SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD FOR SHERIFFS

Regulatory Body for Sheriffs

ANNUAL REPORT 2023|24

ANNUAL REPORT

2023|24

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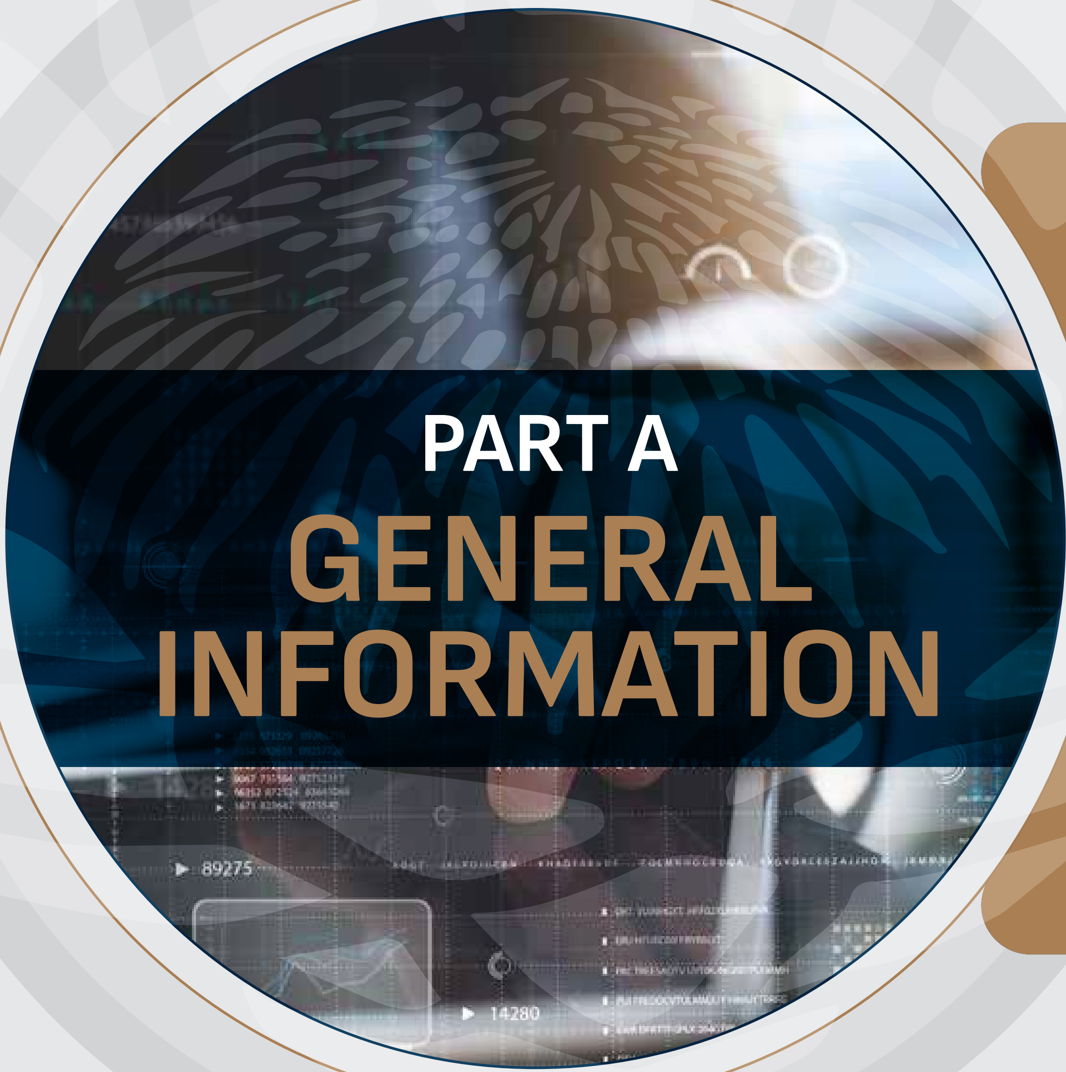


PART A
GENERAL INFORMATION

SHERIFFS ACT 90 OF 1986 (AS AMENDED)

CHAPTER II

BOARD FOR SHERIFFS (SECTION 7- 8)

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD FOR SHERIFFS

There is hereby established a board to be known as the South African Board for Sheriffs and which shall be a juristic person.

