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BEC Council Members



Dr Baathodi Molatlhegi
Member



Mrs Grace Muzila
Member



Mr Abel Modungwa
Member



Prof. Moteane J Melamu
Chairman of Council



Dr Daniel R Tau
Member



Dr Serara Moahi
Ex. Officio Member



Mr Shandukani Hlabano
Member





Ms Kgomotso Motlotle
Member



Dr Patrick D Molutsi
Member



Dr Gaelebale N Tshoko
Member

Botswana Examinations Council is governed by a body referred to as the Council. The Council is appointed by the Minister of Education and Skills Development and consists of fourteen (14) members with representatives from the ministry including its Parastatals, a representative from the Directorate of the Public Service Management, the Botswana Police Service, the Public, the Private Sector, Teacher Organisations, and the BEC Executive

Secretary. The Chairperson is an independent non executive member of the council who is also appointed by the Minister.

BEC Council holds four ordinary meetings a year. During the year under review, additional meetings were held to deal with issues related to the 2010 examinations, which were conducted under unusual circumstances.



Mrs Maluti P Gabositwe
Member



Mr David Ratsatsi
Member



Mrs Eileen S Ndlovu
Member

Executive Management Team



Mrs Tendani Holonga-Wotho
Director Corporate Services



Dr Serara Moahi
Executive Secretary



Mrs Susan Makgothi
*Director Product Development
and Standards*



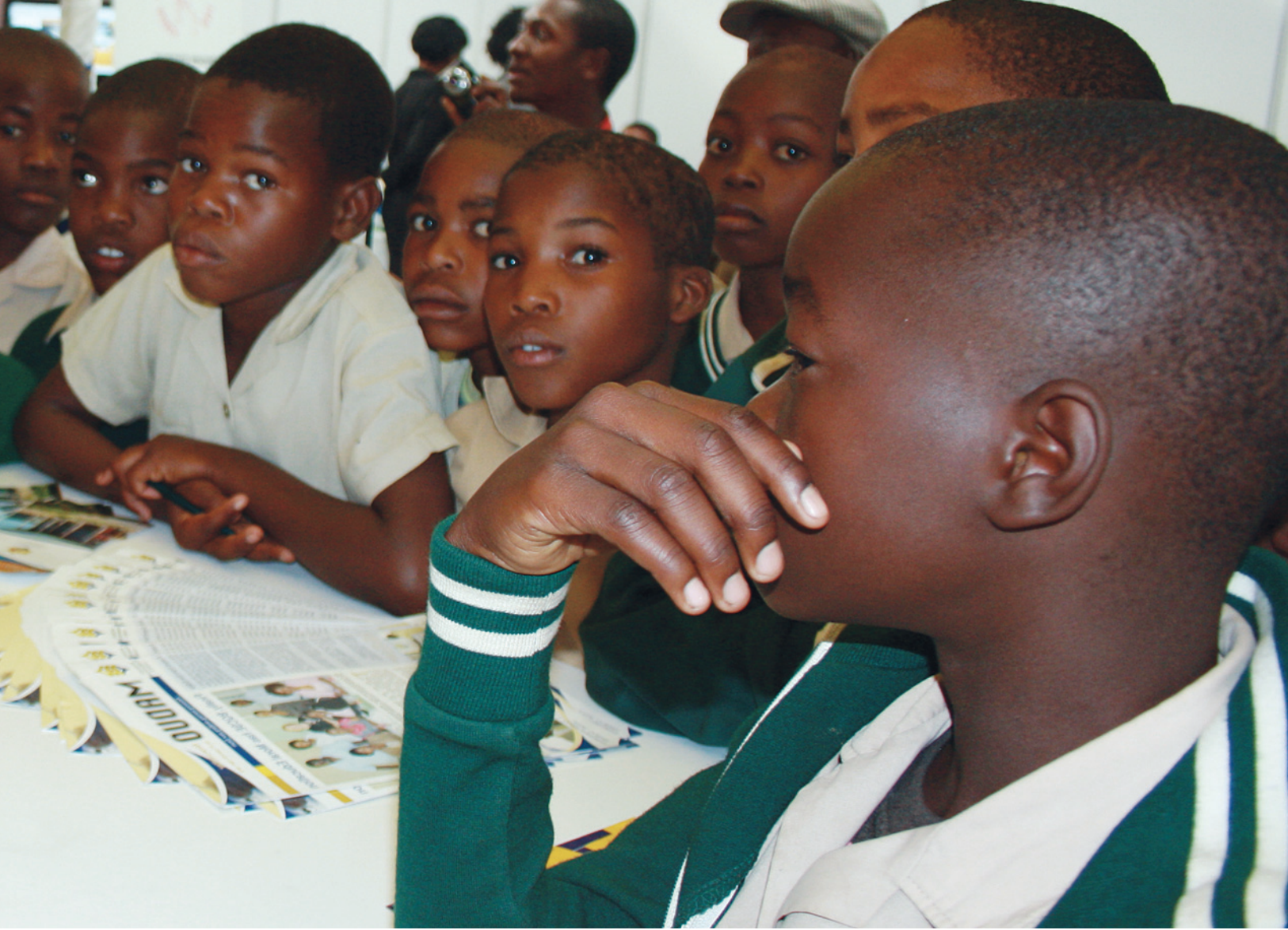
Dr Cyprian Cele
*Director Research and
Policy Development*



Mrs Baeti Charumbira
*Director Examinations
Administration and Certification*



Mr Thabo Nkala
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Communications Technology*



*Advancing learning, certifying
your future*



BOTSWANA
EXAMINATIONS
COUNCIL

Chairperson's Foreword



The 2010/11 examinations series was a challenging period that provided the opportunity for BEC to demonstrate agility and maturity in the delivery of its mandate. While our Country is shaping strategies for reform and change in pursuit of economic growth and diversification through human resource development, BEC also continues to align its strategy in support of the national initiatives and strategic goals of the Ministry of Education and Skills Development.

In view of the specific challenges that emanated from the disturbances in the normal order of the conduct of national examinations, the completion of major processes such as registration of candidates, moderation of coursework, marking, grading and publication of complete sets of examination results in all the three national examinations were major achievements for the 2010 examination series.

The publication of the PSLE, JCE and the BGCSE results, though late, brought great relief to me, Council, the Executive Secretary and staff of BEC, the Honourable Minister Mrs. Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi, the Assistant Minister, the Honourable Mr. Keletso Rakhudu, the Ministry Executive and Senior Management. The impact of the late results was lower than the far reaching consequences of the cancellation of national examinations.

BEC continued to support major government strategic initiatives such as the Excellence Strategy, the Ministry of Education and Skills Development strategic goals defined in NDP 10 "to provide accessible, equitable and quality education" and "to provide globally competitive

human resources to drive economic growth", the education sector goal of vision 2016 through the BEC strategy.

It is quite clear that BEC was able to successfully conduct the 2010 examinations, publish and deliver valid examination results because of the highly committed and competent leadership of Council, the Executive Secretary and staff of BEC and the support of the Ministry of Education and Skills Development, the support of all relevant structures through manpower and other resources.

There were significant changes in the context within which examinations were conducted. BEC will continue to adapt to changes in the environment as well as to changing needs of assessment in the education system, schools and individual learners. I look forward to the coming examinations cycle with even stronger commitment to ensuring the successful delivery of national examinations to support all learners in the pursuit of their aspirations in education and training.



Chairperson

Executive Secretary's Statement



Botswana Examinations Council continued to deliver its mandate of conducting national examinations during the 2010/2011 reporting period. Examinations are an integral part of the teaching and learning process. The 2010 examinations contributed to the objectives of the education system of Botswana.

Unlike in the previous years, the threats to the credibility of examinations were heightened as a result of uncertainties pertaining to the administration of examinations. Nonetheless, BEC managed to turn these threats into opportunities and demonstrated its ability to deliver the national examinations.

Some of the threats that made the 2010 examinations cycle peculiar included:

- The erosion of the role and responsibility of examination centres in preparation for examinations and ensuring invigilation of examinations in the centre;
- The administration of examinations in the midst of a turbulent environment, thereby creating confusion and uncertainty among candidates and the general public;
- The late submission of Coursework marks;
- The late publication of examination results.

The success and achievements that were attained during the year were attributed to the efficiency and effectiveness of the examination processes and procedures, as well as the risk management plans that were implemented.

During the reporting period, the focus for the year was also geared towards the improvement of operations through special projects and research initiatives as detailed in the report. Significant progress has also been made in the development of the Botswana National Examinations Processing System (BNEPS), which is now in the testing phase. Implementation of the system is expected in the next examination cycle. This is a ground break work that is attracting national interest as the efficiency of the examination activities will be enhanced, ranging from registration to the publishing of results and certification.

It is worth noting that another significant milestone of the 2010 examinations was in the inauguration of the BEC Excellence Awards Programme. The main objectives of the Excellence Awards are to:

- recognise candidates who attain exceptionally high levels of achievement in national examinations;
- celebrate individual achievers' talents;
- motivate individual achievers to aspire to maximise their potential and;
- promote excellence in teaching and learning.

The first Excellence Awards ceremony in 2010 showcased the top achievers' talents and brought together the 2009 BGCSE top achievers, their teachers, school heads, parents, as well as potential sponsors.

Lastly, the end of the 2010 examination cycle coincided with the midterm review of the BEC organisational strategy and provided an opportunity for BEC to review all relevant

contextual factors for its mandate in the current environment.

Looking ahead, a number of significant developments within the education sector will continue to inform the BEC strategy, as we strive for globally competitive qualifications in the General Education sub-sector.

The BEC strategy has four broad focus areas as follows:

- Credibility of our qualifications
- Quality of our examination products and service delivery
- Organisational efficiency and effectiveness
- Organisational capacity and capability

BEC has also maintained its consultative relationship with its stakeholders. The consultative process has provided BEC with invaluable information that will be incorporated in its strategy as the organisation strives to enhance the delivery of services.

During the next examinations, specific emphasis will be on the establishment of sustainable and strategic alliances and partnerships with local and external stakeholders, as well as capacity building for providers of examination support services. BEC will continue to make improvements in its key operations and strive for excellence in the quality of examinations.

With the 2010 examinations having been successfully delivered, I would like to thank the Council, the Honourable Minister of Education and Skills Development, and BEC staff for their unwavering support. I would like to further express my gratitude to the candidates who sat the 2010 examinations, teachers, parents, the public and the media for their positive contribution towards the conduct of the 2010 examinations.



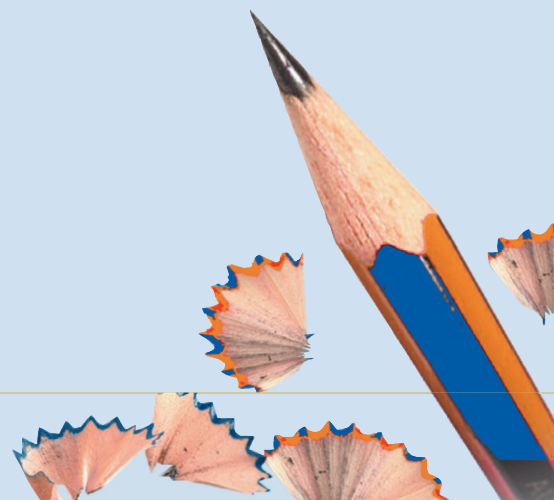
Executive secretary



Corporate Governance

BEC is committed to upholding the principles of good corporate governance, which includes among others, independence, transparency, sustainability, accountability, and integrity.

In line with the principles of corporate governance, Council has appointed committees to assist in the discharge of its duties as stipulated in Section 12 (1) of the BEC Act. The committees have been put in place to strengthen and ensure adherence to corporate governance principles towards achieving the Council Strategy.



Council Committees

Executive Committee

The committee's mandate is to deal with and make decisions on urgent issues that cannot wait for a full Council meeting. These decisions eventually have to be ratified by Council.

Audit Committee

The Committee is responsible for audit functions and the risk control strategy of the BEC. The committee ensures the integrity of financial reporting and audit processes, as well as the maintenance of a sound internal control and risk management system.

Human Resources Committee

The responsibility of the committee is to monitor, evaluate, and make recommendations to Council with respect to policies and strategic matters related to the BEC human resource.

Finance and Procurement Committee

The main functions of the committee are to make recommendations to Council for the approval of financial policies, the budget, and the financial statements. The committee is also responsible for the approval of procurement of goods and

services that are above the limit of the Management Tender Committee.

Research Committee

The committee endorses the research plan of the organisation on behalf of Council and advises on the conduct of research and policy options emanating from research findings.

Examinations Committee

The committee is tasked with the responsibility of ensuring accessibility, equity, and fairness in the conduct of examinations, which include among others decisions on malpractice, special considerations and applications for access arrangements. The Committee also approves procedures in paper development and appointment of examinations personnel.

Final Awards Committee

The Final Awards Committee is responsible for making recommendations to Council for the award of certificates based on standards determined by the Grading Advisory Committee and the related procedures for certification at PSLE, JCE, and BGCSE.

Organisational Structure / Functional Structure

Figure 1: Organisational Structure



The year 2010/11 saw the repositioning of the Division of Data processing previously under the ICT directorate, to the EAC directorate. The organisational structure (Appendix 1) however remains the same and comprises of five directorates, being:

- Product Development and Standards (PD&S),
- Examinations Administration and Certification (EAC),
- Research and Policy Development (RPD),
- Corporate Services (CS) and
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT).

Examinations work has been clustered into two core business areas within the PDS and EAC directorates. The other directorates provide support services required in ensuring that

examinations are conducted efficiently and cost effectively. In addition to these directorates there are specialised support Divisions that fall directly under the supervision of the Executive Secretary. These Divisions deal with Strategy Management (OSM), Compliance and Quality Assurance (CQA), Internal Audit (IA) and Public Relations (PRO).

Directorate of Product Development and Standards is responsible for the development of assessment policy, procedures and instruments, as well as maintaining internationally competitive standards. It is also responsible for advising Council on emerging assessment needs within the education system.

Directorate of Examinations Administration and Certification provides regulatory mechanisms for the effective administration of all national examinations and assessments.

Furthermore the directorate administers examinations and tests offered by external organisations such as Educational Testing Services (TOEFL, SAT) and Association of Business Executives (ABE).

Directorate of Research and Policy Development designs, implements and conducts validation studies to inform policy decisions on assessment, operations of the Council and the monitoring of educational and assessment standards.

Directorate of Corporate Services is responsible for the management of financial, human resources, assets, facilities, logistics and the provision of security services.

Directorate of Information and Communications Technology's overriding purpose is to provide ICT support services to BEC in order to ensure efficient and secure processing and delivery of examination results.

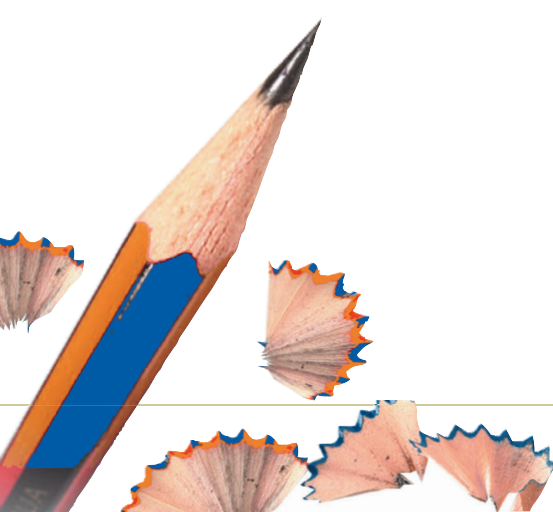
Specialised Divisions under the Executive Secretary

The Office of Strategy Management is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the BEC strategy, its monitoring, evaluation and review.

Compliance and Quality Assurance Office is responsible for coordinating the implementation of a quality management system.

The Internal Audit Division is responsible for providing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of enterprise-wide risk management, internal control systems and governance processes.

The Public Relations Office is responsible for corporate communications and educating customers, stakeholders and the general public on the mandate and major operations of BEC.





Highlights of 2010/2011 Examination Series

The period under review was a challenging one for BEC due to the conditions under which the examinations were conducted. However, there were positive activities that were achieved which contributed significantly to the overall organisational achievements for the year.

Excellence Awards

During the period under review, BEC staged the first ever Excellence Awards in May 2010 as a way of recognising and appreciating the sterling achievement of the BGCSE candidates. The Awards were further meant to motivate candidates to perform at their optimal levels, and eventually contribute towards the realisation of the goals of the National Human Resources Development Strategy.

More importantly, the awards also served as a motivation to potential candidates who are yet to pass through examinations at PSLE, JCE and BGCSE levels. The trigger effect being an improved performance in national examinations.

These awards are meant to become a permanent feature in the BEC calendar as the organisation continues to partner with all its stakeholders in future awards.

Coursework Assessment

Most centers failed to submit the 2010 coursework as per the BEC schedule governing school based assessment. This was due to the developments in which teachers felt that it was not their responsibility to submit candidates' coursework scores and projects

to BEC. Almost all of the coursework was submitted between the months of January and March 2011. This resulted in the moderation exercise being prolonged.

