



KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS MISSION (JULY 6–12, 2022)

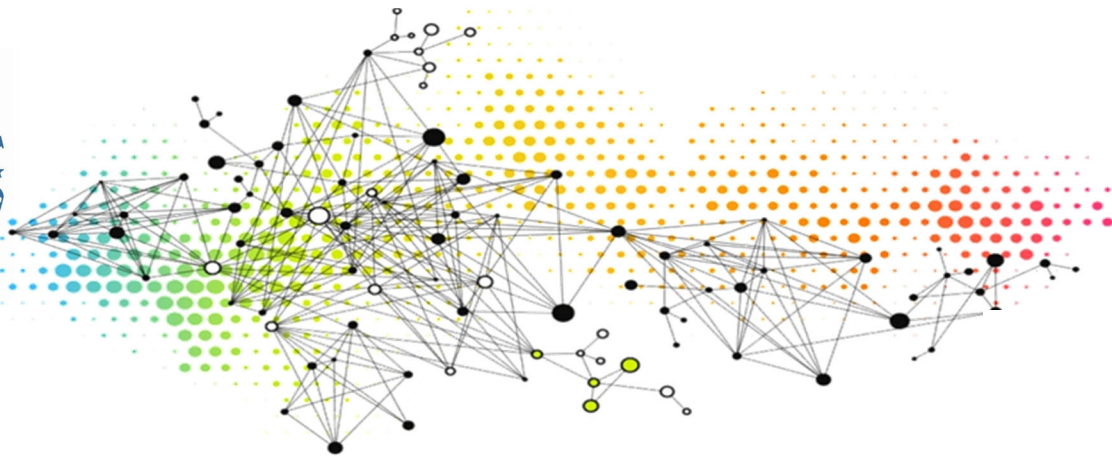
December 2022

This report on the Kingdom of Eswatini was prepared by a staff team of the International Monetary Fund. It is based on the information available at the time it was completed in July 2022.

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Price: \$18.00 per printed copy

International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C.



KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

NOVEMBER
2022

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS AND PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT STATISTICS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MISSION (JULY 6–12, 2022)

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Glossary

AFR	African Department of the IMF
BCG	Budgetary Central Government
BEAD	Budget and Economic Affairs Department
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CSO	Eswatini Central Statistics Office
CSM	Commonwealth Secretariat Meridian system
DMU	Debt Management Unit, MOF
EBU	Extrabudgetary Units
ECB	Eswatini Central Bank
ERS	Eswatini Revenue Services
FMA	Fiscal and Monetary Affairs
FY	Fiscal year
<i>GFSM 2014</i>	Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GG	General Government
GoE	Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPSAS	International Public-Sector Accounting Standards
LG	Local Government
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MHUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MOF	Ministry of Finance, Kingdom of Eswatini
MTFF	Medium-Term Fiscal Framework
NPI	Non-profit institutions serving households
PEU	Public Enterprise Unit
PSIT	Public Sector Institution Table
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
PSDSG 2011	Public Sector Debt Statistics—A Guide for Compilers and Users 2011
OEF	Other Economic Flows
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SSF	Social Security Funds
STA	Statistics Department of the IMF
SZL	Swaziland Emalangenzi
2008 SNA	System of National Accounts 2008
TA	Technical Assistance
TWG	Technical Working Group

SUMMARY OF MISSIONS OUTCOMES AND PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS) technical assistance (TA) mission was conducted in Mbabane, Kingdom of Eswatini during July 6–12, 2022. This mission was conducted under the Data for Decisions (D4D) Fund¹, a multi-partner initiative aimed at strengthening the quality of national statistical outputs to better support economic policy making in low- and lower-middle income countries.

2. The primary objective of the mission was to support the authorities in their efforts to enhance the quality and availability of fiscal data and evaluate progress made in relation to the previous mission's recommendations. The mission covered the following six topics: (i) reviewed the classification of public sector entities and updated of the Public Sector Institutional table; (ii) identified source data needed for compiling fiscal statistics for the entire public sector; (iii) assessed consistency and accuracy of annual GFS for the Budgetary Central Government (BCG), including expenditure according with Classification of Functions of the Government (COFOG); (iv) facilitated the compilation of a draft financial balance sheet; (v) brainstormed on ways to compile high frequency BCG GFS; and (vi) explored ways to improve the process of compiling and disseminating PSDS, considering expansion of instrument and institutional coverage.

3. This mission held discussions mainly with members of the GFS Technical Working Group (TWG), composed with officials from the Ministry of Finance of The Kingdom of Eswatini (MOF), the Eswatini Central Bank (ECB), and Eswatini Central Statistical Office (CSO)². The mission agenda³ summarizes the order of the issues discussed with authorities, and the implementation status of recommendations from the previous TA mission is reported in Appendix III.

4. The coordination of GFS and PSDS compilation process was discussed. Covid 19 pandemic restrictions have impacted implementation of the Terms of Reference developed to guide the work of the GFS TWG. Members of the TWG agreed to use recommendations from the mission to develop a medium-term action plan. The mission encouraged the development of business process for compiling GFS and PSDS to guarantee continuity and consistency of the GFS and PSDS compilation process.

5. Understanding the perimeter of the general government (GG) and wider public sector remains important. The mission reviewed and updated the Public Sector Institutional Table (PSIT). Authorities are expected to finalize the review and validate the current PSIT before publishing this on the authorities' official websites.

¹ <https://www.imf.org/en/Capacity-Development/D4D>

² See list of officials met during the mission in Appendix I

³ See final TA mission agenda in the Appendix II.

6. There is significant fiscal activity that takes place outside of the BCG sub-sector, through the expenditures of Extrabudgetary Units (EBU) and local governments (LG). Grants from the budget to other general government units were around SZL 3.9 billion in 2020 (~6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)). Comprehensive GFS would turn these transfers into additional wages and salaries, or use of goods and services, providing a different picture of government expenditure compared to just looking at the BCG data alone. In addition, EBUs and LG units have some own revenues, including LG property taxes and various fees and charges, and again fully capturing this revenue and the additional expenditures it finances would provide a more comprehensive fiscal picture for Eswatini. The Authorities have made limited progress in collecting financial data of other government units that are outside the budget. To assist the authorities with the data collection process, the mission created a summary table to detail the type of data and possible providers.

7. The Country reports annual BCG data to the IMF GFS database. The mission reviewed the consistency and accuracy of GFS for fiscal years (FY) 2018 – 2020, that were submitted to the IMF GFS database against the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) and concluded that transactions such as revenue, expense and transactions in assets and liabilities are preliminary. Compilation of GFS for FY 2021/22 was initiated during the mission.

8. Monthly fiscal data exist but the authorities do not compile and disseminate high frequency GFS. The source data is the same as the annual, authorities expressed concern over the use of high frequency data due to preliminary nature of the data that results from the lack of closing periods. The mission recommended that the authorities should compile and disseminate high frequency data, even if this data comes with a lag, clearly stating that it is preliminary data and updating and revising data as the final outturn data becomes available.

9. The authorities have made some progress in compiling Functional Expenditures (COFOG) for the BCG, but more work remains to be done. COFOG based expenditure data is still limited to BCG and only captures the spending of part of BCG. The authorities should work to ensure all expenditure can be classified by function ensuring that total expenditure in the functional breakdown is as close as possible to total expenditure by economic categories.

10. Drawing on data from the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, the mission compiled a draft financial balance sheet. Different source data should be considered to put together a financial balance sheet, and specially attention should be given to loans assets, other accounts receivable and payable stock values. The authorities were encouraged to double check the data, and ensure it includes all assets and liabilities, as well as ensuring liabilities data is aligned with DMU debt data. Further work may be needed before the balance sheet data is suitable for inclusion in the IMF GFS database.

11. DMU compiles and disseminates PSDS to the joint World Bank/IMF Quarterly Public Sector Debt database. There was no progress with including accounts payable to BCG debt statistics as proposed in the previous mission. A thorough review of the debt numbers extracted from Commonwealth Secretariat Meridian System (CSM) is needed, before

dissemination to the World Bank/IMF database, to ensure data is consistent with actual debt figures. In the longer term, the authorities were encouraged to add other instruments and sectors such as Category A corporations (see Box 1 and Appendix 5) and ECB debt currently available.

12. The action plan for implementing *GFSM 2014* in the next two years was updated.

The priority recommendations that the mission left with TWG are shown in Table 1 below. The complete list of recommendations can be found in the Action Plan presented in the next section of this report under Table 2.

13. The mission thanks the Kingdom of Eswatini's authorities for this opportunity to work the country's fiscal statistics. The Mission met MOF senior staff during the closing meeting of the TA mission. They appreciated the mission scope and ongoing IMF TA and agreed to provide support to the TWG and work comprehensively towards improving compilation of GFS and PSDS that will support the fiscal policy formulation, analysis, and decision-making process in the country. The authorities showed great interest in further training and TA mission and have provisionally agreed to host a follow-up mission within a year. The mission would like to thank Ms. Nompumelelo Dladla, Mr. Xolani Dlamini both from Budget and Economic Affairs Department (BEAD), and Mr. Lihle Dlamini from Debt Management Unit (DMU), for facilitating the work of this mission, for being very patient and motivated to receive this TA mission.

Table 1. Priority Recommendations

Target Date	Priority Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022 / Ongoing	Reactivate GFS TWG. (i) Create routine for frequent meetings to ensure coordination of the GFS and PSDS compilation; (ii) Finalize work plan currently under development; (iii) Create procedures to review consistency between GFS data and other macroeconomic statistics (real, external, and monetary & financial statistics); (iv) Establish a protocol for ensuring the provision of regular data of public units in a timely manner.	TWG
December 2022	Review and validate PSIT. (i) Review and validate list of entities to ensure it is complete; (ii) Evaluate classification of public entities in accordance with <i>GFSM 2014</i> including conducting market tests in all Category A entities; and (iii) Publish the final PSIT in the authorities' official websites.	TWG
December 2022	Annual BCG GFS. (i) Revise previous years GFS questionnaires and ensure to resubmit actual final data to the IMF GFS database; (ii) Finalize and validate GFS Questionnaire for FY 2021/22 (Tables 1, 2 and 3) and disseminate through the IMF GFS database.	MOF/BEAD

Target Date	Priority Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022	BCG quarterly debt statistics for the last 3 years. (i) Ensure it is comprehensive and consistent; and (ii) Disseminate into the joint World Bank/IMF quarterly debt database.	MOF/DMU

DETAILED TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Progress Since the Last Mission and Revised Action Plan

14. Limited progress was achieved in implementing recommendations from the previous TA mission. Appendix III presents feedback received from the Government of Eswatini (GoE) in relation to the progress of the priority action/milestones from the previous TA mission held remotely in March 2021.

