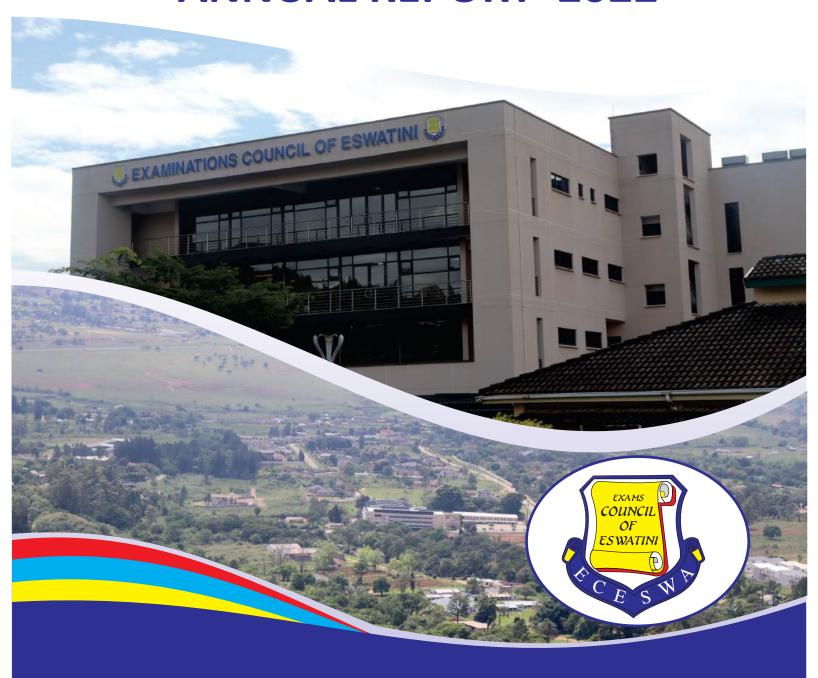
EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Annual Report of the Examinations Council of Eswatini (ECESWA) is a document that reflects on the undertakings of the Council as well as the organisation's financial performance from January 1 to December 31st of 2022.

General Information

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Table of Contents

Who we are
Our Mandate
Our Values
Council Members
Message from the Chairman
Statement from the Registrar's Office
Our Management
Human Resources Office
Department of Product Development and Standards
Department of Examination Administration and Results Processing
Finance Department
Financial Statements

Who we are



The Examinations Council of Eswatini (ECESWA) was established by the Education Act of 1981 to administer school examinations in the Kingdom. In its earlier days, ECESWA was housed at the Ministry of Education and Training Headquarters on the 5th floor of the building in Mbabane. Since inception, ECESWA has richly evolved from merely administering to developing examinations. The transition has been as follows:

Before the 1960s there was no existence of examination body in Eswatini, students wrote their examinations under the joint Matriculation Board (JMB) of the Republic of South Africa. After independence, up to 1988, the school leaving qualification was the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate (COSC) also known as O-Level. This qualification was offered by an awarding body based in the United Kingdom: The University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES).

Between 1989 and 2006, COSC was replaced by the General Certificate of Education (GCE), which was later replaced by the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE).

The IGCSE qualification was then localised to the current Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education (SGCSE), a process which began in 2009. This localisation process happened in three phases and was completed in 2011. Following the change of name from Swaziland to Eswatini in 2018, SGCSE is now referred to as Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education (EGCSE).

The earlier qualifications preceding SGCSE, i.e. COSC, GCE, and IGCSE were administered on behalf of UCLES by ECESWA. At the time, activities were limited as ECESWA played the role of mere administrator of exams. Processes such as the development of question papers, marking and processing of results were all performed by UCLES. The road to localisation began in 1988 with the training of the first cohort of Markers. With this development, there was need for expansion in terms of infrastructure and personnel as the other processes were being localised. As an organisation, ECESWA aspires to offer a school leaving qualification equivalent to A-level or the International Baccalaureate.

Another qualification offered by ECESWA is the Junior Certificate (JC). This qualification is awarded to learners who have successfully completed their Junior Secondary level. JC examinations were first offered by the Examinations Syndicate of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which operated under the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland (UBLS). After the end of the UBLS Examinations Syndicate, Lesotho, Swaziland (now Eswatini) Examinations Syndicate was formed and continues to work together to provide the JC examinations.

The Eswatini Primary Certificate (EPC) is yet another qualification in place to monitor the quality of the education system at the first cycle of schooling in Eswatini.





Introduction and Background

The Examinations Council of Eswatini (ECESWA) is an assessment body that is responsible for the administration of school examinations in the Kingdom of Eswatini. ECESWA was set up under the Ministry of Education and Training. It is the sole assessment body in the Kingdom that is mandated to administer examinations and issue certificates to Primary, Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary school graduates in Eswatini. The Council was established through the Examinations Regulations of 1984, a product of the Education Act of 1981. Effectively ECESWA is a body that falls under the ambit of the Ministry of Education and Training but run on a semi-independent basis under the leadership and direction of a Council (Board).

The objectives and functions of the Council as stipulated in the Examination Regulations are to advise the Principal Secretary in the following areas:

- The contents of syllabi to be used in schools;
- The requirements for the maintenance of examination standards;
- The measures which are necessary to ensure the proper conduct of examinations;
- The books, teaching aids and other materials prescribed for various courses, syllabi and examination;
- Any other matter which may be referred to the Council.

In carrying out its mandate ECESWA does the following activities;

- Question Paper Development and setting examinations;
- Review of Syllabuses (EPC, JC and EGCSE);
- Appointment and training of Invigilators;
- Appointment and training of Graders/Markers
- Administration of exams



Invigilators and Heads of Centre carefully follow presentations during one of the workshops hosted by ECESWA

These functions are carried out for all public/national schools including those independent schools which may wish to be subjected to national assessments or other international assessments that are done through ECESWA.

ECESWA is also an accredited Centre for the writing of assessments for other international bodies, a function that it aims to expand on soon. ECESWA also verifies certificates issued by it for third parties such as tertiary institutions and employers.

The day-to-day operations of the organisation are run by a Secretariat that is headed by the Registrar and reports to the Council.

Our Values

VISION

"To be a Centre of Excellence in the provision of accessible and globally competitive assessments and qualifications"

MISSION

To provide a credible customer-centric assessment services through our efficient staff and stakeholders using relevant technologies.

OUR VALUES

The vision and mission of the organisation can only be successfully attained with the adherence to behavioural values which should be exhibited by all in the Council. These support what the organisation says it is and overlay the journey to the desired state as stipulated in the Vision. These values present a



bouncing board for the institution to test if it is still on the right path to attain its Vision hence, they are not just written statements but testament to the Vision and Mission of the organisation. Throughout the reporting period, ECESWA continued to abide by the following values;

PROFESSIONALISM

We conduct ourselves in a manner that will not bring the name of the institution that we work for into disrepute. We carry out our work with the utmost level of professional conduct that will leave our clients/customers impressed and respectful of ECESWA.

EXCELLENCE

We engage ourselves fully and apply our best in our product/service offering. We are in competition with no other but ourselves, dishing out excellent service as we continue to set the bar higher.

INTEGRITY

We mean what we say and we say what we mean. We do not over promise because keeping our words is so vital to us than impressing our clients/customers.

CREDIBILITY

We have a zero tolerance to error and as such we promptly attend and rectify all issues raised by clients/customers. Our products/services compare to none other and can be trusted across the globe.

CONFIDENTIALITY

We treat every client/customer that we come into contact with in their individuality and our dealings with the public is guaranteed of the assurance on the safety of all information at our disposal from any public domain.

Accountability

We take full responsibility for our actions and the consequences thereof. We observe all protocols and give explanation of our actions and decisions to our principals.



Council Members



Dr Sabelo E. Manyatsi Council Chairperson



Dr Ntombenhle Dlamini Vice Chairperson



Mr Mduduzi Dlamini



Mrs Martha Shongwe



Mrs Celiwe Mohammed



Mr Nimrod Mdluli



Mrs Khanyisile Mokoena



Ms Annelisa Stoffels



Mrs Cebsile Nxumalo



Mr Musa Hlophe



Mr Mgcibelo Tsela



Mr Musa Macwele



Mrs Thobile Gamedze



Mr Welcome Mhlanga



Mr Herbert Dlamini



Dr Mandlenkhosi Dlamini Registrar

Foreword from the Chairman

It is my pleasure to, yet again, present the Annual Report of the Examinations Council of Eswatini (ECESWA) for the financial year of 2022. This is also my last year as Council Chairman.

Over the years, it has been such a pleasure and great joy to watch the organisation steadily grow to what it has become today. Some of the strategic milestones achieved by ECESWA during my term of office include the localisation of O' level qualification to SGCSE and then EGCSE, accreditation of EPCSE qualification, construction of a new building and the hiring of key staff members. I can safely say that ECESWA has played and will continue to play a critical role in the education sector in Eswatini.



Like in 2021, the 2022 examinations were not written during the normal times due to the COVID-19 pandemic and social unrest. However, despite the challenges faced by the education sector, ECESWA still diligently delivered on its mandate.

I am delighted that the process of enacting the ECESWA Bill into an Act of Parliament was kick-started yet again in 2022. I am optimistic that the Bill will eventually pass in Parliament and that the organisation will achieve full autonomy as the trend world over is that assessment bodies are liberalised and allowed to run independently for the ultimate goal of professionalising examinations.

Against the backdrop of the successes achieved by ECESWA in 2022, the organisation still faced several challenges. One such challenge was operating with a constrained budget, which resulted in important budget items such as the introduction of an item banking system being set aside. The COVID-19 pandemic and social unrest also negatively affected the examinations which were eventually written way after the normal months.

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge and express my appreciation to:

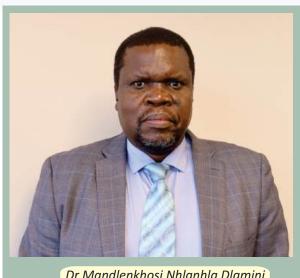
- All members of the ECESWA Council who diligently contribute to the organisation's strategic direction and growth
- The Management and Staff of ECESWA for consistently working hard and diligently against all odds
- The Ministry of Education and Training for its continuous support to the organisation
- All stakeholders including our accreditors, suppliers and different players in the country's education cluster
- Chairpersons of the Education portfolio committee in Parliament and the parliamentary secretariat

Registrar's Overview

Introduction

I am honoured to present the Annual Report of the Examinations Council of Eswatini for the reporting period of January to December 2022. This is my maiden report as I joined ECESWA on the 1st April 2022 having taken reins from Dr Edmund Mazibuko who retired in March 2022. It has been an absolute joy and pleasure for me to lead the formidable, hardworking and supportive ECESWA team. I may have hit the ground running, but the team ensured that my initiation into the assessment body was as seamless as possible.

I joined ECESWA at a time when the Kingdom of Eswatini was reeling from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Dr Mandlenkhosi Nhlanhla Dlamini

April 2022 was a time when players in the education industry, including our organisation, were working hard to return to the normal operation mode. I vividly recall that when I joined ECESWA, Council was preparing to present the 2021 examination results to the Minister of Education and Training before eventual release to the public. Now, like in 2021, this was an unusual scenario as EPC and JC results are normally released in December or early January and not in April. The same goes for EGCSE results, which were rather belated but, nonetheless, received with very warm hearts by the nation.