Coursework assessment is a school-based assessment administered by teachers on practical skills acquired by candidates throughout the course of study to track performance in the mastery of skills. In the year under review, some challenges were experienced that were related to coursework marks not coming forth from Centres. The grading of coursework components therefore posed difficulties also due to the non submissions and partial submissions of marks and/or projects as a result of the teachers' disputes, hence the subsequent delay in the release of the JCE and BGCSE results.

Invigilation of the 2010 Examinations

The 2010 National School Examinations stood out as the most challenging in the history of Botswana Examinations Council. This was mainly attributed to role clarity issues that surfaced between BEC and some of its key stakeholders as a result of the 2009 High Court judgment on invigilation of national examinations by teachers.

During the stand-off between BEC and the teachers, BEC hired and used private invigilators. All the invigilators engaged underwent the training that was necessary to prepare them for invigilation as a normal standard practice for BEC.

Table 1: The number of invigilators engaged for each examination level

Level	Number of Invigilators	Percentage of serving teachers	Other (Retired teachers, Public Servants and Unemployed Graduates)
PSLE	3547	94%	6%
JCE	2011	47%	53%
BGCSE	994	38%	62%

The number and quality of invigilators recruited was adequate for the examinations under conditions that did not compromise the standards set for national examinations.

Maladministration/ Malpractice

BEC continued with the practice of protecting the integrity of its examinations by detecting and dealing with cases of malpractice and maladministration by candidates in examination centres. There were 13 cases of malpractice which were reported and investigated in 2010 for JCE and BGCSE. These included

the use of provisional timetables, stealing of examination papers, leakage, copying, unauthorised material and submission of previously marked projects. These were adequately dealt with in accordance with laid down policy and procedure and did not affect the credibility of results

Table 2: Statistical details of detected cases of malpractice in 2010

EXAMINATION LEVEL	TYPE OF IRREGULARITY	NUMBER OF CASES	TYPE OF OUTCOME
PSLE	None	N/A	N/A
JCE	Use of provisional timetables	5	The affected paper was withdrawn and replaced with the new paper in all the JCE Centres.
BGCSE	• Stealing examination papers	1	One candidate Disqualified
	• Leakage of examination papers	1	Paper replaced in all the BGCSE Centres
	• Copying	3	2 candidates Disqualified
	• Unauthorised material	2	1 candidate disqualified
	• Submission of previous year projects	1	48 candidates disqualified

Marking of the 2010 examinations

The conditions under which the 2010 marking exercise took place led to an intervention which was geared towards determining and enhancing the validity of the interpretation of the scores.

There was a low turnout of examiners in some subjects resulting in delays in the completion of the marking exercise. However, the low turnout in the Setswana paper was expected as it has been the case in previous years. As a quality control measure, Checkers were introduced in the Setswana essay paper at both the BGCSE and JCE levels. Another measure was the introduction of an external and independent validation team whose main purpose was to audit the standard of marking for the JCE & BGCSE Examinations. The team comprised individuals with extensive experience in education, training, quality assurance; assessment and validation of processes. Due to the magnitude of the numbers of candidates, validation was confined only to core subjects.

The results of the validation exercise showed that the 2010 examinations marking exercise followed proper procedures. All the necessary requirements for the script scoring processes and capturing of marks were met by the examiners. However, an observation was made that the markers had fallen short of the

requirement in some of the subjects validated. The marking was completed on time although there were some missing coursework marks that were not forwarded by Centres resulting in delays in the processing and release of both the JCE and BGCSE examination results. The rest of the scripts were multiple choice written on OMR forms which were scanned and computer marked.

Examiner Satisfaction with Marking Conditions

BEC conducts various studies to constantly ensure the maintenance of marking standards to inform its activities every year. One of the studies conducted in 2010 was to determine the level of examiner satisfaction with regard to the marking conditions at JCE and BGCSE levels. Examiner satisfaction is an important factor that can affect the validity and reliability of examinations outcomes.

The outcome of the survey exhibited a fairly high level of satisfaction with the examination processes. The results also showed that in all the different categories of the marking process, examiners were most satisfied with the laid out procedures for marking. The examiners were however, least satisfied with remuneration and catering during marking.

Table 3: Summary of 2010 examiners against number of scripts marked

	Number of Examiners	Number of Checkers	Number of Scripts marked
PSLE	893	-	123, 849
JCE	1649	20	486,562
BGCSE	1177	8	512,165

Review of Operations

Strategy

Botswana Examinations Council's Performance Review is based on the delivery of its strategic plan for the reporting period. The 2009 – 2014 strategic plan sets a framework for all the activities to be done by the organisation over a five year period.

At the pinnacle of the BEC strategy is “**Customer and Stakeholder Satisfaction.**” Credible examinations, to an extent, depend on customer and stakeholder satisfaction. It is therefore imperative that efforts should be channelled towards the cultivation of customer trust and loyalty in order to retain the existing customers and attract others more.

BEC has adopted and implemented the Balance Scorecard methodology. This approach utilises the 'strategy map' to describe the organisation's strategy through the use of key strategic themes, related objectives and measures. The themes, objectives and measures link together in a chain of cause and effect relationships, thus illustrating how each component will contribute towards the attainment of the organisational goals. This strategy is reviewed annually to check alignment to the mandate of the organisation.

A number of key projects are currently running as a way of driving the objectives of the strategy forward. These include the Botswana National Examinations Processing System (BNEPS), and the implementation of the ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System.

BNEPS

The BNEPS project is currently in the third phase, which involves the implementation of a document management system. The core administration modules have been completed and are currently undergoing testing. Once implemented, this processing system will result in improved analyses of results and quick extraction of data, with an improved data flow between examination Centres and BEC. Other benefits of the system also include online registration by Centres.

During the period under review, most of the initiatives carried out under ICT were based on the requirements placed by the BNEPS project. All other initiatives were geared at providing efficient ICT services to the organisation and most are currently on-going. Some of these projects include:

- Setting up of ICT Service Desk,
- Network and Security Audit and Implementation,
- Building of a Data Centre, Training room and Multimedia room,
- Support on the development and implementation of the website and intranet and
- Configuration of the BNEPS hardware and applications infrastructure.

In addition, the ICT directorate assumed an ITIL compliant structure with three divisions namely Services, Operations and Software. The Services division is the customer-facing division. The Software division is tasked with ensuring that all business software and systems needs are catered for. The operations division is the backend section of the directorate.

Quality Management

Implementation of a Quality Management System

The implementation of a Quality Management System (ISO 9001:2008) remains an important feature in the quest for enhancing customer and stakeholder satisfaction. In the year under review Customer Service Standards and Procedures were developed across all Directorates. BEC remains committed to continually improving its processes and procedures to enhance service delivery.

During the year under review the organisation embarked on several initiatives that enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation.

Quality of Products and Services

Quality Products and Services, being important elements for reliable and valid assessment in the organisation's quest for excellence in the delivery of examinations, remained a key feature for BEC throughout the year under review. While the development of the BGCSE Religious Education Syllabus was finally concluded, it was through the exercise of grading that observations were made on the need for other BGCSE subjects to review their schemes of assessment for alignment with the latest trends of assessment.

This revision was also necessitated by the increasing challenges in validation of scores that were obtained from coursework. With issues of coursework validity escalated by the examination crisis, it became necessary for the organisation to review the schemes of assessment for all syllabuses with coursework component particularly the science syllabus.

However, in spite of these challenges that were encountered, other products such as the question papers that are frequently developed in accordance with set timeframes, benefited from the introduction and application of a new procedure of exchanging question

papers with CIE via CIE DIRECT. As a way of improving the timeliness and quality of the products and services in question, the Production Unit remains focused on upgrading its operational systems and personnel skills, thereby enhancing customer and stakeholder satisfaction.

Performance Management System (PMS)

In line with the strategic theme; 'Organisational efficiency and effectiveness' as outlined in the Strategic Plan, the implementation of the PMS programme has created an environment in which BEC staff are encouraged to adopt a high performance culture. BEC management has continued to involve staff in training programmes and team building exercises that will enhance productivity and organisational effectiveness in the development and administration of examinations. BEC also had in place an evaluation system that clearly linked individual performance to organisational goals and priorities.

Public Education

During the period under review, BEC continued to reach out to stakeholders and members of the general public in order to educate them on its mandate, operations and services offered by the organisation. Some of the activities included participation in the Serowe District Agricultural Trade Fair, Consumer Fair, Day of the African Child, BOCCIM Northern Trade Fair and the second Botswana Tertiary Education Fair.

BEC also embarked on a Road-show in the northern part of the country and managed to address 30 schools, explaining what malpractice is, its effects on the credibility of results and sensitised them on the different types of malpractice. BEC also had to tackle issues surrounding the 2010 examinations..

The organisation continues to utilise both the print and the electronic media to publicise its activities. To further improve stakeholder communication, the Maduo newsletter is published quarterly and distributed to stakeholders.

Research projects

BEC subscribes to the principles of good educational measurement and assessment standards. Comparability of Performance Standards studies between the Botswana Examinations Council (BEC) and the Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) Boards have been conducted since 2007 for purposes of quality assurance. The studies are carried out with the overarching aim of investigating the level of performance standards by examining the quality of work presented by candidates at each grade level. The main objective of the study was to compare performance standards between the two boards for the Business Subjects, English Language and History syllabuses. Five expert judges for each subject were engaged to rank order examination scripts (pseudo candidates) within packs of mixed scripts both from BEC and CIE at each grade level by the quality of scripts. The results indicated that for the core grades of A, C and E. BGCSE English language is lenient at grade A, for History is lenient at grades C and E and for Business Studies, the two Boards were found to be comparable in setting cutscores.



TIMSS/PIRLS 2011

Botswana is participating in the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) which targets Standard Four. The country is also participating in Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) which targets learners at both Standard Four and Form One. For countries which offer English as a second language, they have an option of prePIRLS, which measure the same skills as PIRLS, the only difference being that the stories are shorter. PIRLS and TIMSS are educational research projects sponsored by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA). This initiative is coordinated by Botswana Examinations Council (BEC) on behalf of the Ministry of Education and Skills Development. PIRLS is investigating student achievement in reading literacy. TIMSS is investigating student achievement in mathematics and science in different educational systems around the world. These studies are designed to measure and interpret differences in national educational systems in order to help improve the teaching and learning of reading, mathematics and science worldwide.

Botswana has been participating in TIMSS at Form One since 2002 and is participating for the first time in PIRLS in 2010. Botswana participation in PIRLS is intended to factor out the effect of English language in the performance of Maths and Science. In the previous two TIMSS cycles, Botswana students at Form One performed poorly on items that required them to read and then solve a problem. This study then will provide an opportunity for Botswana to factor out the effect of English language in Maths and Science achievement. All the data bases have been sent to Data Processing Centre (DPC) in Hamburg. The study's international reports are expected December 2012 and Botswana's report on the two studies is expected March 2013.

The Reliability of Examiners Scoring the 2010 Examinations

Live marking at Botswana Examinations Council was preceded by a rigorous standardisation exercise aimed at enhancing the reliability of the scores. Despite the rigour involved in the scoring exercise, some examiners drift from the scoring guide resulting in different scores awarded for the same piece of work, hence the

need to continuously monitor adherence to standards.

Four subjects at JCE and BGCSE were selected for the study. Results revealed that examiners were consistent in their scoring of candidates' work. It was also found that there was no difference in marking in the morning and in the afternoon. Of importance to BEC is the finding that the marking experience of examiners did not enhance consistency of marking. The accuracy of new and old examiners was the same. When comparing the final awarded score and the empirical true score, they were found to be close to one another. This indicated a high level of adherence to the scoring guide by those examiners who marked live scripts.

Examination Delivery and Services

BEC continues to improve service delivery in examination administration through the training of examiners in various syllabuses at BGCSE level. This training has over the years provided BEC with examiners who are more competent, skilled, motivated and empowered

to maintain the standards of quality taking into consideration the high stakes in the BGCSE examinations. During the period under review, more examiners were trained compared to the previous years as a preventive measure due to the issues surrounding marking.

In a bid to attract and retain dedicated and committed examinations personnel, BEC deliberately moved away from the tradition of appointing examiners through the process of nomination to a more competitive recruitment and selection process. This was particularly pronounced at JCE level where all available positions were advertised and only examiners who met the selection criteria were appointed.

Access and Equity

Access and equity issues remain a priority for BEC through Inclusive assessment practices. BEC received applications for access arrangements and special considerations for candidates with special needs. Special arrangements were therefore made to allow candidates with substantial or long-term

Table 4: The number of candidates granted access arrangements at each examinations level and category of impairment.

Type of Special Need/Disability	Access Arrangements	Number of candidates at PSLE	Number of candidates at JCE	Number of candidates at BGCSE
Learning difficulties	Modified papers, extra - time	-	81	9
Physical Disabilities	Alternative paper	-	7	-
Visual Impairment (Profound loss of vision/Blindness)	Brailled papers and extra-time	11	6	3
Visual Impairment (Low vision)	Enlarged print papers and extra-time	78	34	6
Hearing Impairment (Profound loss of hearing or deafness)	Modified papers and extra-time. Exempted from English listening comprehension	19	22	4
Illness, Bereavement or other extenuating circumstances	Special considerations	9	20	96
Total		117	170	118

disabilities to increase access to examinations and to demonstrate their capability under the most appropriate examination conditions. Access arrangements that were granted to centres included extra time allowance, provision of specially adapted papers (Brailled and enlarged print papers), modified papers and the use of a reader and writer/Scribe.

BEC also granted special considerations to candidates who sat examinations under adverse conditions, affected by illness, bereavement or other conditions. All requests were considered by the Examinations Committee of Council and either approved or rejected based on the requirements as stipulated in the Instructions on the Conduct of Examinations.



PERFORMANCE IN THE 2010 EXAMINATIONS

Contrary to the anticipated negative snowball effect of the coursework, invigilation and marking that were associated with the 2010 examinations; the general performance of the 2010 candidature was not significantly different in comparison to that of the

previous years. In 2010 there was also a general decrease in candidature across all the examination levels.

Table 5: Breakdown of the candidature by level, gender and year of Examination.

Examination level	PSLE		JCE		BGCSE	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total candidature	42,217	41,524	40,180	39,444	31,468	29,363
Male	20,939	20,716	19,518	19,348	14,028	12,885
Female	21,270	20,808	20,624	20,098	17,428	16,465
School candidates	42,217	41,524	38,114	36,933	25,759	21,250
Private candidates (including private schools)	n/a	n/a	2,066	2,491	5,709	8,113



PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS (PSLE)

Overall Performance

The Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE) is a criterion referenced examination that is administered to all learners who have completed the Ministry of Education and Skills Development (MOESD) 7-year primary school programme. PSLE candidates write examinations in seven subjects, namely: Setswana, English, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Agriculture and Religious and Moral Education.

In 2010, there was a slight decrease in performance at PSLE at grade A from 15.3% in 2009 to 15.1% whilst grade B experienced a slight increase of 1.7% compared to the 2009 results. The proportion at grade C was 35.7% in 2010 compared to 35.4% in 2009. There was an increase in the lower grades of D and E at 30.6%. The proportion of candidates classified under D and E increased, showing a growing number of learners who performed below the minimum competency levels required for learning more demanding material at the junior secondary school level.

Performance by subject

Setswana

Statistical evidence shows a similar overall performance (A to C grades) in Setswana that is, 86.5% and 86.1% for the years 2009 and 2010 respectively. However, performance at the A grade indicates a significant decline from 17.4% in the year 2009 to 11.7% in 2010. This was the fourth year running for the syllabus and its corresponding examination. The decline was attributed to candidates' inability to access tasks targeting communication skills.

English

Performance in English increased significantly at grades B and C by 3.9% and 4.1% respectively while at grade A the improvement was very minimal (0.2%). Overall, 69.4% of candidates attained A to C grades in 2010 compared to 58.3% in 2009.

Mathematics

Performance in Mathematics was similar to that of last year. The percentage of candidates getting C or better in 2009 was 70.6% while in 2010 it was 69.7%. However, there was a decline in performance at the B grade by 2% from 31.3 to 29.3.

Social Studies

Performance in the subject shows some improvement from 2009 with the percentage of candidates getting C or better moving from 56.6% to 60.0% in 2010. However, performance at the A grade indicates a slight decline from 6.5% in 2009 to 5.7% in 2010.

Agriculture

Overall performance in the subject declined. Candidates obtaining grades A to C dropped from 40.2% in 2009 to 39.4% in 2010. At grade A, B and C performance dropped by 3.5%, 5.7% and 0.8% respectively. The consistent low performance in the subject could be attributed to inadequate pedagogical practices that emphasise theory in a practical subject.

Science

Generally, performance in 2010 was quite similar to that of 2009. There was a minimal percentage increase from 52.9% to 53.2% of candidates who obtained grade C or better in 2010. However, at B grade there was a marked improvement which constituted 2.3% of performance at the same grade in 2009 (13.6% compared to 15.9%).