15. The majority of the recommendations from previous mission were described as work in progress. The mission understood that only one recommendation from previous mission, related to the debt system generating nominal valuation was concluded. The majority of the recommendations were “work in progress” and the mission maintained most of them and in many cases with revised text in the updated action plan.

16. There was “no progress” in two recommendations:

- (i) **GFS TWG to advise Departments on what an appropriate definition of payables would be, to reduce the incidence of confusion of using the term “arrears”.** The Treasury Annual Financial Report for the year ended March 31, 2021, explains that accumulation of expenditure arrears resulted from recent expansionary fiscal policy and the volatile nature of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) revenue collection. On the other hand, accounts payables are mainly expenditure due for payment without any deadline determined that would transform these into arrears. The mission understood that there is a good understanding of what constitutes payables, but there is still no clear definition for arrears. The mission recommended and the authorities agree on a formal definition of arrears, perhaps enshrining this in legislation, and creating reporting requirements on arrears may be one way solution to address this issue.
- (ii) **GFS TWG to compile headline figures on the impact of COVID 19 on the debt and deficit statistics.** While the mission did not cover this topic, BEAD agreed and committed to work on it in the next year.

17. The revised priority actions plan for implementing *GFSM 2014* and *PSDSG 2011* below represents the main recommendations from the recent mission, taking into consideration recommendations from previous missions that were in progress or had no progress at all in the course of last year.

Table 2. Action Plan for Implementing *GFSM 2014* and *PSDSG 2011*

Level of Priority	Action/Milestone	Responsible Institution	Target Completion date
1. COORDINATION AND ORGANIZATION OF GFS AND PSDS COMPILATION PROCESS			
H	1.1 Reactivate GFS TWG. (i) Create routine for frequent meetings to ensure coordination of the GFS and PSDS compilation; (ii) Finalize work plan currently under development; (iii) Create procedures to review consistency between GFS data and other macroeconomic statistics (real, external, and monetary and financial statistics); (iv) Establish a protocol for ensuring the provision of regular data of public units in a timely manner.	TWG	December 2022/ Ongoing
M	1.2 Documenting business processes for compiling GFS and PSDS. Create a draft GFS and PSDS guide for compilers and users for the Kingdom of Eswatini or incorporate a chapter in the existing MTF Manual.	MOF/BEAD	September 2023
2. SECTORIZATION AND INSTITUTIONAL COVERAGE			
H	2.1 Review and validate the PSIT. (i) Review and validate the list of entities to ensure it is complete; (ii) Evaluate classification of public entities in accordance with <i>GFSM 2014</i> ; and (iii) Publish the final PSIT in the authorities' official website.	TWG	December 2022
H	2.2 Conduct market tests. Create procedures to conduct annual market test to public enterprises to ensure proper classification according with <i>GFSM 2014</i> .	TWG	December 2022
3. DATA SOURCES			
M	3.1 Collection of BCG fiscal data. (i) nonfinancial asset - stock and flow data; (ii) high frequency fiscal data; and (iii) ensure deposit data is reconciled with ECB.	TWG	September 2023
M	3.2 Collect LG detailed financial reports. For the purpose of starting compiling GFS for LG.	TWG	September 2023
M	3.3 Collect EBU detailed financial reports. For the purpose of starting compiling GFS for EBU.	TWG	September 2023
H	3.4 Revise the Public Enterprises Performance Model Excel file. (i) Add detailed data from financial statement notes and (ii) revise structure of	PEU	December 2022

Level of Priority	Action/Milestone	Responsible Institution	Target Completion date
	the file to better support transformation of data into GFS.		
M	3.5 Debt data in the Meridian Debt system: (i) Clean up and validate existing debt data in the system to ensure it reflects actual figures; (ii) Input financial asset data into the system to ensure reports can produce net debt numbers; and (iii) create a glossary of the terms and formulas in the system.	MOF/DMU	September 2023
4. GFS COMPILATION			
H	4.1 Annual BCG GFS. (i) Finalize and validate GFS Questionnaire for FY 2021/22 (Tables 1, 2, and 3) and disseminate through the IMF GFS database; (ii) Revise previous years GFS questionnaires currently with preliminary data and ensure to resubmit actual final data to the IMF GFS database; and (iii) create routine to reconcile the GFS statement of operations and the MTF.	MOF/BEAD	December 2022
M	4.2 Compilation of BCG COFOG: (i) Finalize trial compilation of COFOG; (ii) check if COFOG consistency, comparing Expenditure (7) = Expenditure (2+31); and (iii) start disseminating through IMF GFS database.	MOF/BEAD	December 2023
M	4.3 Compile and disseminate BCG Financial Balance Sheet (Table 6 of the GFS Questionnaire). (i) Finalize the exercise initiated during the mission; (ii) replicate the exercise conducted during the mission to other years; and (iii) start disseminating.	MOF/BEAD	December 2023
H	4.4 Compilation of high frequency BCG. Create compilation procedure upon collection of source data.	MOF/BEAD	December 2022
L	4.5 Report on COVID 19 impacts. Compile headline on the impact of COVID 19 on the debt and deficit statistics.	MOF/BEAD	September 2023
L	4.6 Fully migrate MTF to GFSM 2014 standards. Create a process that can easily identify differences in the presentations.	MOF/BEAD	September 2023
L	4.7 Automate the compilation process. Develop a Business Intelligent platform to support with GFS compilation.	TWG	September 2024

Level of Priority	Action/Milestone	Responsible Institution	Target Completion date
5. PSDS COMPILATION			
H	5.1 BCG quarterly debt statistics for the last 3 years: (i) ensure it is comprehensive and consistent; (ii) Disseminate into the joint World Bank/IMF quarterly debt database; and (iii) Incorporate Other Accounts Payable into the existing debt statistics for the BCG.	MOF/DMU	December 2022
L	5.2 Expansion of instrument and institutional coverage of debt statistics: Implement a phased approach to expand instrument and institutional coverage with aim to report all debt instruments of the entire public sector.	TWG	September 2023
L	5.3 Legislate on the definition of arrears. Create an official definition arrears and publish it through legislation.	MOF	September 2023
L	5.4 Fair and market valuation methods. Clarify the definition of fair value in the system and ensure it can be a good proxy for market values.	MOF/DMU	December 2022
M	5.5 OEF vs. "Parity change". Ensure that "Parity change" aggregate generated by the CSM represents OEF and not something else.	MOF/DMU	December 2022
Legend: High = H / Medium = M / Low = L			

B. Coordination of GFS and PSDS Compilation Process

18. The Kingdom of Eswatini has a GFS TWG created in 2019 with representation from the MOF, the ECB and CSO. While Terms of References for the group have been prepared, the implementation of the TWG tasks and responsibilities have been delayed due to COVID 19 pandemic that imposed restrictions, and limited members' interaction. TWG are expected to organize routine meetings to ensure coordination of the GFS and PSDS compilation to ensure fiscal data consistency. This would imply developing and implementing a working plan, as well as coordinating data sharing.

19. Consistency between the different sets of macroeconomic statistics is of paramount importance. The GFS and PSDS should be consistent with each other, to the extent possible and with relevant data from other macroeconomic statistics, e.g., national accounts (GDP), monetary and financial accounts, and external sector accounts. This includes ensuring that all statistical compilers have a common understanding of the general government (GG) sector and sub-sectors, as well as ensuring stocks and flows can be reconciled. The mission reiterated the importance of MOF to meet regularly with the other compilers of relevant macroeconomic

statistics, to discuss and resolve any fiscal data compilation and consistency issues to seek greater consistency of macroeconomic statistics in the country.

20. Documenting business processes for compiling GFS and PSDS was recommended.

The development of a GFS and PSDS compilation manual (a guide) that represents a living set of working instructions used in the process of compiling the GFS and PSDS will be useful to ensure sustainability (create an institutional memory) and consistency in the compilation process. The authorities already have an existing MTF Manual detailing the compilation process, so another suggestion was to include a chapter in the existing Manual that describes the process of compiling GFS and PSDS by the Kingdom of Eswatini GFS TWG.