Achievements

Successful writing of examinations

Despite these rocky times, I am privileged to say that ECESWA still successfully delivered on its mandate of administering all external examinations in Eswatini which are: Eswatini Primary Certificate (EPC), Junior Certificate (JC) as well the as Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education (EGCSE)/ Eswatini Prevocational Certificate of Secondary Education (EPCSE) qualifications in this reporting period. We also fulfilled all our Cambridge International Education accreditation requirements. The 2022 examinations were not delivered at the close of this year's business, because the academic calendar began in April. This translated to examinations beginning in mid-November and completed mid-December hence results were to be released in 2023.

Accreditation of EPCSE programme

The EPCSE examination which was examined for the first time in 2021 under the new accreditation agreement with Cambridge was written for the second time in 2022. The accreditations means that EPCSE candidates now compete equally with EGCSE graduates for entry into tertiary institutions. This is a major a major milestone not only for ECESWA, but for candidates and the country's education sector. It is, however, disheartening that after the accreditation of EPCSE in 2021, ECESWA realised a steady decline in the number of candidates registering for examinations under this programme in 2022. We hope the EPCSE programme will attract more candidates in future. We hope the Inspectorate in the Ministry of Education and Training will continue marketing the EPCSE programme in schools and to parents.

ECESWA Bill

For many years, the ECESWA Bill could not pass into an Act in Parliament. The Bill seeks to promulgate our organisation into a fully-fledged parastatal and an independent body corporate, instead of being a quasi-department in the Ministry of Education and Training. In 2022, the processes of enacting the ECESWA Bill into an Act of Parliament were conducted. We look forward to the ECESWA Bill passing before the 11th Parliament is dissolved.

Challenges

Tight fiscal space

I joined ECESWA in an unfortunate moment of a perennial downward spiral of revenue. Yet, despite the frustratingly tight fiscal space which we operated in for the most part of 2022 none of our core activity standards were never compromised. ECESWA remained resolute in its commitment of developing and printing question papers and administering all examinations in a highly professional manner and in adherence to all accreditation requirements and set protocols. Our fiscal environment compelled the organisation to effect budget cuts and to introduce cost-cutting measures.

Strategic Plan review

When I began my journey at ECESWA, the five-year Strategic Plan of 2021 to 2025 was already in its second year. Against the backdrop of the Registrar being the accounting officer, in my early days in office Council advised me to revise the Strategic Plan and to incorporate any amendments with the ExCo as soon as this could be done. The Strategic Plan was indeed amended as suggested and key deliverables re-assigned to relevant departments instead of being concentrated in the Registrar's Office. Despite our budgetary constraints, by the end of 2022 ECESWA had successfully delivered several items in the Strategic Plan while other key objectives are still a work in progress.

Financial overview

Great care had to be taken to manage the organisation's financial resources in a period when revenue streams had significantly dwindled. Different departments were compelled to significantly reduce or completely remove budgetary items and to limit spending to almost strictly operating costs. Proposed capital projects such as conducting a feasibility study on the viability of introducing a solar energy generating system for the organisation were set aside.

Government's subvention also decreased during this period. The decline in revenue meant that ECESWA had to operate on a conservative budget whilst reconsidering priority areas. Major priority was given to core mandate activities such as question paper development, printing of question papers, marking and related activities.

Appreciation

On behalf of the ECESWA Management and Staff, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Education and Training for its consistent support to ECESWA. I also wish to express my appreciation to all ECESWA staff for their diligence, hard work and excellent service in this challenging period. I would also like to acknowledge our Council for always being supportive.



Our Management



Dr Mandlenkhosi Dlamini Registrar



Mr Gifted Maziya Director Examination Administration and Results Processing



Mrs Lucy Mkhonta Director Product Development Standards and Research (retired in December 2022)



Mandla Ngwenya Finance Director



Ms Xolile Kunene Results Processing Manager



Dr Sifiso Hlandze Product Manager Humanities promoted to Director Product Development Standards and Research



Mrs Dudu Malinga Finance Manager



Ms Gcebile Dlamini Human Resources Manager



Mr Sibusiso Masuku Research Manager



Mr Patrick Nhlengetfwa Product Manager Business Studies and Prevoc



Mrs Dudu Shongwe Product Manager Sciences

Human Resources and Administration

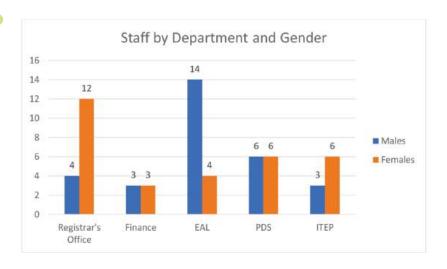
PREAMBLE

The Human Resources and Administration Office remains committed to inclusive excellence and ensuring a safe, welcoming work environment at ECESWA that enables staff to do their best work every day. ECESWA strives to be an innovative organisation where wellness is prioritised, continuous learning is encouraged and employees from all backgrounds are valued and respected.

The introduction of systems such as SAGE 300 and Payspace has also brought a lot of efficiency in managing and monitoring work at the Council especially in human resource processes and procurement. We continue to be focused on continuous improvement with the focus on modernising and enhancing our human resource processes for ECESWA to have a versatile workforce now and in the future.

Financial constraints and slow recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect human resource initiatives from delivering new innovative technology improvements to identifying strategic needs and priorities for the Council.

Staff Complement



• There was an increase of 5% in the headcount compared to the

Gender diversity

We had a 50/49 percent female to male staff complement in 2022.

Staff Retention

ECESWA is committed to keeping productive and talented workers and reducing turnover by fostering a positive work atmosphere to promote engagement, showing appreciation to employees, providing competitive pay and benefits while encouraging a healthy work-life balance.

Recruitment

Customised proactive recruitment and talent acquisition strategies and experiences continue to be key priority area of focus for ECESWA as the organisation continues to enhance its brand and remain competitive in the dynamic work environment.

Employee recognition

The Council promoted three officers, two to managerial positions in an endeavour to acknowledging and appreciating their hard work and contribution.

There was one transfer of skill to another department.

Retirement and resignations

In 2022 two (2) employees retired having reached the statutory retirement age of 60 years while one employee resigned.



Mrs Rachel Manana receives a gift from the Registrar and Director PDSR Mrs Lucy Mkhonta during her farewell function hosted by the PDSR Department. Mrs Manana retired in April 2022 while Mrs Mkhonta also retired in December 2022.



Director PDSR Mrs Lucy Mkhonta (C) during her farewell function. She is with her husband Mr S. Mkhonta and the Registrar Dr M. Dlamini

Employee Relations

ECESWA is cognisant of the complex relationship that exists between employer trade unions and employees hence remaining open and transparent remains key. Sound employee relations are essential to an engaged, productive and healthy workforce.

The union had to work on a Recognition Agreement which had elapsed. Engagements with management to ensure that collective agreements were reached. The year 2022 was a harmonious year with a few grievances. These grievances were attended to amicably.



Learning and Development

Empowering employees' growth and developing their knowledge, skills and capabilities to drive better business performance is what the Council is committed to. Employees are encouraged to further their studies and are taken for training in their various fields.

Wellness



swatini Business Health provides an array of wellness servicess to ECESWA on an annual basics

The Wellness Committee comprises of members and Champions. The shared goal is to improve the health and well-being of employees through education, awareness and participation through health and wellness events offered throughout the year.

Psychological Wellness

Whether it is a comprehensive mental health education, religious observance, our policies and practice support employee mental health and healthy social connections.

Eswatini Business Health Wellness (EBH) plays a major role in assisting ECESWA by issuing an annual calendar on monthly wellness programmes. Last year EBH introduced the stress management tool kit which encompasses mental health and financial management.

Financial Health

Financial health is a critical aspect of overall wellbeing. ECESWA continued to provide guidance on the proper management of financial resources to employees through service providers that that are invited to give insight on investments, savings and managing finances. Such guidance is meant to safeguard against ECESWA employees amassing numerous debts.

Various players in the financial services industry were invited to make presentations at ECESWA on their products. They further demystified many dynamics to pertaining to investments, savings and managing finances so ECESWA employees can take informed decisions.

Physical Health

A partnership was formed with a gym Instructor who comes to lead staff aerobics training sessions on Wednesdays. All employees are encouraged to participate in the fitness classes to main good physical well-being and to safeguard against conditions like obesity.

EBH provided a mobile clinic where employees were tested on the following: HIV, Sugar Diabetes, Blood Pressure (BP), Cholesterol, pap smear.

Syndicate Games

The Examinations Council of Lesotho (ECOL) was hosted by ECESWA for the Syndicate Games which took place after the two-year break caused by COVID-19. The Games were highly successful.



ECOL and ECESWA staff members in a jovial mood during the Syndicate Games

Transport and Security

The two contracts from service providers, Mgewu and Intelligence Security Services came to an end in 2022.

Department of Product Development Standards and Research

PREAMBLE)

This report covers the activities of the Product Development, Standards and Research (PDSR) Department from April 2022 to March 2023. Despite the impact of the postponement of the 2021 Examinations from November/December 2021 to February/March 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this report covers the full cycle of examinations. An examination cycle basically means all the processes involved in examinations which begin with registration, followed by question paper development and printing, dispatch of question papers, administering of exams in centres, marking, grading, processing and finally the release of results. It should be noted that some of these processes occur simultaneously in the five departments that make up the Examinations Council of Eswatini (ECESWA).

The mandate of the department is to develop question papers and offer a strategic leadership in the development of assessment policies, procedures, regulations, and assessment instruments of the highest standard at all examination levels (EPC, JC, EGCSE and EPCSE). The department also has the responsibility to oversee and facilitate the maintenance of international assessment standards. In addition, the department provides advice to Senior Management, Council, and relevant stakeholders on emerging assessment needs in the education space locally and internationally.

Key responsibilities

The PDSR Department is responsible for:

- development and reviewing of examination syllabuses
- ii. development of live question papers, specimen papers and accompanying mark schemes
- iii. selection of examining personnel
- iv. training of examination personnel including invigilators
- v. participation in centre inspection
- vi. marking
- vii. grading and grade review
- viii. production of exam reports and any other relevant documents necessary to support the work of the department. These documents include Handbooks for Centres and Guidelines for Examining Personnel
- ix. investigation of malpractice cases
- x. conducting research to inform ECESWA operations and policy development
- xi. monitoring and evaluating all assessment methods used by ECESWA in line with international standards
- xii. representing ECESWA in other professional forums involved in curriculum and assessment matters

Personnel

The department is manned by twelve (12) members including the Director. The members consist of two (2) Product Managers, six (6) Subject Officers, two (2) Graphic Designers and a Confidential Secretary. The department has four (4) sections namely:

- Practical Subjects
- Humanities
- Sciences
- Research

There is an Officer responsible for each of the subjects below:

- Mathematics and Physics (ICT, Technical Studies, and Design and Technology)
- English Language, Literature in English, and Geography (French)
- First Language SiSwati and SiSwati as a Second Language
- Business Education (Business Studies, Economics, Accounting, Entrepreneurship,
- Business Accounting)
- Religious Education and History (Development Studies)
- Biology and Chemistry
- Agriculture and Agricultural Technology
- Consumer Science, Food and Nutrition, Fashion and Fabrics, Food and Textiles Technology

NB: Some subjects (in brackets) are manned by Officers who are not specialists.

There were changes in personnel following the retirement of two long serving members; Mrs Lucy Mkhonta and Ms Dudu Shongwe in December 2022 and January 2023 respectively. Mrs Mkhonta was Director while Ms Shongwe served as Product Manager Sciences. Dr Sifiso Hlandze replaced Mrs Mkhonta as Director Product Development, Standards and Research. The department also welcomed two Subject Officers, Ms Lindiwe Sibandze and Ms Vuyisile Matsebula for Religious Education and History, and Biology and Chemistry, respectively. The arrival of the two officers resonates with the department's quest to be capacitated with qualified personnel to meet its mandate of developing quality assessment materials. Qualified human resource mobilisation is also one of the Council's strategic focus areas. However, there are still some subject areas that do not have subject specialists managing them.