Religious and Moral Education

Performance in the subject shows some improvement with 68.2% of the candidates getting A to C grade compared to 2009 whereby 65.4% of the candidates obtained grades A to C. It should be noted that the 2010 cohort could be different in terms of their achievement level given the fact that they were the first group of candidates who studied Cultural Studies at lower primary. The introduction of Cultural Studies which is strongly related to Religious and Moral Education seemed to have had an effect in the learning of Religious and Moral Education at Upper Primary Level and this might explain the significant improvement in the performance of candidates in the subject in 2010.



JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS (JCE)

Overall Performance

JCE results provide feedback in terms of the learner's achievement of important knowledge and skills within the primary and junior secondary education programmes. They are also used as basis for the selection of students for senior secondary schools.

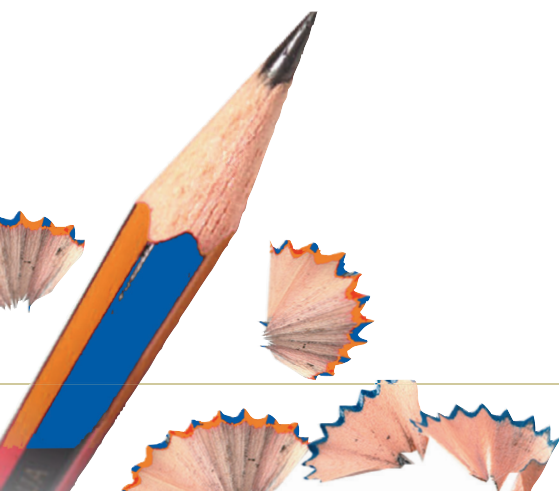
A total of 206 government centres and 45 private centres registered candidates for the 2010 JCE. The number of candidates who satisfied the requirements was 39414. Out of this number, 36932 were school candidates, while 2482 were from private centres. Twenty one subjects with 49 written components and 11 coursework/practical components were examined.

The number of candidates who obtained Merit in 2009 and 2010 was the same. Out of the 44 Merits, 11 were from private centers. The number of candidates who obtained Merit to Grade C in 2010 was 29400, which was a decrease of 706 from 30106 candidates in 2009. The proportion of candidates awarded Merit to C showed a slight decline of 0.4% compared to 2009.

Performance by subjects

Subjects with a coursework component were under scrutiny to assess the impact the component could have on the overall syllabus amid the issues raised surrounding coursework by the teachers. In most cases however, it was evident that the moderation exercise addressed the issues beforehand. Very few cases of non-submission were recorded. The most prevalent cases were late submissions. In these cases the moderators closely scrutinised the candidates' work to ensure its authenticity. Subjects that showed an increase in performance included: English (57.33% to 59.0%), Mathematics (44.7% to 46.95%), Science (41.82% to 42.340%, Home Economics (from 93.4% to 102.38), Commerce and Office Procedures (97.29 to 99.26), French (20.37 to 24.82) and Physical Education (111.39 to 120.97).

Subjects that showed a decrease in performance included: Setswana (67.92 to 66.39), Social Studies (46.6 to 42.59), D&T (41.52 to 36.47), Religious Education (56.01 to 54.7), Art (103.74 to 98.03) and Moral Education (52.98 to 50.84).



BOTSWANA GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (BGCSE)

Overall Performance

The BGCSE assesses the achievement of learners who have completed 12 years of formal education. It is a syllabus based examination graded on an eight-point scale from A* to G. Candidates who fail to reach the standard required for G are regarded as unclassified and no result is reported on the certificate.

In 2010 there were 27 fully localised syllabuses 16 were assessed through a combination of theory papers and coursework components while the remaining 11 were assessed through theory papers only. These included Moral Education and Music which were assessed for the first time. French was also offered for the first time under the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) syllabus. Christian Religious Education, Additional Mathematics and Statistics were offered at GCE O level examinations as in previous years. 'O' level syllabuses are graded on a six point scale from A* to E.

Of the 25 syllabuses which were available in 2009, the 3 pure Sciences, Science Single Award, Literature in English, Design & Technology and Computer Studies are the only ones that reflected slight improvements at grade C or better. Six of the syllabuses Mathematics, Social Studies, Geography, Development Studies, Accounting and Business Studies reflected performance outcome similar to that in 2009. The outcome in the rest of the syllabuses reflected drops of varying magnitudes.

The BGCSE results have been showing a steady decline since 2006. The number of grades C or better dropped from 34.75 % in 2009 to 32.76 % in 2010.

Performance by Subject

Science syllabuses

The overall performance in the Science syllabuses showed an improvement (within 4%) in Physics, Chemistry & Biology. Performance in Science Single Award and Science Double Award has declined by about 3% and 2 % respectively.

Home Economics syllabuses

Performance on the "Individual Study", which is a research project across each of the three Home Economics syllabuses, continued to decline. The poor performance on this component eventually had a ripple effect across the syllabus as it contributes 30% of the overall mark.

Physical Education

A total of 10 out of 28 Centres did not submit the coursework. In cases where the marks were submitted without the supporting evidence, these were considered as non submissions. Performance on the coursework, which contributes 60% towards the overall grading, shows a decline of about 16% at grade C and above. The overall performance therefore indicated a decline of 15% compared to 2009.

Table 6: The numbers of grades A and C or better.

Year	Grades A or better					Grades C or better				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Number of candidates	7,181	8,751	8,928	10,760	8,720	69,827	80,857	83,246	86,202	75,684
% change compared to previous year	-17.94	-1.98	-17.03	23.39	+10.77	-13.64	-2.87	-3.43	+13.90	+5.91

Music

The outcome of grading in this syllabus reflected very poor performance with only 8.71% of the candidates achieving grade C or better.

Art & Design

Candidates following this syllabus take a controlled examination over a period of 10 hours and a coursework component throughout the course of study. The performance on the coursework component was however better than that of 2009. The overall performance showed a slight decline (2%).

Agriculture

The coursework component which contributes 20% towards the overall grading shows an improvement across all the key grades. The overall performance in the syllabus however, showed a decline of 4%.

Human & Social Biology

This syllabus is offered exclusively to private candidates. Performance in the syllabus has fluctuated over years. The results for 2010 show a decline of 5%.

English language

The syllabus has benefited from the recent Comparability study in which its standards were compared with IGCSE English as a second language. The BGCSE English generally compared well with the IGCSE English as a second language. The overall outcome

indicates a decline of 2%. It should be noted that performance in this syllabus has been deteriorating for the past 4 years.

Setswana

The results for this syllabus show a decline of 4%. It is also worth noting that performance in this language syllabus has deteriorated over the years.

Issues arising from Examinations Results

BEC continues to improve service delivery in the provision and publishing of national examination results. For the second year running results were released through the use of Short Messaging System (SMS) technology so as to enable candidates to gain quicker access to their examination results. While these results were also availed through the BEC website, their release continued to attract enquiries related to re-marking of scripts and missing marks for some candidates.

All results enquiries that were received were investigated and feedback given to the concerned Centres. As normal practice feedback provided was subject to an appeal process which is in place in cases where Centres were dissatisfied with the outcome of their enquiries.

Table 7: Results enquiries received at each examination Level.

Description	PSLE	JCE	BGCSE
Remarking	-	297	179
Missing marks(X)	-	-	167



*Advancing learning,
certifying your future.*



Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2011



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Established in terms of the Botswana Examinations Council Act No 11 of 2002)

NATURE OF OPERATION

To conduct school examinations and any other examinations for the Ministry of Education and issue certificates in respect of such examinations.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Dr Serara Moahi

CHAIRMAN

Prof Moteane John Melamu

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Mr David Ratsatsi
Dr Daniel Tau
Mr Abel Modungwa
Mrs Eileen S Ndlovu
Dr Baatlhodi Molatlhegi
Dr Gaelebale N Tsheko
Dr Patrick D Molutsi
Mrs Grace Muzila
Ms Kgomotso Motlotle
Mr Shandukani Hlhabano
Mrs Maluti P Gabositwe

REGISTERED OFFICE

Plot 54864
KT Motsete Road
Gaborone

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers

BANKERS

Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited
First National Bank of Botswana Limited
Capital Bank Limited
BancABC
Stanbic Investment Money Market Fund

The following statements are presented in compliance with the requirements of the Botswana Examinations Council Act No 11 of 2002.



**ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011**

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Notes to the detailed income statement	Annexure II



STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL for the year ended 31 March 2011

Members of the council are responsible for the annual financial statements and all other information presented therewith. Their responsibility includes the maintenance of true and fair financial records and the preparation of annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Botswana Examinations Council Act, 2002.

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

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. Council has no reason to believe that BEC will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future, based on the continued support by the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Education.

Our external auditors conduct an examination of the annual 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 members of the council and our external auditors to review matters relating to internal controls and financial reporting. The external auditors have unrestricted access to the members of Council.

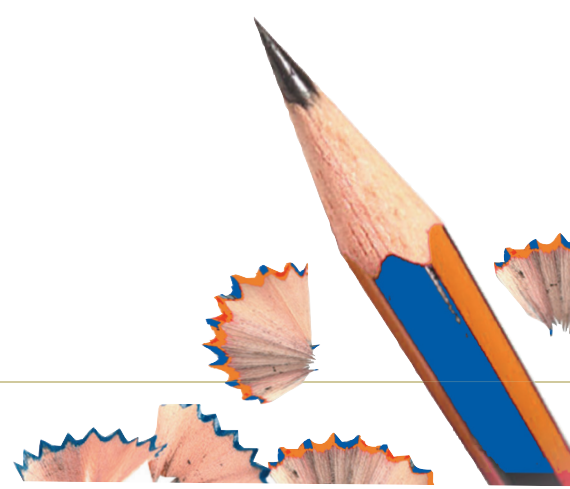
The annual financial statements on pages 35 to 62 and the supplementary information on Annexures I and II were authorised for issue by the Council and signed on its behalf by;



Chairperson



Executive secretary





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTSWANA EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Botswana Examinations Council, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information as set out on pages 35 to 62.

Members' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Botswana Examinations Council Act, 2002, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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

Senior Partner: B D Phirie

Partners: R Binedell, R P De Silva, A S Edirisinghe, N B Soni

Associates: M Lalithkumar, M Ramdas, S Sinha, S K K Wijesena.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Botswana Examinations Council as at March 31, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Section 20 of the Botswana Examinations Council Act, 2002, we confirm that:

- We have received all information and explanation which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the performance of our duties;
- The accounts and related records of the Botswana Examinations Council have been properly kept;
- The Botswana Examinations Council has complied with all the financial provisions of the Act; and
- The statement of accounts prepared by the Botswana Examinations Council was prepared on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers'.

Gaborone
28 September 2011

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Practising member: Butler Phirie
Membership number: 19900312

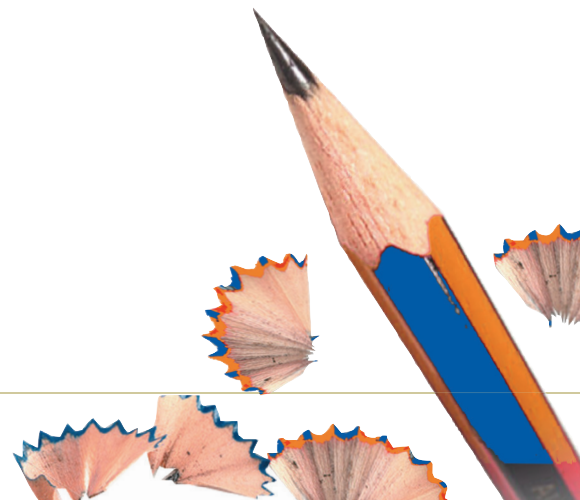
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 P	2010 P
Revenue			
Government subvention		193,895,000	169,352,999
Certification fees		181,040	291,947
Registration fees		8,083,227	8,404,436
Remarking fees		38,910	30,860
		202,198,177	178,080,242
Cost of revenue			
Direct costs		129,241,037	117,465,598
Rebates		(19,472,640)	(19,573,250)
		109,768,397	97,892,348
Gross surplus		92,429,780	80,187,894
Other income		5,810,746	3,612,972
		98,240,526	83,800,866
Administrative expenses		(83,131,808)	(61,591,301)
Operating surplus	5	15,108,718	22,209,565
Finance income	7	5,740,040	4,587,653
Surplus for the year		20,848,758	26,797,218
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		20,848,758	26,797,218



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 P	2010 P
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	101,132,491	92,986,925
Intangible assets	9	9,812,185	3,152,177
		110,944,676	96,139,102
Current assets			
Inventories	10	676,257	-
Other receivables	11	994,352	1,208,161
Cash and cash equivalents	12	176,686,100	45,090,616
		178,356,709	46,298,777
Total assets		289,301,385	142,437,879
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Capital grants and reserves			
Capital grants	13	103,830,668	92,969,855
Accumulated fund		54,484,368	33,635,610
		158,315,036	126,605,465
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	130,986,349	15,832,414
Total equity and liabilities		289,301,385	142,437,879



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Capital grants P	Accumulated fund P	Total P
Balance at 1 April 2009	2,500,000	6,838,392	9,338,392
Grants received during the year (Note 13)	91,410,953	-	-
Amortisation of capital grants	(941,098)	-	(941,098)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	26,797,218	26,797,218
Balance at 31 March 2010	92,969,855	33,635,610	126,605,465
Balance at 1 April 2010	92,969,855	33,635,610	126,605,465
Grants received during the year (Note 13)	15,375,475	-	15,375,475
Amortisation of capital grants	(4,514,662)	-	(4,514,662)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	20,848,758	20,848,758
Balance at 31 March 2011	103,830,668	54,484,368	158,315,036

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 P	2010 P
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash flows generated from operations	16	131,786,833	27,499,719
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest income	7	5,740,040	4,587,653
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	8	(13,358,620)	(3,851,720)
Purchases of intangible assets	9	(7,572,769)	(2,650,947)
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(15,191,349)	(1,915,014)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Capital grants received	13	15,000,000	2,293,220
Net cash generated from financing activities		15,000,000	2,293,220
Net change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		45,090,616	17,212,691
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	12	176,686,100	45,090,616

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

1 General information

Botswana Examinations Council (“BEC”) was established by the Botswana Examinations Council Act No 11 of 2002 to conduct school examinations and any other examinations for the Ministry of Education and issue certificates in respect of such examinations. The address of its registered office is Plot 54862, KT Motsetse Road, Gaborone, Botswana.

The financial statements set out on pages 35 to 62 have been approved by the Council on 28 September 2011.

2 Principal accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements of Botswana Examinations Council (“BEC”) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities.

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

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

2.1.1 Adoption of standards in the current financial year

(a) The following new standard was adopted by the BEC during the year.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the BEC’s accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. These have been adopted by the BEC during the year.

- IAS 39, (Amendment), Financial Instruments (effective from 1 July 2009).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

(b) New and amended standards applicable to the current period but not relevant to BEC

Management assessed the relevance of the following new standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to BEC's operations and concluded that they are not relevant to BEC.

- IFRS 1, (Revised), First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (effective from 1 July 2009).
- IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations (effective from 1 July 2009).
- IAS 27 (Revised), Effects of transactions with non-controlling interests (effective from 1 July 2009).
- IAS 32 (Amendment), Classification of rights issues (effective from 1 February 2010).
- IAS 39, (Amendment), Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement Eligible Hedged Items. (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IFRS 2 (Amendment), Group cash-settled share-based payment transactions (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IFRS 5, (Amendment), Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations: Disclosure of non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale or discontinued operations (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IFRS 8, (Amendment), Operating Segments: Disclosure of information about segment assets (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IAS 1, (Amendment), Presentation of financial Statements: Current/non-current classification of convertible instruments (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IAS 7, (Amendment), Statement of Cash Flows: Classification of expenditures on unrecognised assets (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IAS 17, (Amendment), Classification of leases of land and buildings (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IAS 18, (Amendment), Revenue: Determining whether an entity acting as a principal or as an agent (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IAS 36, (Amendment), Impairment of Assets: Unit of accounting for goodwill impairment test (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IAS 38, (Amendment), Intangible assets: Measuring the fair value of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IFRIC 9, (Amendment), Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives: Scope of IFRIC 9 and revised IFRS 3 (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IFRIC 16, (Amendment), Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation: Amendment to the restriction on the entity that can hold hedging instruments (effective from 1 January 2010).
- IFRIC 17, Distribution of non cash assets to owners (effective from 1 July 2009).
- IFRIC 18, Transfer of assets from customers (effective from 1 July 2009).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.1.2 Adoption of standards in future financial periods

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are mandatory for the BEC's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. These have not been early adopted by the BEC.

(a) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are relevant to the BEC's operations

- IAS 24, (Amendment), Related party disclosures (effective from 1 January 2011).
- IFRS 7, (Amendment), Financial instruments – Disclosures: Transfer of financial assets (effective from 1 July 2011).
- IAS 1, (Amendment), Presentation of Financial Statements; Clarification of statement of changes in equity (effective from 1 January 2011)
- IFRS 7, (Amendment), Financial instruments – Disclosures: Clarification of disclosures (effective from 1 January 2011).
- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (effective from 1 January 2013).

BEC is currently assessing the impact of the application of these new standards, amendments and interpretations on BEC's financial statements in the period of initial application. At this time, the adoption of these standards and interpretations is only expected to have an impact on the classification and disclosure of items in BEC's financial statements.