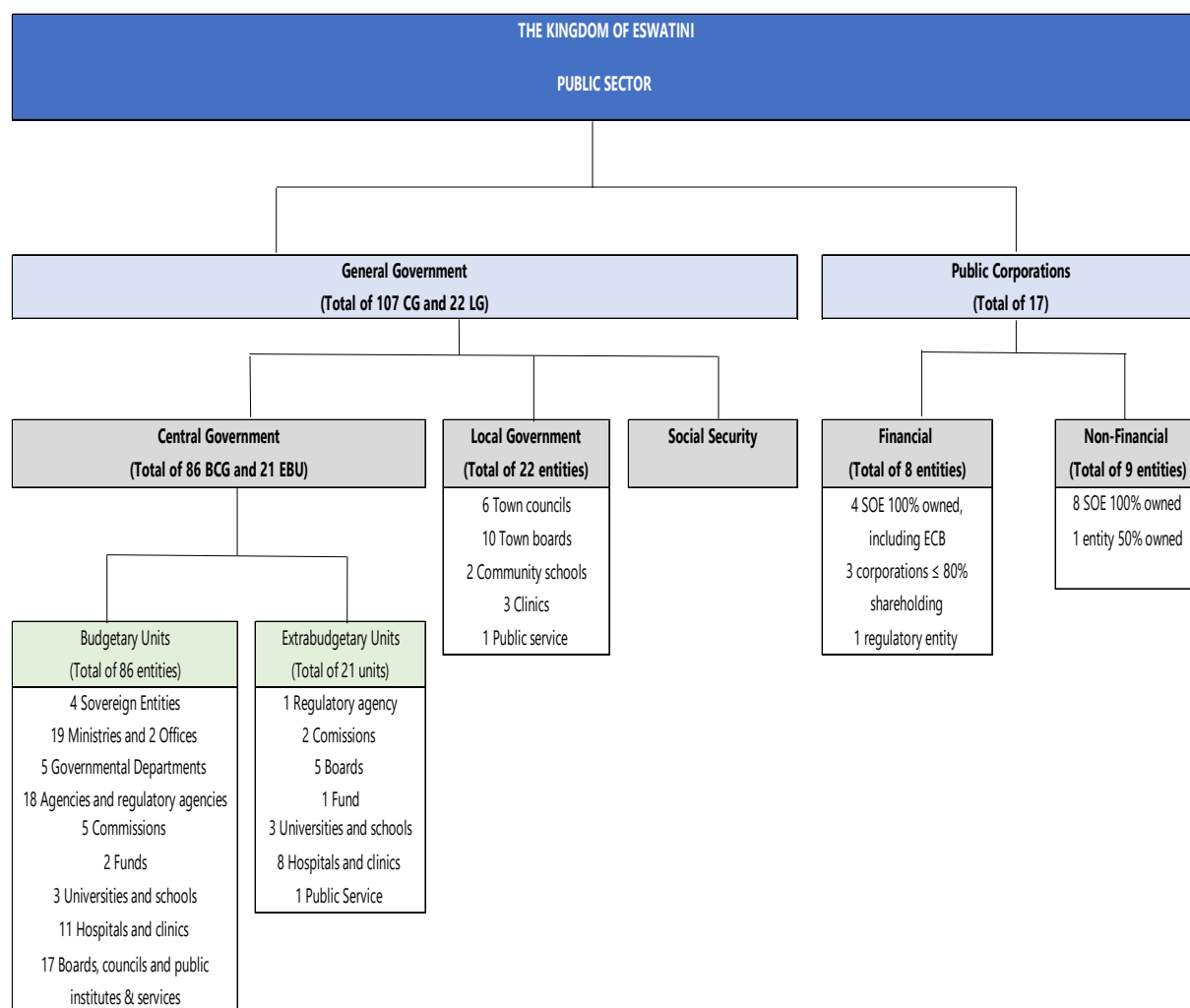
Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022/ Ongoing	Reactivate GFS TWG. (i) Create routine for frequent meetings to ensure coordination of the GFS and PSDS compilation; (ii) Finalize work plan currently under development; (iii) Create procedures to review consistency between GFS data and other macroeconomic statistics (real, external and monetary & financial statistics); (iv) Establish a protocol for ensuring the provision of regular data of public units in a timely manner.	TWG
September 2023	Document business process for compiling GFS and PSDS. Create a draft GFS and PSDS guide for compilers and users for the Kingdom of Eswatini or incorporate a chapter in the existing MTF Manual.	BEAD

C. Institutional Coverage - The Public Sector

21. The mission reviewed the structure of the public sector in The Kingdom of Eswatini, updated the inventory of public entities and ensured each public entity was classified according to the guidance of the *GFSM 2014*. The public sector in the Kingdom of Eswatini is subdivided into GG and Public Corporations sector. The preliminary list of entities is presented in Appendix IV and the Figure 1 below shown understanding of public sector in the country that indicates that at the GG level, there are eighty-six (86) BCG entities, twenty-one (21) EBU and twenty-two (22) LG entities.

22. The classification of public entities was discussed and agreed with the TWG. The mission discussed the classification of public entities individually. The assistance of the Treasury department was helpful to clarify key features of some entities, including the operational independence and extent of their ability to survive without / dependence upon budget support. The mission also consulted the PFM Act 2017 that includes a list of agencies and Government business enterprises.

FIGURE 1. Public Sector in the Kingdom of Eswatini



Source: MOF of the Kingdom of Eswatini

23. Within the BCG, there are four sovereign entities, nineteen (19) ministries, two (2) offices, five (5) governmental departments, eighteen (18) agencies and regulatory agencies, five (5) commissions, two (2) funds, fourteen (14) health and education public entities and seventeen (17) other entities such as boards, councils, public institutes, and services. A significant number of BCG units are classified as Category A entities which, according to the Treasury Annual Financial Report for the year ended March 2021, correspond to public enterprises that fall under different line ministries and that are governed and directed by a Board of Directors which is accountable to the Minister responsible. A list of the Category A public enterprises according to the referred Treasury Annual Report is presented in Appendix V.

Box 1. Category A Public Enterprises

The Kingdom of Eswatini has several Category A public enterprises, originally established under the Public Enterprises (Control and Monitoring) Act, 1989⁴.

This Act defined these entities as “a public enterprise or body which is either wholly owned by Government or in which the Government has a majority interest or which is dependent upon Government subvention for its financial support”, and originally identified 28 entities.

Today, there are 49 Category A entities, that are a mixture of public facing commercial operations and more governmental entities. Category A entities include entities that should clearly be classified as government units, such as the Eswatini Revenue Authority, the Eswatini Competitions Commission and the Eswatini Environmental Authority. Category A entities also include more commercial entities that operate in a more market facing way, such as the Pigg's Peak Hotel and Casino, Eswatini Electricity Company and Eswatini Water Services Corporation.

About 45 percent of the Category A entities should be treated as BCG units, 27 percent as EBU, 22 percent as public nonfinancial corporations and the remainder public finance corporation and non-profit organization. A significant number of the Category A entities is not included in the BCG data, only any transfers (subsidiaries / grants) to them. Therefore, pursuing consolidation of the full GG could bring a different picture of fiscal data not seen through BCG currently being reported.

24. EBU sub-sector comprises twenty-one (21) entities. One (1) regulatory agency, two (2) commissions, five (5) boards, one (1) fund, eleven (11) health and education entities and one (1) other public service. Some of the EBU are also classified as Category A entities.

25. The local government subsector includes 22 entities. Six (6) town councils, ten (10) town boards, five (5) health and education entities and an additional public service. According to the Public Finance Act 2017 (PFM Act 2017), a LG authority may not borrow expect from Central Government and may issue securities.

26. Eswatini does not currently operate any social security funds, but there are developing plans to create a social security system. In November 2021, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MLSS) approved the National Social Security Policy⁵ and under this policy the authorities are considering the creation of a basic state pension scheme, health insurance fund and workers compensation fund. Entities created to operate social security schemes are typically classified as social security funds and classified within the GG sector unlike the existing National Provident Fund and Public Service Pension Fund, both of which are classified outside the GG as

⁴<https://www.gov.sz/images/stories/finance/Public%20Enterprise%20unit/the%20public%20enterprises%20control%20and%20monitoring%20act%201989.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.gov.sz/images/LABOUR/FINAL-NSSP-VERSION---NOVEMBER-2021-2.pdf>

public financial corporations (pension funds). The authorities should monitor these schemes and seek to ensure units are classified correctly and GFS data made available from the outset.

27. As for the public corporation sub-sector, there are seventeen (17) entities, of which nine (9) are nonfinancial public corporations and eight (8) are financial corporations including the ECB, two (2) pension funds under the control of the MLSS and Financial Services Regulatory Authority (by convention, applying *GFSM 2014* §2.158, financial supervisory agents are classified as public financial corporations). Some public corporations were also identified as “Category A” entities. The GoE is the principal shareholder in all “category A” public enterprises with shareholdings ranging from 75 percent to 100 percent.

28. The mission briefly analyzed the public enterprise sector for the purpose of evaluating their role as market producers. According to data provided in the Performance Model file managed by the Treasury, there is evidence that some of identified public companies such as the Royal Eswatini National Airways Corporation, the Eswatini Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, the Small Enterprises Development Company, and the Eswatini National Industrial Development Corporation, have reported operating losses over years, which is a sign that companies are in distress and most likely need constant support from the Central Government to survive, therefore should be submitted to market test. The market test aims to determine whether a public enterprise provides all or most of its output to others at prices that are economically significant and the extent to which sales of goods and services at economically significant prices are sufficient to cover the majority of production costs⁶. This is a criterion used to determine if a public enterprise is a nonmarket or market producer. This test should be carried out regularly, on an entity-by-entity basis to determine if an entity should be treated as a GG unit.

29. The Government of Eswatini is a minority shareholder in six (6) other companies. Public units are defined as part of the public sector when they are controlled by government, and this will typically not be the case where GoE only has a minority shareholding, and so these companies should be considered as private companies, absent some other indicators of government control. Thus, the shares that GoE owns in companies such as Maloma Colliery (25 percent of shareholding), Macmillan Eswatini (Pty) Ltd (30 percent of shareholding), Royal Swaziland Sugar Company (6.5 percent of shareholding), Africa Reinsurance Corporation (0.25 percent of shareholding), Nedbank Swaziland Limited (22.35 percent of shareholding), and Standard Bank Limited (25 percent of shareholding) should be recorded in the GFS as equity, in other words, financial assets and GoE should expect to receive dividends as shareholder.

30. A number of non-profit institutions (NPI) serving households that benefit from budget grants were identified. A total of sixteen (16) NPI were identified, among them associations, fund, foundations, schools and clinics. According to the *GFSM 2014*, paragraph 2.61, a NPI is a resident nonmarket entity that often is not controlled by government. Although in

⁶ For more information, see *GFSM 2014* §2.64-2.75

receipt of government funds, these entities should not be classified as part of the GG unless it is established that Government has control over them.

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022	Review and validate PSIT. (i) Review and valid list of entities to ensure it is complete; (ii) Evaluate classification of public entities in accordance with <i>GFSM 2014</i> ; and (iii) Publish the final PSIT in the authorities' official website.	TWG
December 2022	Conduct market tests. Create procedures to conduct annual market test to public enterprises to ensure proper classification	TWG

D. Source Data

31. To assist the authorities, an inventory of source data and its respective providers was created to facilitate the collection process of source data needed for the compilation of GFS and PSDS. Table 3 presents a summary that details the type of source data and entities that can be used for the purpose of providing financial data.