There is a Research Manager who conducts research on the different activities within the department.

The department manages a total number of forty-nine (49) subjects from EPC to EGCSE/EPCSE as indicated Table 1.

Table 1: Total number of subjects for EPC/JC/EGCSE/EPCSE Levels

Levels	Total number of subjects
EPC	10
JC	16
EGCSE	17
EPCSE	6
Total	49

Quality Assurance

As a department that is mandated with developing assessment materials, quality control and assurance at all levels and areas of operations is a priority. To ensure and achieve quality, the examining personnel are carefully selected, taking into consideration their academic qualifications and teaching experience. They also undergo regular training to capacitate and equip them with the necessary and relevant skills to perform their duties to the highest level of professionalism.

The department closely monitors the work of the examining personnel for quality control in question paper development. To this effect, the department employs numerous check points such as moderation, revising, vetting, proof-reading, and editing for quality control. Feedback about the performance of the examining personnel during marking is done by using a performance appraisal instrument that is completed by ECESWA Officers, Principal Examiners and Team Leaders at all levels. This provides vital information on the performance of markers which is used to make decisions about the continued retention of the individual and/or promotion where necessary.

ECESWA Values

All officers in the department as well as the examining personnel are expected to uphold the ECESWA values which are:

- Accountability
- Confidentiality
- Credibility
- Excellence
- Integrity
- Professionalism

Achievements

Question Paper Development

It is important to note that question papers are set three (3) years in advance for EGCSE and EPCSE and two (2) years for EPC and JC. This means that PDSR Officers work on three different examinations at the same time for all the four qualifications throughout the question paper development cycle. This is meant to allow enough time for each examination to go through the processes of evaluation and scrutiny for fitness of purpose which takes about two years for each examination. At the time of compiling this report, the picture was as follows:

- 2023 EGCSE and EPCSE question papers were ready for print for the 2023 Examination Series.
- Some of 2024 EGCSE and EPCSE question papers had been approved for printing by Cambridge.
- 2023 EPC and JC question papers were being finalised for printing for the 2023 Examination Series.
- Item writers and setters had been commissioned to submit items and draft question papers for 2025 EGCSE and EPCSE examinations.
- The 2025-2026 EPCSE examination syllabuses and specimen papers had been submitted to Cambridge for approval.

Training and Support for Teaching and Learning

As already indicated in this report, training of examining personnel is essential in quality control. To this effect, in the period under review, the department conducted training workshops as detailed below.

Support for Teaching and Learning

To support teachers, candidates and parents/guardians, the Department facilitated the uploading on the ECESWA website of the 2021 and 2022 Exam Question Papers for all levels and the 2021-2023, 2024-2026 Syllabuses and Specimen Papers for JC and EGCSE. Syllabuses that have been uploaded for EPCSE and EPC are 2021-2024 and 2023 – 2024 respectively. The Department also developed and uploaded Examination Reports for the 2020, 2021, 2022 Examination Series for all levels.



Heads of Centre and invigilators carefully listen to presentations being made during on of the invigilation workshops hosted by ECESWA

Training of Heads of Centre and Invigilators

Officers in the department trained Heads of Centre and invigilators across the four regions of the country in October 2022. This is a very important exercise in enabling Heads of Centre and invigilators to administer the examinations in a professional manner and in compliance with rules and regulations for conducting ECESWA examinations.

Centre Inspection

Two officers in the department conducted centre inspections of IGCSE ICT on behalf of Cambridge International in October 2022. Centre inspection is one of the measures used for quality control. ECESWA conducts unannounced visits to centres during examinations to ensure that they comply with the regulations for conducting the examinations.

Seminars and Meetings

Officers in the department participated in several seminars and meetings as detailed below.

Cambridge Assessment Annual Sub-Saharan Africa Seminar

Officers were engaged in an online Annual Seminar on 25 - 29 July 2022 organised for Examination Boards in Sub-Saharan Africa who are accredited by Cambridge International. The Seminar covered the following topics:

Introducing a professional framework in assessment

Assessment literacy

The vocational route

Accessibility and wellbeing in assessment

Assessing competency

How to assess competence

Comparative judgement

Assuring the quality of marking

Using data to inform practice, effective formative assessment

38th AEAA Conference

Two officers attended the 38th Association for Educational Assessment in Africa (AEAA) Conference in Livingstone, Zambia. The conference was held from 21 – 26 August 2022. The two officers attended training workshops in Corporate Governance and Psychometrics in Educational Assessment, respectively. The Corporate Governance Workshop was for senior management and provided training on leadership, roles, duties, and responsibilities as well as best characteristics and competencies. The Psychometrics in Educational Assessment focused on test development related topics including psychometric analysis under Classical Test Theory (CTT) and Item Response Theory (IRT), as well as their practical applications in scaling, equating, and assembly of test forms.

One of the officers presented a paper titled "The Use of Assessment Feedback to Enhance Teaching, Learning and Decision-making within and Beyond the Classroom in High Schools in Eswatini."

The conference was also an opportunity for participants to benchmark and exchange best assessment practices with other assessment boards. Among other things, Item Banking was discussed with several assessment boards and potential service providers. The conference also provided an opportunity to meet and discuss the proposed national checkpoint with officers from Cambridge Assessment International Education. This meeting was beneficial as the team from Cambridge International shared their views on the processes involved in rolling out the test point.

SAAEA Research Forum

The Research Manager attended the Southern Africa Association for Educational Assessment (SAEAA) Research Forum from 18-22 July in Kasane, Botswana. The research forum is the technical wing of the SAEAA. Its major role is implementing the association's strategy through fostering regional exchanges and collaborative relationships among Examination Boards through research. Nine member states were represented (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

The purpose of the meeting was to: (1) Complete guidelines for harmonising assessment practice in the region, and (2) Deliberate on conference hosting options and logistics for consideration by the CEOs during their annual meeting. The meeting was a success, and the following guidelines were finalised for presentation to the SAAEA Exco meeting:

- 1. Guidelines for test development and administration
- 2. Guidelines for Cyber Security
- 3. Guidelines for School Based assessment
- 4. Guidelines for hosting conferences
- 5. Guidelines for Research and Publications
- 6. Guidelines for Continuous Professional Development

Review of 2023/2024 Handbook for EPC/JC and EGCSE/EPCSE

The Handbook sets out regulations for conducting ECESWA examinations and its review is a very intricate business of balancing emerging trends in educational assessment and the laws of Eswatini. The Department completed the review of two Handbooks: one for EGCSE/EPCSE and the other for EPC and JC. The EGCSE/EPCSE Handbook was approved by Cambridge International as part of the accreditation requirements. All handbooks are ready to be dispatched to centres for use during the upcoming 2023 Examination Series.

2022 Annual Review Meeting

The Director attended the 2022 Annual Review Meeting in Cambridge held between ECESWA, MoET and Cambridge International from 12th - 16th September 2022. The meeting provided an overview of Accreditation Requirement Activities and Operations and an update on Eswatini Education Review.

Subject National Panel Meetings

Officers in the department attended National Subject Panel meetings to provide updates and guidance on assessment issues in the following subjects: English, History, SiSwati, Business Education, and Agriculture.

5.2 Commissioning and selection of markers for the 2022 Marking Session

The department commissioned applications for the 2022 Marking Session. The application process was online. The forms were sent to old markers via a link on their mobile phones. Prospective markers were encouraged to submit their application forms online, attaching consent forms from Heads of Centre.

5.0 2022 Marking

The marking of the 2022 EPC and JC examinations proceeded well and was conducted in a staggered manner between November and December, as it was done while schools were in session as in 2021. The marking was conducted in four centres: St Theresa's High, Manzini Central High, St Michael's High and Ngwane Park High. The marking was preceded by a pre-marking meeting which was attended by Principal Examiners and Team Leaders. During the meeting, the 2021 session was reviewed and plans for the 2022 session were discussed.

The marking of all 2022 EGCSE/EPCSE scripts began on 5 January 2023 and was completed within two weeks. The marking was conducted in four centres: St Theresa's High, Manzini Central High, St Michael's High and Ngwane Park High. The marking was preceded by a pre-marking meeting on 3 January 2023 which was attended by Principal Examiners and Team Leaders of the respective components. During the meeting, the 2021 session was reviewed and plans for the 2022 session were discussed. As a quality assurance measure, the double capture system of capturing marks manually and electronically was used.

6.0 Investigation of suspected malpractice cases

Officers in the department participated in investigating suspected malpractices cases at EPC, JC and EGCSE/EPCSE levels in collaboration with the Special Education Officer in the EARP Department.

7.0 Remarking

The department successfully conducted remarking at all levels; EPC, JC and EGCSE/EPCSE. The remarking of EPC and JC was conducted in January 2023 at ECESWA premises. At the EPC level remarking was conducted in eight (8) subjects: English; SiSwati; Science; Social Studies; Agriculture, Consumer Science, Practical Arts and Technology and Religious Education. The total number of candidates who applied for remarking at this level is forty-eight (48). At JC there were two hundred and twenty (220) applications for remarking in thirteen (13) subjects: English Language; Literature in English; SiSwati, Mathematics; Additional Mathematics; Science; Agriculture; Religious Education; Geography; History; Bookkeeping and Accounts; Business Studies and Consumer Science. The remarking of EGCSE/EPCSE was done in April 2023 on thirteen (13) subjects: 6870 First Language SiSwati; 6873 English Language; 6875 Literature in English; 6880 Mathematics Option B; 6884 Biology Option A and B; 6888; 6890 Geography; 6891 History; 6893 Religious Education; 6896; 6897; 6899 and 6905 Design and Technology. The total number of candidates who applied for remarking was fifty-four (54). Scripts were delivered to markers in their centres for remarking of most EGCSE subjects. Only 6873 English Language and Mathematics Paper 3 were remarked at the ECESWA premises.

8.0 2022 EGCSE/EPCSE Grading and Grade Review

The 2022 Grading and Grade Review exercise for the EGCSE and EPCSE exams was successfully conducted from $13^{th} - 24^{th}$ February 2023 at the ECESWA premises. The 2022 Grading was conducted face to face for the first time since 2019. The purpose of grading is to mitigate the effects external elements that might disadvantage or even give candidates an undue advantage in the examination. The department was engaged in two virtual meetings with Cambridge International in preparation for the 2022 EGCSE/EPCSE grading process.

Two consultants from Cambridge, Gale Deeney and Georgie Billings came to support this exercise as part of the accreditation process to ensure compliance with set standards and requirements. Gale supported the grading of the EGCSE subjects while Georgie supported the grading of the EPCSE subjects and grade review. After the successful completion of the Grading exercise, the department was involved in Grade Review from the $22^{nd} - 24^{th}$ February 2023.

9.0 Challenges

The political instability in the country led to a delay, cancellation and/or postponement of certain PDSR activities as detailed below:

- The return to a normal school calendar year and the political unrest congested activities of the department in the year 2022 making it difficult for officers to meet deadlines.
- Due to the on-going unstable political situation, it was difficult to engage the examining personnel in the processes of question paper development further delaying the EGCSE/EPCSE 2024 processes.
- Meeting the deadlines for the different activities in Question Paper Development was a challenge because one of the Graphic Designers was indisposed for a long time. The department engaged a Graphic Designer to work on a temporary basis.
- There are not enough subject officers to cover all the subject areas and therefore, some officers supervise subjects they are not qualified in thus risking compromising standards.
- The piloting of the Checkpoint Assessment added responsibility on the officers who were already overloaded with work.