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are not relevant to the BEC's operations

Management assessed the relevance of the following new standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the BEC operations and concluded that they are not relevant to the BEC.

- IFRS 1, (Amendment), First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Limited exemption from comparative IFRS 7 disclosures for first time adopters (effective from 1 July 2010).
- IAS 12, (Amendment), Income Taxes: Deferred Tax (effective from 1 January 2012).
- IFRS 1, (Amendment), First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (effective from 1 January 2011).
- IFRS 3, (Amendment), Business Combinations (effective from 1 July 2010).
- IAS 27, (Amendment), Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (effective from 1 July 2010).
- IAS 34, (Amendment), Interim Financial Reporting: Significant event and transactions (effective from 1 January 2011).
- IFRIC 13, (Amendment), Customer Loyalty Programmes: Fair value of award credits (effective from 1 January 2011).



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations which are not relevant to the BEC's operations (continued)

- IFRIC 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (effective from 1 July 2010).
- IFRIC 14, (Amendment), Pre-payment of a Minimum Funding Requirement (effective from 1 January 2011).
- IFRS 1, (Amendment), First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: First time adoption on hyperinflation and fixed dates (effective from 1 July 2011).

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

-Buildings	50 years
- Furniture and fittings	10 years
-Office equipment	5 years
- Computer equipment	3 years
- Motor vehicles	4 years

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

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

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.4 Capital work-in-progress

Properties in the course of construction for rental, administrative purposes or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost less any identified impairment loss. When the properties are ready for use or a completion certificate has been issued, such properties are transferred to property, plant and equipment. Depreciation is not charged when properties are still under construction.

2.5 Intangible assets

(a) Licenses

Separately acquired licenses are shown at historical cost. Licenses have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of licenses over their estimated useful lives of 3 years.

(b) Computer software

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

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

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software purchase costs. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Computer software costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed three years.

2.6 Capital grants

Capital grants comprise grants received from the Government of Botswana utilised towards capital expenditure. Funds received are credited to capital funds and the related assets are capitalised. Assets acquired from subvention from Government of Botswana are capitalised and an equivalent amount is transferred to capital grants. An amount equal to the depreciation charge of the fixed assets funded by the capital grant is recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income. Subsequent movement of fixed assets in terms of sale and impairment are treated accordingly in the capital grants.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.7 Non-monetary grants

Non-monetary grants comprise grants received from the Government of Botswana in the form of non-monetary asset. Government grants relating to assets are presented in the financials by setting up the grants as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

2.8 Financial assets

2.8.1 Classification

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

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

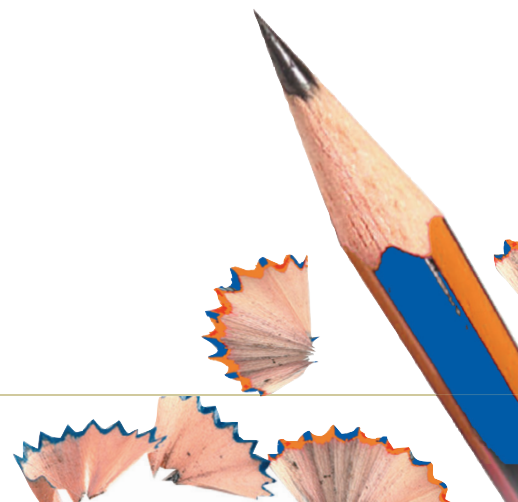
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. BEC's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (notes 2.9 and 2.10).

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.8 Financial assets (continue)

2.8.2 Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the BEC commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the BEC has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other (losses)/gains – net' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of other income when the BEC's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences on monetary securities are recognised in profit or loss, while translation differences on non-monetary securities are recognised in equity. Changes in the fair value of monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the statement of comprehensive income as 'gains and losses from investment securities'.

Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of other income. Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as part of other income when the BEC's right to receive payments is established.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the BEC establishes fair value by using valuation techniques.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.8 Financial assets (continue)

These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, and option pricing models making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The BEC assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on equity instruments are not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

There were no financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss or available for sale assets at the statement of financial position date.

2.8.3 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.8.4 Impairment of financial assets

The BEC assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in Note 2.9.

2.9 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of operation. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the operation if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that BEC will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.9 Trade receivables (continued)

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Related parties

A party is deemed related to BEC if they are members of the Council.

2.12 Trade payables

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

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

2.13 Provisions

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





SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.13 Provisions (continue)

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

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

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

2.14 Foreign currencies

2.14.1 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.14.2 Transactions and balances

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "finance income or cost". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within administration expenses.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2011

2.15 Revenue recognition

2.15.1 Government subventions

Government subventions are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the subventions will be received and BEC has complied with all attached conditions.

Subventions relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs they are intended to compensate. Subventions relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipments are transferred to capital grants and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a basis which matches the grant with the depreciation charge on the related property, plant and equipment.

2.15.2 Registration, certification and remarking fees

Registration, certification and remarking fees comprises of fees payable by private school candidates and private candidates. These fees are recognised on a cash basis in the period when examinations are held and / or services rendered.

2.15.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity when it is determined that such income will accrue to BEC.

2.16 Employee benefits

BEC contributes to a defined contribution pension plan for its permanent citizen employees. Contributions are accounted for in the period in which they arise. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which BEC pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

2.17 Income taxes

BEC is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act in Botswana.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

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

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is managed by the finance function. Its objective is to minimise losses arising from BEC's exposure to various currencies by attempting to match foreign currency denominated current liabilities against current assets of similar currencies to the extent possible.

In the normal course of operation, BEC enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, mainly with respect to British pounds. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.

At 31 March 2011, if the functional Currency had weakened/strengthened by 1% against the British Pound, with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been P 254,948 (2010: P 72,518) higher/lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of British Pound-denominated bank balances and trade payable.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed by the finance function. Its objective is to minimise the cost of financing through the placement of temporary excess funds in high yielding money market investments and cash deposits and to the extent possible by re-scheduling more expensive borrowings with cheaper finance.

BEC's interest rate risk arises from short-term deposits and its investment in money market. Short-term deposits and the investment in money market obtained at variable rates expose BEC to cash flow interest rate risk.

BEC analyses its interest rate exposure. BEC calculates the impact on profit and loss of a defined interest rate shift. For each simulation, the same interest rate shift is used.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

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

At 31 March 2011, if interest rates on interest-bearing assets had been 0.5% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been P 893,504 (2010: P 239,066) higher/lower, mainly as result of higher/lower interest income on interest-bearing assets.

(iii) Price risk

BEC is not exposed to other price risks such as equity price risk, commodity price risk, prepayment risk, and residual value risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. If there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Refer note 15 for disclosure on credit risk. No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

Surplus cash is invested in interest bearing current accounts, time deposits, and money market deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide maximum benefit to BEC. At the reporting date, BEC held money market funds of P 21,532,935 (2010: P 10,874,539) and other liquid assets of P 155,153,165 (2010: P 34,216,077) that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

BEC's financial liabilities as given in the table below consist of accounts payable with a maturity period of less than 12 months from the balance sheet date. The analyses of financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings are based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2011

3 Financial risk factors (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Less than six months P	Between six and twelve months P
At 31 March 2011		
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	130,986,349	-
	Less than six months P	Between six and twelve months P
At 31 March 2010		
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	15,832,414	-

3.2 Capital risk management

BEC's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the BEC's ability to continue as a going concern and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

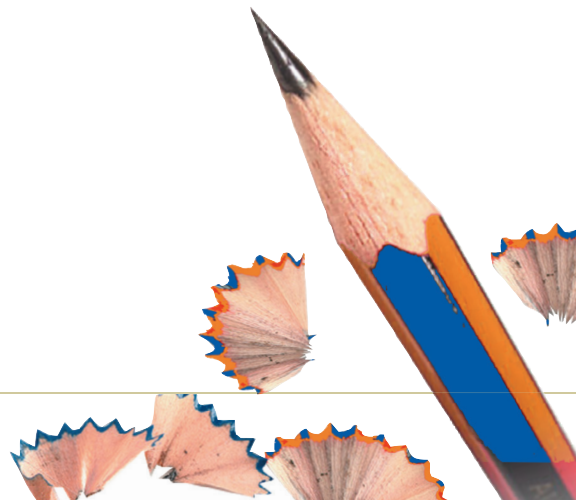
BEC does not monitor capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

3.3 Fair value estimation of financial instruments

Effective 1 January 2009, the BEC adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. This requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

There are no financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss at the balance sheet date.



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2011

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

4.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

(a) Impairment loss on debtors

BEC reviews its debtors to assess impairment on a continuous basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, BEC makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in estimated cash flows from debtors. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience of assets. The assumptions used for estimating the amount and timing of cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

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

BEC follows the guidance of IAS16 (revised) and determines the residual values and useful lives of assets at each balance sheet date. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement the management evaluates amongst other factors, the purpose for which the respective asset is acquired, market conditions at the balance sheet date and the practice adopted by similar organisations.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

5 Operating surplus

The following items have been charged / (credited) in arriving at operating surplus for the year:

	2011 P	2010 P
Auditors' remuneration		
Current year charge	165,000	150,000
Underprovision-previous year	69,605	-
Amortisation charge (Note 9)	912,761	107,360
Depreciation (Note 8)	5,588,529	1,889,560
Insurance	1,146,082	684,406
Repairs and maintenance	2,155,014	1,644,092
Exchange gain	(336,138)	(1,756,589)
6 Staff costs	2011 P	2010 P
Salaries and allowances	47,910,854	34,152,878
Number of employees	183	165
7 Finance income	2011 P	2010 P
Interest received - bank	5,570,752	4,587,653
Exchange gain	169,288	-
	5,740,040	4,587,653

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Capital work-in progress	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Total
	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
At 1 April 2009							
Cost	-	400,248	-	994,865	895,777	193,751	2,484,641
Accumulated depreciation	-	(91,724)	-	(231,843)	(240,588)	(13,454)	(577,609)
Net book amount	-	308,524	-	763,022	655,189	180,297	1,907,032
Year ended 31 March 2010							
Opening net book amount	-	308,524	-	763,022	655,189	180,297	1,907,032
Additions	-	-	633,398	417,577	1,841,640	959,105	3,851,720
Assets granted by government	85,500,000	1,392,164	-	-	130,087	2,095,482	89,117,733
Depreciation	(712,500)	(230,577)	-	(391,698)	(411,577)	(143,208)	(1,889,560)
Closing net book amount	84,787,500	1,470,111	633,398	788,901	2,215,339	3,091,676	92,986,925
At 31 March 2010							
Cost	85,500,000	1,792,412	633,398	1,412,442	2,867,504	3,248,338	95,454,094
Accumulated depreciation	(712,500)	(322,301)	-	(623,541)	(652,165)	(156,662)	(2,467,169)
Net book amount	84,787,500	1,470,111	633,398	788,901	2,215,339	3,091,676	92,986,925
Year ended 31 March 2011							
Opening net book amount	84,787,500	1,470,111	633,398	788,901	2,215,339	3,091,676	92,986,925
Additions	103,822	3,590,586	931,021	4,543,317	3,927,171	262,703	13,358,620
Assets granted by government	-	375,475	-	-	-	-	375,475
Transfer from WIP	559,398	-	(633,398)	-	-	74,000	-
Depreciation	(1,723,263)	(637,550)	-	(1,849,071)	(1,031,276)	(347,369)	(5,588,529)
Closing net book amount	83,727,457	4,798,622	931,021	3,483,147	5,111,234	3,081,010	101,132,491
At 31 March 2011							
Cost	86,163,220	5,758,473	931,021	5,955,759	6,794,675	3,585,041	109,188,189
Accumulated depreciation	(2,435,763)	(959,851)	-	(2,472,612)	(1,683,441)	(504,031)	(8,055,698)
Net book amount	83,727,457	4,798,622	931,021	3,483,147	5,111,234	3,081,010	101,132,491

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

8 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The above assets include the assets purchased for the BNEPS project.

	Office equipment and furniture's P	Computer equipment P	Total P
At 31 March 2011			
Cost	1,088,559	4,073,068	5,161,627
Accumulated depreciation	(217,712)	(1,349,847)	(1,567,559)
Net book amount	870,847	2,723,221	3,594,068

9 Intangible assets

	BEC Software P	BEC Website P	BNEPS Licence fee P	BNEPS Programms P	Total P
At 1 April 2009					
Cost	178,110	-	-	549,220	727,330
Accumulated amortisation	(118,740)	-	-	-	(118,740)
Net book amount	59,370	-	-	549,220	608,590
Year ended 31 March 2010					
Opening net book amount	59,370	-	-	549,220	608,590
Additions	739,791	-	-	1,911,156	2,650,947
Amortisation charge	(107,360)	-	-	-	(107,360)
Closing net book amount	691,801	-	-	2,460,376	3,152,177
At 31 March 2010					
Cost	917,901	-	-	2,460,376	3,378,277
Accumulated amortisation	(226,100)	-	-	-	(226,100)
Net book amount	691,801	-	-	2,460,376	3,152,177
Year ended 31 March 2011					
Opening net book amount	691,801	-	-	2,460,376	3,152,177
Additions	-	200,936	1,998,566	5,373,267	7,572,769
Amortisation charge	(246,572)	-	(666,189)	-	(912,761)
Closing net book amount	445,229	200,936	1,332,377	7,833,643	9,812,185
At 31 March 2011					
Cost	917,901	200,936	1,998,566	7,833,643	10,951,046
Accumulated amortisation	(472,672)	-	(666,189)	-	(1,138,861)
Net book amount	445,229	200,936	1,332,377	7,833,643	9,812,185

Intangible assets relates to costs incurred towards the computerisation project (the BNEPS programme) as well as other software acquired by BEC. Intangible assets are amortised in accordance with policy note 2.5.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

10 Inventories	2011 P	2010 P
Consumable stocks	676,257	-
11 Other receivables	2011 P	2010 P
Other receivables	994,352	1,208,161

The fair values of other receivables equal to the carrying amount.

As of 31 March 2011 (2010: Nil) there were no other receivables that were past due but not impaired.

The other classes within other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivables mentioned above. BEC does not hold any collateral as security.

The carrying amounts of the BEC's other receivables are denominated in Botswana Pula.

12 Cash and cash equivalents	2011 P	2010 P
Cash at bank	155,153,136	34,215,109
Short term deposit	21,532,935	10,874,539
Cash in hand	29	968
	176,686,100	45,090,616

Short term deposits denotes funds invested in the interest earning Stanbic Money Market Fund.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, the year end cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	2011 P	2010 P
Cash at bank	155,153,136	34,215,109
Short term deposits	21,532,935	10,874,539
Cash in hand	29	968
	176,686,100	45,090,616

The cash at bank also comprises of the following amounts denominated in foreign currency which are held with Barclays Bank of Botswana.

	2011 P	2010 P
British Pounds 227,204 as at 31 March 2011 (2010 : 715,631)	2,914,866	7,317,291



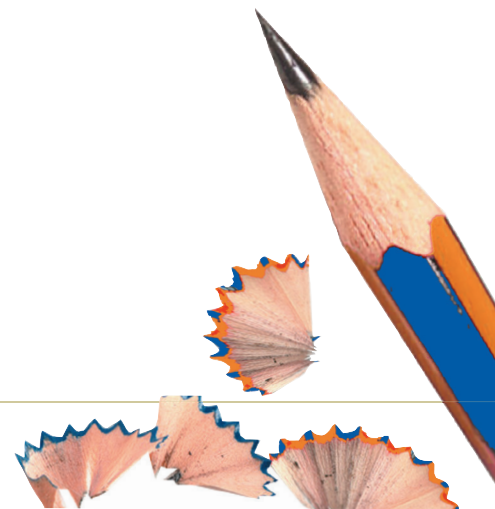
NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2011

13 Capital grants	2011	2010
	P	P
Government grants		
Balance at beginning of year	4,793,220	2,500,000
Capital grant received during the year	15,000,000	2,293,220
Less: Amortisation of Government grants	(2,233,747)	-
Government capital grant balance at end of year	17,559,473	4,793,220
Capital assets granted by Botswana Government		
Balance at beginning of year	88,176,635	-
Capital assets granted during the year	375,475	89,117,733
Less: Amortisation of Government grants	(2,280,915)	(941,098)
Balance at end of year	86,271,195	88,176,635
Total grants at end of year	103,830,668	92,969,855

14 Trade and other payables	2011	2010
	P	P
Trade payables	23,403,758	420,451
Other payables	10,083,551	14,338,257
Deferred revenue	97,499,040	1,073,706
	130,986,349	15,832,414

The carrying amounts of the BEC's trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

	2011	2010
	P	P
British Pounds 2,176,188 as at 31 March 2011 (2010: Nil)	22,883,156	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

15 Analyses of financial instruments

(a) Financial instruments by category

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

Loans and receivables:	2011 P	2010 P
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments	277,110	1,085,347
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	176,686,100	45,090,616
	176,963,210	46,175,963
Financial liabilities:		
	2011 P	2010 P
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	130,986,349	15,832,414

(b) Credit quality of financial assets

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

Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	18,623,313	16,644,863
First National Bank of Botswana Limited	Not rated	116,365,784	17,570,246
Capital Bank Limited	Not rated	20,131,178	-
BancABC	Not rated	32,861	-
Stanbic Investment Money Market Fund	Not rated	21,532,935	10,874,539
		176,686,071	45,089,648

BEC only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party. BEC has deposits with Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited, First National Bank of Botswana Limited, Capital Bank Limited, BancABC and Stanbic Bank of Botswana Limited. There are no credit ratings available in Botswana.