32. Various source data have to be used to compile annual BCG GFS. Regarding the revenue, tax revenue can be obtained from Eswatini Revenue Services (ERS). Non-tax revenues are collected from Treasury and other taxes from both ERS and Treasury. Grants are provided by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD). BCG expense is collected from Treasury department. Below the line transactions and respective stocks are obtained from the Treasury Department and DMU.

Table 3. Data Sources for GFS and PSDS Compilation Process

#	Kingdom of Eswatini - Data Source for GFS and PSDS Compilation At July 2022	Type of data	BCG
1	Revenue (Annual/Quarterly)		
1.1	Taxes	Flows	ERS
1.2	Other Taxes		ERS/Treasury
1.3	Grants		MEPD
1.4	Social Contributions		PSPF and ENPF
1.5	Other Revenue		Treasury
2	Expense (Annual/Quarterly)		
2.1	By economic nature	Flows	Treasury
2.2	By function (COFOG)		
3	Assets (Annual/Quarterly)		
3.1	Fixed Assets	Flows/Stock	Treasury
3.2	Inventory		
3.3	Valuables		
3.4	Nonproduced assets		
3.5	Financial Assets by instrument		
	Domestic:	Stock/Flows	Treasury
	Currency and Deposits		
	Debt Securities		
	Loans		
	Equity and Investment Fund		
	Others Accounts Receivables		
	External	Stock/Flows	Treasury
3.6	Financial Assets by Debtor		
	Domestic		
	External		
4	Liabilities (Annual/Quarterly)		
4.1	Liabilities by instrument		
4.1.1	Domestic	Stock/Flows	DMU/Treasury/ECB DMU/ECB DMU N/A Treasury
	Currency and Deposits		
	Debt Securities		
	Loans		
	Equity and Investment Fund		
	Others Accounts Payables		
4.1.2	External	Stock/Flows	DMU/Treasury/ECB
	Debt Securities		
	Loans		
4.2	Liabilities at Nominal/Market value		
4.2.1	Domestic	Stock/Flows	DMU
4.2.2	External		
4.3	Liabilities at Face Value		
4.3.1	Domestic	Stock/Flows	DMU
4.3.2	External		
4.4	Liabilities by Creditor		
4.4.1	Domestic	Stock/Flows	DMU
4.4.2	External		
Data for other public entities other than BCG			
	EBU	Data for # 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be collected from EBU financial statements.	
	LG	Data for # 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be collected from MHUD.	
	SOE	Data for # 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be collected from PEU.	

33. The annual Statement of Assets and Liabilities produced by the Treasury Department are potential source data for financial assets and liabilities. This statement summarizes data from debt records, deposits, MOF supportive documents on receivables and payables, capital project or grants reports, financial statements from trading accounts. Considering that deposits and loans can be obtained directly from ECB and DMU respectively, this statement was regarded as potential good indicator for data on loans assets, other accounts

receivables and payables. Financial assets such as currency and deposits should be always reconciled with ECB.

34. Regarding nonfinancial assets, Treasury has a working group that has been working to put together an inventory of tangible assets of the government. The result of this work could help TWG in the valuation of nonfinancial assets needed for the compilation a full balance sheet under *GFSM 2014* framework.

35. The authorities expect that a new Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS), currently under development, will improve the process of compiling data, though the authorities do not know when the system will be fully operational. The authorities also informed that they are in the process of adopting International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

36. High frequency (monthly or quarterly) data was not made available during the mission. Although the MOF does have access to monthly budget execution fiscal data, the high frequency data was not made available to the mission. The source data is the same as the annual, the authorities expressed concern over the use of high frequency data due to preliminary nature of the data that results from the lack of closing periods. However, the mission strongly recommended that the authorities compile and disseminate high frequency data during the year, even if this data comes with a lag, clearly stating that it is preliminary data and updating it to final as the actual data is available.

37. Transactions of the GoE are a mixture of cash and non-cash recording. While revenue is recorded on a cash basis, some expense items and transactions in nonfinancial assets are recorded on a noncash basis. Below the line data however remains incomplete, and while the authorities are recording transactions in currency and deposit and loan assets, as well as transactions in loans and debt securities liabilities, there are no transactions recorded in other accounts payable, and this may explain, in part, the large statistical discrepancies between above and below the line data reported to the IMF GFS Database.

38. No data is currently available for LG. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) is the entity theoretically responsible for collecting and compiling data on the operations of local government municipalities and town boards. While not as large as the EBUs, the LG sector does have some own revenues and expenditures. In 2018/19, two of the largest municipalities – Mbabane and Manzini - had a total income (excluding Government grants) of SZL130 million and SZL 88 million respectively, mostly consisting of, assessment rates (local property taxes). This revenue for just two municipalities suggests that the LG subsector could, in aggregate, have reasonably large revenues and expenditures that is worth including in GFS data. Therefore, the mission recommended that the TWG to follow up on this, and set some deadlines for MHUD to collect and compile GFS for LG.

39. EBU source data required for GFS compilation is available for some units. During FY 2019-2021 transfers from BCG to EBU represent on average about 50 percent of total grants expense (about 3 percent of GDP). Comprehensive GFS would turn these transfers into additional

wages and salaries, or use of goods and services, providing a different picture of GoE expenditure compared to just looking at the BCG alone. Financial statements of some of the "Category A" public entities - mostly EBU and public corporations, are available in an excel file entitled "Public Enterprises Performance Model", created by the Public Enterprise Unit (PEU) of the Treasury Department. The file presents main aggregates of financial reports such as total assets, operating surplus, operating revenue, fixed assets, current assets, current liabilities, total debt outstanding and others. The referred file does not present sufficiently detailed information needed to allow compilation of comprehensive GFS and the format of the data needed to be revised to facilitate compilation. In addition, the file presents indicators for the available Category A public enterprises without separating them according with subsectors of public sector indicated by the *GFSM 2014* – EBU and public corporations. To better support transformation of financial data into GFS, the structure of the file needs to be revised and PEU should work toward adding detailed data from notes of public enterprises' financial statements.

40. Debt statistics source data are recorded and managed on the new CSM system.

The CSM system has been operating for less than a year in the GoE and it incorporates advanced functionalities to address debt management requirements and takes advantage of the latest state-of-the-art technologies, with a reporting module with great search features, analytical reports with features that allow customization of reports. The System produces automated reports for disclosing debt. The current challenge is related with source data availability from the system and the need to clean up data recorded in the system. For example, reports have been configured to allow calculation of gross and net debt. In regards to the net debt, due to the lack of data on financial assets, reports are presenting gross debt equals net debt. Besides, there is no document defining terms used in the system. A Glossary of main terms will support understanding of the data being generated in the system.

41. All public enterprises have the same financial year commencing on April 1st and ending on March 31st of the following year, facilitating the compilation and consolidation of fiscal statistics.

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
September 2023	<p>Make Efforts to collect data on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCG fiscal data: (i) nonfinancial asset stock and flow data; (ii) high frequency fiscal data; (ii) ensure deposit data is reconciliated with ECB; • LG detailed financial reports. For the purpose of starting compilation of GFS for LG. • EBU detailed financial reports. For the purpose of starting compilation of GFS for EBU. 	TWG

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022	Revise the Public Enterprises Performance Model Excel file. (i) Add detailed data from financial statement notes and (ii) revise structure of the file to better support transformation of data into GFS.	PEU
September 2023	Improve debt Data in the CSM. (i) Clean up and validate existing debt data in the system to ensure it reflects actual figures; (ii) Input financial asset data into the system to ensure it can produce net debt numbers; and (iii) create a glossary of the terms and formulae reported in the system.	DMU

E. GFS Compilation and Dissemination

i. BCG Statement of Operations on cash basis and MTF

42. The PFM Act 2017 requires that the MOF should compile and publish GFS in accordance with best acceptable international standards. The referred ministerial department is compiling GFS for the BCG and disseminates to the IMF GFS database detailed revenue (GFS Table 1), expense (GFS Table 2) and transactions in assets and liabilities (GFS Table 3).

43. The mission discussed 2018-2020 BCG GFS data that was submitted to the IMF GFS database. For fiscal years ending 2020 and 2021, GFS presents large statistical discrepancies of > SZL 1 billion, (>1 percent of GDP) as it can be seen in the Table 4 below. Resolving these discrepancies will improve the overall quality of GFS compiled. In practice, statistical discrepancy is normal and promotes transparency when it is reported as below 1 percent of GDP. This is the case of the statistical discrepancy reported for FY 2018/2019 which is not considered very significant to impact the quality of the data.

Table 4. BCG – Statement of Operations on Cash Basis

Unit: Million SZL

As of end of March		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
1	Revenue	15,710.24	17,771.80	18,806.44
2	Expense	16,455.36	16,868.22	17,753.13
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2)	-745.12	903.58	1,053.31
31	Net/gross investment in nonfinancial assets	3,342.21	4,679.05	5,491.58
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	19,797.57	21,547.26	23,244.71
NLB	Net lending (+)/Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	-4,087.33	-3,775.47	-4,438.27
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	-953.39	461.81	-141.52
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	3,318.60	3,076.70	5,873.15
NLBz	Stat. discrepancy: NLB vs Financing (32-33-NLB)	-184.65	1,160.58	-1,576.40

G	Memorandum items:			
	GDP (IMF)	62,400.00	66,300.00	71,800.00
	Revenue/GDP	25.18%	26.80%	26.20%
	Expense/GDP	26.37%	25.40%	24.70%
	NLB/GDP	-6.55%	-5.70%	-6.20%
	NLBz/GDP	-0.30%	1.80%	-2.20%

Source: MOF/BEAD

44. There are many reasons for such discrepancies. Firstly, statistical discrepancy is normally to be expected when using a variety of data sources which is the case for GoE where source data used to compile GFS comes from different platforms most likely not using the same criteria to compile the fiscal data. Secondly, the authorities are using different accounting methods to record transactions (cash vs. accrual), this is also a potential source of discrepancy, especially if above and below the line transactions are captured under different accounting methods of recording. Thirdly, the net acquisition of financial assets was a concern for the mission for two reasons: (i) Flows of government deposits reported by ECB and Treasury are not easily reconciled, and (ii) the stock and flows of loans provided could not be reconciled.

