. Makhema; the Vice Chancellor, Prof D. Norris; and Deputy Vice Chancellors were Prof M. Mokgwathi (Student Affairs), Prof D. Sebudubudu (acting Academic Affairs), and Mr M. Nlanda (Finance and Administration).

Council held four ordinary meetings during the year under review.

COUNCIL MEMBERS



Dr J.M. Makhema
Chairman

Mrs. A. Majelantle
Vice Chairperson

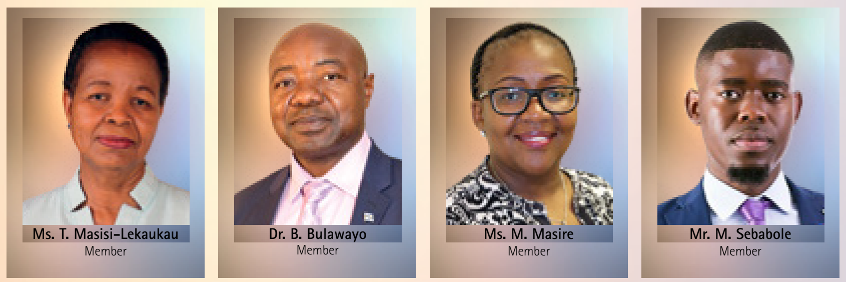
Prof. D. Norris
Vice Chancellor

Prof. Sebudubudu
Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor
Academic Affairs

Mr M.N. Nlanda
Deputy Vice Chancellor
Finance & Administration

Prof. M. Mokgwathi
Deputy Vice Chancellor
Student Affairs

Dr. T. Mooko
Member



Ms. T. Masisi-Lekaukau
Member

Dr. B. Bulawayo
Member

Ms. M. Masire
Member

Mr. M. Sebabole
Member

Dr. M. Mmalane
Member

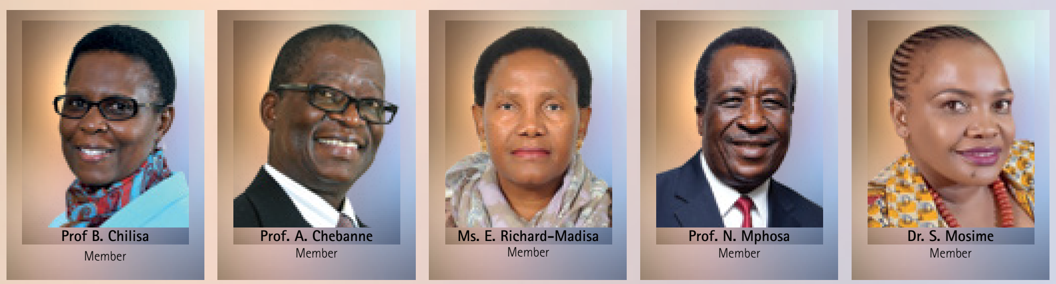
Ms. R. Maphorisa
Member

Prof. M. Sibara
Member

Ms. N. Mhutsiwa
Member

Ms. V. Molatedi
Member

Dr. P. Mazonde
Member



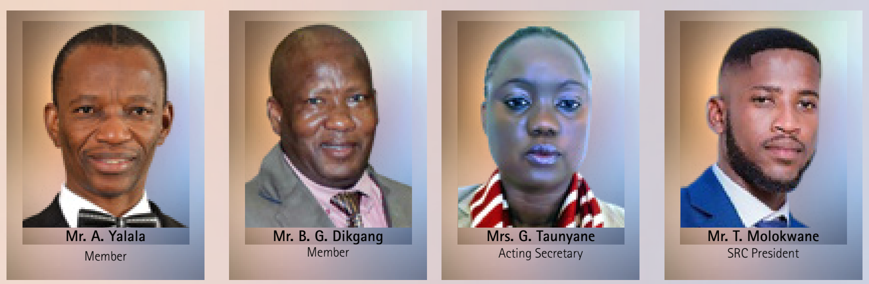
Prof B. Chilisa
Member

Prof. A. Chebanne
Member

Ms. E. Richard-Madisa
Member

Prof. N. Mphosa
Member

Dr. S. Mosime
Member



Mr. A. Yalala
Member

Mr. B. G. Dikgang
Member

Mrs. G. Taunyane
Acting Secretary

Mr. T. Molokwane
SRC President

THE UB SENATE

Senate has the overall responsibility for academic policies and programmes, and for the research and community service functions of the University.

Statement by the
CHAIRPERSON OF COUNCIL

It is with great honour that towards the beginning of this financial period, we welcomed the appointment of the former Governor of the Bank of Botswana, Ms Linah K. Mohohlo, as the new Chancellor of the University of Botswana for a period of five years. Ms Mohohlo has served the University in different capacities over the years, most notably as Deputy Chairperson of the University of Botswana Foundation and we cherish the support that she continues to give to this institution.

The University of Botswana continued to pursue its mandate, notably in three of its key priority areas of Enhancing Human Resources for Excellence in Delivery, Improving the Student Experience and Strengthening Engagement. Improving the Student Experience has led to increased student numbers at undergraduate and graduate levels. The University also intensified its local and international collaboration with other universities and reputable organisations. These include the Confucius Institute (China), African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) (Kenya), Namibia Botanical Institute of Research and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in Namibia, Institute of Public Health, Zagreb (Croatia), Rutgers University (USA) and University of Essex (UK). These collaborations and engagements bear testimony to the credibility of the University of Botswana brand.

I note with pride the efforts made by the University Management in revising the programmes offered at its campuses in Francistown, Gaborone and Maun. The University has submitted 84% of its programmes to Botswana Qualifications Authority (BQA) for registration on the National Credit and Qualifications Framework (NCQF). The review of academic programmes and subsequent registration on the NCQF were undertaken in alignment with the Human Resources Development Council (HRDC) priority areas, Vision 2036, African Agenda 2063 of the African Union, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), BQA requirements as well as other professional accrediting bodies. The overall intention is to ensure that the University offers relevant and attractive programmes to its stakeholders.

Research capacity and output increased considerably, resulting in 1243 peer-reviewed publications including books, book chapters, refereed journal articles, and conference proceedings. I applaud the University for taking keen interest in addressing social problems such as participating in the diagnosis and management of the recent Mass Hysteria incident at Lempu Junior Secondary School in Salajwe; for being the main resource for Diabetes Mellitus care in the country and for the University students' health outreach programme on Non-Communicable Diseases in the Block 8 suburb in Gaborone. These efforts by staff and students should be commended for their direct impact on the lives of Batswana.

As I applaud the University community, I am also grateful to the new University Council for its diligent leadership. The journey to 2018/19 will not have been easy without its visionary and strategic counsel. On behalf of Council, let me also thank the entire University community for its hard work and devotion to the teaching, learning and administration that have been accomplished throughout this past year.

Dr Joseph M. Makhema
Chairman of Council


ESCO

Statement by the
VICE CHANCELLOR

As a leading tertiary education provider, the University of Botswana continued to facilitate socio-economic and political development of the nation towards the attainment of the knowledge economy and active participation in the 4th industrial revolution. In doing so, the University made efforts to reduce its reliance on government subvention by exploring third and fourth stream sources of income.

In the year under review, the University continued to influence tertiary education in Botswana by expanding its undergraduate and graduate enrolment. For example, enrolment increased from 12888 in 2017/18 to 13686 students in 2018/19. This increase is a testimony to the University's mission of extending access and participation. Of the total enrolment, 96% were citizens followed by other SADC citizens and the Rest of the World at 3% and 1% respectively. While the University consistently enrols more females than males, it is however a concern that the STEM faculties of Engineering & Technology, Medicine and Science enrolled more males. However, the University implemented strategies to attract more females to the STEM faculties and also intensified its efforts to attract international students.

In 2018 the University graduated 2257 students; 1669 Bachelor's degrees, 243 Master's, 193 Postgraduate Diplomas and 16 PhDs. The graduations rates are a testimony of the University's commitment to producing talented, creative and confident graduates. The University also increased its research output considerably with 1243 peer-reviewed publications comprising of books, book chapters, refereed journal articles and conference proceedings. The faculties and directorates also advanced the research agenda of the University by hosting high profile conferences and disseminating research findings. In doing research, the University attracted research grants from various locally and internationally acclaimed organisations.

I am happy to report that staff represented the University and the country well in the international arena in all aspects of teaching and learning, research and community service. Some of the staff who received international recognition are: Prof Opha Dube for being the outstanding researcher amongst the top 100 in climate change policy in 2018; Ms Godiraone Nkoni received a fellowship for the L'Oreal-Unesco Women in Science Sub-Saharan Africa which was awarded to 14 women scientists out of 400 applicants; Prof Ishmael Masesane received the royal academy of chemistry prestigious award in 2018; Prof Lakshmi Narasimhan was recognised for his contribution to the body of knowledge in international conventions, and Prof Kenabatho who was recognised for high impact research in the area of water science (hydrology).

I am very proud of these achievements and urge all staff members to continue working hard so that the University realises its strategic goals.