Barclays Bank of Botswana Limited is listed on the Botswana Stock Exchange and is a subsidiary of Barclays Bank plc, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange and has a credit rating AAA+ (Fitch rating).

First National Bank of Botswana Limited is listed on the Botswana Stock Exchange and is a subsidiary of First National Bank Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Stanbic Bank of Botswana Limited is a long established bank in Botswana and a subsidiary of Standard Bank in South Africa. Standard Bank South Africa is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and has a credit rating of AAA.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

15 Analyses of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Credit quality of financial assets (continued)

BancABC is a subsidiary of ABC Holdings. BancABC has its primary listing on the Botswana Stock Exchange and a secondary listing on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

Capital Bank Limited is a subsidiary of First Merchant Bank Limited (FMB), Malawi a listed company in Malawi Stock Exchange. FMB has been operating in Malawi since 1995. FMB has a 51% shareholding in Capital Bank, with the remaining shares being held by other parties including local shareholders of Botswana.

None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

16 Cash flows from operating activities

	2011 P	2010 P
Operating surplus	15,108,718	22,209,565
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation (Note 8)	5,588,529	1,889,560
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 9)	912,761	107,360
Amortisation of capital grants	(4,514,662)	(941,098)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventory	(676,257)	-
Trade and other receivables	213,809	4,003,852
Trade and other payables	115,153,935	230,480
Cash generated from operations	131,786,833	27,499,719

17 Related party transactions

Related parties are members of the Botswana Examinations Council. The transactions carried out with the related parties during the year are as follows;

	2011 P	2010 P
Executive Secretary - basic salary	434,719	389,560
Executive Secretary - allowances	297,474	278,536
Executive Secretary - total	732,193	668,096
Sitting allowances-board members	170,821	80,787
	903,014	748,883

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

18 Pension fund

BEC operates a non-contributory pension scheme for its employees, which is provided based on period of service of employees. The pension fund is a defined contribution fund managed by Alexander Forbes Financial Services Botswana (Proprietary) Limited. Other than the regular contributions to be made in terms of the Rules of the Fund, BEC does not have any other liabilities to the fund.

19 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities outstanding as at 31 March 2011.

20 Expenses by nature

	2011 P	2010 P
Advertising, marketing and publicity	1,738,008	1,703,717
Amortisation of intangible assets	912,761	107,360
Consultancy fees	1,602,805	2,565,586
Depreciation	5,588,529	1,889,560
Examiners' meals	10,427,832	11,058,682
External examinations fees	27,486,603	31,078,619
Insurance	1,146,082	684,406
Invigilation fees	10,068,246	9,682,055
Marking fees	17,540,186	17,819,679
Moderation fees	2,403,050	1,259,854
Other expenses	9,682,889	6,310,265
Stationery	1,213,001	2,457,596
Printing costs	4,776,883	3,928,486
Repairs and maintenance	2,155,014	1,644,092
Salaries	47,910,854	34,152,878
Subscription	1,077,049	1,038,127
Telephone, courier, freight and postage	2,223,490	729,663
TIMMS expenses	3,739,741	3,263,166
Training expenses	2,129,325	2,693,439
Travel and subsistence allowances	34,941,656	23,574,269
Venue hire costs	4,136,201	1,842,150
	192,900,205	159,483,649



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2011

21 Commitments

For the financial year ended 31 March 2011, Botswana Examination Council had the following capital nature projects;

(a) Botswana National Examinations Processing System (BNEPS)

The total approved budget for the project is P 35million. Total accumulated project expenditure as at the year end was P 15,071,930 and committed funds at the year end was P 303,158.

(b) Design, development and implementation of website and Intranet for BEC - Marulaweb (Proprietary)

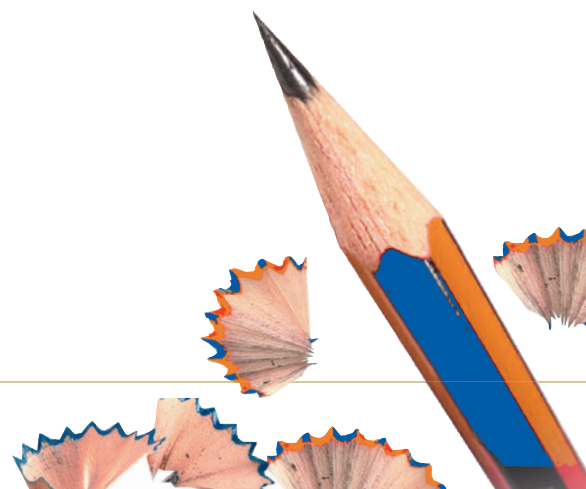
Total contract value is P 624,300. Total accumulated project expenditure as at the year end was P 200,936 and committed funds at the year end was P 423,424.

(c) Mechanical Services Installation for the warehouse at BEC

Total contract value is P 1,122,214. Total accumulated project expenditure as at the year end was P 931,021 and committed funds at the year end was P 191,192.

22 Events after the statement of reporting date

There were no events that occurred after the reporting date which would require adjustments to or disclosures in these financial statements.



DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2011

	Note	2011 P	2010 P
Revenue	1	202,198,177	178,080,242
Cost of revenue			
Direct costs	2	129,241,037	117,465,598
Rebates		(19,472,640)	(19,573,250)
		109,768,397	97,892,348
Gross surplus		92,429,780	80,187,894
Other income	3	5,810,746	3,612,972
Administrative expenses			
Advertising, marketing and publicity		1,738,008	1,703,717
Amortisation of intangible assets		912,761	107,360
Auditors' remuneration		234,605	150,000
Bank charges		317,956	221,868
Consultancy fees		1,602,805	2,565,586
Depreciation		5,588,529	1,889,560
Electricity and water		950,937	678,521
Excellence awards		530,903	-
General expenses		366,999	83,400
Hotel and accommodation		422,271	355,571
Insurance		1,146,082	684,406
Legal fees		322,448	175,500
Licenses and subscriptions		608,540	287,127
Meals and entertainment expenses		799,778	332,222
Miscellaneous tools		78,660	81,698
Motor vehicle expenses		538,000	757,284
Office cleaning and supplies		589,074	313,398
Printing and stationery		1,213,001	2,457,596
Recruitment costs		308,481	166,011
Repairs and maintenance		2,155,014	1,644,092
Salaries	4	47,910,854	34,152,878
Security		488,151	268,426
Sitting allowance		170,821	80,787
Staff welfare		108,913	76,055
Subscription		1,077,049	1,038,127
Telephone, courier, freight and postage		2,223,490	729,663
TIMMS expenses		3,739,741	3,263,166
Training expenses		2,129,325	2,693,439
Travel and subsistence allowances		4,858,612	4,633,843
		83,131,808	61,591,301
Operating surplus		15,108,718	22,209,565

"This detailed income statement does not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 33 - 34".

**NOTES TO DETAILED INCOME OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 March 2011**

Annexure II

1 Revenue	2011	2010
	P	P
Government subvention	193,895,000	169,352,999
Certification fees	181,040	291,947
Registration fees	8,083,227	8,404,436
Remarking fees	38,910	30,860
	202,198,177	178,080,242
2 Direct costs	2011	2010
	P	P
ABE and student expenses	172,826	-
Consultancy	265,385	667,185
Examiners' meals	10,427,832	11,058,682
External examinations fees	46,959,243	50,651,869
Grading and grade review	581,186	546,008
Honorarium	602,701	-
Invigilation fees	10,068,246	9,682,055
Marking fees	17,540,186	17,819,679
Moderation fees	2,403,050	1,259,854
Other examination administration	566,450	675,965
Printing costs	4,776,883	3,928,486
Setting fees	657,804	393,239
Travel and subsistence allowances	30,083,044	18,940,426
Venue hire costs	4,136,201	1,842,150
	129,241,037	117,465,598
3 Other income	2011	2010
	P	P
Amortisation of capital grants	4,514,662	941,098
Exchange gain	336,138	1,756,589
Sale of tender documents	91,166	61,625
Sundry income	868,780	853,660
	5,810,746	3,612,972
4 Salaries	2011	2010
	P	P
Acting allowances	192,187	162,942
Executive Secretary's salary and allowances	732,193	668,096
Pension costs	3,131,506	2,458,106
Salaries	43,854,968	30,827,061
Secondment allowance	-	36,673
	47,910,854	34,152,878

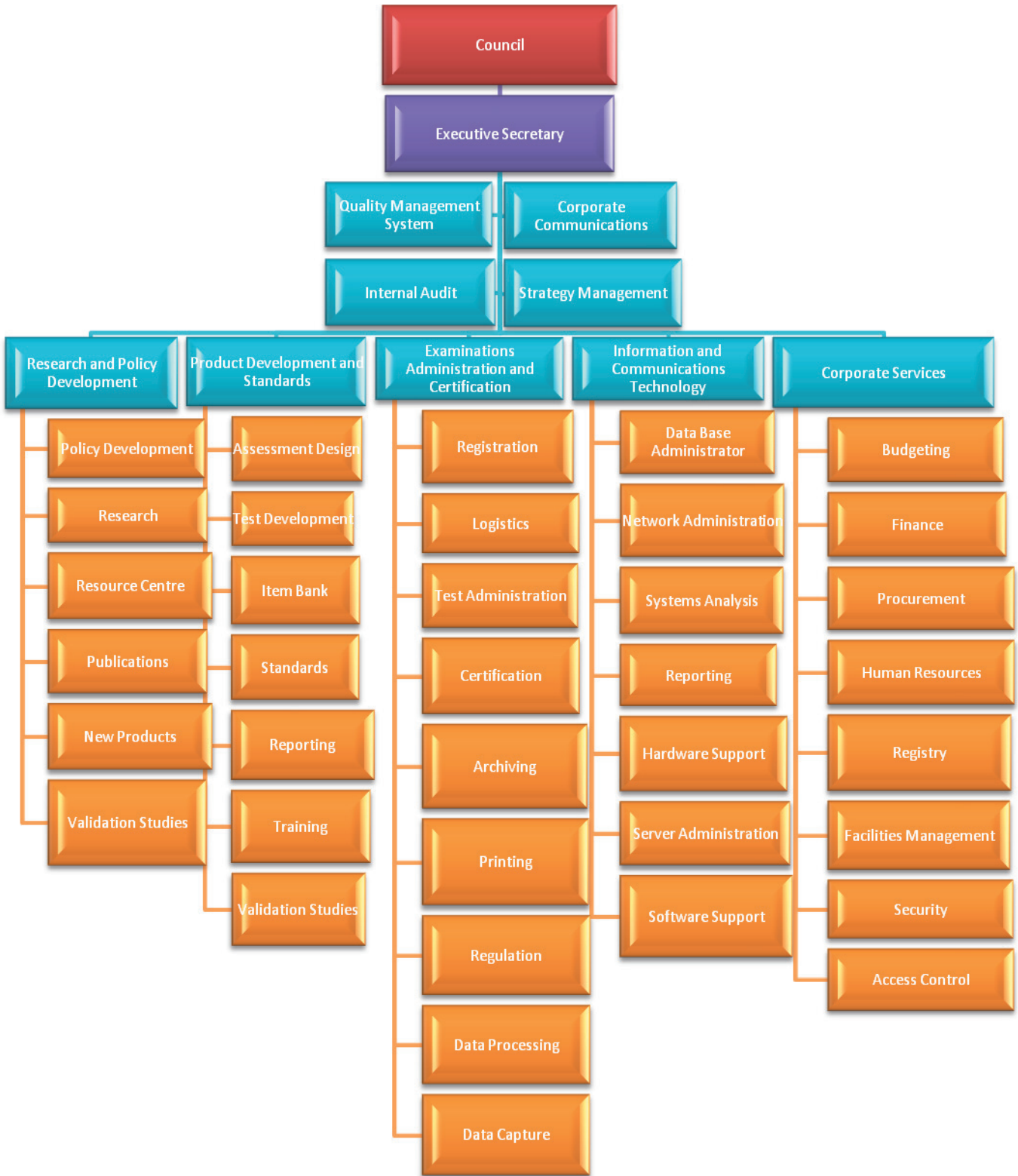
"These notes to the detailed statement of comprehensive income do not form part of the audited financial statements covered by the audit opinion on pages 33 - 34".

Annual Report

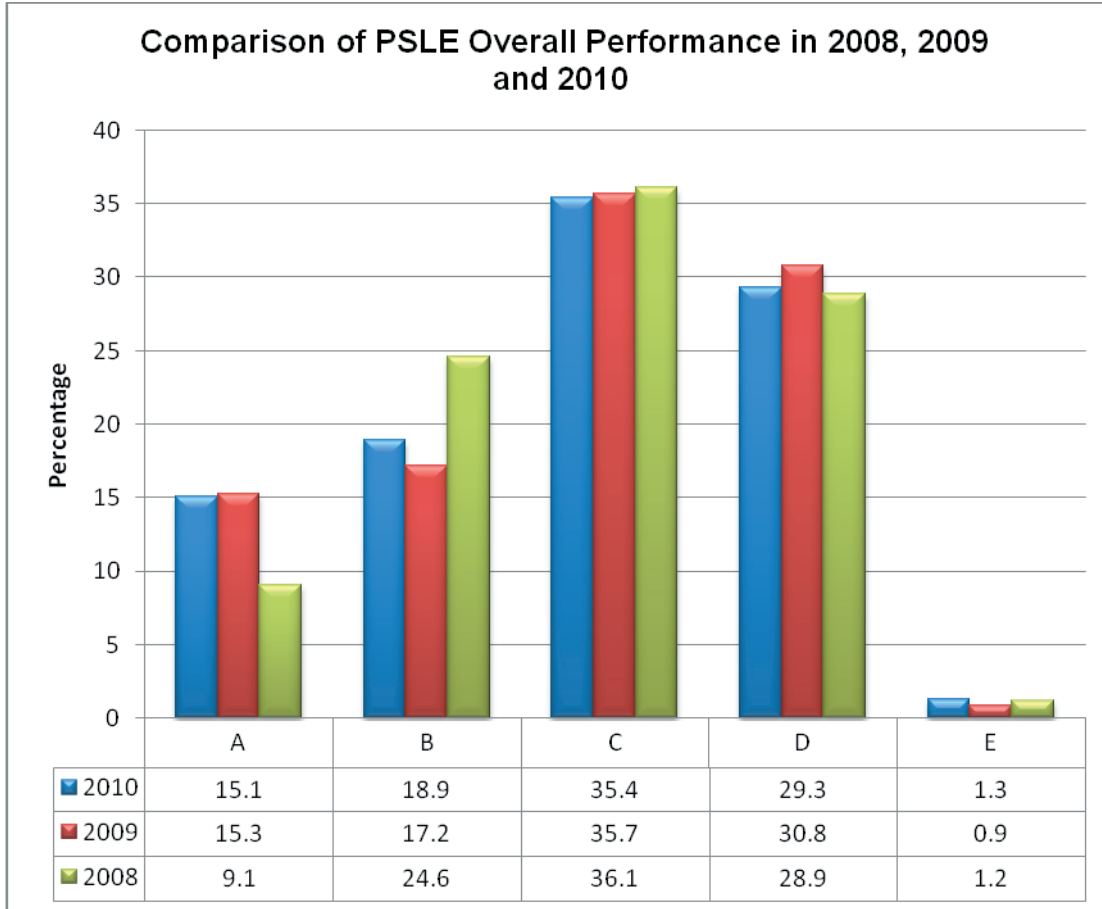
APPENDICES



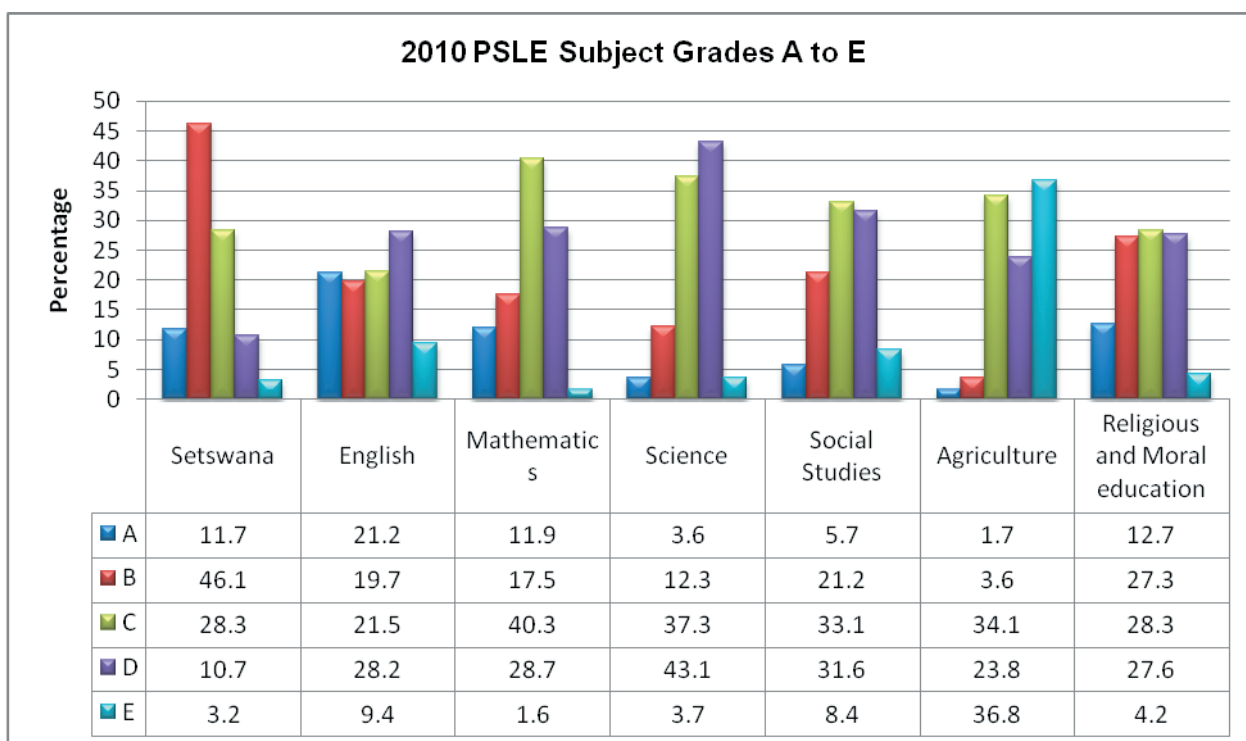
Appendix 1: BEC Functional Structure



Appendix 2: Comparison of PSLE Overall Performance in 2008, 2009 and 2010



Appendix 3: 2010 PSLE Subject Grades A and E



Comparison of 2010 results with 2009 and 2008 for all grades by number and cumulative percentage