45. Furthermore, GFS is compiled from fiscal data that has been bridged to MTFF.

Bridging MTFF to compile GFS creates risks of consistency and accuracy of the data as it becomes more subject to errors. Although MTFF is largely presented in the *GFSM 2014* standards, it is intriguing to observe that output of the two presentations of government transactions have significant different results.

46. The mission reviewed the consistency and accuracy of GFS for FY 2018 – 2020, against the MTFF. Table 5 below presents the summary result of the comparative analysis. While revenue is aligned with insignificant differences, expenditure presents significant differences between fiscal data reported on GFS format when compared with data presented in the MTFF format. Net incurrence of liabilities is also reported with significant differences. The authorities explained that GFS data submitted to the IMF GFS database is preliminary data while MTFF reflects actual data, therefore GFS for FY 2018-2021 should be resubmitted.

47. While GFS data revenue data is reasonably well, though not perfectly, aligned with MTFF data, there are more serious issues with expenditure. MTFF expenditure, and especially MTFF expense data is consistently higher than expense in GFS data. Transactions in financial assets are well aligned, but there are more issues in liabilities and so coupled with the above the line differences in expenditure, the MTFF data has much larger statistical discrepancies. Considering that data source is the same, it might indicate that MTFF is not completely aligned to *GFSM 2014*, and the authorities should consider fully migrating its MTFF to *GFSM 2014* standards as it seems to provide better fiscal results that could serve as a source of data for policy formulation and forecasting. In addition, the authorities should review the GFS compilation file, to ensure it is capturing all transactions correctly.

48. GFS compilation beyond BCG is still very dependent on availability of source data, and the focus should be on improving the quality of annual and high frequency BCG.

Regarding high frequency, no monthly or quarterly BCG GFS source data was made available to the mission to enable compilation of high frequency GFS, however the mission extensively discussed ways to overcome issues related to the compilation of high frequency data.

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022	Annual BCG GFS. (i) Finalize and validate GFS Questionnaire for FY 2021/22 (Tables 1, 2 and 3) and disseminate through the IMF GFS database; (ii) Revise previous years GFS questionnaires with preliminary data and ensure to resubmit to the IMF GFS database actual final data; and (iii) create routine to reconcile GFS statement of operations with MTFE.	MOF/BEAD
December 2022	Compilation of high frequency BCG. Create compilation procedure upon collection of source data.	MOF/BEAD
December 2023	Fully migrate MTFE to GFSM 2014 standards. Create a process that can easily identify differences in the presentations.	MOF/BEAD
September 2024	Automate the compilation process. Develop a Business Intelligent platform to support with the automatization of GFS compilation.	TWG

Table 5. BCG – Cash flows from Operating Activities vs. MTFF

Unit: Million SZL

As of end of March		2018/2019			2019/2020			2020/2021		
		MTFF	GFS	MTFF minus GFS	MTFF	GFS	MTFF minus GFS	MTFF	GFS	MTFF minus GFS
1	Revenue	15,684.11	15,710.24	-26.13	17,893.13	17,771.80	121.33	19,267.65	18,806.44	461.20
2	Expense	19,996.70	16,455.36	3,541.33	23,402.21	16,868.22	6,534.00	23,594.07	17,753.13	5,840.93
NOB	Net operating balance (1-2)	-4,312.59	-745.12		-5,509.09	903.58		-4,326.42	1,053.31	
31	Net/gross investment in nonfinancial assets	3,337.19	3,342.21	-5.02	5,758.70	4,679.05	1,079.65	4,999.17	5,491.58	-492.41
2M	Expenditure (2+31)	23,333.89	19,797.57	3,546.32	29,160.91	21,547.26	7,613.65	28,593.23	23,244.71	5,348.52
NLB	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) (1-2-31) or (1-2M)	-7,649.78	-4,087.33		-11,267.78	-3,775.47		-9,325.58	-4,438.27	
32	Net acquisition of financial assets	-953.34	-953.39	0.05	389.83	461.81	-71.99	-182.90	-141.52	-41.38
33	Net incurrence of liabilities	3,342.15	3,318.60	23.55	3,838.21	3,076.70	761.51	5,233.15	5,873.15	-640.00
NLBz	Overall statistical discrepancy: NLB vs Financing (32-33-NLB)	3,354.29	-184.65		7,819.40	1,160.58		3,909.53	-1,576.40	
	Memorandum items:									
	GDP (Source: The Kingdom of Eswatini)	62,582.16	62,582.16		65,079.94	65,079.94		66,506.94	66,506.94	
	Revenue/GDP	25.06%	25.10%		27.49%	27.30%		28.97%	28.30%	
	Expense/GDP	31.95%	26.29%		35.96%	25.90%		35.48%	26.70%	
	NLB/GDP	-12.22%	-6.53%		-17.31%	-5.80%		-14.02%	-6.70%	
	Statistical Discrepancy/GDP	5.36%	-0.30%		12.02%	1.80%		5.88%	-2.40%	

Source data: MOF/BEAD

ii. Functional Expenditures (COFOG)

49. The mission analyzed expenditures classified according to the COFOG that are currently under development by the MOF. COFOG is still limited to BCG, and available source data from public entities outside BCG is not detailed enough or inexistent to allow compilation of COFOG for the entire GG. Table 6 shows the extent of the functional expenditures classified by COFOG, but also highlights the gap between functional expenditures and total expenditure in the GFS. There are still significant amounts of BCG expenditures that have not yet been mapped to COFOG, and the authorities have further work to do to capture and classify all BCG expenditures before starting disseminating COFOG data.

Table 6. BCG – COFOG Sum of FY 2018–2021

Unit: Million SZL

As of end of March		2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
701	General Public services	2,605.67	3,451.70	3,808.91
702	Defense	994.82	1,019.17	966.68
703	Public Order and Safety	1,933.54	1,767.95	1,813.44
704	Economic Affairs	385.70	639.26	1,173.91
705	Environmental Protection	15.09	21.28	55.21
706	Housing and Community amenities	60.35	71.49	526.79
707	Health	1,807.63	1,640.79	2,007.59
708	Recreation, culture and religion	57.78	104.13	169.25
709	Education	3,054.60	2,776.91	3,922.33
710	Social Protection	40.71	57.31	1,814.36
TOTAL		10,955.91	11,549.99	16,258.50
2M	Tables 2 + 31	19,797.57	21,547.26	23,244.71
	Consistency check	8,841.67	9,997.27	6,986.22

Source data: MOF/BEAD

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2023	Compilation of BCG COFOG: (i) Finalize compilation of COFOG; (ii) check COFOG consistency, comparing Expenditure (7) = Expenditure (2+31), and (iii) start disseminating through IMF GFS database.	MOF/BEAD

iii. Balance Sheet Data

50. Balance sheet is a core component of GFS analytic framework that enables a comprehensive view when monitoring and assessing economic and financial conditions and the behavior of public sector units. It records the stock positions of assets, liabilities, and net worth of the sector or subsector at the end of each reporting period.

51. The mission prepared a draft financial balance sheet in the GFS Framework using the existing annual Statement of assets and liabilities produced by the Treasury Department. This captured assets such as deposits and accounts receivable and liabilities such as debt securities, loans and accounts payable. Table 7 presents the preliminary financial balance sheet compiled during the mission.

52. It was practical impossible to reconcile currency and deposits between Treasury and ECB. Treasury appears to report deposits inflows and outflows separately, while ECB reports deposit as net figures of a fungible account. ECB presents government balances in local and foreign currency including accrued interest, indicating that ECB reports on accrual basis while Treasury uses a cash basis approach. This also creates differences in the deposit figures that need to be reconciled. For the purpose of compiling financial balance sheet, the mission understands that the ECB can be a more reliable data source, but figures need to be reconciled to ensure that transactions above the line respond to the ones below the line.

53. The statement of assets and liabilities does not allow the split between domestic and external assets and liabilities. The debt liabilities reported by Treasury were hard to reconcile with the DMU figures. Treasury confirmed that data used in the referred statement was obtained from DMU, therefore, the mission suggested the use of the DMU figure for the purpose of compiling Finance Balance Sheet.

54. The Treasury statement also provides a potential data source for loans assets, other accounts receivable and payable. With support from Treasury department staff, mission tried to understand the content of each item reported in the statement of assets and liabilities and concluded that advances are mainly loans; capital and special fund, accrued liabilities, and all the items identified as 6218 and 6318 in the statement of assets and liabilities reported in the Appendix VI should be regarded as other accounts receivable and payable.

55. To sum up, Finance Balance Sheet was produced with currency and deposits from ECB; loans assets, other accounts receivable and payable from Treasury; and debt liabilities from DMU. A first draft was put together however, further work is required before there is an attempt to disseminate it through the IMF GFS database. Assets that should be included in the government's financial balance sheet should include government equity assets, currently missing, and further work is needed to further interrogate the source data and ensure its correctly classified.