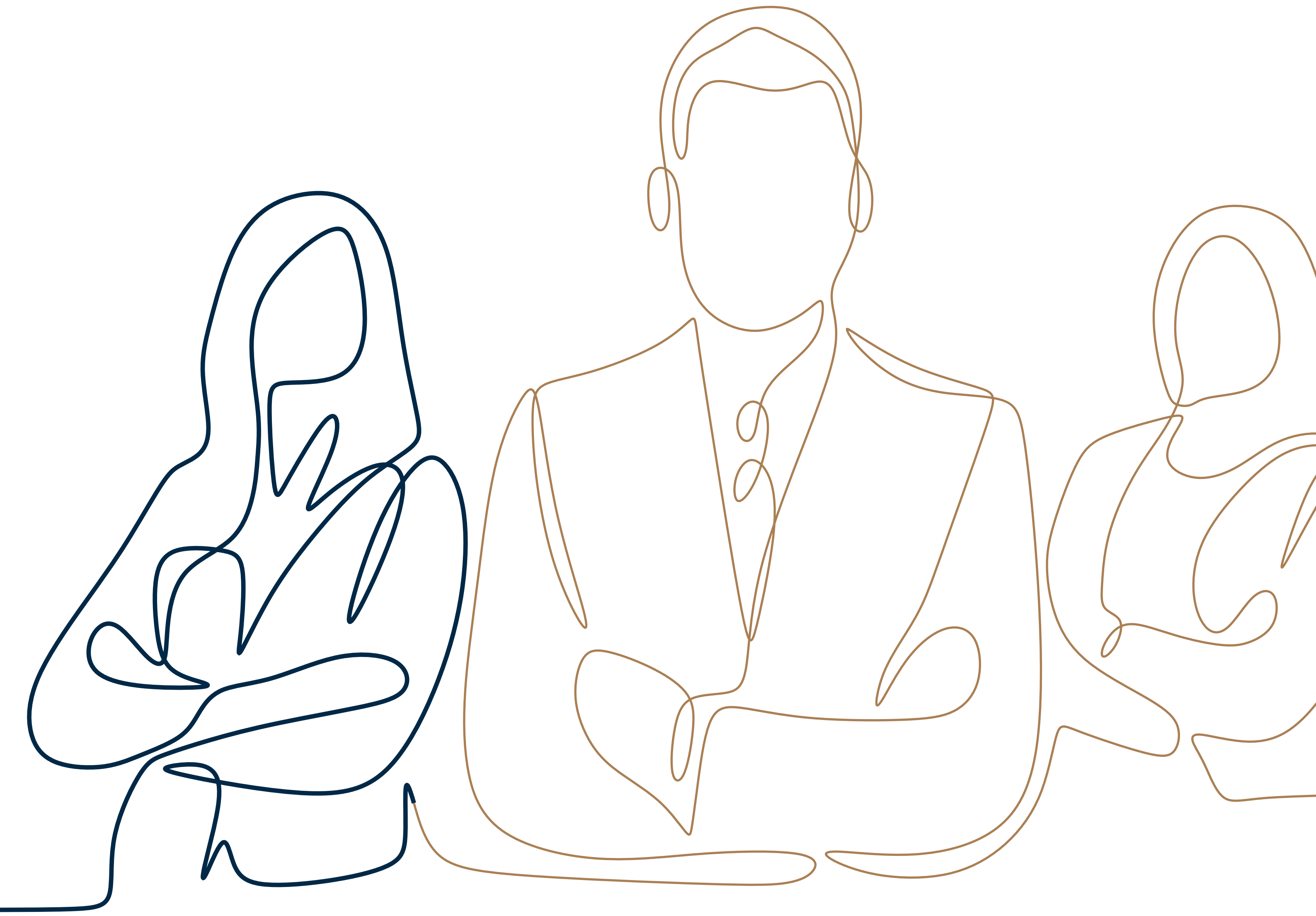
8. OBJECTS OF BOARD

The objects of the Board shall be-

(a) the maintenance of the esteem of, the enhancement of the status of, and the improvement of the standard of training of and functions performed by, sheriffs;

(b) the development and implementation of appropriate measures, including support programmes for purposes of issuing fidelity fund certificates to sheriffs who have the potential to establish and operate an office of a sheriff successfully; and

(c) the development of guidelines for the appointment of deputy sheriffs.