YEAR	Merit		Grade A		Grade B		Grade C		Grade D	
	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %
2010	44	0.1	629	1.7	8 825	24.1	19 902	74.6	10 085	100
2009	44	0.1	618	1.6	8 950	23.9	20 494	75	10 074	100
2008	69	0.2	628	1.8	8 348	23.6	19 757	75.2	9 494	100

Appendix 4: JCE Candidature in 2010, 2009 and 2008 by Subject and Gender

SUBJECTS	2010			2009			2008		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Setswana	39 264	19 249	20 015	40 037	19 457	20 580	38 284	18 482	19 802
English	39 632	19 418	20 214	40 360	19 613	20 747	38 483	18 582	19 901
Mathematics	39 617	19 420	20 197	40 359	19 611	20 748	38 486	18 587	19 899
Integrated Science (Incl. Gen Sci.)	36 960	18 282	18 678	40 318	19 589	20 729	38 463	18 568	19 895
Social Studies	39 617	19 429	20 188	40 311	19 576	20 735	38 462	18 576	19 886
Design & Technology	11 726	8 103	3 623	9 487	7 083	2 404	9 531	7 059	2 472
Agriculture (Incl. Pvt. Agric.)	36 948	18 274	18 674	40 301	19 583	20 718	38 452	18 564	19 888
Home Economics	8 795	1 253	7 542	9 793	1 423	8 370	9 704	1 424	8 280
Business Subjects	11 398	4 415	6 983	11 846	3 371	7 475	9 919	3 604	6 315
Religious Education	21 984	8 897	13 087	22 493	8 917	13 576	22 419	9 052	13 367
Art	8 619	6 108	2 511	9 533	6 880	2 653	9 510	6 591	2 919
Moral Education	39 600	19 420	20 180	40 275	19 571	20 704	38 454	18 564	19 890
French	1 725	797	928	1 659	734	925	805	383	422
Music	1 810	941	869	1 267	679	588	579	280	299
Physical Education	14 138	8 810	5 328	14 936	9 281	5 655	14 671	8 845	5 826
Total Candidature	39444	19348	20098	40180	19518	20624	38293	18499	19794

Appendix 5: JCE candidature in 2010, 2009 and 2008 by subject and type of centre

SUBJECTS	2010		2009		2008	
	School Centre	Private Centre	School Centre	Private Centre	School Centre*	Private Centre**
Setswana	36 716	2 548	37 883	2 154	36 559	1 660
English	36 962	2 675	38 121	2 235	36 694	1 714
Mathematics	36 961	2 657	38 121	2 238	36 694	1 697
Integrated Science	36 961	-	38 121	-	36 694	-
General Science	-	2 663	-	2 197	-	1 694
Social Studies	36 962	2 657	38 121	2 190	36 694	1 693
Design & Technology	11 727	-	9487	-	9 531	-
Agriculture	36 949	-	38101	-	36 882	
Private Agriculture	13	2 657	20	2 180	12	1 683
Home Economics	8 795	-	9793	-	9 704	-
Business Subjects	8 674	646	9 635	2 211	8 171	1 673
Religious Education	19 386	2 606	20 348	2 180	20 715	1 630
Art	8 619	-	9 533	-	9 510	-
Moral Education	36 956	2 649	38 108	2 167	36 688	1 691
French	1 701	18	1 640	19	786	19
Music	1 810	-	1 267	-	579	-
Physical Education	14 138	-	14 936	-	14 671	-

Candidature: 39444

Merit	44	0.1%
A	629	1.6%
B	8825	22.3%
C	19902	50.4%
D	10044	25.5%

***School centres** include all government schools and those non-government schools that offer practical subjects.

****Private centres** include those centres that are owned by BEC, BOCODOL and privately owned schools that do not offer practical subjects.

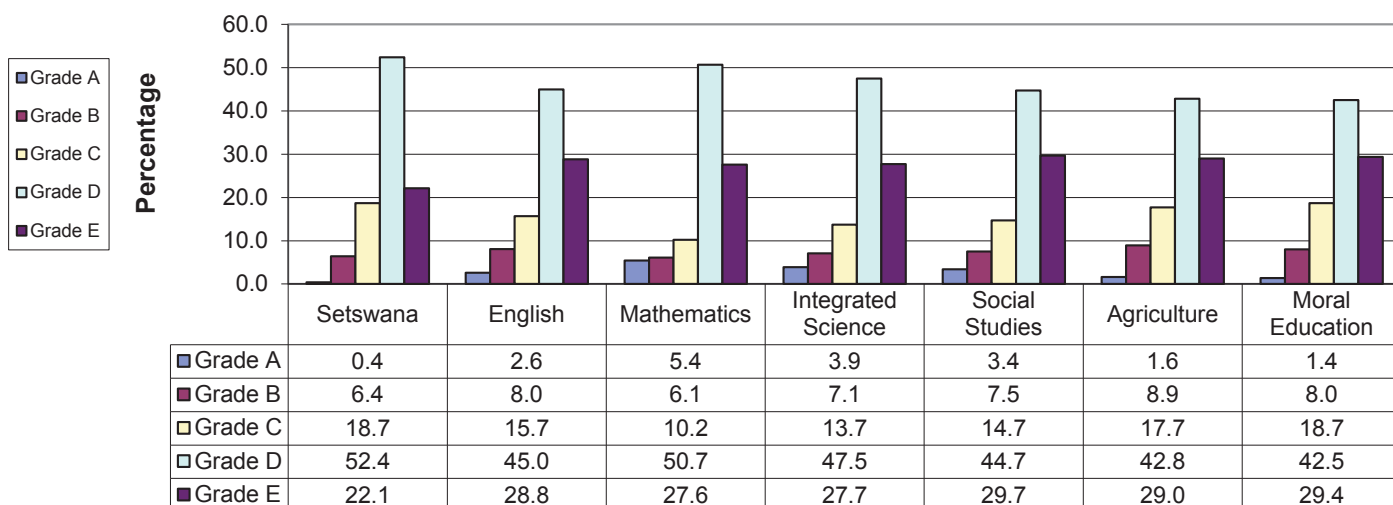
Appendix 6: Comparison of 2010 results with 2009 and 2008 for all grades by number and cumulative percentage

YEAR	Merit		Grade A		Grade B		Grade C		Grade D	
	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %	No.	Cum %
2010	44	0.1	629	1.7	8 825	24.1	19 902	74.6	10 085	100
2009	44	0.1	618	1.6	8 950	23.9	20 494	75	10 074	100
2008	69	0.2	628	1.8	8 348	23.6	19 757	75.2	9 494	100

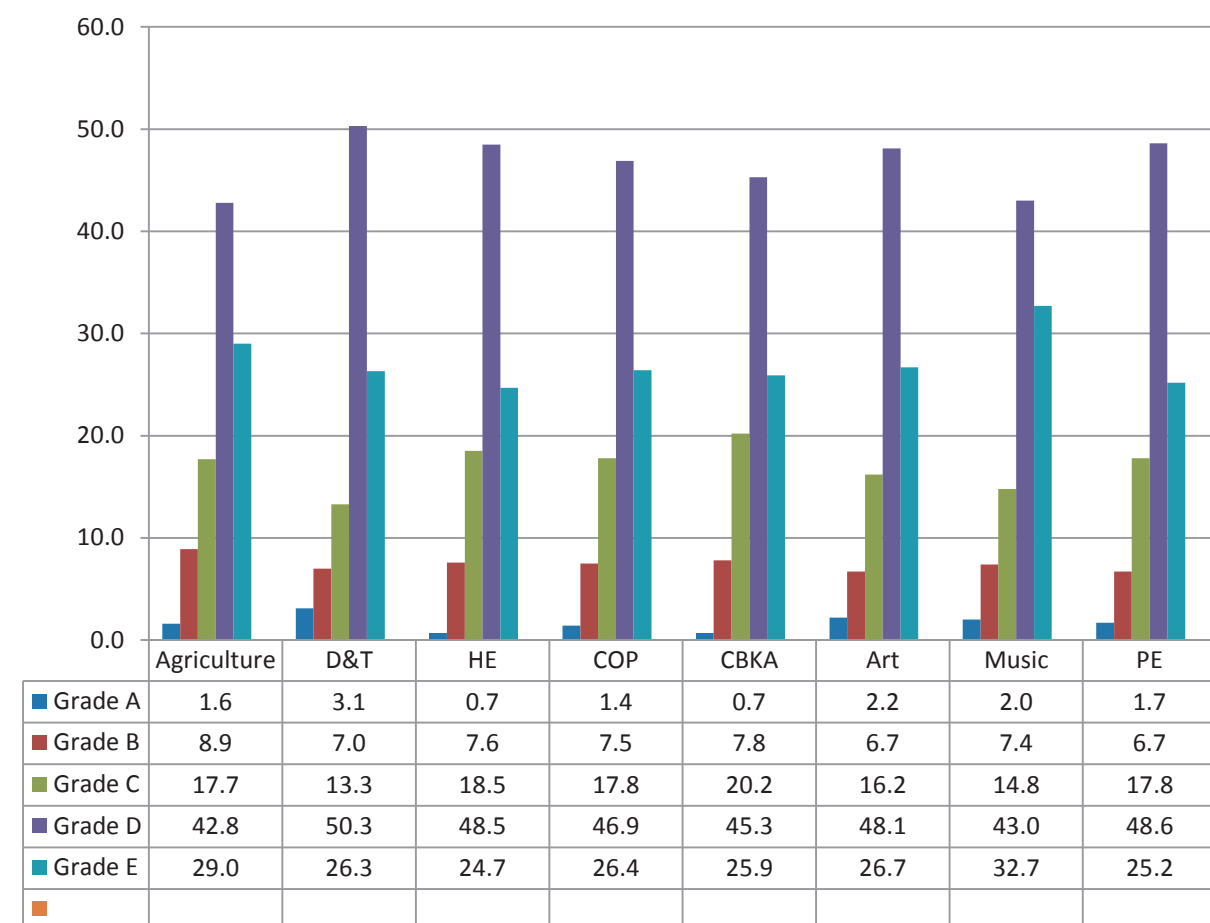
Number and percentage of candidates awarded Grade C or better by subject 2010, 2009 and 2008

SUBJECT	2010		2009		2008	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SETSWANA	9 996	25.5	9 946	24.8	10 149	26.5
ENGLISH	10 405	26.2	10 655	26.4	10 279	26.7
MATHEMATICS	8 599	21.7	8 587	21.3	8 403	21.8
INTEGRATED SCIENCE	9 161	24.8	9 365	24.6	8 658	23.6
SOCIAL STUDIES	10 154	25.6	1 064	27.2	10 136	26.4
AGRICULTURE	10 412	28.2	10 344	27.1	9 378	25.6
DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY	2 753	23.5	2 406	25.4	2 323	24.4
HOME ECONOMICS	2 359	26.8	2 641	27.0	2 538	26.2
COMMERCE & OFFICE PROCEDURES	1 532	26.7	1 644	25.3	1 506	26.7
COMMERCE & Bookkeeping/AC-COUNTING	844	28.7	901	28.8	743	29.5
COMMERCE	445	21.5	355	20.4	287	22.2
BOOKKEEPING	50	19.2	34	18.8	46	17.4
OFFICE PROCEDURES	83	21.3	54	18.9	47	24.4
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	6 475	29.4	6 654	29.6	6 390	28.5
ART	2 168	25.2	2 465	25.9	2 478	26.1
PRIVATE AGRICULTURE	594	22.2	453	20.6	349	19.7
GENERAL SCIENCE	553	20.8	377	17.2	307	17.4
MORAL EDUCATION	11 137	28.1	11 728	29.1	10 658	27.7
FRENCH	376	21.8	391	23.6	196	24.3
MUSIC	439	24.3	326	25.7	141	24.4
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	3 710	26.2	3 923	26.3	3 754	25.6

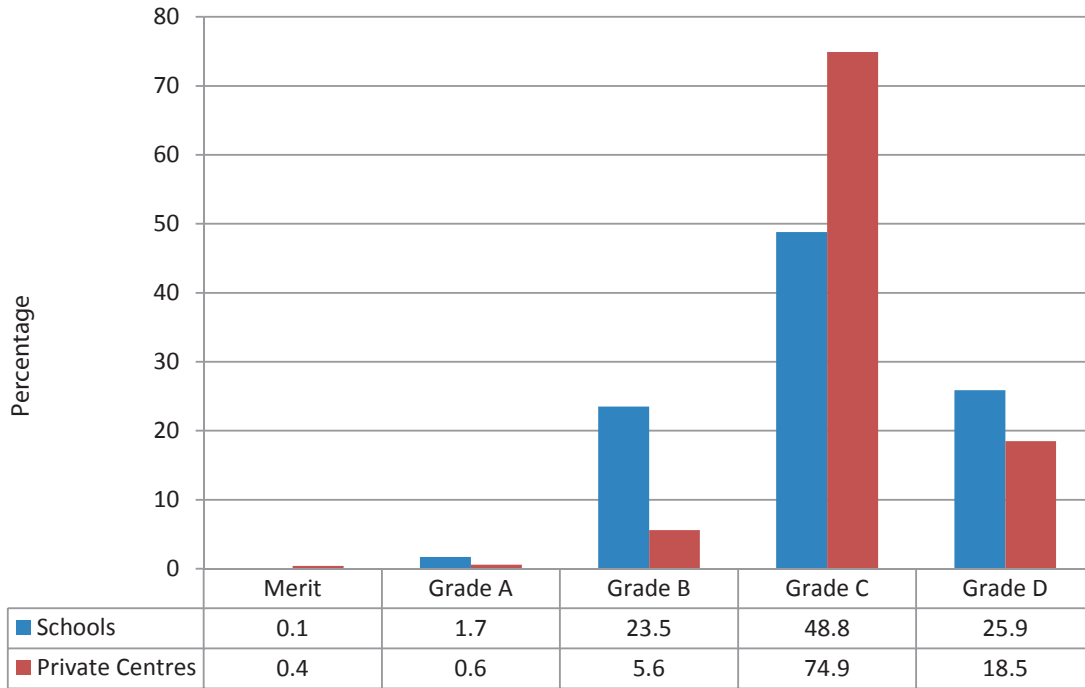
2010 Junior Certificate Examination: Percentage of Candidates at Each Grade in Core Subjects