Table 7. BCG – Finance Balance Sheet

Unit: Million SZL

	Financial Balance Sheet BCG	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
6	NET WORTH	NA	NA	NA
61	Nonfinancial assets	NA	NA	NA
62	Financial assets [621+622]	6,038.79	5,534.94	6,533.10
621	Domestic	6,038.79	5,534.94	6,533.10
6212	Currency and deposits	3,002.65	2,194.75	3,771.20
6214	Loans	455.73	491.75	466.09
6218	Other accounts receivable	2,580.41	2,848.44	2,295.78
622	External	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	Liabilities [631+632]	16,197.40	21,857.28	23,457.29
631	Domestic	14,555.23	18,735.18	20,332.75
6313	Debt securities	5,640.39	6,653.66	8,058.69
6314	Loans	1,444.90	1,796.77	1,501.60
6318	Other accounts payable	7,469.94	10,122.10	10,772.46
632	External	1,642.20	3,122.10	3,124.50
6324	Loans	1,642.17	3,122.10	3,124.54

Source data: MOF/BEAD & Treasury

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2023	Compile and disseminate BCG Financial Balance Sheet (Table 6 of the GFS Questionnaire). (i) Finalize the exercise initiated during the mission; (ii) replicate the exercise conducted during the mission to other years; and (iii) Compile and report GFS Questionnaire Table 6.	MOF/BEAD

F. PSDS Compilation and Dissemination

56. The Kingdom of Eswatini compiles and disseminates BCG debt statistics to the joint World Bank/IMF Quarterly Public Sector Debt database. The mission reviewed annual debt data that is compiled in accordance with PSDSG 2011 and found that coverage is limited to the BCG, although some debt data is available for some other public sector enterprises.

57. Debt data is provided by instrument, counterpart (external and domestic) and currency. The CSM has been well defined, it can automatically produce reports that allow debt by instruments, by maturity, by currency of denomination and maturity, type of interest,

residency (domestic and external), by counterpart, debt services and others and in different time frequencies - daily, monthly, quarterly and annually

58. Expanding instrument coverage from D1 (debt securities and loans) to cover all debt instruments remains challenging due to the lack of available source data. Table 8 shows the summary of the annual debt figures for FY 2018-2021 at face value. Debt at nominal values is available in the CSM, but for years before 2021 they need to be properly reconciled between the valuation methodologies.

Table 8. BCG Gross debt – Face Value

Unit: Million SZL

<i>Face Value</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Debt Instruments</i>	14,696.83	17,937.39	21,341.72	27,096.03
Domestic	7,639.13	8,777.09	10,780.64	16,595.92
Debt securities	6,194.59	6,982.20	9,281.06	13,573.58
Loans	1,444.53	1,794.89	1,499.59	3,022.35
External	7,057.70	9,160.31	10,561.07	10,500.10
Loans	7,057.70	9,160.31	10,561.07	10,500.10

Source: MOF/DMU – CSM, July 2022

59. DMU is still validating data entries in the CSM and only able to validate debt numbers for FY 2020/2021. The mission discussed main challenges related to debt statistics and the authorities informed about issues related to comprehensiveness of the data recorded and available that reflect real debt situation, particularly related to disbursements for fiscal years before 2021. This certainly explain the very large discrepancies in 2018, 2019 and 2020 between loans at nominal and at face value. At the moment, the authorities are only able to validate FY 2021 numbers and working on CSM to clean entries and ensure debt data for fiscal years before 2020 reflect actual numbers.

60. The Meridian System produces debt figures valued under nominal, face and fair value. While *GFSM 2014* proposes that stock positions be valued at market value, it recognizes that not all debt instruments can be valued at market value and suggest also valuation of debt instrument under nominal value. No market valuation is clearly available in the CSM; however, a fair value is reported. According to the *GFSM 2014*, paragraph 3.115, *fair value is a market-equivalent value defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms-length transaction. It thus represents an estimate of what could be obtained if the owner sold the asset or the debtor settled the liability.* Definition of the terms used in the Meridian system were not available to ensure if fair value would be a good proxy for market value, particularly for treasury bills and bonds that are tradeable instruments.

61. The mission carried out a basic stock-flow check, to ensure opening and closing debt stocks (at face value) reflected new drawings and amortization within the period reported in the statement of operations. An integrated balance sheet for debt liabilities was generated from the system. Transactions related with disbursement and amortization when integrated with stock explain in large closing debt figures as it can be seen in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Integrated Balance – Annual Gross Debt (Face Value)

Unit: Million SZL

	2019	2020			2021				
	Closing Balance	Disburse.	Amort.	OEF	Closing Balance	Disburs.	Amort.	OEF	Closing Balance
Debt Securities	6,982.20	2,914.87	616.01	0.00	9,281.06	8,866.13	4,491.29	0.00	13,655.89
Loans	10,955.19	4,198.43	762.99	-2,329.98	12,060.66	6,965.64	5,242.46	-343.71	13,440.13
Total	17,937.39	7,113.30	1,379.00	-2,329.98	21,341.72	15,831.77	9,733.75	-343.71	27,096.03

Source : MOF/DMU – Meridian, July 2022

62. No Other Economic Flows (OEF) are recorded for debt securities, but are applicable to loans. Debt securities stocks and flows are well integrated in 2020 and 2021 – the change of stocks (at face value) is fully explained by the transactions reflecting no OEFs due to revaluation. On the other hand, transactions don't fully explain the change in the stock of loan liabilities due to the fact that much of the external loans to Eswatini are denominated in foreign currencies. Per *GFSM 2014*, paragraph 3.31, OEF represent changes in the volume or value of assets or liabilities that are not generated by transactions. The OEFs are not transactions because they do not meet one or more features of transactions. For example, when the amount of a debt is expressed in foreign currency such as US\$, the value in domestic currency can change to the impact of the exchange rate even if the stock of debt in US\$ is unchanged.

63. The mission is assuming that “parity change” figures obtained from the CSM would be a proxy for OEF as it is shown as residual amounts and according to the authorities, they reflect mainly the impact of exchange rate movements on external loans denominated in foreign currencies. However, as mentioned before, the authorities admitted that disbursements of 2020 and previous years, might not be fully captured in the system, meaning that the total amount reported under Table 9, might not all be related to OEF.

Target Date	Recommendations	Responsible Institution
December 2022	Finalize and disseminate quarterly debt statistics of the BCG for FY 2019-2022 to the joint World Bank/IMF quarterly debt database.	DMU
December 2023	Incorporate Other Accounts Payable into the existing debt statistics for the BCG.	DMU
December 2023	Implement a phased approach to expand instrument and institutional coverage with aim to report all debt instruments of the entire public sector.	DMU
	Fair and market valuation methods. Clarify the definition of fair value in the system and ensure it can be a good proxy for market values.	MOF/DMU
December 2022	Ensure that “Parity change” aggregate generated by the CSM represents OEF and not something else.	DMU

Appendix I. Names of Officials

#	Name	Position	Division
1	Abwer Dlamini	Director	MOF/
2	Armstrong D. Dlamini	Director	MOF/DMU
3	Momsa Simelane	Deputy Account General	Treasury
4	Kate Mamba	Principal Finance Officer	MOF
5	Primrose Dlamini	Principal Finance Officer	MOF
6	Nompumelelo Dladla	Senior Finance Officer	MOF
7	Xolani Dlamini	Senior Budget Officer	MOF/Budget
8	Lihle Dlamini	Senior Finance Officer	MOF/Debt
9	Phakath i Sandile	Senior Finance Officer	MOF/Budget
10	Eric Dlamini	Senior Finance Officer	MOF/Fiscal
11	Makekelo Ginndau	Senior Finance Officer	MOF/Policy
12	Dhakami Sawdile N	Senior Finance Officer	MOF
13	Nkosinathi Mavimbela	Senior Finance Officer	MOF/Budget
14	Ncobile Mngomerulu	Senior Finance Officer	MOF/PEU
15	Linda Hlophe	Senior Economist	ECB
16	Nonalungelo Dlamini	Senior Analyst	ERS
17	Lulu Simelane	Senior Accountant	Treasury
18	Muzi Dlamini	Finance Officer	MOF
19	Zethu Gamedze	Accountant	Treasury
20	Sibusiso Matsenjwa	Statistician	CSO

Appendix II. Technical Assistance Mission Agenda

THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI GFS AND PSDS TA MISSION - FINAL AGENDA JULY 6 – 12, 2022			
Date	Time 9am- 4pm	Topic	Participants
Wednesday, July 6	9h00	Mission Opening meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the mission participants • Overview of mission objectives • Authorities expectations for the mission 	TWG
	9h30	Previous mission recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess progress related to the previous TA mission – Status of the priority actions 	TWG
	11h00	GFS compilation process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General discussion on the current GFS compilation process – TWG organization, member responsibilities, others 	TWG
	12h30	Lunch break	
	14h00	GFSM Framework Overview	TWG
Thursday, July 7	9h00	Coverage and Sectorization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review correct classification of each public entity in the PSIT, in particular the 23 public enterprises units that should be classified as part of the BCG 	TWG
	11h00	GFS data source data issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review data sources • Discuss challenges for collecting data • Assess ways to fill relevant data gaps • Review data request needed for the mission 	TWG
	12h30	Lunch break	
	14h00	Public sector debt statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt instruments and counterparties • Debt valuation methods - nominal, market vs. face value • Distinction between accounts payable and arrears • Other Economic flows – Exchange rate gains and losses, and other volume changes 	TWG
	15h00	Public sector debt statistics (cont.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt data compilation process • Filling the template for submitting debt figures to the joint World Bank and IMF Quarterly Public Debt Database • Consistency analysis 	TWG

THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI GFS AND PSDS TA MISSION - FINAL AGENDA JULY 6 – 12, 2022			
Date	Time 9am- 4pm	Topic	Participants
Friday, July 8	9h00	Annual GFS compilation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCG revenue by nature • Expense by nature 	TWG
	11h00	Annual GFS compilation (cont.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transaction in assets and liabilities 	TWG
	12h30	Lunch break	
Monday, July 11	9h00	Annual GFS compilation (cont.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency analysis 	TWG
	11h00	COFOG: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review mapping of data to COFOG classification • Consistency analysis of Table 7 vs. Tables 2 + 31 	TWG
	12h30	Lunch break	
	14h00	Balance sheet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock data – available assets and liabilities, valuation methods • Transaction in assets and liabilities • Compiling a financial balance sheet 	TWG
	15h30	High frequency GFS data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCG revenue and expenses • Transaction in assets and liabilities • Data compilation for high frequency GFS • Consistency analysis 	TWG
Tuesday, July 12	9h00	Mission main findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of mission main findings and discussion 	TWG
	10h00	Mission recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plan for the next 1-2 year(s) / Priority Actions 	TWG
	11h00	Mission closing meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remarks • Information about next steps including review process of TA report and consequent publication of TA report on the IMF website 	TWG and MOF senior staff
	12h30	End of Mission	