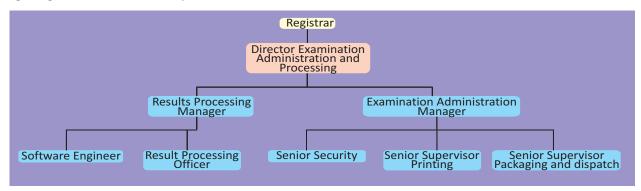
10.0 Way Forward

To achieve efficiency and proficiency, the department requires that subject specialists focus on the subjects they are qualified in. This therefore calls for some streamlining and appointment of subject specialists in the areas in which currently there are no specialists. This would ensure that quality and high standards are maintained in examinations.

Department of Examination Administration and Results Processing (EARP)

This report reviews the key activities of the department for the period from January 2022 to March 2023. This period covers when the Product Development, Standards and Research (PDSR) hands over question papers and other exam materials that are ready for printing to the EARP department, up to the release of the 2022 results in March.

Organogram of the EARP Department



The EARP Department has two key units, the Examination Administration and Results Processing. Each of the units is led by a Manager, Examination Administration Manager and Results Processing Manager. The two Managers report to the Director who in turn reports to the Registrar.

Exam Registration

The 2022 registration of candidates in all examination levels, i.e., Eswatini Primary Certificate (EPC), Junior Certificate (JC), Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education (EGCSE) Eswatini and Eswatini Prevocational Certificate of Secondary Education (EPCSE) had minor challenges compared to the COVID-19 era (2020-2021).

Registration of candidates for 2022 examination for all levels began on the 5th of April 2022 following the opening of schools. Preparations for e-registration documents were done and shared with Centres. There was decentralising of ECESWA staff in the regions to support centres for registration of their candidates, hence all centres were able to register and submit entries online. The deadline for submission of registration corrections to ECESWA was the 27th June 2022 for all levels

Registration Challenges

- 1. Centres had a short period of time to register candidates and make corrections. This affected the quality of registration data and the submission of corrections by centres even after the corrections deadline.
- 2. There was incomplete registration data e.g., no syllabus option etc.
- 3. Ghost candidates especially from private Centres continued to be a challenge since these candidates pay on time but do not register with Centres.

Inspection of New Centres

ECESWA received 14 applications for centre status from new Centres through the Ministry of Education and Training, specifically the Director of Education's office. All these centres were inspected, and some were granted provisional centre status since they did not meet all the required standards for them to be granted full centre status.

Level and number of inspected Centres

Level	EGCSE	JC	EPC
Number of inspected new centres	8	5	1

Candidates with Special Education Needs

ECESWA is committed to providing accessible examinations to all qualifying candidates, that is why there is a provision for access arrangements. This is a pre-examination arrangement made for candidates with special education needs. In 2022, there was an increase in the number of candidates who had applied for access arrangements. There were ninety-four (94) candidates who were offered access arrangements in 2022 compared to eighty-four (84) in 2021. There were twenty-seven (22) candidates at EGCSE, twenty (23) at JC and forty-nine (49) at EPC.

Types of access arrangements

There were various types of access arrangements that were offered to candidates at EPC, JC and EGCSE levels and these are detailed below.

Types of access arrangements

Access Arrangement	EGCSE	JC	EPC	TOTAL
Brailled Question Paper	1	1	3	5
Enlarged Print	3	6	3	12
Extra time (above 25%)	1	1	3	5
Extra time (up to 25%)	5	6	36	47
Exemption from Oral Exam	4	1	0	5
Exemption from Listening Exam	0	2	2	4
Exemption from Listening & Oral Exam	7	6	0	13
Scribe	1	0	1	2
Prompter	0	0	1	1
Total	22	23	49	94

Challenges

The following challenges were noted in the application of access arrangements in 2022.

- 1. Some Centres submitted applications for access arrangements late. In some instances, they were submitted after the examinations had started.
- 2. There was a lack of understanding of access arrangements especially amongst new Heads of Centre.

Management of Question Papers ready for print

The cooperation and understanding of the new Director of the Product Development Standards and Research (PDSR) Department and his staff are highly applauded by the EARP Department. The success of the EARP department's work partly depends on the PDSR department meeting deadlines since they come earlier in the chain of events in the cycle. They were able to develop the EGCSE/EPCS, JC and EPC question papers and handed them over for printing in accordance with scheduled deadlines. It should be noted that the year under review was a very challenging and stressful year in the work life of the staff at ECESWA. The examination cycle was still recovering from the 2021 disruptions caused by the civil unrest in the country. The papers were sent back and forth to the printers and PDSR officers until they were signed off for printing.

Printing and Despatch

Printing and despatch of the project question papers (paper 3) for EPCSE and other levels was done much later than normal. This was caused by the late opening of schools in April instead of January. These were packed around August and despatched to Centres on or about August. Design and Technology for EGCSE was also sent to centres later than normal due to the same reasons. Early material delivery for IGCSE, JC and EGCSE was also sent to centres around August 2023. This was due to the postponement of examinations from October/November, the normal examinations period.

The EGCSE/EPCSE question papers are printed in the UK by Stephen Austin and Sons. While printing happened a bit later than usual, however, the target dates were not significantly affected. The question papers were printed and despatched to Eswatini from the UK via the sea to Durban port, where they were enroute to Eswatini by road to ECESWA offices at Ezulwini.

Question papers arrived at the ECESWA offices three (3) days before the start of the examination. Staff had to work overtime to ensure that question papers were despatched to Centres before the day of the examination. There were only two (2) days available to despatch the papers to all centres before the date of the beginning of examinations. The entire ECESWA staff, and especially EARP personnel are applauded for the commitment and hard work they put in to ensure that the question papers were despatched before the date of the examination. The Registrar is also applauded for his support and ensuring that resources needed were provided.

EPC and JC question papers were printed internally. However, the printing of the papers for these levels was marred by disruptions due to printing machine breakdowns. Printing machines are now over 15 years old, and they break down from time to time leading to loss of printing time. The lost time forced the department to mitigate the backlog by having printing done during the day and overnight. The breakdown of the machines came at a cost to the organisation since staff had to work overtime. Overall printing and despatch were done within the set deadlines.

Logistics for the conduct of examinations and marking

The logistics for the 2022 examination and marking had challenges in the year under review. Examinations went well but there were many candidates who had missing components than in the past years. There was also a drastic increase in the number of centres opening wrong question papers and components. This could perhaps be attributed to the quality of the invigilation training. There were a substantial number of centres that did not follow the procedures for conducting examinations. Going forward, the training of invigilators will be reviewed, and a new approach used. Another challenge is that of Head of Centres tend not to submit scripts until the end of the examination. This disrupts the logistics for marking.

Scripts collection

The number of centres where principals submitted scripts during the writing of examinations was increased. The centres included, MITC, Mankayane Regional Education Offices, Mliba Police Station, Piggs Peak Regional Education Offices, Simunye Police Station, Lubombo Regional Education Offices, Siphofaneni TIDC, Hluti TIDC, Nhlangano Regional Education Offices and Bhunya Police Station. A total of 16 temporal staff was hired to man these centres. The EARP Department is exploring prospects of adding Buhleni and Nsoko as script collection centres. The challenge in these areas was to get a secured place for receiving the scripts. In 2023 will make means to secure centres] these areas.

Marking Logistics

It was also a challenge securing centres that would accommodate all subjects that are under the responsibility of one subject specialist together. This resulted in subject officers moving from one centre to another. This was because marking took place whilst schools were still in session. Marking took place in the venues listed below:

- St, Theresa's High School
- St. Michael's High School
- Manzini Central High School
- Ngwane Park High School

Ngwane Park High School provided the highest number of classes, followed by St. Theresa's High School, then Manzini Nazarene High School and lastly St. Michael's High Schools. The principals of these centres were supportive and provided amenities that were agreed upon in the annual meeting.

Centre Inspections

Centre inspection is another measure of ensuring standards and quality assurance in examinations. This was done by conducting unannounced Centre inspections to ensure that Centres comply with ECESWA regulations of conducting examinations. In 2022, Centre inspections were conducted between November and December. This was done in two-fold.

One inspection was carried out by a consultant sent by Cambridge International as a quality assurance measure. A total of fourteen (14) Centres were visited by the Cambridge consultant. There was 1 (7.1%) Centre that was found to be completely satisfactory; 10 (71.4%) were rated satisfactory with minor points noted; 2 (14.4%) were rated as having some cause for concern and there was 1 (7.1%) Centre that was found to have serious deficiencies.

A total of one hundred and seven (107) Centres were visited for inspection by ECESWA Officers. There were 11 (10.3%) Centres that were found to be completely satisfactory; 80 (74.7%) were rated satisfactory with minor points noted; 16 (15%) were rated as having some cause for concern and there were no Centres that were found to have serious deficiencies.

1.5 Data Processing, Grading and Release of results (EPC, JC, EGCSE and EPCSE) and challenges

- Mathematics had a syllabus change in 2021 which affected the structure of the syllabus option/ components. Grading of Mathematics proved to be a challenge since it was noted that the marks distribution report for Paper 3 was inaccurate in the exams processing system. However, this was later resolved and the marks distribution for the mathematics extended were produced and graded correctly.
- 2. There was double capture for EGCSE and EPCSE for 2022 exam. However, checking system was adopted for EPC and JC exam where Checkers were used which did not compromise a lot of the data quality.
- 3. Presentation of EPC and JC Results to Management and Council were done on 09th January 2023 and 10th January 2023 respectively. Both EPC and JC results were released on the 11th of January 2023. Presentation of EGCSE Results to Management and Council were done on 27th February 2023 respectively. The EGCSE Results were presented to the Minister of Education and Training on 1st Marh 2023, and these were then released on the same day.
- 4. E-Release of results was used in informing candidates of their results through cell-phone SMS messages. Candidates continued to access their results using SMS to 3535 messaging to get their summarised results.

2022 Analytical Performance of candidates and comparison between subjects in 2022 and previous years

The report is a summary of the 2022 performance of candidates and comparisons between subjects and previous years' examinations. Entailed in this report is a summary of candidates' performance in the Eswatini Primary Certificate (EPC), Junior Certificate (JC), Eswatini General Certificate of General Education (EGCSE), the Prevocational programme (EPCSE) and International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) borrowed syllabuses.

Eswatini Primary Certificate

Comparison of class categories

A total of 27,763 candidates sat for the EPC examination in 2022. This number decreased by 5,212 (0.15%) entries from the 32,975 candidates who sat for the examination in 2021. The number of candidates who passed the examination in 2021 were 25,524 which was 91.94 percent, which is a decrease of 1.97 percent when compared with 2021 which was 93.91 percent. This pass rate is the fourth highest in ten years. The number of schools that registered candidates was 638 from 639 in 2021. Of these schools, 281 (44.04%) attained a 100 per cent pass rate compared to 246 (38.50%) in 2021. Schools that registered candidates for the examination decreased by 0.002 percent while those that attained 100 percent pass rate increased by 5.54 percent.

EPC pass classes and total entries for 2022 and 2021

Category	2022	2021	% Change
MERITS	984 (3.54%)	1 075 (3.26%)	0.28
1 st	3 330 (11.99%)	3 433 (10.41%)	1.58
2 nd	14 261 (51.37%)	18,907 (57.34%)	(5.97)
3 rd	6 949 (25.03%)	7 553 (22.91%)	2.12
FAILURE S	2 239 (8.06%)	2 007 (6.09%)	1.97
PASSES	25 524 (91.94%)	30 968 (93.91%)	(1.97)
TOTAL	27 763	32 975	(0.15)

In 2022, there was a decrease of 5.97 of Second-Class categories. The overall pass rate in 2022 decreased by 1.97 percent compared to 2021. There was improvement in Merits, First-Class Pass and Third-Class Pass categories from 2021 (0.28%, 1.58% and 2.12% respectively).