Prof David Norris
Vice Chancellor


RUN21

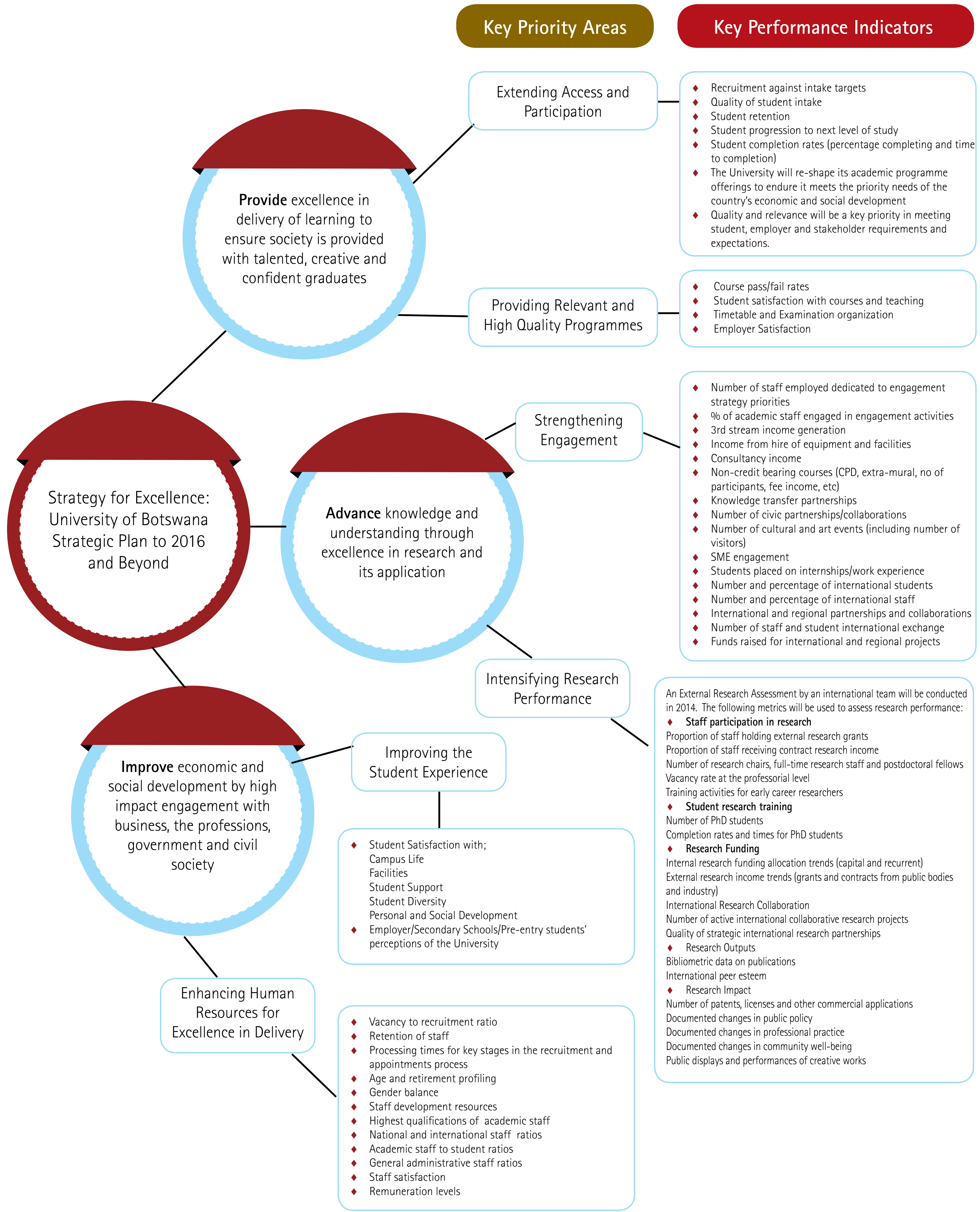
Introduction

In 2018/19, the University of Botswana continued its commitment to training a highly skilled workforce to address the nation's current and future social and economic needs. It's *Strategy for Excellence – University of Botswana Strategic Plan to 2016 and Beyond,* approved by Council in June 2008 sets the direction for the University. This Annual Report covers the period 2018/2019 and it is presented according to the six priority areas of the strategic plan:

1. Extending Access and Participation
2. Providing Relevant and High Quality Programmes
3. Strengthening Engagement
4. Intensifying Research Performance
5. Improving the Student Experience
6. Enhancing Human Resources for Excellence in Delivery

A brief discussion of each priority area can be found on the UB website; http://www.ub.bw/ip

The University of Botswana Strategic Plan to 2016 and Beyond at a glance



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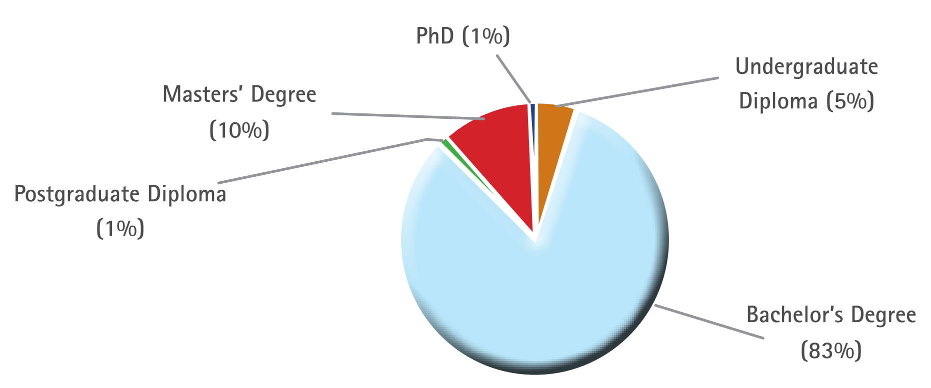
UNIVERSITY PERFORMANCE

PRIORITY AREA 1: EXTENDING ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

In its efforts to extend access and enhance participation in tertiary education in Botswana, the University expanded its undergraduate and graduate enrolment. The 2018/19 enrolment increased by 798 to 13686 from the 12888 recorded in 2017/18 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Student Enrolment by Level 2018/19 (N=13686)



Of the total enrolment 96% were citizens followed by other SADC citizens and the Rest of the World at 3% and 1% respectively (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Student Enrolment by Nationality 2018/19 (N=13686)

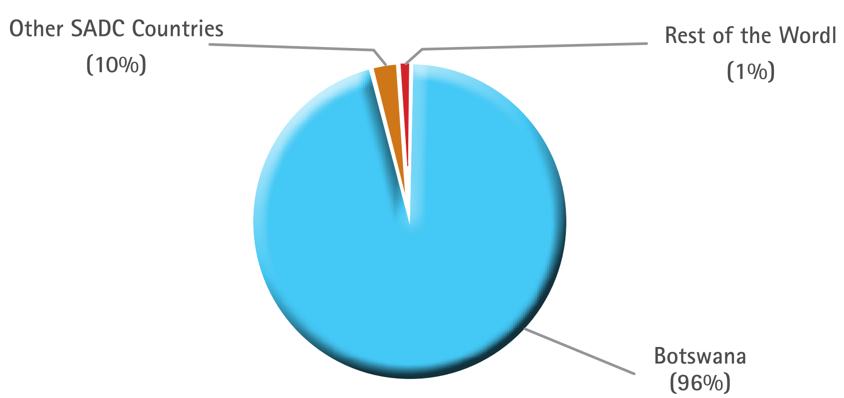
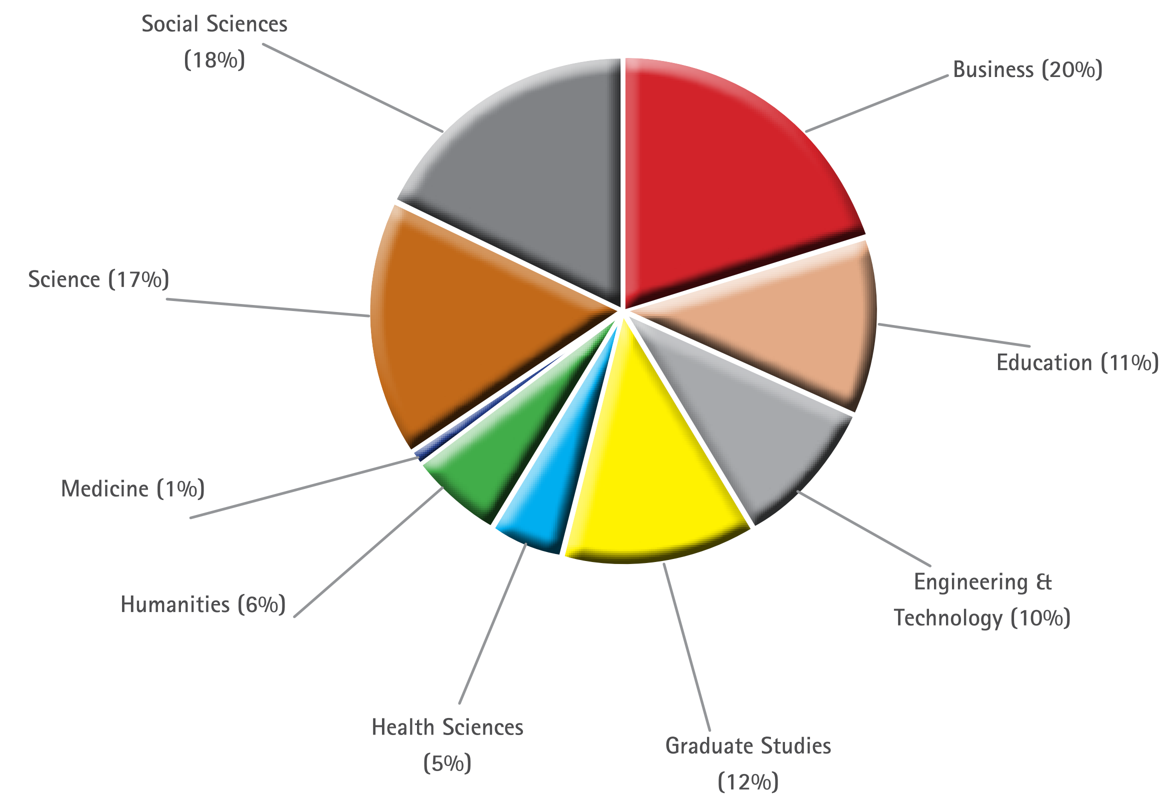


Figure 3 shows the 2018/19 enrolment per faculty. The Faculty of Business had the highest enrolment at 20% followed by the Faculties of Social Sciences and Science at 18% and 17% respectively. The Faculty of Medicine had the lowest enrolment at 1% followed by Health Sciences and Humanities at 5% and 6% respectively.

Figure 3: Student Enrolment by Faculty 2018/19 (N=13686)



To achieve growth in enrolment, the University adopted different strategies which included exhibitions and presentations at local and regional career fairs such as the Human Resource Development Council (HRDC) fairs in Francistown, Maun and Gaborone; Council for Higher Education (CHE) in Maseru, Lesotho, and Agency for National Human Resource Development (ANHRD) in Victoria, Seychelles.

Faculties also worked closely with relevant government and private institutions to recruit students. For instance, the Faculty of Education successfully engaged the Ministry of Basic Education to sponsor school teachers for further training. The University also reduced tuition fees for the Master of Medicine (MMed) programme to make it competitive. To address the shortage of pharmacists locally and regionally, the University enrolled the first cohort of 35 students in the newly introduced Pharmacy programme.

The University gradually increased its undergraduate part-time and Open and Distance Learning (ODL) enrolment. The increase was evident in the Diploma and Degree programmes (Table 1).

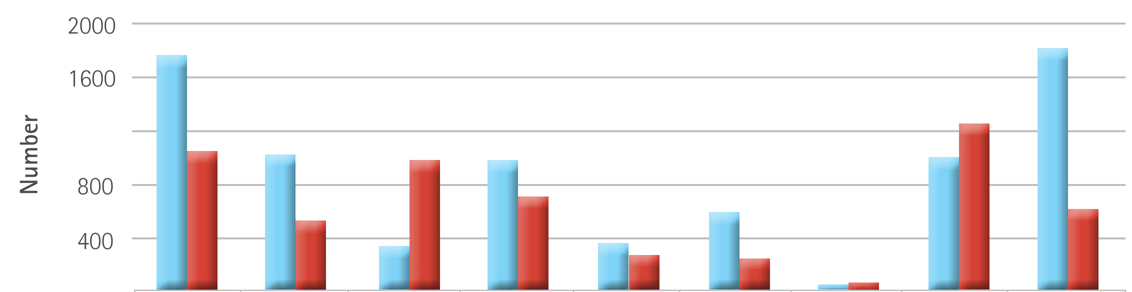
Table 1: Undergraduate part-time and ODL enrolments

Programme Level	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Degree	388	510	650
Diploma	701	1074	1761
Total	1089	1584	2411

The Diploma in Accounting and Business Studies (DABS) programme experienced a 64% growth compared to 2017/18 while the Degree programmes saw a 27.5% increase.

In terms of gender distribution the faculties of Engineering & Technology, Medicine and Science had more male students while the faculties of Social Sciences and Business had more females (See Figure 4).