Appendix III. Priority Action / Milestone from Previous TA Mission

IMF GFS TA MISSION				
PRIORITY ACTION/MILESTONE @ MARCH 2021				
<i>Outcome: Strengthen the compilation and dissemination of data on macroeconomic and financial statistics for decision making according to the relevant internationally statistical standard, including developing/improving statistical infrastructure, source data, serviceability and/or metadata.</i>				
#	Level of Priority	Action	Target completion date	Status @ July 2022
1	H	GFS TWG to finalize inclusion of Category A and EBU entities using the new infrastructure (that has been provided by the mission) to arrive and GFS and debt data for BCG and CG for the financial year 2019/20.	End-June 2021	In progress. Only part of the EBU data is currently available and no compilation of EBU GFS and debt data for any fiscal year has initiated.
2	H	DMU to liaise with ECB to ensure that the debt instruments for bonds and loans are calculated on a nominal basis (to address a suspected leakage of revaluation into these instruments).	End-June 2021	Concluded. Current Meridian debt system generates nominal, fair and face value for all available debt instruments in the system.
3	M	DMU to confirm with the African Alliance, the details of the contract with JP Morgan in relation to the provision of hedging operations.	End-June 2021	In progress. DMU has a clear understanding, however, the contract needs to be reviewed to conclude this investigation.
4	H	GFS TWG to advise Departments on what an appropriate definition of payables would be, to reduce the incidence of confusion of using the term "arrears".	End-June 2021	No progress. MOF staff have some understanding of payables. No clear data exist for expenditure to be paid and it can go up to 6 months to be paid.
5	H	Expand coverage on BCG EBU and CG to include quarterly data on GFS and debt statistics.	End-September 2021	In progress. Debt system is capable of producing quarterly debt statistics for BCG. No data for EBU exist to consolidate CG debt statistics however, source data for EBU exist for annual debt.
6	H	GFS TWG to compile headline figures on the impact of COVID 19 on the debt and deficit statistics.	End-September 2021	No progress. No efforts were made to compile headline figures related to COVID 19, but BEAD agreed and committed to work on it in the next year.

IMF GFS TA MISSION				
PRIORITY ACTION/MILESTONE @ MARCH 2021				
<i>Outcome: Strengthen the compilation and dissemination of data on macroeconomic and financial statistics for decision making according to the relevant internationally statistical standard, including developing/improving statistical infrastructure, source data, serviceability and/or metadata.</i>				
#	Level of Priority	Action	Target completion date	Status @ July 2022
7	H	GFS TWG to re-start compiling high level monthly revenue and expenditure for voted BCG.	End-September 2021	In progress. Revenue data can be available with a month lag. Expenditure is the main challenge due to inexistent cut off dates at the end of each month.
8	H	GFS TWG to have completed necessary GFS training interventions with relevant officials (by Sept 2021) and to have completed the development of the COFOG table for 2019/20 and started work on the data for 2020/21 (assuming data is available).	End-December 2021	In progress. Public officials have attended online courses however, they understand it was not enough to fully understand GFS framework. Regarding COFOG, an initial exercise exists with serious consistency issues, indicating that there must be missing data that needs to be added to ensure expenditure by nature equals to expenditure by COFOG.
9	H	GFS TWG to liaise with data providers such as Category A entities to supply data to allow the high-level financing estimates to be completed on a monthly basis to bring the coverage up to full CG.	End March 2022	In progress. Treasury has collected annual financial statement data in Excel for some of the Category A entities that can be used to estimate monthly data to ensure full CG coverage.
10	M	MOF to initiate asset register for CG. (Dependent on new FMS in place).	End-March 2024	In progress. Treasury has a team working to create an inventory of assets of the Government.
11	M	GFS TWG and CSO to agree on the figure for GFCF and Depreciation (on annual and quarterly basis).	End-March 2024	In progress. Informal engagement between BEAD and CSO has taken place. Issues related to the difference between fiscal vs. calendar year was pointed as creating challenge.
Concluded				
In progress				
No progress				

Appendix IV. Public Sector Institutional Table

As of end of March 2022

COUNT	CODE	ENTITY	TYPE	NOTES
GG		GENERAL GOVERNMENT		
	CG	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT		
	BCG	BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT		
1	02	Parliament	Sovereign entity	
2	03	Private and Cabinet Offices	Sovereign entity	
3	10516	National Emergency Committee on HIV and AIDS	Agency	
4	04	Ministry of Tourism & Environmental Affairs	Ministry	
5	10128	Eswatini Tourism Authority	Regulatory agency	
6	10133	Eswatini Environmental Authority	Regulatory agency	
7	05	Police	Public service	
8	06	Deputy Prime Minister's Office	Office	
9	10603	Child Welfare Foster Children	Public service	
10	10604	Handicapped Children	Public service	
11	10715	National Disaster Management Agency	Agency	
12	10931	Regional Development Fund	Fund	
13	07	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation	Ministry	
14	08	Ministry of Defense	Ministry	
15	09	Ministry of Tinkundla Administration & Development	Ministry	
16	10	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Ministry	
17	10414	Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority	Regulatory agency	
18	15	Geological Surveys, Minerals and Mines Departments	Department	
19	20	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry	
20	10006	Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise	Agency	
21	10708	Hhohho Farmer Training Centre	Public institute	
22	23	Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	Ministry	
23	24	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development	Ministry	

COUNT	CODE	ENTITY	TYPE	NOTES
24	26	Fire and Emergency Services	Public Service	
25	29	Ministry of Commerce Industry and Trade	Ministry	
26	10127	Eswatini Investment Promotion Authority	Agency	
27	10132	Eswatini Standards Authority	Regulatory agency	
28	10412	Eswatini Competitions Commission	Commission	
29	10158	Hhohho Industrial Skills Centre	Public service	
30	30	Ministry of Education & Training	Ministry	
31	10025	Eswatini Higher Education Council	Regulatory agency	
32	10026	Good Shepherd College	School	
33	10129	Manzini Industrial Training Centre	Public institute	
34	10202	Adult Education-Sebenta	Agency	
35	10211	University of Eswatini	University	
36	10212	Uneswa Examination Council	Board	
37	10217	Nhlangano Agricultural Skills Training Centre	Public institute	
38	10218	Siteki Industrial Training Centre	Public institute	
39	10234	Eswatini Christian University	University	
40	34	Ministry of Finance	Ministry	
41	10008	Eswatini Revenue Authority	Department	
42	10015	Financial Intelligence Unit	Public institute	
43	10018	Swd Economic Policy Analysis & Research Centre	Public institute	
44	10105	Small Enterprise Development	Public service	
45	10150	Eswatini Public Procurement Regulatory Agency	Agency	
46		Center For Financial Inclusion	Agency	
47	35	Treasury and Stores	Department	
48	38	Internal Audit	Department	
49	40	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Ministry	
50	10130	Conciliation Mediation Arbitration Commission	Commission	
51	41	Ministry of Public Service	Ministry	

COUNT	CODE	ENTITY	TYPE	NOTES
52	43	Ministry of Information, Communication & Technology	Ministry	
53	10151	Royal Science and Technology Park Authority	Regulatory agency	
54	44	Elections & Boundaries Commission	Commission	
55	45	Ministry of Health	Ministry	
56	10142	Eswatini National Nutritional Council	Agency	
57	10316	Emkhuzweni Clinic	Clinic	
58	10318	Eswatini Breast Cancer Clinic	Clinic	
59	10501	Eswatini Nursing Council	Clinic	
60	10502	Nursing Examination Board	Board	
61	10605	Adult Handicapped	Public service	
62		Hlathikhulu Government Hospital	Hospital	
63		Lubombo Referral Hospital	Hospital	
64		Mankayane Government Hospital	Hospital	
65		Mbabane Government Hospital	Hospital	
66		National Psychiatric Hospital	Hospital	
67		National TB Hospital	Hospital	
68		Piggs Peak Government Hospital	Hospital	
69		Eswatini Nazarene Health Institutions	Hospital	
70	46	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Ministry	
71	47	Anti - Corruption Commission	Commission	
72	48	Judiciary	Sovereign entity	
73		Civil Service Commission	Commission	
74	49	Correctional Services	Public Service	
75	50	Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry	
76	51	Eswatini National Treasury	Department	
77	52	King's Office	Sovereign entity	
78	53	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Ministry	
79	10072	Eswatini Civil Aviation Authority	Regulatory agency	
80	56	Ministry of Sports Culture and Youth Affairs	Ministry	

COUNT	CODE	ENTITY	TYPE	NOTES
81	10137	Eswatini Youth Enterprise Revolving Fund	Fund	
82	10506	Eswatini National Youth Council	Agency	
83	10507	Eswatini National Sports and Recreation Council	Agency	
84	10517	Eswatini Nacional Council of Arts and Culture	Council	
85	10713	Central Transport Authority	Regulatory agency	
86	58	Office of the Auditor General	Office	
	EBU	EXTRABUDGETARY UNITS		
1	10106	Eswatini National Trust Commission	Commission	Under Head 6
2	10119	National Agricultural Marketing Board	Board	Under Head 20
3	10126	Motor Vehicle Accident Fund	Fund	Under Head 53
4	10154	Eswatini Communications Commission	Commission	Under Head 43
5	10209	School For the Deaf	School	Under Head 30
6	10301	Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital	Hospital	Under Head 45
7	10303	Siteki Good Shepherd Hospital	Hospital	Under Head 45
8	10304	Our Lady of Sorrows Hospital	Hospital	Under Head 45
9	10306	St. Mary's Hospital	Hospital	Under Head 45
10	10305	St. Philips Hospital	Hospital	Under Head 45
11	10311	Bethlehem Clinic	Clinic	Under Head 45
12	10314	Catholic Clinics	Clinic	Under Head 45
13	10317	St. Teresa's Clinic	Clinic	Under Head 45
14	10124	Eswatini National Housing Board	Board	Under Head 24
15	10418	National Maize Corporation	Board	Under Head 20
16	10503	Medical And Dental Council	Regulatory agency	Under Head 45
17	10712	South African Nazarene University	University	Under Head 30
18		Eswatini Dairy Board	Board	Under Head 20
19		Eswatini Cotton Board	Board	Under Head 20
20	--	Eswatini Television Authority	Public service	Under Head 43
21		Sebenta National Institute	School	Under Head 30