EPC ten-year comparisons (2013-2022)

YEAR	CLASS PASS CATEGORY			TOTAL PASSES	TOTAL FAILURES	TOTAL ENTRIES	
	MERIT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD			
2013	704 (2.80)	2 665 (10.59)	14 700 (58.42)	4 113 (16.34)	22 182 (88.15)	2 982 (11.85)	25 164
2014	732 (3.97)	2 627 (10.79)	14 104 (57.96)	4 035 (16.58)	21 498 (88.34)	2 838 (11.66)	24 336
2015	739 (2.83)	2 827 (10.82)	15 163 (58.03)	4 414 (16.89)	23143 (88. 57)	2 987 (11.43)	26 130
2016	802 (2.87)	3 092 (11.06)	16 324 (58.37)	4 485 (16.04)	24 703 (88.33)	3 263 (11.66)	27 966
2017	851 (2.96)	3 252 (11.29)	16 937 (58.82)	4 759 (16.53)	25 799 (89.59)	2 998 (10.41)	28 797
2018	827 (2.89)	3 026 (10.60)	16 685 (58.45)	5 075 (17.78)	25 613 (89.72)	2 935 (10.28)	28 548
2019	665 (2.40%)	2 985 (10.76%)	16 502 (59.50%)	5 762 (20.78%)	25 914 (93.44%)	1 819 (6.56%)	27 733
2020	872 (3.18%)	2 938 (10.73%)	15 950 (58.24%)	5 988 (21.87%)	25 748 (94.02%)	1 638 (5.98%)	27 386
2021	1 075 (3.26%)	3 433 (10.41%)	18 907 (57.34%)	7 553 (22.91%)	30 968 (93.91%)	2 007 (6.09%)	32 975
2022	984 (3.54%)	3 330 (11.99%)	14 261 (51.37%)	6 949 (25.03%)	25 524 (91.94%)	2 239 (8.06%)	27 763

Table 2 shows that the lowest pass rate was recorded in 2013 (88.15%) which is 3.79 percent lower than that attained in 2022. The pass rate in 2022 was the fourth highest in the past 10. The candidate entries for 2022 decreased from 2021 and were slightly comparable with 2019 and 2016 entries. This was caused by the COVID-19 effects.

Figure: Comparison of Pass Rates from 2013 to 2022 - EPC

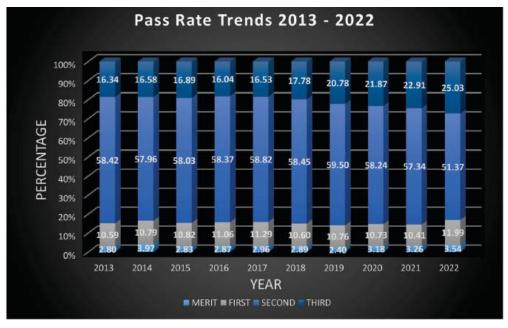
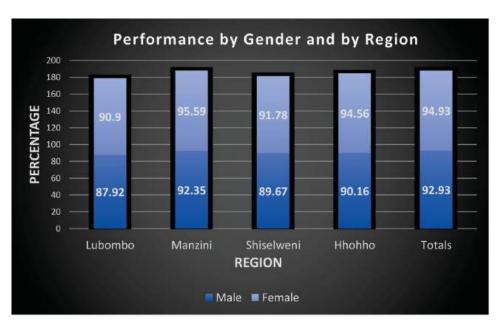


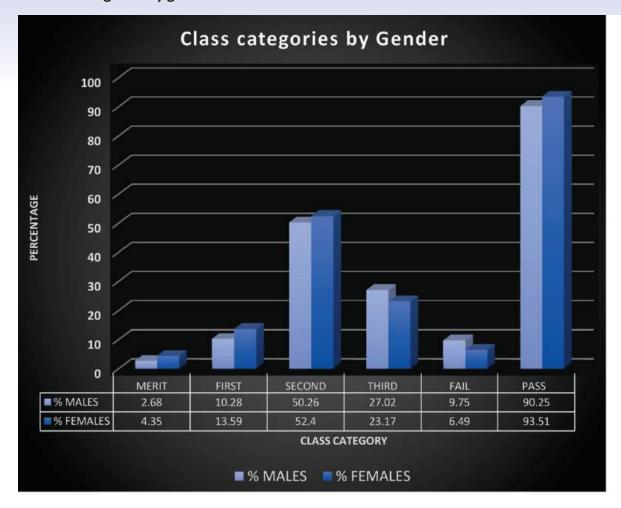
Figure 1 shows that the quality of results (merit and first class) increased from 13.67 percent in 2021 to 15.53 percent in 2022.

Figure: 2022 EPC country statistics by region and by gender



Females outperformed Males in in all regions. Manzini region had the highest regional pass rate (94.03%).

2022 class categories by gender



As shown in Figure 3, females performed well in Merit, First and Second-class pass categories as compared to males. The overall percentage pass for males was 90.25 percent, which was 3.26 percent lower than that of females which was 93.51 percent.

Junior Secondary Certificate

Comparison of class categories

JC pass categories and total entries for 2022 and 2021

YEAR	MERIT	FIRST	SECON D	THIRD	PASS	FAIL	ENTRIES
2022	978 (5.01%)	1 617 (8.28%)	10 202 (52.26%)	3 589 (18.38%)	16 386 (83.93%)	3 136 (16.06%)	19 522
2021	1142 (4.88%)	1884 (8.06%)	12687 (54.26%)	3952 (16.9%)	19665 (84.11%)	3 715 (15.89%)	23 380
%CHANG E	0.13%	0.22%	(2.00%)	1.48%	(0.18%)	0.18%	(16.40%)

As shown in Table 3, a total of 19 522 candidates, sat for the JC examination in 2022. The number of entries for the 2022 examination decreased by 3,858 (16.40%) candidates from 23,380 in 2021. There was a decrease in Second-Class Passes (2.00%). Moreover, there was an increase in Merit, First and Third-Class Passes (0.13%, 0.22% and 1.48% respectively). The overall pass rate was 83.93 percent which was a decrease of 0.18 percent when compared with the 2021 pass rate of 84.11 percent.

Ten - year comparison

JC candidate entries have been growing steadily from 2014 and there has been a sharp increase from 2020 to 2021. The 2022 entries had the second highest number of entries in the past ten years. However, these have decreased by 16.40 percent from 2021. In addition, the 2022 entries have increased by 29.62 percent from 2013.

Table 4: JC Ten-Year comparison of results (2013 - 2022)

YEAR	CLASS P	ASS CATE	GORY		PASSES	FAILURES	ENTRIES
	MERITS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD			
2013	544 (3.96)	1253 (9.12)	7923 (57.67)	1581 (11.51)	11301 (82.25)	2438 (17.75)	13739
2014	521 (3.97)	1232 (9.38)	7569 (57.62)	1521 (11.58)	10843 (82.54)	2294 (17.46)	13137
2015	517 (3.59)	1365 (9.48)	8322 (57.78)	1491 (10.35)	11695 (81.19)	2709 (18.81)	14404
2016	521 (3.31)	1478 (9.38)	9326 (59.19)	1514 (9.61)	12839 (81.49)	2917 (18.51)	15756
2017	657 (3.79)	1791 (10.34)	9802 (56.61)	1829 (10.56)	14079 (81.32)	3235 (18.68)	17314
2018	613 (3.3)	1779 (9.54)	10549 (56.85)	2105 (11.34)	15045 (81.07)	3512 (18.93)	18557
2019	633 (3.40%)	1770 (9.51%)	11074 (59.50%)	2515 (13.51%)	15992 (85.92%)	2621 (14.08%)	18613
2020	782 (4.21%)	1751 (9.42%)	10328 (55.57%)	2841 (15.29%)	15702 (84.49%)	2883 (15.51%)	18585
2021	1142 (4.88%)	1884 (8.06%)	12687 (54.26%)	3952 (16.90%)	19665 (84.11%)	3715 (15.88%)	23380
2022	978 (5.01%)	1 617 (8.28%)	10 202 (52.26%)	3 589 (18.38%)	16 386 (83.93%)	3 136 (16.06%)	19 522

Figure: JC pass rates for 2013-2022

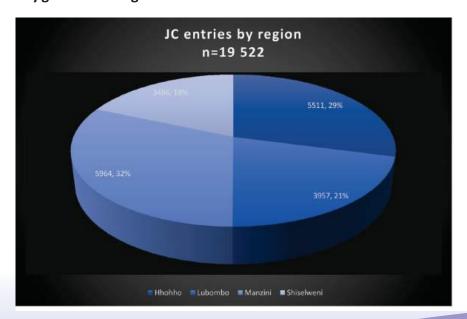


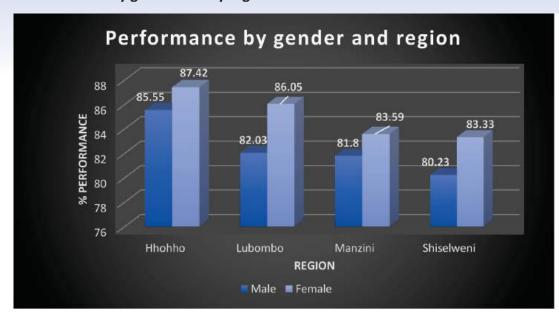
The highest pass rate of 85.92 percent, as shown in Figure 4, was attained in 2019 followed by that of 2020 (84.49%) after the removal of English Language Pass condition. The 2018 pass rate (81.07%) is the lowest in the ten-year period. The pass rate for 2022 was 0.18 percent lower than that of 2021.

JC country statistics by region and gender

More females (11967) than males (11413) registered and sat for the JC examination in 2021. Of the 23 380 entries, 11,413 (48.82%) were males and 11,967 (51.18%) were females. The Manzini region recorded the highest number of entries (7,041) whereas Lubombo region recorded the lowest entries (4,617).

2022 JC Entries by gender and region





2022 JC Performance by gender and by region

Figure 6 shows that females outperformed males in all regions and Hhohho region attained the highest female pass rate compared to other regions.

EGCSE/EPCSE and IGCSE (Borrowed Syllabuses) Results

Examined syllabuses include 17 EGCSE subjects, 6 EPCSE subjects and 3 IGCSE borrowed syllabuses, which make the Eswatini school leaving curriculum to comprise 26 subjects.

Candidate Entries

In 2022, a total number of 16,537 candidates were registered for the EGCSE/EPCSE and IGCSE examination, of which 7 200 (43.54%) were males and 9 337 (56.46%) were females. The registered candidates in 2022 (16,537) decreased by 11,535 (41.09%) compared to 28,072 in 2021. In 2022, a total number of 13,353 full-time candidates were registered for the examination which is a decrease from 24,098 candidates in 2021 by (44.59%).