Figure 4: Student Enrolment by Faculty and Gender 2018/19 (N=13686)



	Business	Education	Engineering & Technology	Graduate Studies	Health Sciences	Humanities	Medicine	Science	Social Sciences
Female	1772	1024	348	990	373	591	54	1004	1819
Male	1051	541	985	717	272	246	70	1255	624

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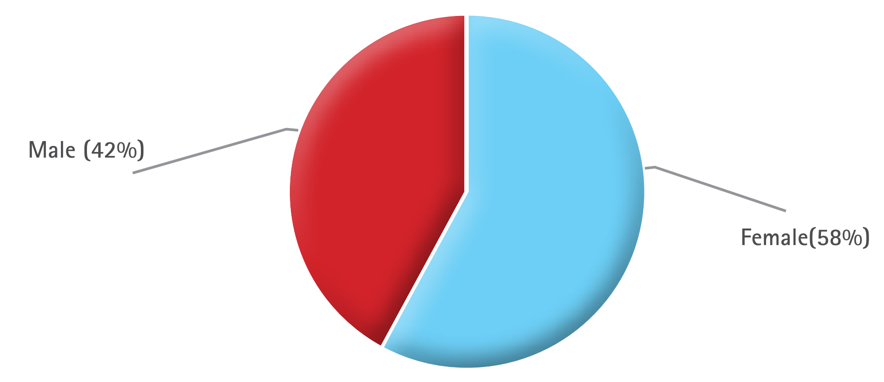
Figure 5 shows that overall the University had enrolled more females (58%) than males (42%).

Figure 5: Student Enrolment by Gender 2018/19 (N=13686)



Graduate enrolment stood at 1460 students in Masters and PhD programmes with 1389 (95%) being citizens (Table 2). Like in the undergraduate programmes there were more female students 884 (61%) accessing graduate programmes than males.

Table 2: Graduate students by citizenship, programme level and gender

Citizenship	Qualification	Gender		Total
		Females	Males	
Citizens	Master's	778	547	1325
	PhD	27	37	64
Non-citizens	Master's	70	63	133
	PhD	9	29	38
Total		**884**	**676**	**1460**

In 2018/19 the University graduated 2257 students (Table 3) of which 1669 were Bachelor's degrees, 243 Master's, 193 Postgraduate Diplomas and 16 PhDs.

Table 3: Number of graduates in 2018 by Programme

Level	Number	Percentages
Undergraduate Diploma	136	6
Bachelor's Degree	1669	74
Postgraduate Diploma	193	9
Master's Degree	243	11
Doctoral Degree (PhD)	16	1
Total	2257	100

PRIORITY AREA 2: PROVIDING RELEVANT AND HIGH QUALITY PROGRAMMES

To improve the relevance and attractiveness of its programmes as well as their responsiveness to national and international trends, the University embarked on an extensive academic review. This process entailed decommissioning obsolete programmes, introduction of new ones, (Table 4) and aligning them to the Human Resources Development Council (HRDC) priority areas, Vision 2036, African Agenda 2063, Sustainable Development Goals and complying with the requirements of the Botswana Qualifications Authority (BQA) and other professional accrediting bodies. Of the 168 programmes offered, 141 (84%) were submitted to BQA for registration on the National Credit and Qualifications Framework (NCQF). 155 (92%) of the 168 programmes had undergone external review while the remaining 13 (8%) will be reviewed in 2019/2020 (Table 4).

Table 4: New and revised programmes

Faculty	Programme
Humanities	BA Portuguese Language and Culture Chinese Studies MA French
Education Diploma in Adult Education	Med Educational Technology BEd Art Design BEd Music Education Med Early Childhood Post Graduate Diploma in Tertiary Education Life-long Learning and Community Development Department
Medicine	MPhil/PhD Biomedical Sciences
Health Sciences	Major Revision – Bachelor of Nursing Sciences

The high quality and relevant programmes of the University have produced well sought-after graduates, some of whom have been appointed to influential positions in the public and private sectors. Some of the notable appointments were;

i) Dr Mareko Ramotsababa (2016 graduate from MMed Family Medicine) who was appointed advisor to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health & Wellness, on Integrated Health Services.
ii) Dr Mpho Ramato (2017 graduate from MMed Family Medicine) appointed as Medical Superintendent of Nyangabgwe Referral Hospital, the second biggest hospital in the country.
iii) Dr Cullistus Gobotswang (2017 graduate from MMed Family Medicine) appointed as Medical Superintendent of Sekgoma Memorial Hospital.

PRIORITY AREA 3: INTENSIFYING RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

Faculties and directorates advanced the research agenda of the University by hosting high profile conferences and disseminating research findings. Staff embarked on a number of research projects which enhanced sustainable development of communities; these included Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Region project; wastewater and sludge which entailed development of novel extraction techniques such as removal of hardness from effluent and study composition of natural products e.g. red seaweed in Namibia. The projects were a collaboration with external partners in South Africa, Namibia and Swaziland.

Research capacity and output increased considerably during 2018/2019. In total, 1243 peer-reviewed publications comprising of books, book chapters, refereed journal articles, and conference proceedings (Table 5) were produced. The faculties and directorates also advanced the research agenda of the University by hosting high profile conferences and disseminating research findings.

Table 5: Research outputs by faculty for 2018/19

Faculty/ Centre	Referred Journal Articles	Books	Book Chapters	Book Reviews	Referred Conference proceedings	Total published
Business	24	0	2	0	15	41
Education	77	1	15	0	15	108
Engineering & Technology	86	4	8	0	61	159
Health Sciences	24	0	1	22	0	47
Humanities	75	9	43	0	5	132
Medicine	101	0	1	0	118	220
Science	141	0	21	0	17	179
Social Sciences	161	4	36	0	39	240
Okavango Research Institute (ORI)	52	0	18	0	47	117
Total	741	18	145	22	317	1243

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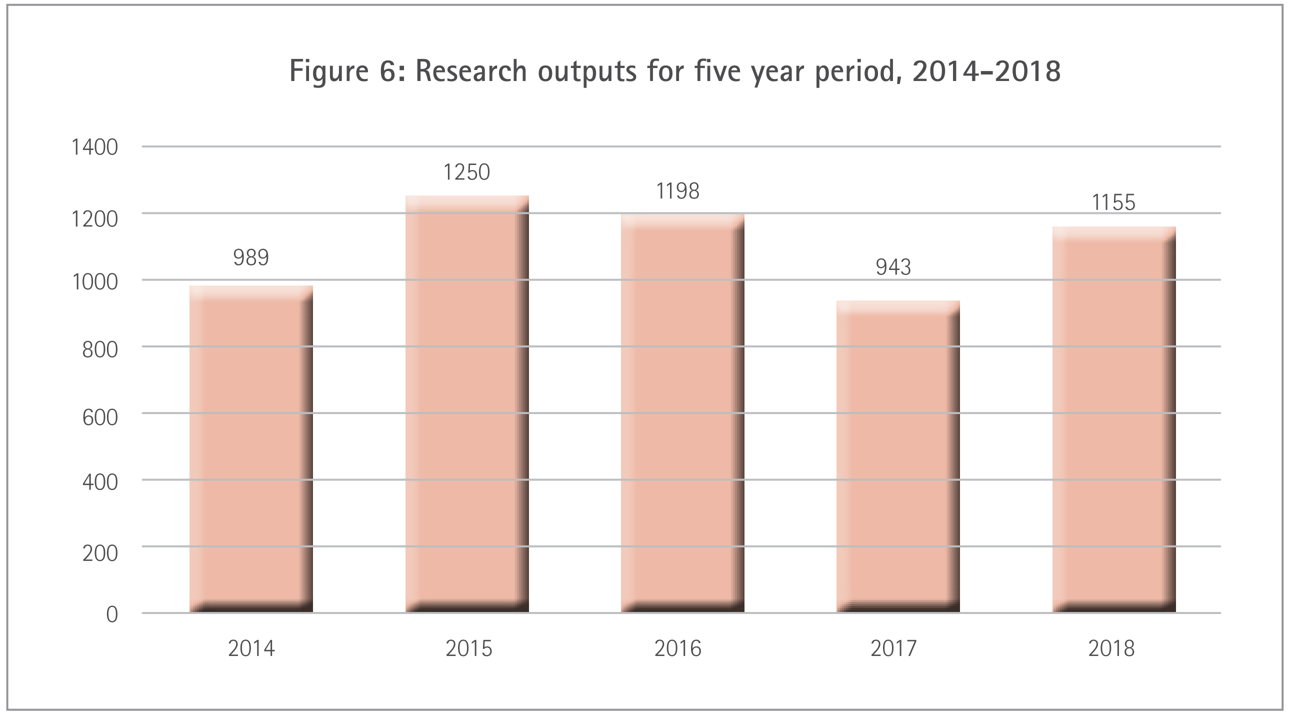
Figure 6: Research outputs over a five year period, 2014-2018



Research Grants

During the year under review, a number of grants were awarded. The most notable grants were as shown in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 6: Internal grants awarded

	Title	Funding Agency	Amount (BWP)
Faculty of Medicine	Community-based Echocardiographic Screening for Rheumatic Heart Disease: A Nation-wide Study in Botswana	ORD	250,000
	Streptococcus Africa Study		250,000
	Cardiovascular Diseases in Pregnancy in Gaborone		49,000
	Diabetes Mellitus Study		50,000

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Table 7: External grants/activities

Faculty	Grant title/activity	Monetary Value (BWP)
Engineering & Technology	Developing additive manufacturing ecosystems; In collaboration with Central University of Technology and BITRI submitted a joint proposal to the Southern African Innovation Support (SAIS) programme.	1.3 million
	Secured funding from the Ministry of Minerals, Green Technology and Energy Security towards Biofuel research and also awarded scholarship to one recipient to study for MSc at UB.	9 million
Medicine	Medical Device Fabrication	250,000.00
	Developing Additive Manufacturing Ecosystem	16,132,675.12
	Innovative HIV testing strategy among men in BW	1,600.000.00
	Retinopathy of Prematurity Incidence	215,102.33
	Botswana Combination Prevention Project	440,000.00
	Global Heart Failure Study	500,000.00
	Heart Failure & Chemotherapy	125,000.00
	REPRIEVE Trial	240,000.00
	AMBITION Trail	60,000.00
	INVICTUS Trail	125,000.00
	Prevalence of Microalbuminuria in HIV-infected patients	1,700,000.00
	Colonisation by multi-drug resistant gram-negative bacteria	400,000.00
	Cancer Molecular Diagnostics	49,000.00
	Research Consortium of HPV-related Cervical Cancer in HIV Patients	134,438.96 (annually over 5 years
	AFREHealth Consortium for Healthcare Capacity-Building	322,653,502.40 Million (participating centres in Africa coordinated by Makerere University)
Health Sciences	R01 grants titled; Improving Reproductive Health of Batswana Youth and their Families by National Institute of Health, USA. The grant was funded by the Institute of Mental Health Funding	13, 000,000
	Gates 22: (Grant OPP1082662) titled: Knowledge, Attitudes and perceptions towards smoking among 12-18 years female students in Gaborone and Francistown.	399,863.20
	Africa Capacity Building Foundation: Grant to advance tobacco control in Botswana.	990, 000.00.

The University continued to receive the Tlou Trust Scholarships from Botswana Insurance Holding Limited (BIHL) which were awarded to eight students to study in the following disciplines: Computer Science; Economics; Mathematics; Management and Master's in Development Practice. These scholarships are offered yearly.

International Recognition of UB Researchers

Some University researchers received international recognition:

- Prof Opha Dube in Environmental Science was nominated the outstanding researcher amongst the top 100 in climate change policy in 2018;
- Ms Godiraone Nkoni in Physics was received the L'Oreal-UNESCO Women in Science Sub-Saharan Africa Fellowship which was awarded to 14 women scientists out of 400 applicants;
- Prof Ishmael Masesane in Chemistry received the royal academy of chemistry prestigious award in 2018;
- Prof Lakshmi Narasimhan in Computer Science was recognized for contributing to the body of knowledge in international conventions, and
- Prof Kenabatho was recognized for high impact research grants in the area of water science (hydrology) at national, regional, continental and global levels e.g. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) water partnerships for the African Union.