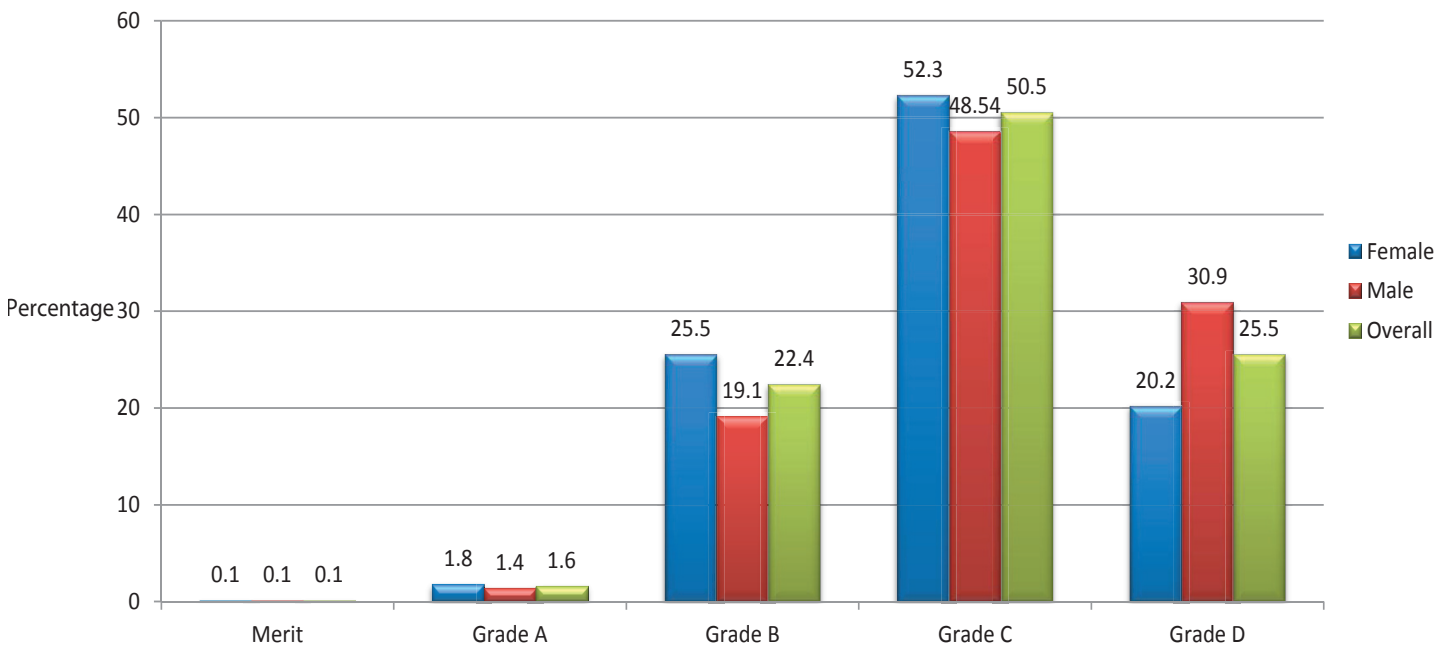
2010 JCE: Percentage of Candidates at Each Grade in Practical Subjects



2010 Junior Certificate Examination: Percentage of Candidates at Each Grade by Type of Centre



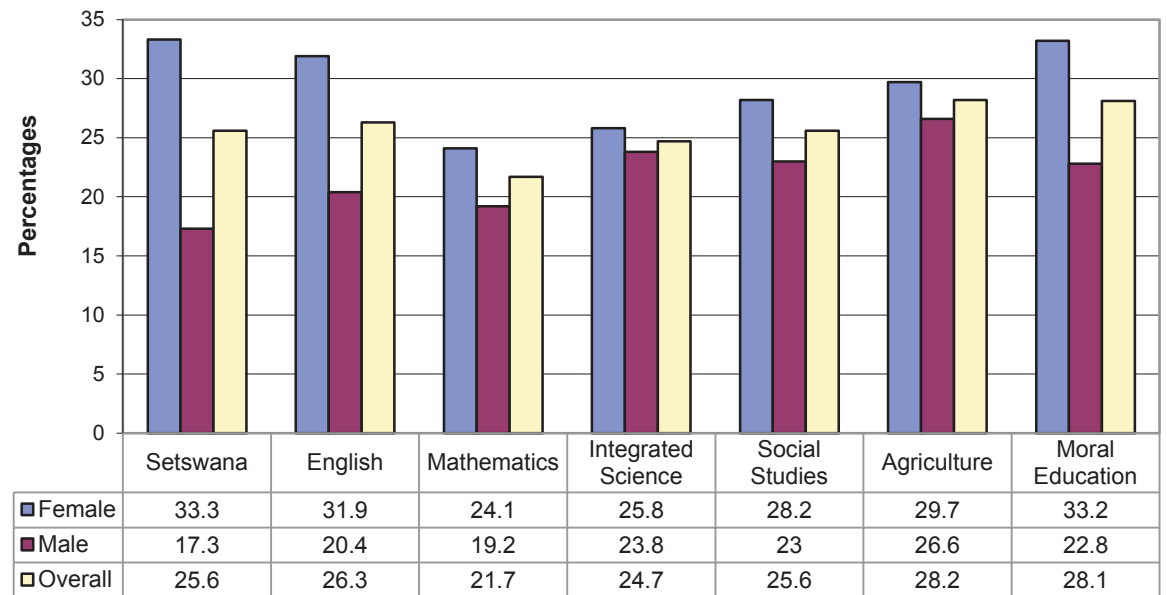
2010 Junior Certificate Examination Results: Percentage of Candidates at Each Grade by Gender



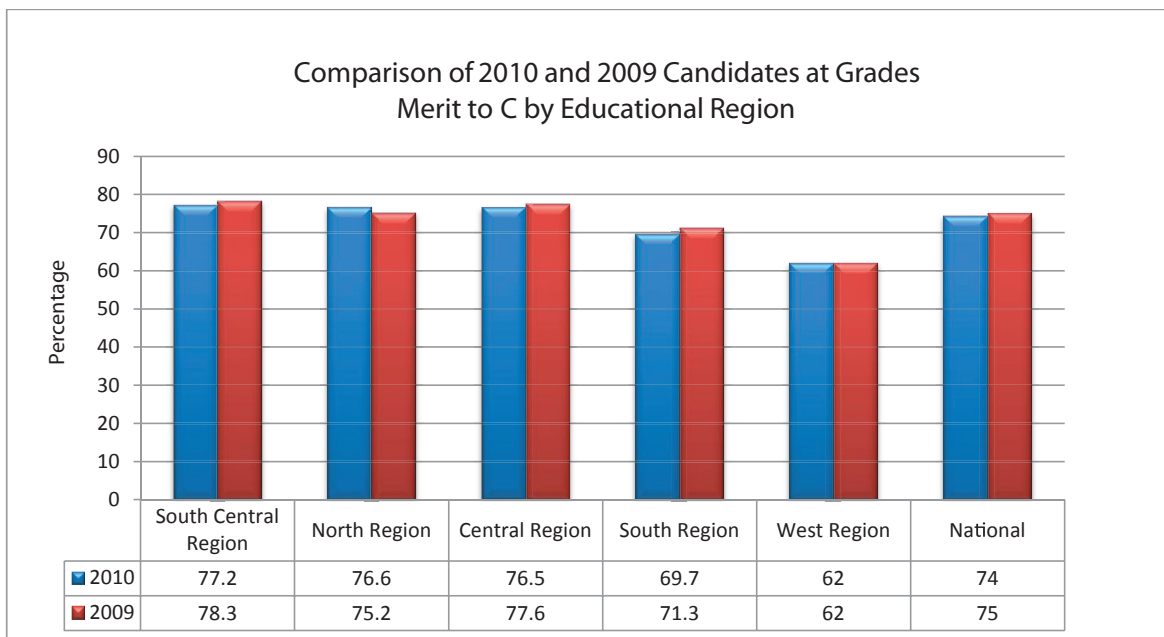
Percentage of Candidates at each grade by Subject and Gender

SUBJECT	FEMALE					MALE				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
SETSWANA	0.6	9.2	23.5	52.3	14.4	0.2	3.4	13.7	52.6	30.1
ENGLISH	3.5		18.1	46.6	21.6	1.6	5.6	13.2	43.3	36.4
MATHEMATICS	5.7	6.8	11.6	53.0	23.0	5.0	5.4	8.8	48.3	32.4
INTEGRATED SCIENCE	3.5	7.4	14.9	51.4	22.8	4.4	6.9	12.5	43.5	32.7
SOCIAL STUDIES	3.9	8.4	15.9	46.7	25.2	3.0	6.6	13.4	42.5	34.5
AGRICULTURE	1.5	9.3	18.9	45.1	25.1	1.7	8.5	16.4	40.5	33.0
DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY	1.3	4.3	10.6	53.9	30.0	3.9	8.3	14.6	48.6	24.6
HOME ECONOMICS	0.8	8.4	19.9	49.7	21.2	0.1	7.2	10.1	41.4	45.7
COMMERCE AND OFFICE PROCEDURES	1.6	9.3	19.4	48.0	22.2	1.0	5.5	15.0	45.2	33.3
COMMERCE AND BOOK-KEEPING/ACCOUNTING	0.8	7.6	21.7	46.7	23.2	0.5	8.3	17.7	42.9	30.6
COMMERCE	3.2	4.7	11.9	49.2	31.0	4.0	6.1	13.6	50.4	26.0
BOOKKEEPING	5.6	6.9	5.6	53.5	28.5	7.7	6.0	6.8	50.4	29.1
OFFICE PROCEDURES	3.8	6.4	11.1	56.0	22.6	2.7	8.7	9.3	49.3	30.0
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	0.7		22.7	42.9	23.8	0.3	6.5	16.9	39.4	37.0
ART	1.4	5.1	16.4	50.3	26.8	2.6	7.4	16.1	47.2	26.7
PRIVATE AGRICULTURE	2.8	3.1	11.5	52.4	28.2	4.4	7.1	16.8	48.5	23.1
GENERAL SCIENCE	3.3	3.3	9.9	54.9	28.6	4.0	7.6	14.7	52.2	21.3
MORAL EDUCATION	1.7	9.6	21.9	44.2	22.6	1.1	6.4	15.3	40.8	36.4
FRENCH	6.5	9.6	11.0	51.1	21.9	2.5	4.6	8.5	41.0	43.3
MUSIC	2.3	8.4	17.0	43.4	28.9	1.8	6.5	12.8	39.5	39.4
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	1.1	5.9	17.4	48.3	27.4	2.0	7.2	18.1	48.8	23.9

JCE 2010 Percentages of Candidates at Grades A to C by Gender in Core Subjects

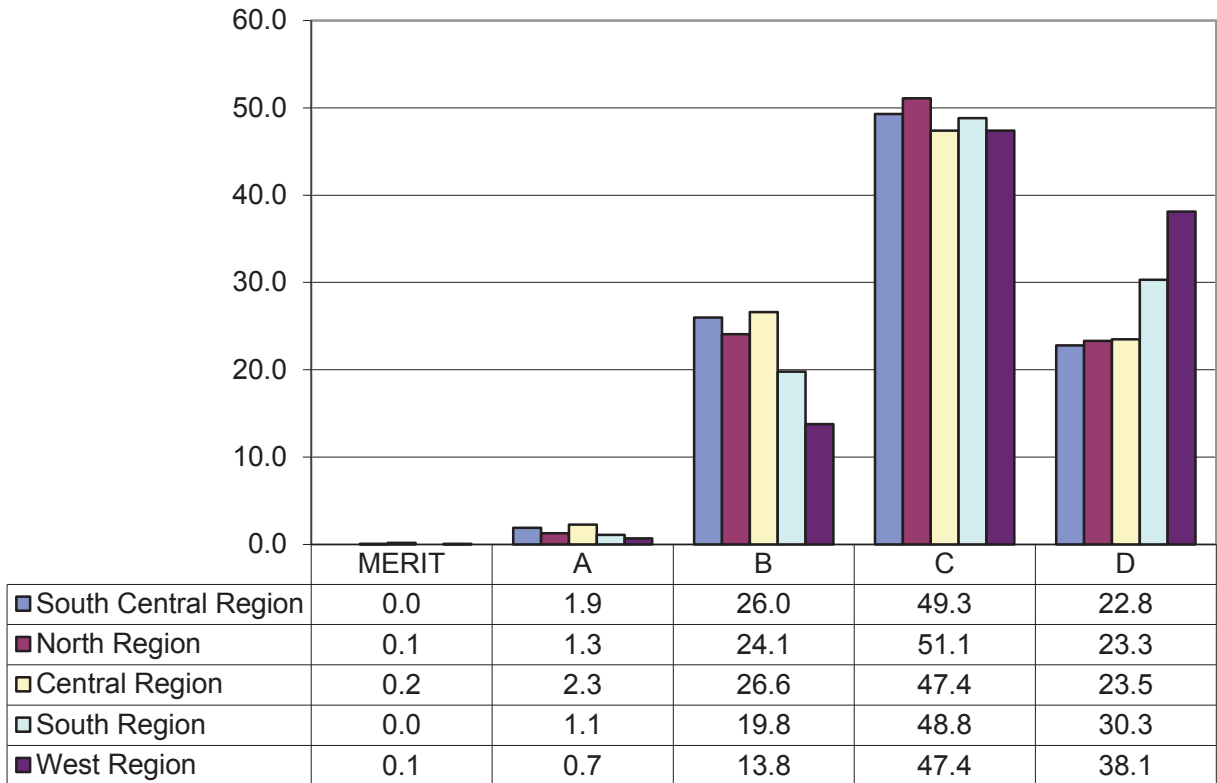


PERFORMANCE BY EDUCATIONAL REGION



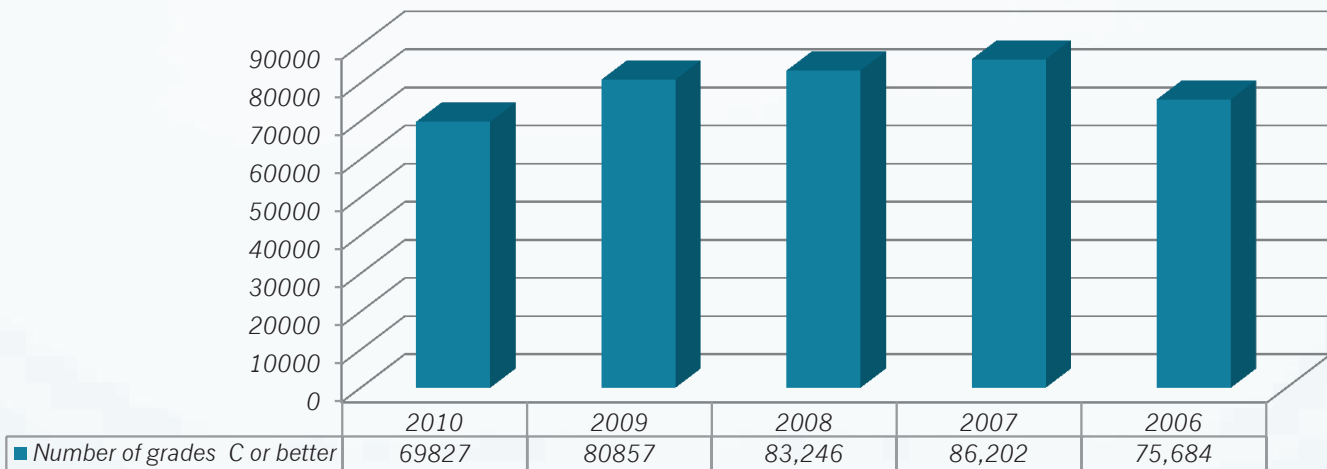


PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES AT EACH GRADE BY EDUCATION REGION