Table 5: 2021 EGCSE/EPCSE and IGCSE Entries

Category	Gender	2022	2021	Difference	% change
	Male	5915	12029	(6114)	(50.83%)
Full time candidates	Female	7438	12069	(4631)	(38.37%)
	Total	13353	24098	(10745)	(44.59%)
	Male	1285	1599	(314)	(19.64%)
Private candidates	Female	1899	2375	(476)	(20.04%)
	Total	3184	3974	(790)	(19.88%)
Total		16537	28072	(11535)	(55.44%)

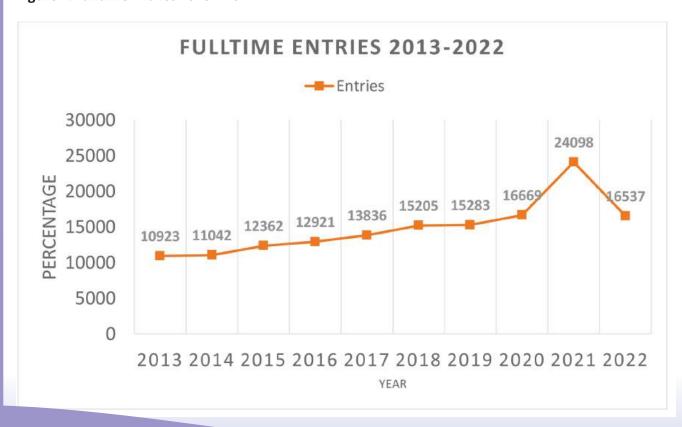
As shown in Table 6, of the 16,537 full-time candidates who sat for EGCSE/ EPCSE and IGCSE exam in 2022, 179 candidates sat for the EPCSE exam in all 16 EPCSE schools. The highest number of EPCSE entries was in 2015 and the lowest in 2022.

Table 6: Pre-Vocational examination entries

Year	Number of Schools	Entry
2013	15	316
2014	15	304
2015	16	386
2016	16	338
2017	16	348
2018	16	242
2019	16	269
2020	16	268
2021	16	369
2022	16	179

Figure 7 shows that the fulltime candidates who sat for the 2021 exam were the highest in the past ten years. The entries have been growing steadily over the years with a sharp increase in 2021 and these have more than doubled the entries for 2012 to 2014. The 2022 entries

Figure 7: Fulltime Entries 2013 – 2022



2.3.2 Analysis of results

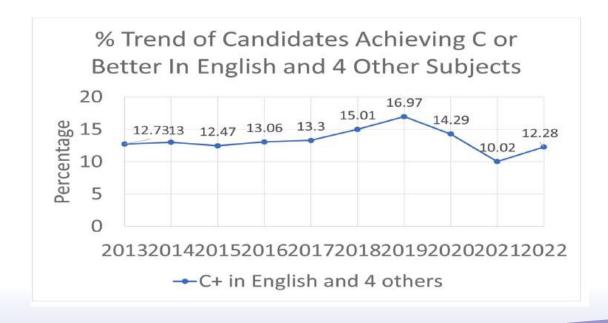
The EGCSE overall pass rate decreased by 0.41 percent from 93.01 percent in 2021 to 92.58 percent in 2022. The EPCSE overall pass rate showed an improvement of 1.45 percent increase (98.36 in 2021 to 99.81 in 2022). The IGCSE borrowed syllabuses overall pass rate has also increased in performance (92.32%) compared to 2021 (88.86%).

Table 7: Overall Performances

EXAM	A* - C	;			D - G		A* - G				
Qualification	2022	2021	Difference	2022	2021	Difference	2022	2021	Difference		
EGCSE	36.71	35.38	1.32	55.87	57.63	(1.76)	92.5 8	93.01	(0.41)		
EPCSE	41.55	31.21	10.34	58.26	67.15	(8.89)	99.8 1	98.36	1.45		
IGCSE BORRO WED	62.41	45.38	17.03	29.92	43.46	(13.54)	92.3 2	88.86	3.46		

As shown below, the results show an increase in the credit pass grade (A*-C) including English Language and 4 others from 10.02 percent in 2021 to 12.28 percent in 2022. The credit pass of 16.97 percent in 2019 percent was the highest in the past 10 years.

Figure 8: Percent trend of Candidates achieving C or better in English and four other Subjects



From the table below, 26 subjects were taken in the year 2021 (17 EGCSE, 6 EPCSE and 3 IGCSE borrowed syllabuses). In EGCSE syllabuses, 13 subjects had 90 percent and above overall passes and 7 attained credit passes above the average credit pate for EGCSE (36.71%).

All 6 EPCSE subjects attained an overall pass rate of 90 percent and above. However only 3 subjects attained a credit pass rate above the average credit pass rate for EPCSE (41.55%). 2 IGCSE borrowed subjects attained an overall pass rate above 90 percent and 1 attained credit pass rate above the average credit pass rate of 62.41 percent.

Table 8: EGCSE Subject performances

QUAL.	SUBJECT	Α*	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	U	X	Total	A*-C	%	D-G	%	% P
	6870-FIRST LANGUAGE SISWATI	51	127	2338	5739	2144	1397	619	252	212	147	12879	8255	64.09	4412	34.25	98.34
	6871-SISWATI AS A SECOND LANGUAGE	4	10	60	68	37	28	27	13	25	6	272	142	52.20	105	38.60	90.80
	6873-ENGLISH LANGUAGE	86	230	1110	2088	2955	2306	2136	1182	1084	155	13177	3514	26.66	8579	65.10	91.76
	6875-LITERATURE IN ENGLISH	27	66	216	356	743	691	425	269	443	47	3236	665	20.55	2128	65.76	86.31
	6880-MATHEMATICS	103	281	857	3009	1695	1853	802	666	3884	169	13150	4250	32.31	5016	38.14	70.45
EGCSE	6882-AGRICULTURE	21	57	534	1008	1426	1210	491	126	13	49	4886	1620	33.15	3253	66.57	99.72
	6884-BIOLOGY	107	282	975	1599	1727	2338	1514	1157	1652	149	11351	2963	26.10	6736	59.34	85.44

QUAL.	SUBJECT	A *	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	U	X	Total	A*-C	%	D-G	%	% P
	6888-PHYSICAL SCIENCE	94	240	853	1255	1296	1435	827	642	1524	95	8166	2442	29.90	4200	51.43	81.33
	6890-GEOGRAPHY	38	98	543	881	1547	1531	1148	628	312	80	6726	1560	23.19	4854	72.16	95.35
	6891-HISTORY	21	46	345	567	607	608	689	400	164	60	3447	979	28.40	2304	66.84	95.24
	6893-RELIGIOUS EDUCATION	146	344	2006	2923	2174	1924	2422	878	366	132	13183	5419	41.10	7398	56.11	97.21
	6896-ACCOUNTING	32	90	264	534	728	784	502	336	184	51	3454	920	26.63	2350	68.03	94.66
	6897-BUSINESS STUDIES	35	70	299	387	397	312	278	146	134	35	2058	791	38.43	1133	55.05	93.48
	6899-ECONOMICS	37	93	433	735	706	425	243	122	111	32	2905	1298	44.68	1496	51.49	96.17
	6902-DESIGN ANI TECHNOLOGY	12	25	131	160	173	104	63	25	14	19	707	328	46.39	365	51.62	98.01
	6904-FASHION ANI FABRICS			151	335	372	185	55	18	4	12	1155	521	45.10	630	54.54	99.64
	6905-FOOD ANI NUTRITION	³ 6	108	352	450	660	386	82	16	0	23	2090	946	45.26	1144	54.73	99.99

QUAL.	SUBJECT	Α*	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	U	X	Total	A*-C	%	D-G	%	% P
	5920-AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY	2	4	38	20	8	1	0	0	0	4	73	64	87.67	9	12.32	99.99
	5921-BUSINESS ACCOUNTING	0	0	2	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	15	3	20.00	12	80.00	100.00
	5923- ENTREPRENEURSHIP	0	0	2	30	76	44	21	2	2	4	177	32	18.07	143	80.79	98.86
EPCSE	5924-INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	1	0	6	24	33	61	40	12	0	1	177	31	17.51 ⁻	146	82.48	99.99
	5925-TECHNICAL STUDIES	1	2	8	15	9	10	3	2	0	0	50	26	52.002	24	48.00	100.00
	5926-FOOD AND TEXTILES TECHNOLOGY		0	12	7	13	3	0	1	0	0	37	20	54.05 [^]	17	45.95	100.00

QUAL.	SUBJECT	A *	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	U	X	Total	A*-C	%	D-G	%	% P
IOOOL	417 -INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		219	536	507	277	271	252	241	108	44	2429	1280	52.69	1041	42.85	95.54
BORROWED	520 - FRENCH	4	6	12	16	4	0	5	1	0	4	48	38	79.16	10	20.83	99.99
	606 - ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS	2	17	62	125	40	57	0	0	69	2	372	206	55.37	97	26.07	81.44

120 100 80 34.25 Percentage 55.05 66.57 68.03 60 65.76 38.14 40 64.09 52.2 45.26 20 38.43 32.31 33.15

26.1

Figure 9: EGCSE Ratio of credit grades to non-credit grades

First Language SiSwati attained the highest credit pass rate of 64.09 percent compared to other EGCSE subjects. Literature in English attained the lowest credit pass rate of 20.55 percent.

■C+ ■D-G

28.4

23.19

26.63

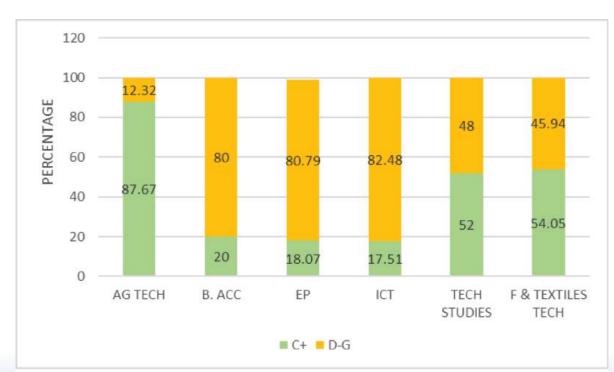


Figure 10: EPCSE ratio of credit grades to non-credit grades

0

Agricultural Technology attained the highest credit pass rate of 87.67 percent compared to other EPCSE subjects. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) attained the lowest credit pass rate of 17.51 percent.

IGCSE Borrowed Ratio of Credit Grades to Noncredit Grades 150 PERCENTAGE 100 20.83 42.85 26.07 50 79.16 55.37 52.69 ICT FRENCH **ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS** C+ D-G

Figure 11: IGCSE borrowed ratio of credit grades to non-credit grades

French attained the highest credit pass rate of 79.16 percent compared to other IGCSE subjects. ICT attained the lowest credit pass rate of 52.69 percent.

Malpractice Report for 2022 examinations

There was a total of twenty-four (24) reported cases of suspected malpractice in the 2022 examinations. There were ten (10) cases of suspected malpractice reported at EGCSE, nine (9) cases at JC and five (5) reported at EPC. All these cases were investigated and concluded.

Nature and number of the cases

LEVEL	CANDIDATE MALPRACTICE	CENTRE MALPRACTICE	TOTAL
EGCSE	2	8	10
JC	6	3	9
EPC	2	3	5

Conclusion

The candidature decreased in all exam levels which was a result of the COVID-19 effects. The 2022 overall performance in EPC, JC and EGCSE showed a decline in performance compared to 2021. However, the overall pass rates and credit pass rates for EPCSE and IGCSE borrowed syllabuses showed an improvement in performance.

Finance Department

The Finance Department is responsible for the financial management and reporting on all financial affairs of the organisation. Financial management is generally concerned with procurement as well as allocation and control of financial resources of ECESWA. The Finance Department's objectives are:

- To ensure regular and adequate supply of funds to the organisation.
- To ensure optimum funds utilisation. Once the funds are obtained, they should be utilised in the most feasible way at least cost.
- To ensure safety on investment, i.e., funds should be invested in safe ventures so that an adequate rate of return can be achieved.
- To plan a sound capital structure. There should be sound and fair composition of capital so that a balance is maintained between debt and equity capital.