PRIORITY AREA 4: STRENGTHENING ENGAGEMENT

The University continued its commitment to the improvement of Botswana's economic and social conditions through several local, regional, and international partnerships.

- Participated in various radio and television programmes which engaged the public on pertinent social issues such as localising sustainable development goals, alcohol and drug abuse, gender-based violence, poverty and youth unemployment.
- Played a key role in the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Week which was held in Mochudi from the 10 – 14 September 2018.
- Assisted an entrepreneur from Kolonkwaneng village in Kgalagadi District to brand his traditional coffee made from roasted Motlopi roots.
- Provided technical support to Ramotswa Lutheran Hospital in the rehabilitation of the hospital.

Some of the engagements were facilitated through Memoranda of Understanding (Table 8 and 9).

Table 8: Local engagements

Name of Partner	Collaborating Faculty/ Directorate	Activity/Aim/ MOU
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	Okavango Research Institute (ORI)	Mapping Biodiversity priorities in Botswana. The project supported DEA in (a) Conducting spatial biodiversity assessments. (b) Developing an initial spatial database and maps to be used in future assessments.
Ministry of Environment, Natural Resource Conservation and Tourism	ORI	• Signed MOU • Led debate on human wildlife conflict; and the potential to re-introduce trophy hunting • ORI provided data and advice. • ORI conducted a one day training workshop on "How to Collect Plants for Herbarium Use" for the Kuru Community Trust in Ghanzi
North-West District Council Physical Planning Committee (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education) Africa Conference World Tourism Day – Conference	ORI	ORI chaired the planning meetings to explore research opportunities between Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST), ORI and TH Ingolstadt (THI, Germany) regarding an energy efficient sustainable herbarium building equipped with solar-driven air-conditioning to create a sustainable infrastructure for long-term conservation of Peter Smith-University of Botswana (PSUB) collection.
BOCRA	FET and Humanities	License to run an online radio approved.
Government Scheme Youth Grant Recipient	Business	Business record keeping and financial management
Women Entrepreneurs		Export development
HRDC	Humanities	Rapporteur services for the HRDC TVET Pitso in February 2019
National Strategy Office	Academic Affairs Division	Facilitation and feedback on UB Strategy

Table 9: International engagement

International Partner	Collaborating Faculty/Directorate	Activity/Aim/ MOU (Period)
Confucius Institute	Humanities	• Chinese proficiency competition, Gaborone, Botswana • Global Conference and the Advisory Board meeting in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China: (December 2018)
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) Collaborative Master Programme (CMAP)	Social Sciences	10 MA students participated in the Joint Facility for Electives (JFE) organized by the AERC, in Nairobi, Kenya from June to September, 2018.
Namibia Botanical Institute of Research MOU with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Ramsar Convention Scientific and Technical Review Panel	ORI	• ORI hosted the Namibian researchers for joint learning on • Monitoring Aerosols in the Delta. • ORI was appointed the Scientific Expert for the Africa region.
MOU with Switzer-Highland in San Diego, California, USA	Education and Humanities	• Exchange programme aimed at promoting youth empowerment and employability,
World Bank Africa Higher Education Centres of Excellence for Development Impact (ACE Impact) Renewed MOU with Dr Andrija Stampar Institute of Public Health, Zagreb, Croatia	Health Sciences	• Desk review and adjudication of the proposals for West African universities. • BSc Environmental Health students were attached to Dr Andrija Stampar Institute of Public Health, Zagreb, Croatia.
MoU between Foundation for Studies and Researches on International Development (FERDI)	UB wide	• Collaboration in research, staff-student exchanges, • Supervision and award of joint academic qualifications.
MOU with Rutgers University	Faculties of Medicine/ Engineering	• Staff students' exchanges; • Sub-specialty training (Oncology); • Establishment of Biomedical Engineering programme.
MOU with University of Essex	UB wide	• Collaboration in research, • Staff/student exchanges • Supervision and awarding of joint academic qualifications.
University of North West, Mafikeng Campus and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat,	School of Graduate Studies	• Organised the SADC International Conference on Post Graduate Research for Sustainable Development

The University also collaborated with Baylor College of Medicine in teaching and research. The partnership was further enhanced by a visit from a senior Baylor academic who emphasised the need for the establishment of a Paediatric Haematology/Oncology Centre at Princess Marina and the Sir Ketumile Masire Teaching Hospital (UB Campus in Gaborone). Collaboration between the University of Pennsylvania (UPenn) School of Medicine and the University of Botswana continued with student exchanges and research, as well as visits by UPenn scholars in Pathology to teach Master of Medicine students.

A visit to Rutgers University initiated engagement on the running of the Sir Ketumile Masire Teaching Hospital and the establishment of sub-specialty training at UB. The visit resulted in Rutgers' President and Chancellor visiting UB to strengthen ties between the two institutions. In August 2018 the University hosted a Consortium of New Southern African Medical Schools (CONSAMS) meeting which brought together academics from more than 10 medical schools in the region and beyond to share best practices in medical education, governance and research.

UB continued to be an invaluable resource to the country and the international community in the provision of medical expertise both at technical and policy level (Table 10).

Table 10: Provision of medical expertise locally and internationally

i)	Fight against the Childhood Diarrhoea outbreak of October 2018. The assistance provided by the Faculty of Medicine mitigated the impact of the crisis quite significantly. This was attested and acknowledged by the Ministry of Health & Wellness after the outbreak.
ii)	Members of the Department of Psychiatry were instrumental in the drafting of new mental health legislation for the country.
iii)	The Faculty of Medicine is the main resource for Diabetes Mellitus care in the country.
iv)	Provided expert advice and support in lobbying for continued support from the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
v)	Faculty of Medicine staff and students were instrumental in the diagnosis and management of a Mass Hysteria incident at Lempu Junior Secondary School in Salajwe.
vi)	The Faculty of Medicine ran an Emergency Ultrasound Course that targeted healthcare workers in the country's public health institutions. While this was a successful capacity-building initiative, it also served to generate third stream income for the institution to the tune of P34, 000.00 (thirty-four thousand pula).
vii)	The Resuscitation Training Project continued to discharge its mandate and trained over 200 healthcare workers and generated income of over P300, 000.00 for the institution.
viii)	The Faculty of Medicine collaborated with community organisations in promoting sports, mental health and in the fight against non-communicable diseases.
ix)	117 medical students were externally placed in USA, China, Germany, UK, Australia and New Zealand.

The Faculty of Science (FoS) successfully organised the following events in collaboration with relevant ministries/stakeholders (Table 11):

Table 11: FoS Collaboration with relevant ministries/stakeholders

Stakeholder	Project/activity
1. National Environmental Laboratory	Quality of water with respect to carbonyl compounds.
2. Ministry of Agriculture	Detection of honey from different floral and geographical origins in Botswana.
3. Water Affairs and Water Utilities Corporation	Provided groundwater data to our Staff Development Fellow at the University of Twente, the Netherlands.
4. Relevant stakeholders	Vocational seminars for third and fourth year physics department students. This was held on 27 March 2018.
5. Ministry of Basic Education	Maths & Science Fair.
6. Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Natural Resources Conservation	Southern African Science Service Centre for Climate Change and Adaptive Land Use (SASSCAL).
7. Aqualogic	Sponsored a prize for the best Geology Student on annual basis.
8. Kalahari Copper	Funded six students in Year 3 studying Geology and Applied Geophysics to carry out their field projects.
9. Petra Diamonds, Debswana, and Tsodilo Resources	Provided kimberlite (host rock to diamond) samples for analysis by UB Staff Development Fellow at the University of Glasgow, Scotland.
10. Thakadu Resources (a Botswana registered company)	Funded training for three MSc students in Economic Geology in collaboration with the University Pretoria

The University participated at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York, USA in the annual review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on water, energy, cities, life on land and partnerships (goals 6, 7, 11, 13 and 17). It also benchmarked against the Higher Education Sustainability Initiative (HESI) and the Times Higher Education in branding itself as a SDGs champion.

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PRIORITY AREA 5: IMPROVING THE STUDENT EXPERIENCE

The University continued to implement initiatives that enrich students' academic and social experience. These initiatives were meant to transfer lifelong skills as well as reinforce national values and promote good citizenship. These include living and learning communities (LLC), student clubs/associations, internship, study abroad and student exchange programmes, field trips, workshops, student advisory initiatives, mentoring opportunities, co-teaching, improved supervision of both undergraduate and graduate projects and participation in University governance structures (Table 12).

Table12: Initiatives to Improve The Student Experience

Faculty	Activity/Initiative	Partner/Funder	Place Visited	No. of Students
Medicine	Study abroad	Global Educational Exchange in Medicine and Health Professions (GEMx)	SADC	12
		UPenn, USA and UB	UPenn, USA	4
		UPenn, USA and UB	Copperbelt University, Zambia.	4
Humanities	Exchange programmes	DAAD and UB	Koblenz-Landau, Germany	3
Science	Exchange programmes	UB and Akita University	Akita University, Japan	4
Health Sciences	Outreach programme (Health Expo on Non-Communicable Diseases)	UB (WHO Coordinating Centre)	Block 8, Gaborone	Fourth Year Community Nursing Students
School of Graduate Studies (SGS)	Graduate Research Development workshops	UB	UB Main Campus	220

Field based learning is critical in developing high calibre graduates.

Collecting samples from a stream

Mapping a quarry face. Note the folded sedimentary rock above the quarry face.

Preparing a camp site

New student's orientation

UB will fulfill its vision by fostering its community through encouraging, supporting, developing and empowering all individuals and groups to achieve the University's goals.

UB Debate Masters in Dar es Salaam

Student Councils

2018/19 Graduate Students Association

2018/19 Student Representative Council

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PRIORITY AREA 6: ENHANCING HUMAN RESOURCES FOR EXCELLENCE DELIVERY

The University prides itself in its highly-qualified staff. In the period under review, several staff members successfully completed their studies, while others were sent for further training. Several academics across various faculties were promoted to the ranks of Senior Lecturer, Associate Professor, and Professor. These promotions reflect the level of productivity, diligence in research, and overall good performance.

Other Key Performance Measures

Conscious of the strain on the national budget, the University continued its efforts of generating third and fourth stream income. For instance, the Centre of Continuing Education conducted 14 professional development courses which generated P1 699, 259. 74. Other third and fourth stream income streams are indicated in Table 13.

Table 13: 3rd and 4th Stream Income Generation

Financial year	General Research Fund Received	UB income generated	Total per financial year
2013/14	61,567,593.79	3,829,584.28	65,397,178.07
2014/15	59,117, 243.88	3,093,164.33	62,210,408.21
2015/16	77,384,473.15	3,740,037.59	81,124,510.74
2016/17	81,517,056.40	6,007,942.31	87,524,998.71
2017/18	49,448,152.69	4,702,484.72	54,150,637.41
Total in five years	**329,034,519.91**	**21,373,213.23**	**350,407,773.14**

Physical infrastructure

The University continued to provide the necessary infrastructure and equipment to support and foster a positive learning and working environment. For example, it increased its ICT capacity to 100% access. The power upgrading project proceeded well through the Memorandum of Agreement with Botswana Power Corporation so that power supply is increased to the UB Gaborone Campus.

Public Accountability

Ensuring transparent decision making and open review as well as the full participation of stake holders in the development of the institution.