COUNT	CODE	ENTITY	TYPE	NOTES
LG		LOCAL GOVERNMENTS		
1	10030	Mbabane City Council	Town council	
2	10031	Manzini City Council	Town council	
3	10032	Nhlangano Town Council	Town council	
4	10033	Piggs Peak Town Council	Town council	
5	10034	Siteki Town Council	Town council	
6	10035	Matsapha Town Council	Town council	
7	10046	Ezulwini Municipality	Town board	
8	10047	Mankayane Town Board	Town board	
9	10048	Hlatikhulu Town Board	Town board	
10	10049	Lavumisa Town Board	Town board	
11	10052	Ngwenya Town Board	Town board	
12	10053	Vuvulane Town Board	Town board	
13	10065	Km 111 Local Government Authority	Town board	
14	10066	Sidvokodvo Local Government Authority	Town board	
15	10074	Malkerns Town Board	Town board	
16	10075	Buhleni Town Board	Town board	
17	10206	Community Schools	Community School	
18	10208	Community Nursery Schools	Community School	
19	10210	Mpaka Vocational Training Centre	Public service	
20	10308	Emkhuzweni Rural Health Clinic	Clinic	
21	10309	Florence Clinic	Clinic	
22	10310	New Haven Clinic	Clinic	
PC		PUBLIC CORPORATIONS		
PNFC		PUBLIC NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS		STATE OWNERSHIP
1		Pigg's Peak Hotel and Casino	SOE	100%
2		Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation	SOE	50%
3		Eswatini Electricity Company	SOE	100%
4		Eswatini Posts and Telecommunications Corporation	SOE	100%

COUNT	CODE	ENTITY	TYPE	NOTES
5		Eswatini Railway	SOE	100%
6		Eswatini Water Services Corporation	SOE	100%
7		Small Enterprises Development Company	SOE	100%
8		Eswatini National Industrial Development Corporation	SOE	100%
9		Eswatini National Petroleum Company	SOE	100%
PFC		PUBLIC FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS		
1		Central Bank of Eswatini	SOE	100%
2		First Finance Company	SOE	80%
3		Eswatini Development Finance Corporation	SOE	80%
4		Eswatini Development and Savings Bank	SOE	100%
5		Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	SOE	48%
6		Public Service Pension Fund	SOE	100%
7		Eswatini National Provident Fund	SOE	100%
8	10009	Financial Services Regulatory Authority	Regulatory agency	Under Head 34

Source data: MOF/BEAD and other Government official documents and websites

Appendix V. Category A Public Enterprises

CATEGORY A PUBLIC ENTERPRISES		
1	Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society	BERCS
2	Conciliation Mediation Arbitration Commission	CMAC
3	Eswatini Christian University	ESCU
4	Eswatini Civil Aviation Authority	ESWACAA
5	Eswatini Communications Commission	ESCCOM
6	Eswatini Competitions Commission	ECC
7	Eswatini Cotton Board	SCB
8	Eswatini Dairy Board	SDB
9	Eswatini Development and Savings Bank	Swazi Bank
10	Eswatini Development Finance Corporation	FINCORP
11	Eswatini Electricity Company	SEC
12	Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority	ESERA
13	Eswatini Environmental Authority	EEA
14	Eswatini Higher Education Council	ESHEC
15	Eswatini Investment Promotion Authority	SIPA
16	Eswatini National Council of Arts And Culture	ENCAC
17	Eswatini National Housing Board	SNHB
18	Eswatini National Industrial Development Corporation	ENIDC
19	Eswatini National Petroleum Company	ENPC
20	Eswatini National Provident Fund	ENPF
21	Eswatini National Sports and Recreation Council	ENSRC
22	Eswatini National Trust Commission	ENTC
23	Eswatini National Youth Council	ENYC
24	Eswatini Nazarene Health Institutions	ENHI
25	Eswatini Posts and Telecommunications Corporation	EPTC
26	Eswatini Public Procurement Regulatory Agency	ESPPRA
27	Eswatini Railway	ER
28	Eswatini Revenue Authority	SRA

CATEGORY A PUBLIC ENTERPRISES		
29	Eswatini Standards Authority	SWASA
30	Eswatini Television Authority	ETVA
31	Eswatini Tourism Authority	ETA
32	Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise	ESWADE
33	Eswatini Water Services Corporation	EWSC
34	Eswatini Youth Enterprise Revolving Fund	YERF
35	Financial Services Regulatory Authority	FSRA
36	Motor Vehicle Accident Fund	MVAF
37	National Agricultural Marketing Board	NAMBoard
38	National Disaster Management Agency	NDMA
39	National Emergency Committee on HIV and AIDS	NERCHA
40	National Maize Corporation	NMC
41	Pigg's Peak Hotel and Casino	PPHC
42	Public Service Pension Fund	PSPF
43	Royal Eswatini National Airways Corporation	RSNA
44	Royal Science and Technology Park Authority	RSTP
45	Sebenta National Institute	SNI
46	Siteki Good Shepherd Hospital	GSH
47	Small Enterprises Development Company	SEDCO
48	South African Nazarene University	SANU
49	University of Eswatini	UNESWA

Source data: MOF/Treasury

Appendix VI. Statement of Assets and Liabilities

ASSETS	Notes – Explanations	GFS Code	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Bank Accounts	General account, embassies... 12 different accounts	6212	772,182,521.46	751,237,514.88	881,762,718.66
Cash Accounts	Cash at hand	6212	212,666,941.31	224,987,847.45	230,607,042.72
Employee Advances	Employee loans	6214	370,516,716.77	404,235,601.75	412,912,054.13
Ministry & Departmental Advances	Employee loans	6214	102,712,117.52	122,649,232.24	99,956,409.31
Other Advances	unpaid checks	6214	13,398.75	13,398.75	13,398.75
Sundry Investments	vs. Special fund liabilities	6212	2,799,271,817.67	2,808,587,383.93	3,195,986,784.51
Other Investments	Same as sundry invest	6212	603,263,156.03	610,086,263.15	657,543,745.31
Investments	Same as sundry invest	6212	7,173,895.39	8,874,738.27	227,341,020.83
Treasury Bills	inflows	6212	221,889,103.41	20,741,018.49	513,540,706.65
Capital Fund	Grants received - over utilized by 3 rd parties	6218	72,245,973.83	90,840,034.30	23,676,407.87
Sundry Deposits	Money collected by Gov on behalf of 3 rd parties	6218	611,586,032.63	896,599,569.03	385,127,021.55
Customs	ERS	6218	50,355.49	50,355.52	0.00
Special Fund	Same as sundry deposits	6218	1,410,774,056.53	1,410,815,826.56	1,391,585,723.35
Accrued Liabilities	Reconciliation issue / employee deductions	6218	349,951,024.34	314,550,868.11	411,236,333.18
Reserves	same as accrued liabilities	6218	135,383,963.96	135,163,370.49	83,738,002.94
Treasury Bills	Deposits	6212	132,191,676.98	746,000,000.00	855,882,182.82
Special Fund Continued	Same as sundry deposits	6218	417,141.65	418,298.39	420,367.64
Trading Accounts	Deficits of Ministry	6212	156,463,005.22	166,230,757.52	222,574,832.67
TOTAL			7,958,752,898.94	8,712,082,078.83	9,593,904,752.89

LIABILITIES	Notes – Explanations	GFS Code	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Capital Fund	Grants that have not been utilized	6318	6,452,582,523.07	7,320,090,832.52	8,678,484,068.37
Accounts Payable		6318	357,942,166.75	2,209,257,219.40	1,317,219,784.83
Sundry Deposits	vs. Assets sundry deposits	6318	607,564,002.44	643,930,095.01	723,020,736.70
Customs	Refunds	6318	1,490,665.20	0.00	0.00
Special Fund		6314	2,147,575,742.83	2,349,906,189.70	2,806,039,020.82
Accrued liabilities and deduct		6318	50,353,466.04	111,466,422.14	53,737,137.36
Reserves		6312	1,443,378,847.47	1,345,661,236.70	1,220,903,233.15
Treasury Bills		6312	1,667,742,990.35	1,640,197,234.16	2,083,378,753.23
Government Stock	Bonds/reserve/Equity	6315	1,355,146,439.67	1,355,146,439.67	1,355,146,439.67
Consolidated Fund	Revenue minus Expenditure		-11,405,860,096.42	-13,464,669,283.85	-13,346,417,454.24
General Reserve Balance Current	Revenue minus Expenditure	6318	5,149.80	0.00	0.00
Trading Accounts-Sundry		6312	627,554,838.11	721,716,406.80	460,986,138.06
Bank Accounts	Reconciliation issue	6212	2,878,679,524.71	2,737,963,171.92	2,580,318,663.11
Cash Accounts	Reconciliation issue	6312	1,418,044,126.31	1,367,069,290.24	1,279,939,383.96
Employee Advance	Employee loans	6314	10,574,786.42	11,934,786.75	13,779,539.64
Ministry & Departmental Advances	Employee loans	6314	190,502.43	16,462,941.82	5,410,946.71
Other Advance	unpaid checks	6314	6,750,000.00	6,750,000.00	27,603,269.62
Sundry Investment		6312	331,200,375.18	331,200,375.18	333,415,823.60
Other Investment		6312	7,836,848.58	7,998,720.67	939,268.30
TOTAL			7,958,752,898.94	8,712,082,078.83	9,593,904,752.89

Source data: MOF/Treasury