Department structure

The Department is headed by a Finance Director who reports directly to the Registrar. The Finance Director is assisted by a Finance Manager and four (4) supporting staff. This team develops internal control systems and procedures to help ensure full transparency in ECESWA's financial transactions, while also providing specialised, centralised support to other teams and managers. Quality financial management is enforced to ensure the ongoing financial health of Council business.

Functional Strategy Performance

The department plays a key role in providing critical financial insight and strategic support to the Registrar and Council for the growth and sustainability of ECESWA in achieving its mandate and corporate objectives. The dedicated finance team critically analyses and if possible challenge current practices, champion or recommend best acceptable practices. The department is, therefore, a catalyst for improvement of processes in the Council, so that the Council achieves its strategic goals and objectives.

This is achievable through the following functions performed by the department:

- Budgeting: The coordination of clear financial plan of the Council in a form of a budget is
 imperative to ensure that sound fiscal management strategy is always maintained. A realistic
 and a close to accurate budget is formulated annually based on prevailing costs and collectable
 revenues as well as investments plans.
- **Estimation of capital requirements:** The Finance Department makes estimation with regards to capital requirements of the Council. This depends upon expected costs as per the Strategic Plan adopted and future programmes and policies of a council.

- **Determination of capital composition:** Once the estimation has been made, the capital structure is then decided. This involves short- term and long- term debt equity analysis. The relationship between Current Assets and Liabilities has been kept in a healthy position for the recent years exceeding 5 years. ECESWA maintain a balance proportion of equity capital the organisation is possessing and additional funds which must be raised from outside parties.
- Management of cash: The Finance Department has been able to ensure that ECESWA at all times holds sufficient Cash and Investments to provide for all statutory requirements and at least three month of operating expenditure cover.
- Wage Bill control: The Wage Bill of the Council was standing at 25% in the year under review. ECESWA is not a labour-intensive operation and it has set a standard rate for its wage bill at 30% of total expenses excluding capital.

Examination Fees Collection

There was a decrease in overall registration of candidates in all the levels in the year under review resulting in the decrease in the recognised exam fees in year 2022. The decrease in registration led to a decrease in overall recognised exam fees by 41%. The overall examination fees revenue was E 100,989,111: E143,824,656 (2021): resulting to a sharp decrease of E45,931,545 equivalent to 32%. One factor that could have led to the declining candidature was that some candidates opted to register for examinations outside the country hence the decrease in 2022.

Financial Performance

The huge decrease in revenue from year 2021 to year 2022 resulted in a deficit in the financial year under review. The previous year's financial performance had a surplus of E23,305,595.00 while year 2022 had a deficit of (E4,800,216.00).

Operational costs

Operational costs such as accreditation fees and printing fees also had a decrease due to the decrease in the registration of candidates in year 2022. Some costs had an increase due to inflation of prices and the shifting of 2021 examinations which were written in 2022. Employee costs had an increase due to filled positions which were vacant in the previous year. ECESWA was able to honour all financial obligations for the year including accreditations fees, printing costs, and exams setting, moderation and marking costs, as well as general men-power costs which had increased proportionally to the examination demands.

Challenges with examination payments

ECESWA suffered examination expenses for drop-out candidates who registered for the examination but did not settle their examination fees. Such expenses include printing and accreditation fees. There is a slow payment of examination fees due to the economic challenges parents face. There is need for improvement in the administration of Orphan and Vulnerable Children from schools up to the Office of the DPM. The granting of bursaries to these candidates had not been reconciling well due to unclear working procedures between schools and the government resulting in difficulties in collection of such fees.

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile

Nature of business and principal activities

Council members

Eswatini

The conduct and administration of academic, technical and other examinations for primary and secondary schools.

Dr S S Shongwe - Chairperson Appointed February 2023

Dr N L Dlamini - Vice

Chairperson

Mr W S Mhlanga -

Representative of the Principals

Association

Ms F Mdluli - Chief Inspector of

Tertiary Education and Curriculum Development

Ms M Shongwe - Chief

Inspector of Secondary Schools

Ms C Mohammed - Siswati

Mr N B Mdluli - Prevocational

Education

Ms T Mabuza - Religious

Education

Ms K Mokoena - Mathematics

Ms T L Gamedze - Nutrition

Ms A Stoffels - French

Mr. M Tsela - Information,

Communication and

Technology

Mr M T Hlophe - Director of the

National Curriculum Centre

Mr M Dlamini - Geography

Mr H Dlamini - Social Science

Mr M Macwele - Adult

Education

Dr P M Gumedze - Principal of

the Teachers Training College

Dr S E Manyatsi - Chairperson

Retired January 2023

Ms C T Dlamini - Chief Inspector

of Primary Schools - Retired

Mr F N Dlamini - Representative

of the Swaziland National Association of Teachers -

Retired

Mr G B Mazibuko -

Representative of a

Correspondence College -

Retired

Mr S V M Zwane - Sports and

culture - Deceased



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

General Information

Ms S Dhlomo - Business Education - Retired Mr E Khoza - Agriculture -

Retired

Ms G Simelane - Early Childhood Care Education -

Retired

Mr S J Dlamini - Design and Technology - Retired Ms G Simelane - Early Childhood Care Education -

Retired

Registrar / Secretary Dr N M Dlamini

Business address Ezulwini

Opposite Spintex Village

Postal address P.O.Box 1394

Mbabane

Bankers Nedbank Eswatini Limited

First National Bank of Eswatini Limited

Standard Bank Eswatini

Auditors Kobla Quashie and Associates

Chartered Accountants (Eswatini)

Manzini



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Contents

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the Council Members:

	Page
Council Members' Responsibilities and Approval	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 - 6
Council members' Report	7
Statement of Financial Position	8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Statement of Cash Flows	11
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	12 - 17
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements	18 - 22
The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial sta	atements and is unaudited:
Detailed Income Statement	23 - 24



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Council Members' Responsibilities and Approval

The Council Members are required to ensure that adequate accounting records are maintained and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Council as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Education Act of 1981. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Education Act of 1981 and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

The Council Members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Council and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Council Members to meet these responsibilities, the Council Members sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Council and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Council's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Council is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Council. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Council endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

Based on the information and explanations given by management, The Council Members are of the opinion that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Council Members have reviewed the Council's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2023 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Council has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the Council's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Council's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 5 to 6.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 22, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Council Members on 26 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed on behalf of the Council Members by:

Dr S S Shongwe - Chairperson

Dr MN Dlamini - Registrar

KOBLA QUASHIE AND ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (SD)



Mallya House, Lot 137, Esser Street P.O. Box 710, Manzini M200, Eswatini

Tel: (+268) 2505-4974 **Fax**: (+268) 2505-4540

E-mail: info@koblaquashie.co.sz **Website**: www.koblaquashie.com

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Council Members of the Examinations Council of Eswatini

Report on the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of the Examination Council of Eswatini as set out on pages 8 to 22, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Examinations Council of Eswatini as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-Sized Entities and in the manner required by the Education Act of 1981, Section 21.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the council in accordance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the annual financial statements in Eswatini and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Other Information

The Council Members are responsible for the other information. Other information compromises the Council Members Report, the Council Members Responsibilities and Approval and the detailed Income Statement attached to the financial statements. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the annual financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Council Members and Those Charged with Governance for the Annual Financial Statements

The Council Members are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-Sized Entities and for such internal control as the Council Members determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Partners: Kobla Quashie (Chairman), Daniel Bediako (Managing), Farai Machakata

In preparing the annual financial statements, the Council Members are responsible for assessing the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Council Members either intends to liquidate the Council to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Kobla Quashie and Associates Chartered Accountants (Eswatini) Manzini

Per: Daniel Bediako 26 September 2023



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Council members' Report

The Council Members' submit their report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

The Examination Council of Eswatini was established through the Examinations Regulation of 1984, a product of the Education Act, 1981 to be responsible for all examinations except those of post-secondary education.

It is the sole examination body that is mandated to administer examinations and issue certificates to primary and secondary graduates.

The operating results and state of affairs of the Council are fully set out in the attached annual financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. Events after the reporting period

The Council Members are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that would require disclosure or adjustment.

3. Council Members

The Council Members of the Council during the year and to the date of this report are disclosed on page 1 of the annual financial statements.

4. Auditors

Kobla Quashie and Associates Chartered Accountants (Eswatini) Manzini.



Statement of Financial Position

Sidiellielli of i			
Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	192,360,497	196,075,634
Current Assets			
Inventories	3	1,309,122	2,489,065
Investments	4	88,724,840	132,297,305
Accounts receivables	5	11,233,788	9,297,490
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3,861,265	6,624,359
		105,129,015	150,708,219
Total Assets		297,489,512	346,783,853
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Revaluation reserve	7	24,124,637	24,124,637
Retained income		188,825,599	193,221,117
		212,950,236	217,345,754
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	8	9,779,966	8,272,152
Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	50,000,000	50,000,000
Accounts payables	10	20,529,670	66,845,510
Provisions	8	4,229,640	4,320,437
		74,759,310	121,165,947
Total Liabilities		84,539,276	129,438,099
Total Equity and Liabilities		297,489,512	346,783,853



Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue		100,989,111	146,920,656
Otherincome		474,354	826,022
Operating expenses		(64,718,230)	(83,886,675)
Employee costs		(34,680,471)	(31,335,150)
Depreciation		(9,908,957)	(9,911,100)
Operating surplus		(7,844,193)	22,613,753
Interest received		7,239,721	9,392,733
Finance costs		(4,195,744)	(8,700,891)
Surplus for the year Total comprehensive (loss) income		(4,800,216) (4,800,216)	23,305,595 23,305,595



Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in Emalangeni	Revaluation reserve	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2021 Changes in equity	1,918,925	167,223,773	169,142,698
Total comprehensive income for the year Revaluation of buildings	22,205,712	23,305,595	23,305,595 22,205,712
Reversal of duplicated expenses from prior years		2,691,749	2,691,749
Total changes	22,205,712	25,997,344	48,203,056
Balance at 01 January 2022 Changes in equity	24,124,637	193,221,117	217,345,754
Total comprehensive income for the year Write-off of long standing balances		(4,800,216) 404,698	(4,800,216) 404,698
Total changes		(4,395,518)	(4,395,518)
Balance at 31 December 2022	24,124,637	188,825,599	212,950,236
Note(s)	7		



Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in operations	11	(43,185,717)	78,304,605
Interest income		7,239,721	9,392,733
Finance costs		(4,195,744)	(8,700,891)
Net cash from operating activities		(40,141,740)	78,996,447
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(6,193,819)	(5,139,818)
Purchase of financial assets		43,572,465	(15,663,175)
Net cash from investing activities		37,378,646	(20,802,993)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	(000,000,000)
Net cash from financing activities		-	(60,000,000)
Total cash movement for the year		(2,763,094)	(1,806,546)
Cash at the beginning of the year		6,624,359	8,430,905
Total cash at end of the year	6	3,861,265	6,624,359



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities and the requirements of the Education Act of 1981. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below.

Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

The annual financial statements of the Examinations Council of Eswatni have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and the requirements of the Education Act of 1981, Section 21.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Emalangeni, which is the Council's functional currency. All financial information presented in Emalangeni has been rounded to the nearest Lilangeni.

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgements is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Accounts receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables

The Council assesses its trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the council makes judgements as to whether there is observable date indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry - specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 8 - Provisions.

1.1 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Rate
Buildings	4%
Computer equipment	33%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Computer software	33%
Machinery	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Other fixed assets	10%
Land	0%

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

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

1.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and

the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	33%



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments

Classification

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The Council classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, except for equity investments for which a fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost and are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

For financial instruments which are not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

Fair value determination

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 Council establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. 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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other payables

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Held to maturity

These financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

At subsequent reporting dates these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss recognised to reflect irrecoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods when an increase in the investment's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Financial assets that the Council has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity.