Annual Financial **Statements**

2018/19

GENERAL INFORMATION

Incorporated in Botswana in terms of the University of Botswana Act, 2008

NATURE OF BUSINESS

The aims of the University of Botswana are to provide tertiary education across a wide range of disciplines and predominantly to Botswana citizen students.

CHANCELLOR

Ms Linah K. Mohohlo	19/07/2018

RESIGNATION

His Excellency Dr Mokgweetsi Masisi	19/07/2018

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AT 31 MARCH 2019

Name	Appointed	Designation
Dr Joseph Moeketsi Makhema	01/10/2018	Chairperson
Ms Anna Majelantle	01/10/2018	Vice Chairperson
Prof David Norris	01/12/2017	Vice Chancellor
Ms Ellen Richard-Madisa	01/10/2018	Member
Ms Ruth Motshidisi Maphorisa	01/10/2018	Member
Dr Bernard Bulawayo	01/10/2018	Member
Mr Moatlhodi Sebabole	01/10/2018	Member
Ms Tshisimogo Masisi Lekaukau	01/10/2018	Member
Ms Verily Molatedi	01/10/2018	Member
Dr Patson Mazonde	01/10/2018	Member
Ms Matshidiso Masire	01/10/2018	Member
Dr Mompati Mmalane	01/10/2018	Member
Ms Nnosang Mhutsiwa	01/10/2018	Member
Prof Mbuzeni Sibara	13/09/2016	Member
Prof Norman Maphosa	14/06/2016	Member
Prof Anderson Chebanne	03/01/2019	Member
Mr Alexander T Yalala	12/06/2018	Member
Mr Boipuso G Dikgang	12/06/2018	Member
Prof Bagele Chilisa	27/10/2017	Member
Mpho Molokwane	13/02/2019	SRC Representative
Mr Lopang Mosupi	11/03/2019	Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor, Finance and Administration
Prof Happy Siphambe	13/02/2019	Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor, Student Affairs
Prof Oathokwa Nkomazana	01/10/2018	Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs
Ms Tshegofatso Mogomotsi	01/04/2016	Secretary

GENERAL INFORMATION (continued)

Resignations during the year

Mr Parks Tafa	30/09/2018	Chairperson
Ms Mpho Mothibatsela	30/09/2018	Vice Chairperson
Prof Martin Mokgwathi	31/01/2019	Deputy Vice Chancellor, Student Affairs

REGISTERED OFFICE

University of Botswana
Plot 4775
Notwane Road
Private Bag 0022
Gaborone

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers

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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

The Governing Council of the University of Botswana is responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the financial statements. The financial statements presented on pages 46 to 80 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the University of Botswana Act, 2008.

The Governing Council considers that in preparing the financial statements, they have used the most appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied (except as otherwise indicated) and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and that International Financial Reporting Standards have been applied. The Governing Council acknowledges that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the University and places considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. The Governing Council is satisfied that the information contained in the financial statements fairly presents the results of operations for the year ended 31 March 2019 and the financial position of the University at 31 March 2019.

The Governing Council has made an assessment of the University's ability to continue as a going concern, including reviewing detailed cash flow projections prepared by the University's management. These cash flow forecasts indicate that, based on anticipated operating subventions, utilisation of available funds and timely collection of student debts, the University will have sufficient cash resources to meet operating requirements by the end of the ensuing financial year. The University will remain a going concern through the continued support of the Government of Botswana, in the form of annual subventions and timely settlement of fee accounts on behalf of sponsored students. The Government of Botswana, through the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology, has assured the University that it will continue to provide financial support to the University. The extent of such support will be guided by national spending priorities and the alignment of the University's strategic plan to such priorities.

Based on

- the past financial support received from the Government,
- subventions already received with respect to the ensuing financial year,
- the stakeholder compact signed by the University with the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology, which aligns the University's activities with priorities set by the Ministry, and
- the confirmation of continuing support received from the Government, the Governing Council is satisfied that the University will continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The 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 the external auditors to review matters relating to internal controls and financial reporting. The external auditors have unrestricted access to the members of the Governing Council.

The financial statements presented on pages 7 to 28 were approved by the Governing Council on 06 March 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

VICE CHANCELLOR AND MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

12 March 2020

DATE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF TERTIARY EDUCATION, RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Our opinion

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

What we have audited

University of Botswana's financial statements set out on pages 7 to 28 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 fund balances for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- significant accounting policies; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

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 University 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 judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We communicate the key audit matter that relates to the audit of the financial statements of the current period in the table below.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF TERTIARY EDUCATION, RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of trade receivables The University adopted IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") to measure the Expected Credit Losses (ECL) of trade receivables, for the first time in the 2019 reporting period. This resulted in a change in accounting policy from an incurred credit loss impairment model to an expected credit loss model. The University applies the simplified approach and recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivable balances. To measure ECL, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and provision matrix has been used as a practical expedient. At 31 March 2019, the University recognised net trade receivables of BWP6,062,000, after recognising an impairment loss of BWP43,832,000. An additional impairment provision of BWP7,151,000 was recognised on implementing the ECL model at 1 April 2018. The University is required to apply significant judgment in determining ECL, specifically historical loss rates. The determination of ECL when assessing the impairment of trade receivables was considered to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to the first time application of IFRS 9 and significant judgement applied by management in the determination of ECL. Disclosures with respect to the application of IFRS 9 in determining the ECL are disclosed in the following accounting policies and notes to the financial statements: • Note 3.1(b) "Adoption of IFRS 9"; • Note 4.1.2 "Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance"; • Note 5 "Financial risk factors (b) Credit risk"; and • Note 8 "Trade and other receivables".	Our audit procedures included, inter alia, the following: • We obtained an understanding of and evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the University's relevant internal controls relating to credit origination, credit control and debt collection; • We assessed the University's ECL impairment model against the requirements of IFRS 9 and found the model to be consistent with these requirements; • We tested the mathematical accuracy of the University's ECL impairment calculations and no material differences were noted; • We challenged assumptions and judgements made by the management through discussion, comparison to data and our knowledge of the operation as gained through our audit in determining sub-groupings and historical rates and found these to be reasonable; and • We evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the trade receivables aging reports utilised by management in their ECL calculations at 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019 and agreed the inputs to relevant supporting documents. No material differences were noted.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF TERTIARY EDUCATION, RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Other information

The Members of the University's Council are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "University of Botswana Annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019", which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not 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 Members of the University's Council for the financial statements

The Members of the University's Council 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 Members of the University's Council 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 Members of the University's Council are responsible for assessing the University'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 Members of the University's Council either intend to liquidate the University 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 University's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Members of the University's Council.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF TERTIARY EDUCATION, RESEARCH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (CONTINUED)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members of the University's Council' 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 University'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 University 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 Members of the University's Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with Members of the University's Council, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matters 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.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers

Individual practicing member: Rudi Binedell
Membership number: 20040091

13 March 2020

Gaborone

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
Government subvention	6	948,108	793,661
Tuition and other student fee revenue	7	447,993	392,421
Amortisation of government grants	16	103,759	106,664
Other income	8	23,391	14,335
Deferred income realised during the year	17	76,791	69,137
Gross operating income		**1,600,042**	**1,376,218**
Staff costs		(1,128,276)	(1,114,007)
Other operating expenses		(349,929)	(290,000)
Expenditure on designated projects	17	(76,791)	(69,137)
Surplus/(Deficit) from operating activities	9	**45,046**	**(96,927)**
Finance income	10	23,997	19,837
Surplus (Deficit) for the year		**69,043**	**(77,090)**
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		**69,043**	**(77,090)**

-

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	2,210,149	2,305,094
Intangible assets	11a	6,716	8,953
Capital work-in-progress	12	8,428	8,425
		2,225,293	**2,322,472**
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	3,449	3,382
Trade and other receivables	14	18,913	25,604
Cash and cash equivalents	15	544,339	686,001
		566,701	**714,987**
Total assets		**2,791,994**	**3,037,459**
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Capital Funds and Reserves			
Other reserves		141,983	141,983
Accumulated fund		(283,706)	(345,598)
		(141,723)	**(203,615)**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Government grants	16	2,268,673	2,384,540
Funds received in advance for designated projects	17	202,273	181,497
		2,470,946	**2,566,037**
Current Liabilities			
Deferred student fee revenue		59,727	58,788
Trade and other payables	18	198,393	418,410
Provision for employee benefits	19	204,651	197,838
		462,771	**675,036**
Total funds and liabilities		**2,791,994**	**3,037,459**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	Council Controlled Unrestricted Funds P 000's	Other Reserves P 000's	Accumulated Fund P 000's	Total P 000's
Balance at 1 April 2017		**55,000**	**141,983**	**(323,508)**	**(126,525)**
Total comprehensive deficit for the year		-	-	(77,090)	(77,090)
Transfer of interest received		19,837	-	(19,837)	-
Transfer of Council Controlled funds to accumulated funds		(74,837)	-	74,837	-
Balance at 31 March 2018		**-**	**141,983**	**(345,598)**	**(203,615)**
Balance at 1 April 2018		**-**	**141,983**	**(345,598)**	**(203,615)**
Adjustment - IFRS 9 Transitional Impairment	14	-	-	(7,151)	(7,151)
Balance at 1 April 2018 as restated		**-**	**141,983**	**(352,749)**	**(210,766)**
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		-	-	69,043	69,043
Transfer of interest received		23,997	-	(23,997)	-
Transfer of Council Controlled funds to accumulated funds		(23,997)	-	23,997	-
Balance at 31 March 2019		**-**	**141,983**	**(283,706)**	**(141,723)**

Other reserves represent the fair value uplift on land and buildings inherited from the former University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which were allocated to the University. Such fair value uplift was performed to state these assets at a reasonable original cost to the University.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Total comprehensive surplus/(deficit) for the year		69,043	(77,090)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	101,522	104,427
Amortisation of Intangible assets	11a	2,237	2,237
Amortisation of Government grants	16	(103,759)	(106,664)
Finance Income	10	(23,997)	(19,837)
Funds released from completed capital projects	16	(16,498)	-
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		21	-
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities before working capital changes		**28,569**	**(96,927)**
WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories		(67)	1,059
(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables		(460)	4,325
(Decrease) in trade and other payables		(246)	(23,696)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provision for employee benefits		6,812	(1,351)
Cash generated from/used in operating activities		**6,040**	**(19,662)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment			
- to maintain operating capacity "	11	(5,951)	(6,211)
- to increase operating capacity	12	(651)	(3,104)
Finance Income	10	23,997	19,837
Cash generated from investing activities		**17,395**	**10,522**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Government grants received	16	4,390	4,201
Settlement of liability to Ministry of Health and Wellness		-	(11,450)
Cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		**4,390**	**(7,249)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		56,394	(113,315)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		155,333	268,649
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15	**211,727**	**155,333**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The University of Botswana is incorporated in terms of the University of Botswana Act, 2008. The aims of the University of Botswana are to provide higher education and training, undertake, promote and facilitate research and scholarly investigations, support and contribute to the realisation of economic and social advancement of the intellectual and human resource capacity of the international community.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the University have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of University of Botswana Act, 2008. 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 significant accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the University's accounting policies. Those areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the University's financial statements, are disclosed in the "Critical accounting estimates and assumptions" section of the financial statements.

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

3.1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES

(a) (a)Adoption of IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 replaced the previous revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programs. IFRS 15 introduces a five step approach to revenue recognition. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added to deal with specific scenarios.