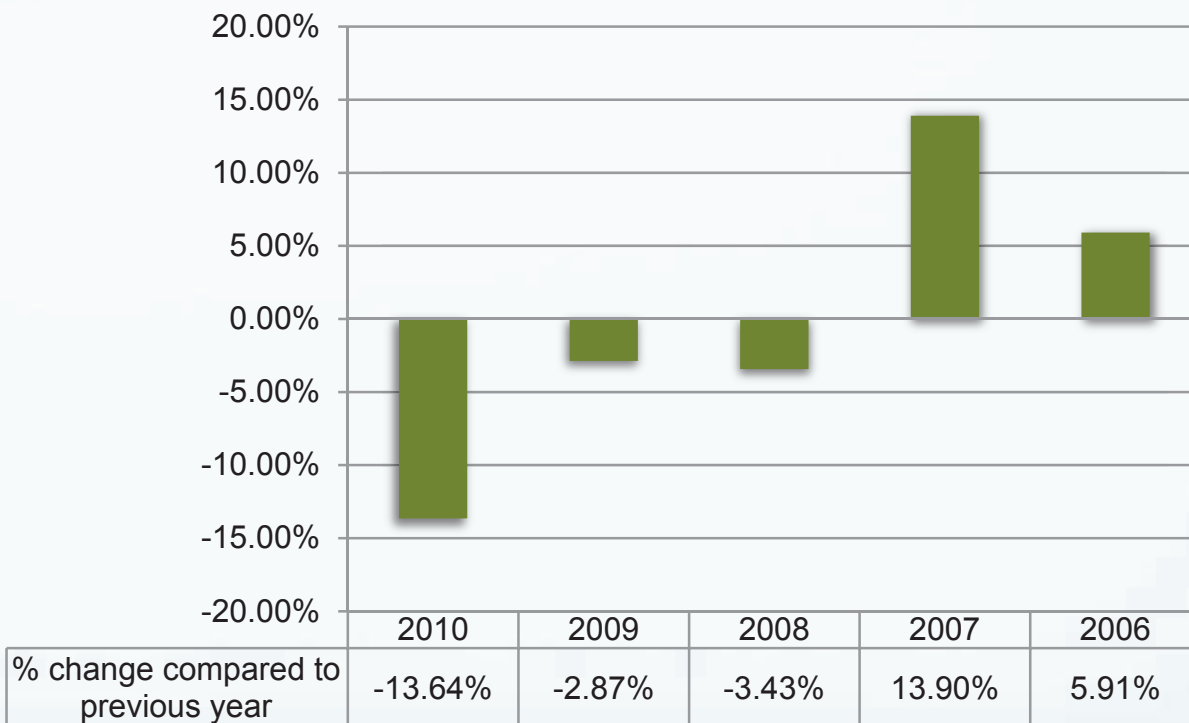


Appendix 7: 2010 BGCSE Examination Summary of Results

Number of Grades which are C or better

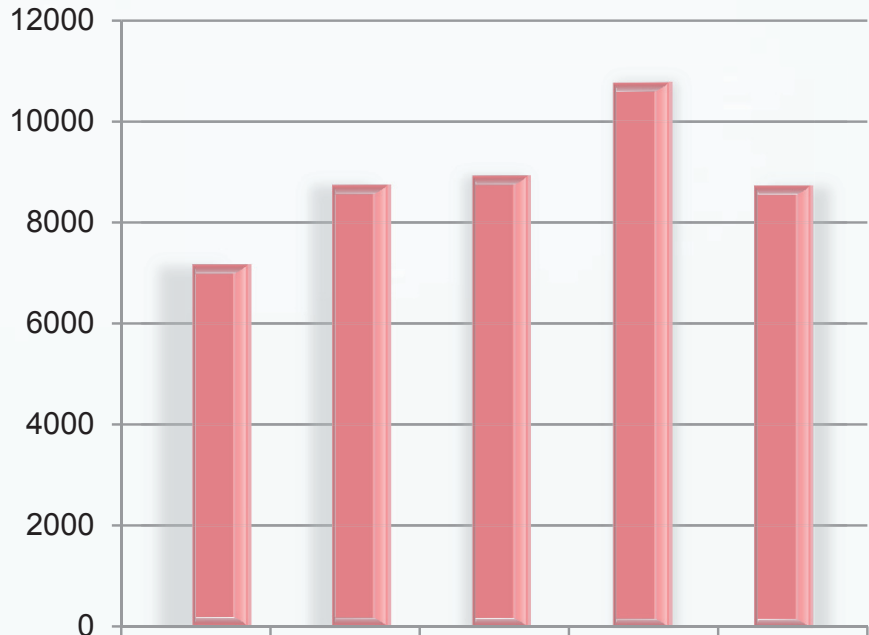


Percentage change of grades C or better





Number of Grades which are A* and A



Number of grades A or better	7181	8751	8928	10760	8720
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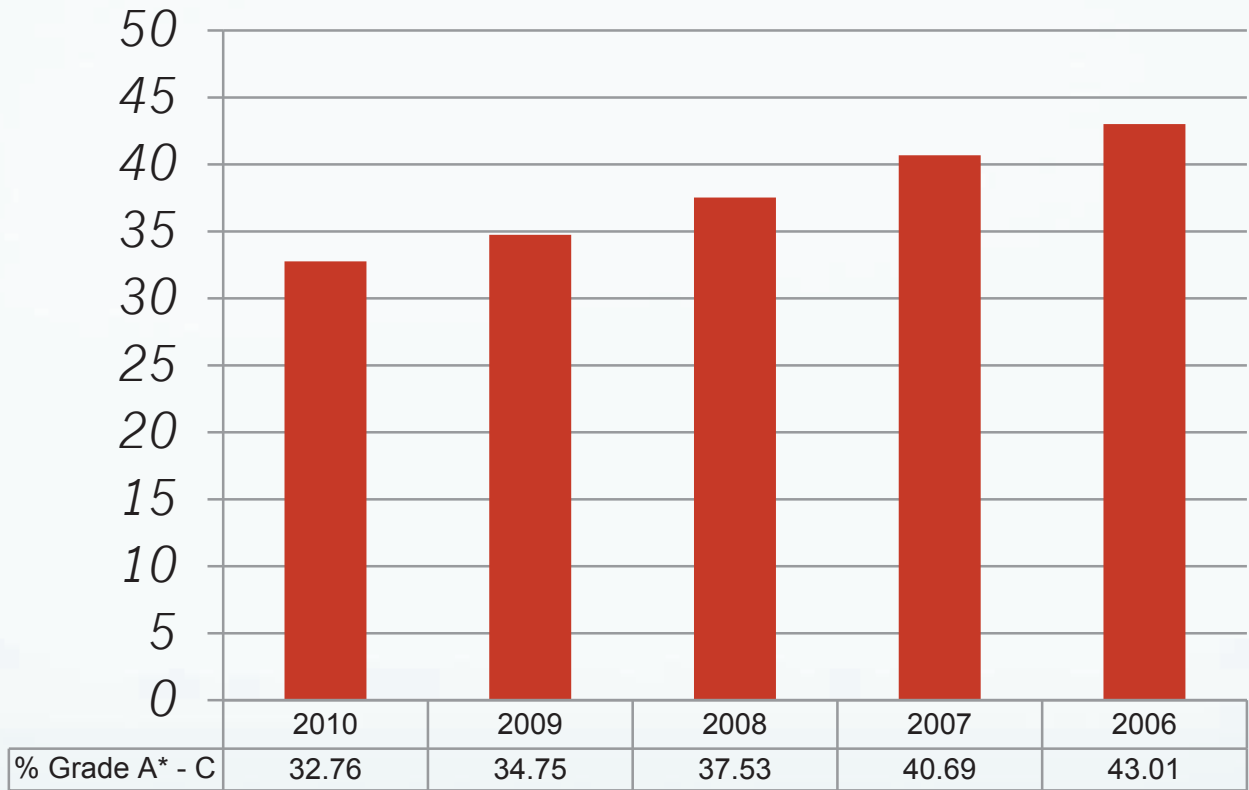
Percentage change of grades A or better compared to previous year



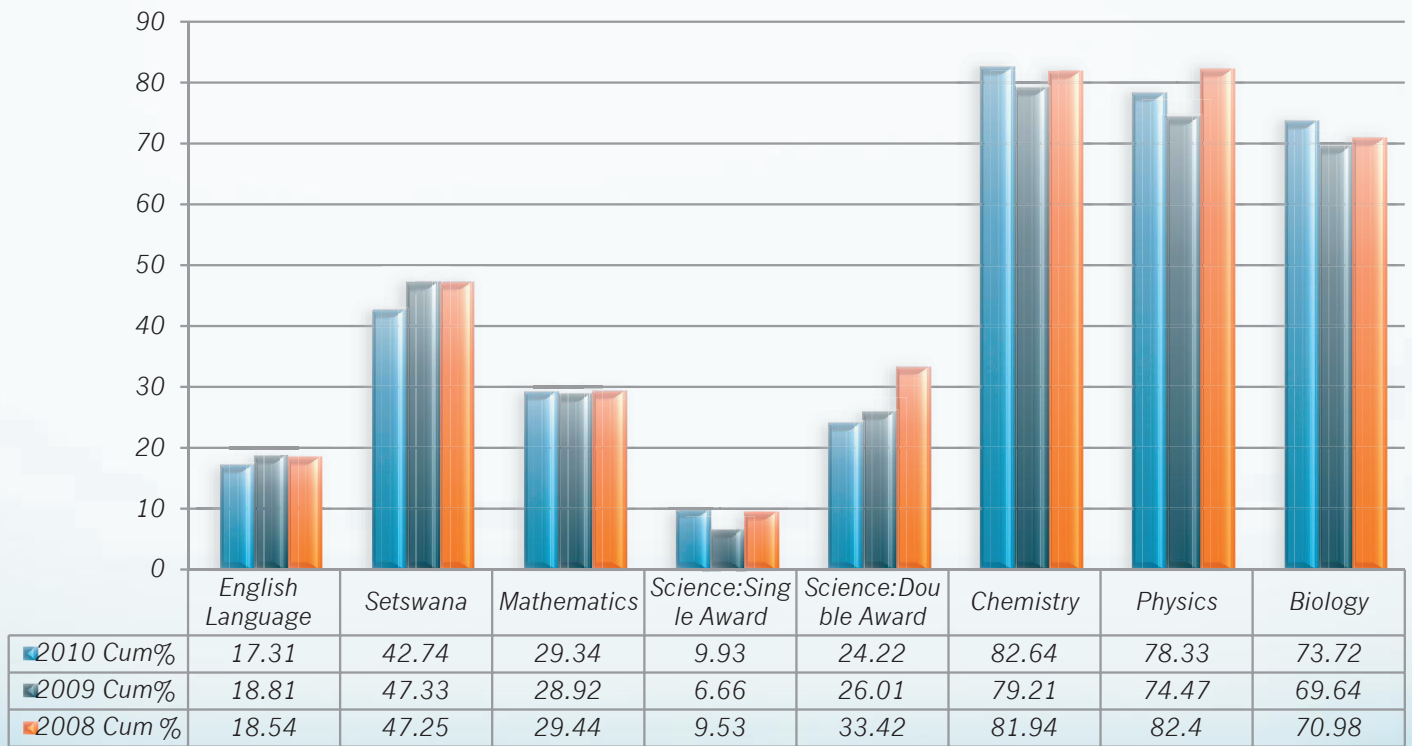
% change compared to previous year	-17.94%	-1.98%	-17.03%	23.39%	10.77%
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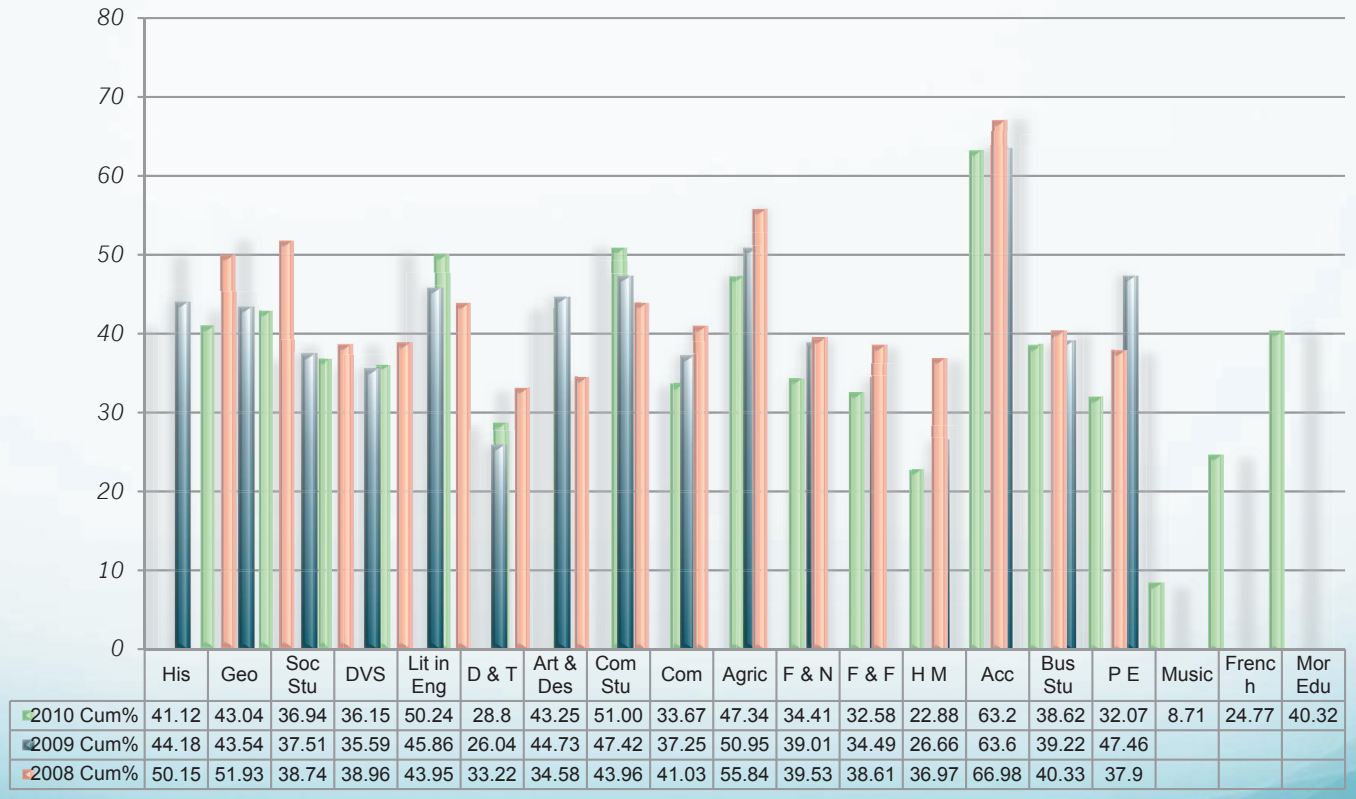
Percentage of Grade A* - C (All candidates, all syllabuses)



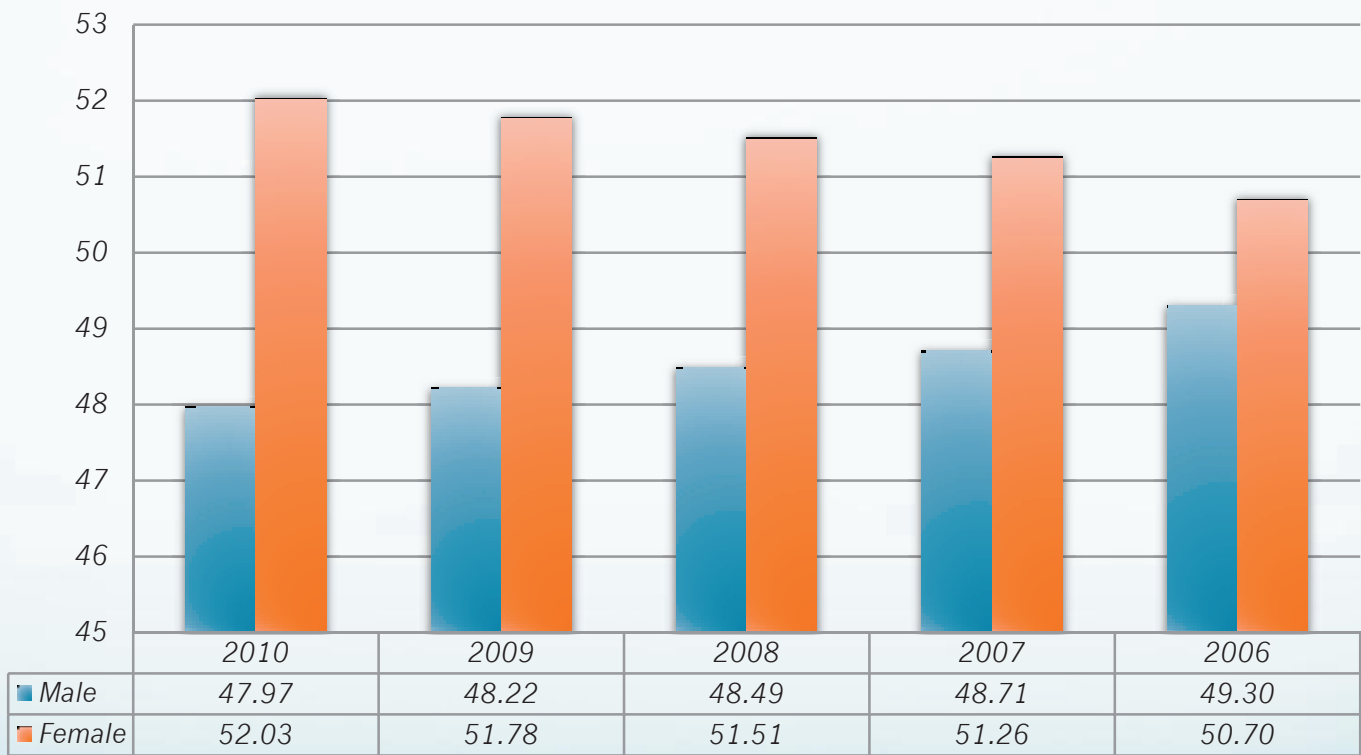
Performance by BGCSE Core Syllabus (Grade C or Better)



Performance by BGCSE Optional Syllabuses (Grade C or Better)



Percentage of Male and Female Candidates awarded 5C'S or better



OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

The list below shows details of performance of the best candidates in the 2010 examinations based on candidates who obtained 6A*, 2A or better. This was done based on the best 8 subjects.

<i>Candidate No.</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Grades</i>
<i>BW803/0751</i>	<i>St Joseph's College</i>	<i>9A*, 1B</i>
<i>BW803/0602</i>	<i>St Joseph's College</i>	<i>7A*, 2A, 1C</i>
<i>BW803/0724</i>	<i>St Joseph's College</i>	<i>7A*, 1A, 2B</i>
<i>BW811/0598</i>	<i>Lobatse Secondary School</i>	<i>8A*, 1B</i>
<i>BW811/0262</i>	<i>Lobatse Secondary School</i>	<i>7A*, 1A, 1D</i>
<i>BW814/0016</i>	<i>Maun Senior Secondary School</i>	<i>7A*, 1A, 1B</i>