1.4 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.5 Impairment of assets

The Council assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Council estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Council also:

tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.

tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed (or state plans) retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the Council's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Pension obligation

The Council currently operates a defined contribution plan. The Council pay contributions to privately administered pension plan on a mandotory, contractual or voluntary basis. Once the contributions have been paid, the Council has no further payment obligation. The regular contributions constitutes net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

1.7 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

the Council has a present obligation as a result of a past event;

it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and

a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:

- the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
- when the plan will be implemented; and

has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and

the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.8 Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

the Council will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

A government grant that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs is recognised as income of the period in which it becomes receivable.

1.9 Revenue

the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Council; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

The Council's revenue is recognised from the following major sources:

Examination fees; and

Government subvention.

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method.

1.10 Borrowing costs

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Emalangeni by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

1.12 Related party transactions

The Council is a branch of the Government of Eswatini under the Ministry of Education and receives annual subvention from the government. Other than the subvention, there were no significant transactions with related parties during the year.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Emalangeni 2022 2021

2. Property, plant and equipment

2. Property, plant and equip						
		2022			2021	
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Borehole Buildings	7,673 205,606,000	(7,673) (22,298,252)	183,307,748	7,673 205,606,000	(7,673) (14,671,512)	190,934,488
Computer equipment	8,591,338	(7,954,263)	637,075	8,013,417	(7,663,281)	350,136
Computer software	3,978,613	(2,879,260)	1,099,353	3,952,377	(1,690,658)	2,261,719
Furniture and fixtures	9,905,083	(2,898,777)	7,006,306	4,412,892	(2,147,833)	2,265,059
Land	122,000	-	122,000	122,000	-	122,000
Leasehold property	97,471	-	97,471	-	-	-
Machinery Motor	3,955,279	(3,906,565)	48,714	3,955,279	(3,870,341)	84,938
vehicles Other	1,508,319	(1,508,319)	-	1,508,319	(1,508,319)	-
fixed assets	707,859	(666,029)	41,830	707,859	(650,565)	57,294
Total	234,479,635	(42,119,138)	192,360,497	228,285,816	(32,210,182)	196,075,634
Reconciliation of property, plan	nt and equipm	ent - 2022	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Building			190,934,488	-	(7,626,740)	183,307,748
Computer equipment			350,136	577,921	(290,982)	637,075
Computer software			2,261,719	26,236	(1,188,602)	1,099,353
Furniture and fixtures			2,265,059	5,492,191	(750,944)	7,006,306
Land			122,000	-	-	122,000
Leasehold property			-	97,471	-	97,471
Machinery			84,938	-	(36,224)	48,714
Other fixed assets			57,294	-	(15,464)	41,830
		_	196,075,634	6,193,819	(9,908,956)	192,360,497
Reconciliation of property, plan	nt and equipm	ent - 2021				
		Opening balance	Additions	Revaluations	Depreciation	Total
Buildings		175,108,721	1,564,575	22,205,712	(7,944,520)	190,934,488
Computer equipment		843,438	22,430	-	(515,732)	350,136
Computer software		1,646,871	1,789,047	-	(1,174,199)	2,261,719
Furniture and fixtures		660,302	1,763,766	-	(159,009)	2,265,059
Land		122,000	-	-	-	122,000
Machinery		156,131	-	-	(71,193)	84,938
Motor vehicles		30,576	-	-	(30,576)	-
Other fixed assets		73,165	-	_	(15,871)	57,294
		178,641,204	5,139,818	22,205,712	(9,911,100)	196,075,634



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Emalangeni 2022 2021

2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The land and buildings compromise of Mlalatini and Dalriach Properties.

1. Mlalatini Property

The Mlalatini property consist of property 1 (the Old Building) and property 2 (the new building) both located on a Portion of Portion 55 of Farm 50, Hhohho District, estimated land area of 1.3800 Hectares. The properties have an open market value of 205,340,000.

2. Dalriach Property

The Dalriach property is located in Mbabane on Plot No.349 Farm 188. The property is valued at E266,000.

The land and buildings are registered in the name of the Ministry of Education and Training. The land was allocated to the Council for its use and control and ownership has not been transferred as there is currently no Act that establishes the Council as a legal entity.

3. Inventories

	88,724,840	132,297,305
Promissory notes and Service bond	55,000,000	55,000,000
Current assets African Alliance Lilangeni Fund	33,724.840	77,297,305
Total other financial assets	88,724,840	132,297,305
Held to maturity Greystone Partners Promissory Note	55,000,000	55,000,000
Short-term and money market securities African Alliance Lilangeni Fund	33,724,840	77,297,305
4. Investments		
Stationery and cleaning supplies	1,309,122	2,489,065

Managed by African Alliance

Promissory Note 1

The promissory note issued by African Alliance Eswatini Limited, effective 31 July 2022, for a capital amount of E15,000,000 with a gross interest rate of 8.50% per annum maturing 31 July 2023 with gross maturity value of E16,275,000.

Promissory Note 2

The promissory note was issued 31 July 2022 by Greystone Partners for an amount of E25,000,000 and attracts a gross interest rate of 9.00% per annum maturing 31 July 2023 with a gross maturing value of E27,250,000.

Service Bond

The bond was issued 28 July 2023 by Select Limited for an amount of E15,000,000 with a gross interest rate of 10.00% per annum maturing 31 July 2023 with a gross maturity value of E16,512,329.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Emalangeni	2022	2021
5 Accounts vacativals las		
5. Accounts receivables		
Accounts receivables	5,183,311	4,052,763
Government subvention	3,882,025	3,705,333
Other receivables Interest receivable	49,753 2,118,699	210,962 1,328,432
Therest receivable	11,233,788	9,297,490
	11,233,766	7,277,470
Accounts receivables:		
Gross accounts receivables	6,478,483	10,305,561
Bad debts provision	(1,295,172)	(6,252,798)
	5,183,311	4,052,763
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on hand	252	758
Bank balances	3,861,013	6,623,601
	3,861,265	6,624,359
Bank balances		
First National Bank - Current Account	545,017	1,434,205
Nedbank (Eswatini) Limited - Current Account	2,181,255	2,780,292
Nedbank (Eswatini) Limited - Call Account Nedbank (Eswatini) Limited - Call Account	269,555 44,657	266,619 49,658
Standard Bank Eswatini	820,529	2,080,666
Standard Bank Eswatini - Call Account	-	12,161
	3,861,013	6,623,601
7. Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	24,124,640	1,918,925
Revaluation surplus	-	22,205,715
	24,124,640	24,124,640

The revaluation reserve arises from the revaluation of Mlalatini Property, a Portion on Portion 55 of Farm 50, Hhohho district. The revaluation was performed by Ngwenya Wonfor and Associates on 26 April 2022 using the income method of revaluation.



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Emalangeni			2022	2021
8. Provisions				
Reconciliation of provisions - 2022				
Toda in a manage of providing to a p	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Total
Provision for severance pay Provision for leave pay Provision for interest payable	8,272,152 2,654,684 1,665,753	1,507,814 480,882 1,873,973	(779,899)	9,779,966 2,355,667 1,873,973
,	12,592,589	3,862,669		14,009,606
Reconciliation of provisions - 2021				
Too Strain Company to the strain Company to	Opening balance	Additions	Utilised during the year	Total
Provision for severance pay Provision for leave pay Provision for interest payable	8,272,152 2,359,929 4,610,958	- 294,755 1,665,753		8,272,152 2,654,684 1,665,753
The history and less payable	15,243,039	1,960,508	(4,610,958)	12,592,589
Non-current liabilities Current liabilities			9,779,966 4,229,640	8,272,152 4,320,437
			14,009,606	12,592,589
9. Borrowings				
Dudalia Campia a Danaiana Funad la ana				FO 000 000
Public Service Pension Fund Ioan			50,000,000	50,000,000
Public Service Pension Fund Ioan The Ioan was issued on 01 August 2022 by the Public E50,000,000 at an interest rate of 9.00% for a period of 12 m		rough Africa		
The loan was issued on 01 August 2022 by the Public		rough Africa		
The loan was issued on 01 August 2022 by the Public E50,000,000 at an interest rate of 9.00% for a period of 12 m		rough Africa	n Alliance for a	n amount of
The loan was issued on 01 August 2022 by the Public E50,000,000 at an interest rate of 9.00% for a period of 12 m Current liabilities At amortised cost		rough Africa	n Alliance for a	n amount of



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Emalangeni	2022	2021
11. Cash used in operations		
Surplus for the year Adjustments for:	(4,800,216)	23,305,595
Depreciation	9,908,957	9,911,098
Interest received	(7,239,721)	(9,392,733)
Finance costs	4,195,744	8,700,891
Movements in provisions	1,417,017	(2,650,450)
Changes in retained earnings	404,697	2,691,751
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	1,179,943	(2,124,263)
Accounts receivables	(1,936,298)	2,985,959
Accounts payables	(46,315,840)	44,876,757
	(43,185,717)	78,304,605

12. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.



Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue			
EGCSE examination fees EPC		48,624,816	83,004,530
examination fees Entrepreneurship		19,882,033	24,589,431
examination fees Government		217,008	69,696
subvention		3,096,000	3,096,000
IGCSE & ASL examination fees		4,572,629	4,750,869
JC examination fees		23,894,230	31,292,680
Late registration fees		654,546	-
Remarking fees		47,849	117,450
		100,989,111	146,920,656
Other income			
Interest received		7,239,721	9,392,733
MTN results income		164,263	203,910
Funds recovered		23,703	-
Profit on exchange differences		-	535,472
Sundry income		286,388	86,640
		7,714,075	10,218,755
Operating expenses			
Advertising and marketing		109,881	124,529
Auditors remuneration		115,000	115,000
Bad debts provision		(249,508)	6,252,798
Bank charges		204,698	133,379
Board retainer fees and sitting allowances		155,725	258,816
Cambridge fees		17,341,142	27,162,303
Cleaning		306,046	247,792
Consulting		202,164	260,938
Depreciation		9,908,957	9,911,098
Electricity and water		858,745	861,091
Employee costs		34,680,471	31,335,150
Employee wellness		47,562	262,784
Examination stationery		1,511,047	1,088,159
Exams setting, moderating and marking costs		21,247,083	28,303,876
Facility management fee		312,521	220,042
General expenses		16,561	33,140
Hire - transport and equipment		527,251	507,951
IGCSE/AS level		3,563,540	4,223,118
Insurance		814,410	482,393
Legal fees		28,086	97,674
Loss on exchange differences		393,834	-
Medical expenses		5,448	79,991
Motor vehicle expenses		742,027	193,759
Printing and stationery		5,552,105	1,576,777
Rent		482,797	513,261
Repairs and maintenance		1,689,163	506,924
Result processing		1,049,141	956,943
SGCSE printing		3,890,274	6,238,831

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited



Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	2022	2021
Security		140,764	436,040
Staff training		56,812	20,999
Staff transport		874,287	874,173
Staff welfare and refreshments		209,401	173,832
Subscriptions		103,436	78,694
Syndicate games and activities		161,102	106,167
Telephone, fax and courier charges		1,249,523	1,462,210
Travel - International		974,632	4,230
Travel - local		31,530	28,063
		109,307,658	125,132,925
Operating (loss)/surplus		(604,472)	32,006,486
Finance costs		(4,195,744)	(8,700,891)
(Loss) /surplus for the year		(4,800,216)	23,305,595

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI ANNUAL REPORT 2022