The University has applied IFRS 15 in accordance with the modified retrospective approach as per IFRS 15.C3 (b). Under this transition method, the University elected to apply this Standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed at the date of initial application. The application of IFRS 15 had no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 April 2018 which is the date of initial application because there is no change in revenue recognition pattern for educational services that are rendered by the University. Apart from providing more extensive disclosures on the University's revenue transactions, the application of IFRS 15 had no significant impact on the financial position and/or financial performance of the University.

(b) (b) Adoption of IFRS 9

- The University has adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a transition date of 1 April 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the financial statements. The University did not early adopt any of IFRS 9 provisions in previous periods.

- As permitted by the transitional provisions of the standard, the University elected not to restate comparative figures. The comparative period notes disclosures repeat those of disclosures made in the prior period. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets at the date of transition were recognised in the opening Accumulated Fund account. The University does not hedge its financial risks and therefore hedge accounting is not relevant. The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes in our accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and impairment of financial assets. Set out below are disclosures relating to the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 on the University.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The measurement category and the carrying amount of financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 and IFRS 9 at 1 April 2018 are compared as follows:

	IAS		IFRS 9	
Financial Assets	Measurement Category	Carrying Amount (P'000)	Measurement Category	Carrying Amount (P'000)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	Loans and receivables	686,001	Amortised cost	686,001
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	16,106	Amortised cost	8,955
Total		**702,107**		**694,956**

Reconciliation of impairment allowance balance from IAS 39 to IFRS 9

The following table reconciles the prior period's closing impairment allowance measured in accordance with the IAS 39 incurred loss model to the new impairment allowance measured in accordance with the IFRS 9 expected loss model at 1 April 2018:

Impairment Loss	Amount (P'000)
At 1 April 2018 - calculated under IAS 39	30,004
Amounts restated through opening accumulated loss - Transitional IFRS 9 Adjustment	7,151
Opening loss allowance as at 1 April 2018 – calculated under IFRS 9	**37,155**

Reconciliation of statement of financial position balances from IAS 39 to IFRS 9

The University performed an analysis of its business models for managing financial assets and analysis of their cash flow characteristics. The following table reconciles the carrying amounts of financial assets, from their previous measurement category in accordance with IAS 39 to their new measurement categories upon transition to IFRS 9 on 1 April 2018:

Financial Asset	Ref	IAS 39 Carrying Amount at 31 March 2018 (P'000)	Reclassifications (P'000)	Remeasurements (P'000)	IFRS 9 Carrying Amount at 1 April 2018 (P'000)
Cash and Cash Equivalent	A				
Closing balance under IAS 39 and opening balance under IFRS 9		686,001	-	-	686,001
Trade and Other Receivables	B				
Closing balance under IAS 39		16,106	-	-	-
Remeasurement: Expected Credit Loss (ECL)		-	-	(7,151)	-
Opening Balance under IFRS 9		-	-	-	8,955
Total		**702,107**	**-**	**(7,151)**	**694,956**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

The following explains how applying the new classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 led to changes in classification and measurement of certain financial assets held by the University as shown in the table above:

Area of Potential Impact of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement (Classification and Measurement impact explained as at 1 April 2018, date of initial application)	**Reference**
Cash & cash equivalent: These financial assets are classified as loans & receivables and measured at amortised cost under IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, these assets continue to be measured at amortised cost because they satisfy the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and business model test for classification as amortised cost. Cash & cash equivalent are subject to impairment under both IAS 39 and IFRS 9. As at 31 March 2018, the impairment provision under IAS 39 was nil as there was no objective evidence of impairment. The University has elected to the apply the simplified approach for impairment of cash & cash equivalents because the lifespan of these assets is less than 12 months. The University has adopted the provision matrix contained in implementation guidance to IFRS 9 as its impairment methodology. Historical default rates on deposits held in banks is nil. The review of relevant forward looking macro-economic factors does not suggest possible defaults on bank deposits and consequently no provision has been raised on adoption of IFRS 9 and at the year end.	A
Trade & other receivables: For purposes of measuring the expected credit loss (ECL), trade receivables have been segmented by customer type to reflect similar credit risk. The impairment allowance has increased by P7 150 536 at 1 April 2018 as result of adopting IFRS 9. The increase reflects a high probability of default on the basis of historical credit risk information across all customer profiles. In the short-term, we do not expect the macro-economic factors such as the GDP to affect expected default rates and consequently all default rates applied in the calculation of expected credit losses are based on historical credit risk information.	B

International Financial Reporting Standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time after January 2019

- Amendments to IFRS 19, 'Employee benefits' on plan amendment, curtailment or settlement - 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, (effective from 1 January 2019). The University expects to adopt this standard for the first time in the year 2020 annual financial statements.

- 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' (effective from 1 January 2019). The University expects to adopt this standard for the first time in the year 2020 annual financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.1 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

International Financial Reporting Standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time after January 2020

- Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' and IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors - These amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 and consequential amendments to IFRS use a consistent definition of materiality through IFRS 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, (effective from periods after 1 January 2020). These amendments are not expected to have any material impact to the University of Botswana.

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). All amounts are stated in thousands of Pula (P 000's) unless otherwise stated.

ii) Transactions and balances

"Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss."

b) Property, plant and equipment

"Property, plant and equipment is initially stated at cost. The cost of an asset comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to operate as intended by management. Subsequently, property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the University and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
Maintenance and repairs, which do not meet these criteria, are charged against income as incurred. Donated assets are initially recorded at fair value at the date of donation.
Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.
Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis estimated to write each asset down to its estimated residual value over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range as follows:"

Buildings	40 years
Equipment and furniture	
- Computer equipment	5 years
- Other equipment and furniture	10 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 7 years
Library books	Written off in year of acquisition

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use. Their costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (seven years).
Costs associated with maintaining the intangible assets are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of identifiable and intangible assets controlled by the University, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus in the period in which the asset is de-recognised.

c) Capital work-in-progress

Projects, comprising property, plant and equipment, in the course of construction for rental, administrative or other purposes are carried at cost less any identified impairment loss. Where a project, or a separately identifiable element thereof, is at a stage wherein the University can derive an economic benefit from the project, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, the item is transferred to property , plant and equipment. Depreciation is not charged whilst the project is still under construction and the asset not yet available for use.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for potential impairment if an event or change in circumstances indicates that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of an asset, less any selling costs, or its value in use. In the test for impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there is a separate identifiable cash flow (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets previously impaired are reviewed at every year-end for potential reversal of previously recognised impairments.

e) Financial assets and liabilities

i) Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the University revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial asset or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted value using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets and recognised on an accrual basis.

iii) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the University measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the University recognises the difference as follows:

(a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.

(b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

iv) Financial assets
Classification and subsequent measurement

From 1 April 2018, the University has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.
The classification requirements for debt measured at amortised cost are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:
(i) the University's business model for managing the asset; and
(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the University classifies its debt instruments as amortised cost at follows:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured using the simplified expected loss model. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest and similar income' using the effective interest rate method.

Business model: the business model reflects how the University manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the University's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the University in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. For example, the liquidity portfolio of assets, which is held by the University as part of liquidity management and is generally classified within the hold to collect and sell business model. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and thereafter sell, the University assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the University considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The University reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Impairment of financial assets
The University recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost which include lease receivables, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The University always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using simplified ECL model based on the provision matrix. The ECL model takes into account the University's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtor, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets
The University derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the University neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the University recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The University derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Centre's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(f) Inventories
Inventories, mainly comprising consumer goods and stationery, are shown at the lower of cost, on the basis of average cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the replacement cost of inventories. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories.

(g) Government grants
Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Where the grant relates to the purchase of an asset, it is recognised as a capital grant in the statement of financial position and released to surplus/(deficit) in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.
Where the University receives a non-monetary grant, the asset and that grant are recorded at fair value and released to surplus/(deficit) in equal amounts over the useful life of the related asset.

(h) Government Subvention
Government subvention is recognised as income over the period necessary to match it with the related costs that it is intended to compensate. Subvention that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the University with no future related costs is recognised as income for the period in which it becomes receivable. When subvention relates to an expense item, it is recognised on a systematic basis over the period that the related cost which it is intended to compensate is expensed. Government subvention is therefore recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(i) Funds received in advance for designated funds
The University manages various projects funded by international and other donor agencies. This funding, which is received for designated specific purposes, is disclosed as deferred income (funds received in advance for designated projects) in the statement of financial position and realised in surplus/(deficit) in the financial period in which it accrues to the University in accordance with the relevant agreement. The various projects are managed according to the terms of the respective project agreements.

(j) Council-controlled unrestricted funds
The University obtains funding from Government grants and other bodies for designated projects. All funds that are not for immediate use, including any accumulated surpluses, are invested. The Council has the decision-making rights relating to income earned from investment of such funds before they are used for capital projects or designated projects. Where these funds are to be applied to capital projects, the relevant sum is allocated to Government grants through the statement of changes in fund balances as such allocations represent declaration and utilisation of distributions to Government for specified capital projects.

(k) Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The University operates a defined contribution pension scheme, assets of which are generally held in separate trustee administered funds. As at 31 March 2019 1 817 staff of the University of Botswana were members of the fund. The University as the employer contributes 17.5% and each staff member to the pension fund contributes 5% with an option to make additional voluntary contributions to a maximum limit of 10%. Once the contributions have been paid, the University has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute the periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

Gratuities and severance plans

The University pays a gratuity to academic staff on retirement, retrenchment or death in special circumstances. In order to estimate the probability of incurring this liability, management make assumptions in respect of the number of academic staff that will reach retirement. In addition, to calculate the fair value of the liability the University needs to make assumptions regarding both expected future salary increases and a suitable discount rate.

Severance pay is not considered to be a retirement benefit plan as the benefits are payable at the option of the employee. The expected gratuity and severance benefit liability is provided in full by way of a provision."

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the University 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 a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Employee entitlements to annual leave and contractual gratuities are recognised when they accrue to employees as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. 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 rate that reflects the 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.

(m) Revenue recognition

Tuition Services

The University renders educational Tuition services for under and post graduate courses. The courses comprise of short-term and long-term and are offered on a semester basis which straddles the financial year and therefore resulting in contract liability (deferred revenue) and/or contract assets (unbilled revenue). The performance obligations for the delivery of tuition services is considered to be discharged overtime. Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the University expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue recognition follows a five step model framework as follows:

Step1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Analysis of Revenue		
Recognition of Revenue by Timing and product	**2019 (P'000)**	**2018 (P'000)**
Performance obligations satisfied over time		
Tuition Fees	402,783	350,013
Other Student Fees	45,210	42,408
Total	**447,993**	**392,421**

Nature of contract balances	Nature of Performance obligation	2019 (P'000)	2018 (P'000)
Contract Liability (deferred revenue)	Satisfied over time	59,727	58,788

The contract liability (deferred revenue) of P59,727,000 is revenue that will be recognised as and when the performance obligation is discharged. The University has no doubt that it will satsifactorily discharge the contractual obligation it has with students and the Department of Tertiary Financing by the end of May 2020 when the contract comes to an end.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership rest with the university are classified as finance leases. Finance lease liabilities are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the liability balance outstanding. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in trade and other payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to surplus or deficit over the lease period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases depreciated over the useful life of the asset or if there is no reasonable certainty that the University will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to surplus or deficit on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the application of accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and actual results may vary from these estimates.

4.1.1 Contracts with customers

Contracts with customers often include promises to deliver multiple services. Determining whether such bundled services are considered i) distinct performance obligations that should be separately recognised, or ii) non-distinct and therefore should be combined with another good or service and recognised as a combined unit of accounting may require significant judgment. In general, the University's services are capable of being distinct as they could be performed by other educational institutions and do not involve significant customisation.

4.1.2 Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:
(i) Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
(ii) Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

4.1.3 Going Concern

The University realised a surplus from operating activities of P69,043,163 (2018: deficit of P77,089,146) and a net increase in cash and cash equivalents of P56,393,098 (2018: decrease of P113,316,567) for the year ended 31 March 2019. At 31 March 2019, its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by P141,721,917. The University's internal cash flow forecasts indicate that, based on anticipated operating subventions and timely receipt of the same, achievement of the forecasted level of student enrolment, timely collection of student debts and ability to limit staff increments and performance related rewards to forecasted levels, the University will have sufficient cash resources to meet operating requirements by the fourth quarter of the ensuing financial year.

The University will therefore remain a going concern through the continued support of the Government of Botswana, in the form of annual subventions and early settlement of fee accounts on behalf of sponsored students. The Government of Botswana, through the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology, has assured the University that it will continue to provide financial support to the University. The extent of such support will be guided by national spending priorities and the alignment of the University's strategic plan to such priorities.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as:
- the Government of Botswana, through the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology confirmed that it will provide financial support to the University, guided by national spending priorities and the alignment of the University's strategic plan to such priorities; and
- the University has identified cost rationalisation measures, including a freeze on the filling of vacancies and stricter cost control, which will allow the University to reduce its funding requirements."

4.1.4 Useful lives and residual values of plant and equipment
The University reviews annually whether the useful lives and residual values of each asset are appropriate, in accordance with the accounting policy stated at 3.2b. The carrying values and depreciation rates have been determined based on previous experience and anticipated disposal values when the assets are disposed of. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts and where carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amounts, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each reporting date. The carrying value of property, plant and equipment at reporting date was P2,210,149,331 (2018: P2,305,093,819). Refer to note 11 for detailed analysis of the carrying amount at reporting date.

5 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The University's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The University's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the University's financial performance.

(a) Market risk
(i) Foreign exchange risk
The following assets are denominated in foreign currencies and are therefore subject to currency risk:

Cash and cash equivalents	2019 (P'000)	2018 (P'000)
USD	55,678	35,744

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the Botswana Pula exchange rate against the major trading currencies of the University, with all other variables held constant, on the University surplus/(deficit) (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities). In arriving at the exchange rate sensitivities in the next twelve months, management has considered the average movements in the exchange rate over the previous year.

Cash and cash equivalents	2019	2018
Change in USD rate	P 000's	P 000's
+15%	8,352	(5,362)
-15%	(8,352)	5,362

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the University surplus/(deficit). In arriving at the interest rate sensitivities in the next twelve months, management has considered the average movements in the interest rate over the previous year.

	2019	2018
Percentage change in interest rate:	P 000's	P 000's
+2%	1,381	1,542
-2%	(1,381)	(1,542)

(b) Credit Risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the University. As at 31 March 2019, the University's maximum exposure to credit risk which will cause a financial loss due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.
In order to minimise credit risk, the University has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the University reviews the recoverable amount of each trade debt on an individual basis at the end of each month to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the Council considers that the University's credit risk is significantly reduced. The University does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets. Financial assets of the University, which are subject to credit risk, consist mainly of trade and other receivables and cash resources. The University holds cash deposits with reputable financial institutions.

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

(b) Credit Risk (Continued)
The University applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all short-term receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The loss allowance as at 31 March 2019 is determined as follows:

Expected Credit Loss Default Rates at 31 March 2019					
Customer Grouping	Current	1–30 Past due	31–60 Past due	61–90 Past due	Over 90 Past due
DTEF	1%	1.62%	5%	23%	100%
Government Sponsors	4%	7.89%	17%	39%	100%
Other Private Sponsors	14%	19.91%	31%	55%	100%
Student Debtors	0%	1%	2%	11%	100%
Other Debtors	12%	16%	27%	51%	100%
Staff Debtors	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

Expected Credit Loss Default Rates at 1 April 2018					
Customer Grouping	Current	1-30 Past due	31-60 Past due	61-90 Past due	Over 90 Past due
DTEF	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%
Government Sponsors	4%	6%	15%	33%	100%
Other Private Sponsors	8%	12%	20%	42%	100%
Student Debtors	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Other Debtors	24%	28%	38%	58%	100%
Staff Debtors	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%

Trade and Other Receivables: Gross Carrying Amounts at 31 March 2019 (P'000)						
Customer Grouping	Current	1-30 Past due	31-60 Past due	61-90 Past due	Over 90 Past due	Total
DTEF	-	-	-	-	10,500	10,500
Government Sponsors	25	-	1	320	7,804	8,150
Other Private Sponsors	1,441	37	86	6	2,968	4,538
Student Debtors	-	-	2,399	-	4,829	7,228
Other Debtors	400	213	126	-	16,907	17,646
Staff Debtors	925	284	30	204	53	1,496
Total	2,791	534	2,642	530	43,061	49,558

Trade and Other Receivables: Gross Carrying Amounts at 1 April 2018 (P'000)						
Customer Grouping	Current	1-30 Past due	31-60 Past due	61-90 Past due	Over 90 Past due	Total
DTEF	436	-	813	-	7,920	9,169
Government Sponsors	796	146	102	116	6,705	7,865
Other Private Sponsors	315	1,262	108	272	3,222	5,179
Student Debtors	-	-	1,964	-	3,296	5,260
Other Debtors	1,180	1,040	239	2,891	13,035	18,385
Staff Debtors	53	31	17	152	-	253
Total	2,780	2,479	3,243	3,431	34,178	46,110

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Allowance at 31 March 2019 (P'000)						
Customer Grouping	Current	1-30 Past due	31-60 Past due	61-90 Past due	Over 90 Past due	Total
DTEF	0	-	-	-	10,500	10,500
Government Sponsors	1	-	0	124	7,804	7,929
Other Private Sponsors	200	7	27	3	2,968	3,205
Student Debtors	-	-	-	-	4,886	4,886
Other Debtors	49	35	34	-	16,907	17,025
Staff Debtors	-	-	30	204	53	287
Total	250	42	91	331	43,118	43,832

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Allowance at 1 April 2018 (P'000) (Including IFRS 9 Transitional Adjustment of P7 151)						
Customer Grouping	Current	1-30 Past due	31-60 Past due	61-90 Past due	Over 90 Past due	Total
DTEF	2	-	21	-	7,920	7,943
Government Sponsors	29	9	15	38	6,705	6,796
Other Private Sponsors	25	148	22	115	3,222	3,532
Student Debtors	-	-	37	-	3,296	3,333
Other Debtors	288	295	91	1,673	13,035	15,382
Staff Debtors	-	-	17	152	-	169
Total	344	452	203	1,978	34,178	37,155

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit Risk (Continued)

Financial assets with the maximum exposure to credit risk at the year-end were as follows:

Description	2019 (P'000)	2018 (P'000)
Sponsor Debtors	23,188	22,212
Student Debtors	7,228	5,260
Other Debtors	17,646	18,385
Staff Debtors	1,496	253
Less Impairment provision	(43,832)	(30,004)
Net Trade and Other Receivables	**5,726**	**16,106**
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Standard Chartered Bank of Botswana Limited	33,934	110,389
First National Bank Botswana Limited	14,637	13,653
Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	30,379	18,421
STANLIB Investment Management Services Limited	93,849	49,195
African Banking Corporation Limited	100,540	128,552
Stanbic Bank Botswana Limited	11,965	16,580
Botswana Insurance Fund Management	96,455	117,246
African Alliance Asset Management	92,363	79,212
Bank Gaborone Limited	70,217	152,753
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**544,339**	**686,001**
Total maximum amount exposed to credit risk	**550,065**	**702,107**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. University of Botswana is an organisation funded by the Government of Botswana and donors. The development plan of the University is part of the overall National Development Plan of the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology.

The Capital and recurrent budget of the University of Botswana is 'an-add back' item (part of) the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology Budget. A surplus in the University account goes back to the Government and a deficit in the University account is funded by the Government through a supplementary Budget. Management forecasts the cash flow requirement of the University for the upcoming financial year and the government finances the deficit through the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology's annual budget.

5.2 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The capital of the University comprises both restricted funds designated for specific purposes and unrestricted funds, being funds that can be employed by Council at its discretion. The University's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The University has a healthy relationship of reserves to assets, however it must be remembered that much of the asset base is held in designated funds and in property which has restricted alienability. The University is an institute established by an Act of Parliament. The capital and recurrent budget of the University of Botswana is an 'add back' item (part of) the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology budget. Surplus in the University account goes back to the Government and the deficit in the University account is funded by the Government through supplementary budget. The University's policy is to apply conservative financing. Debt is avoided but, where taken, the policy is to settle in as short a period as possible. This policy is consistent with that adopted in previous years. The University has been able to meet its objectives on managing capital.

5.3 FAIR VALUE ESTIMATES

The University is not exposed to fair value risk.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
6 GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION		
Annual Government subvention	936,000	797,862
Transfer from Government grants	16,498	-
Transferred to capital grants for current year (note 16)	(4,390)	(4,201)
	948,108	**793,661**

The University receives subventions from the Government of Botswana on the basis of an approved budget.

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
7 TUITION AND OTHER STUDENT FEE REVENUE		
Tuition	402,783	350,013
Other student fees	45,210	42,408
	447,993	**392,421**
Tuition fees consists of:		
- Department of Tertiary Education Financing ("DTEF")	343,029	304,183
- Other government institutions	16,713	14,314
- Other sponsors	11,610	7,098
- Self sponsored students	31,431	24,418
Other student fees consist of:		
International student fees	2,446	2,187
Application fees	3,503	3,786
Identity card fees	336	281
Library Income	177	198
Residence and Laundry fees	36,687	33,921
Examination fees	1,637	1,650
Transcript fees	424	360
Graduation fees	-	25
	45,210	**42,408**
8 OTHER INCOME		
Rental Income	12,674	13,150
Income generated from consultancies and private work	9,783	-
Miscellaneous income	934	1,185
	23,391	**14,335**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
9 SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year from operating activities is stated after charging / (crediting) the following:		
Auditors' remuneration- for the current year	1,241	-
Auditors' remuneration- for the prior year	986	891
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets (note 11)	103,759	106,664
Amortisation of government grants (note 16)	(103,759)	(106,664)
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(4,147)	929
Staff costs	1,128,276	1,114,007
- Academic	416,338	436,578
- Support	293,304	282,513
- Industrial	14,302	16,138
- Other benefits	404,332	378,778
Impairment of trade receivables - charge / (credit) (note 14)	6,677	(55,138)
10 FINANCE INCOME		
Interest received - bank	**23,997**	**19,837**

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

	Land and Buildings	Equipment and Furniture	Motor Vehicles	Library Books	Total
	P 000's	P 000's	P 000's	P 000's	P 000's
Year end 31 March 2018					
Opening net book value	2,180,813	216,053	3,338	-	2,400,204
Additions	-	2,513	23	3,675	6,211
Transfer from Capital Work in Progress	1,545	1,559	-	-	3,104
Disposals	-	-	(437)	-	(437)
Depreciation charge	(60,500)	(38,703)	(1,547)	(3,675)	(104,425)
Depreciation derecognised on disposals	-	-	437	-	437
At 31 March 2018	2,121,858	181,422	1,814	-	2,305,094
At 31 March 2018					
Cost	2,569,101	586,771	32,434	190,406	3,378,713
Accumulated depreciation	(447,243)	(405,349)	(30,620)	(190,406)	(1,073,619)
Net Book Value	**2,121,858**	**181,422**	**1,814**	**-**	**2,305,094**
Year end 31 March 2019					
Opening net book value	2,121,858	181,422	1,814	-	2,305,094
Additions	-	3,441	-	2,510	5,951
Transfer from Capital Work in Progess	289	359	-	-	648
Disposals	-	(603)	(767)	-	(1,370)
Depreciation charge	(63,760)	(34,757)	(495)	(2,510)	(101,522)
Depreciation derecognised on disposals	-	581	767	-	1,348
At 31 March 2019	2,058,387	150,443	1,319	-	2,210,149
At 31 March 2019					
Cost	2,569,390	589,968	31,667	192,916	3,383,942
Accumulated depreciation	(511,003)	(439,525)	(30,348)	(192,916)	(1,173,793)
Net Book Value	**2,058,387**	**150,443**	**1,319**	**-**	**2,210,149**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

11a Intangible Assets

	Compter Software
Year end 31 March 2018	P 000's
Opening net book value	11,192
Amortisation charge	(2,239)
At 31 March 2018	**8,953**
At 31 March 2018	
Cost	15,670
Accumulated amortisation	(6,717)
Net Book Value	**8,953**
Year end 31 March 2019	
Opening net book value	8,953
Amortisation charge	(2,237)
At 31 March 2019	**6,716**
At 31 March 2019	
Cost	15,670
Accumulated amortisation	(8,954)
Net Book Value	**6,716**

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
12 CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
At beginning of year	8,425	8,425
Additions for the year	651	3,104
Transfers to completed projects	(648)	(3,104)
At end of year	**8,428**	**8,425**
13 INVENTORIES		
Stationery and maintenance items	3,449	3,382
14 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Sponsor debtors	23,188	22,212
Student debtors	7,228	5,260
Staff and other debtors	19,478	18,638
	49,894	**46,110**
Impairment allowance (Sponsor Debtors)	(21,634)	(8,094)
Impairment allowance (Student Debtors)	(4,886)	-
Impairment allowance (Others)	(17,025)	(21,910)
Impairment allowance (staff)	(287)	-
Net Trade Receivables	6,062	16,106
Prepayments	12,851	9,498
Total Receivables	**18,913**	**25,604**
Movement on the provision for impairment of accounts receivable is as follows:		
Opening balance calculated under IFRS 9	30,004	85,142
Amounts restated through opening accumulated surplus	7,151	-
Opening Impairment allowance as at 1 April 2018 in accordance with IFRS 9	37,155	-
Increase/(Decrease) in receivables loss allowance	6,677	(55,138)
Closing balance	**43,832**	**30,004**

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 20.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The ageing analysis of trade receivables (being sponsor debtors, staff and other debtors) is as follows:

	Total P 000's	<90 Days P 000's	90 days + P 000's
31 March 2019	49,894	6,470	43,007
31 March 2018	46,111	11,848	34,177

Trade receivables that are less than 3 months past due are not considered impaired. As at 31 March 2019, trade receivables of P6,470,175 (2018: P11,848,296) were past due but not impaired. As of 31 March 2019, P43,007,396 trade receivables (2018: P34,176,713,) were not performing and had to be considered for impairment.

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables has been included in "Other operating expenses" in the income statement. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amounts of trade receivables and cash & cash equivalents. The University does not hold any collateral as security.

		2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash held at bank for:			
Capital projects	- Approved future capital projects	20,270	20,098
	- Residual funds of completed capital projects	110,811	131,749
Designated projects		202,273	181,497
Funds held on behalf of Botswana Government		130,340	349,171
Council controlled funds		11,603	3,486
Available for the normal operational purposes		69,043	-
		544,339	**686,001**

Cash and cash equivalents include P130,338,339 (2018: P349,170,781) received from Government for the construction of the academic hospital and hospital residences; it also includes P202,273,133 (2018: P181,497,324) received from donors for designated projects. The corresponding liabilities have been raised in notes 17 and 18. These balances have been excluded from cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents is for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, thus represents cash resources held for distribution at the University's discretion on liabilities contracted for by the University in its own right

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	211,727	155,333

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
16	GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
	Opening balance	2,384,540	2,498,453
	Transferred during the year to recurrent operations	(16,498)	-
	Grants allocated to Ministry of Health and Wellness	-	(11,450)
	Allocation from subvention (note 6)	4,390	4,201
	Amortisation of government grants	(103,759)	(106,664)
	Closing balance	2,268,673	2,384,540
	The closing balance relates to:		
	Completed property, plant and equipment	2,129,164	2,224,268
	Capital work-in-progress	8,428	8,425
	Future projects	20,270	20,098
	Residual funds of completed projects	110,811	131,749
		2,268,673	2,384,540
17	FUNDS RECEIVED IN ADVANCE FOR DESIGNATED PROJECTS		
	Opening balance	181,497	168,553
	Received during the year	97,567	82,081
	Utilised in current year	(76,791)	(69,137)
	Closing balance	202,273	181,497

Funds received in advance are in respect of the following designated projects / activities of the University:

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
Workshops	2,156	1,721
Departmental key accounts	1,863	2,188
Staff training grants	2,294	1,893
Internal research funds	31,455	27,528
Staff key accounts	2,766	3,140
Conference funds	625	1,767
Externally funded projects	160,677	142,813
Funds for prises	437	447
	202,273	181,497

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
18	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Trade payables	41,811	39,231
	Accruals for outstanding payments on capital projects	26,242	30,007
	Ministry of Health and Wellness - Funds received in advance for the Hospital	81,767	300,599
	Ministry of Health and Wellness (Upenn) - Funds received in advance	48,572	48,572
		198,392	418,410
18 (a)	MINISTRY OF HEALTH & WELLNESS LIABILITY MOVEMENT		
	Opening balance	300,599	374,609
	Additions for Ministry of Health and Wellness Hospital projects	(218,832)	(85,460)
	Grants allocated to Ministry of Health and Wellness	-	11,450
	Closing balance	81,767	300,599

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are generally payable on call or within 30 days.

Liabilities to the Ministry of Health and Wellness relate to unexpended amounts received from the Ministry of Health and Wellness for extensions to the Princess Marina State Referral Hospital (P48 571 681). Also, the Ministry of Health and Wellness owns the Teaching Hospital and Hospital Residences, whose capital fund balance (P81 766 579) still remains at the University following completion of the construction.

		2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
19	PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
	Gratuity provision	72,693	75,610
	Leave pay provision	131,958	122,229
		204,651	197,838
19 (a)	Opening balance of gratuity provision	75,610	77,908
	Additional provision for the year	56,604	56,752
	Paid during the year	(59,522)	(59,051)
	Closing balance	72,693	75,610
19 (b)	Opening balance of leave pay provision	122,229	121,281
	Additional provision for the year	21,552	13,298
	Paid during the year	(11,823)	(12,350)
	Closing balance	131,958	122,229

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

20 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
Guarantees to banks in respect of employee motor vehicle and housing loan schemes	10,436	11,993

The maximum exposure of the University in terms of these guarantees with the banks is P85,000,000.

No losses are expected to arise from these arrangements.

21 TAXATION

No provision for taxation is required as the University is exempt from taxation in terms of the Second Schedule of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 52:01).

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY - AMORTISED COST

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
Categories of financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	6,062	16,106
Cash and cash equivalents	544,339	686,001
	550,401	702,107

There were no assets at fair value through the profit and loss, derivatives used for hedging or available for sale financial instruments.

	2019	2018
Categories of financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	198,392	418,410
Government grants	2,268,673	2,384,540
	2,467,065	2,802,950

There were no liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or derivatives used for hedging financial instruments as at year end.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

2019 P 000's | 2018 P 000's

University of Botswana Foundation

The University of Botswana Foundation ("UBF") is an independent not-for-profit fund-raising organisation registered under a deed of trust. The Vice Chancellor and Director of Financial Services of the University are trustees of UBF and the University provides UBF with facilities and donations to cover its salary costs.

The following transactions were carried out with UBF during the financial year and balances were outstanding at the financial year-end:

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's
Actual Staff and other costs	777	959

The amount receivable from UBF represents that amount by which actual salaries paid to UBF exceeded the budgeted amount (which is the amount originally donated to UBF by the University). During the year UBF staff costs were within the UB budgeted amount.

The following balances were outstanding from UB Foundation at the financial year-end:

	2019	2018
Tuition fee due from UBF	496	170
UBF Business Place Costs due from UBF	1,521	1,521
	2,017	1,690

Annually, the UBF enrols students with the University of Botswana and is expected to pay tuition fees on behalf of the students. The tuition fees due from UBF is in relation to those students that were registered with the University under the UBF sponsorship.

The UBF Business Place costs relates to costs that were incurred by the University in setting up a business unit for the UBF. This business unit closed off as it could not generate the expected returns to pay back the University.

Key management represents remuneration paid to the Vice Chancellor, the Deputy Vice Chancellors and all staff of the University who are members of the University Council.

Key management compensation for the year amounted to:

	2019	2018
Short-term employment benefits	9,349	8,251
Pension and medical benefits	695	441
	10,044	8,692

Government of Botswana

The University obtains its main operating and capital funding through annual subventions and capital grants from the Government of Botswana, which - through the Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research, Science and Technology- acts as the University's principal. Annual operating subventions and capital grants received from the Government of Botswana are disclosed in Notes 6 and 16 to the annual financial statements.
The Government of Botswana sponsors qualifying citizens of Botswana to study at the University.
Student fee income sponsored by and still receivable from the Government of Botswana are summarized below:

	2019	2018
Student tuition fees	**30,416**	**28,089**
- Department of Tertiary Education Financing ("DTEF")	10,500	9,169
- Other government institutions	8,150	8,481
- Other sponsors	4,538	5,179
- Self sponsored students	7,228	5,260
Amounts due from Government of Botswana	**18,650**	**17,650**

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	2019 P 000's	2018 P 000's

24 LEGAL CLAIM CONTINGENCIES

In the ordinary course of business, the University is a defendant in various litigations against it. Although there can be no assurances, the University believes, based on information currently available, that the ultimate resolution of these legal proceedings would not likely have a material adverse effect on the results of its operations, financial position or liquidity.

The University of Botswana is currently faced with an Arbitration matter which a vender is seeking specific performance (enforcement) of a contract for delivery of computer hardware and services to the value of USD3,220,865.89. The University of Botswana has refuted the claim in its entirety. The matter is yet to be heard by an Arbitration Tribunal and presently therefore, there is no obligation on the part of the University of Botswana to pay this claim or any portion thereof.

The University's liability would, at worst, be limited to a reasonable measure of loss of profit that the vendor has incurred due to the contract not being fulfilled. This position has been confirmed by the University's external legal advisors.

	2019	2018
	36,770	4,280

25 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The total value of capital projects contracted for at 31 March 2019 amounted to P28,697,522 (2018: P28,523,011), of which amount P8,427,744 (2018: P8,425,034) has already been paid to contractors based on certified work performed to the year-end date. The unspent amount of P20,270,263 (2018: P20,097,977) will be financed from cash held for capital projects (note 15). The total value of funds held for capital projects already capitalized at 31 March 2019 amounted to P110,810,573. These funds are reflected in cash and cash equivalent note 15.

NOTES

NOTES

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