VISION

The Vision of the South African Board for Sheriffs (hereinafter referred to as "the SABFS") captures the aspirational view of the organisation's long term strategic aim. It also responds to the specific strategic drivers that are impacting the organisation at this point in time.

A sound regulatory body that is actively working towards a modernised, sustainable and ethical sheriffs' profession that enables access to justice in South Africa:

SOUND REGULATORY BODY

Meets best practice and compliance standards of a regulatory body.

MODERNISED ECO-SYSTEM

Across all dimensions of the organisation, policy, strategy, structure, systems, processes and stakeholders, the SABFS is modernised.

SUSTAINABLE

The overall system, the viability of sheriffs' practices and a professionalised profession. Ensuring all sheriffs' practices are sustainable.

ETHICAL

The professional conduct of sheriffs, the credibility of the system used by sheriffs, the quality of services rendered and the governance and management of the SABFS are all underpinned by ethical behaviour and standards.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Our user-friendly services are geographically and technologically accessible to citizens and organisations in need of our services.

MISSION

The mission of the SABFS expresses the organisation's purpose in line with its statutory regulatory mandate, namely:

- Liaise with the sheriffs and relevant stakeholders;
- Monitor the conduct of sheriffs;
- Promote the sheriffs' profession; and
- Provide overall policy directives.

Given this backdrop and our aspirational vision, the SABFS' mission is:

A legislatively mandated organisation that delivers:

- World class training and professional development;
- Innovations in technology, people and the regulatory environment;
- A committed, ethical and engaged leadership; and
- Transparency, efficiency and integrity in how the board executes its mandate.

VALUES

The values of the SABFS are an expression of the work culture displayed by it, as it engages with and services its stakeholders and customers.

ACCOUNTABILITY

We are responsible for our decisions, actions and our work.

INTEGRITY

We do the right thing by holding ourselves to exemplary ethical standards.

PROFESSIONALISM

Our work is of the highest quality, accuracy and reliable.

TRANSPARENCY

We are committed to being accessible, honest, trustworthy and open.

EFFICIENCY

Ability to deliver fully on time.

RESPECT

Treat people with courtesy, politeness, and kindness. Treating others, the way you want to be treated.

EQUITY

Same treatment and distribution of power

PEOPLE CENTRIC

Batho Pele, a Sesotho word, which means 'People First', is an initiative that was launched in 1997 to transform the Public Service at all levels.

PART B
LEADERSHIP

REPORT OF THE

CHAIRPERSON

Adv. Mandla Mathaphuna
Chairperson of the Board

A special note to my predecessor, Adv. Morgan. It is an honour to sign off this report on his behalf.

The journey and challenges that the SABFS has encountered between 2021 and 2024, have been plentiful. A key part of the fiduciary duties of the Board was to develop a new organisational strategy to guide the organisation during its tenure.

In this report I wish to review a few of the results achieved during the reporting period. This would include aims to:

1. **Modernise the profession and the SABFS.**

   During the historic Sheriffs' National Conference hosted by the SABFS in June 2023, it launched a new operational seal for the organisation, as well as a logo for the exclusive use of the sheriffs' profession.

   The new uniforms for sheriffs and deputy sheriffs were unveiled and paraded by members of the profession. This unifying symbol strengthens the authority of the sheriff and creates respect for the profession, from the public and the legal profession.

   Enhancing the image of the SABFS and the sheriffs' profession has never been promoted to this level of professionalism before.

2. **Conduct an organisational redesign of the SABFS.**

   The new organisational structure is a vast improvement on the previous one and now reflects the SABFS' professional expectations in line with its Three-Year Strategic Plan. The organisational organogram has been revised and a salary benchmarking process was also completed and actioned.

3. **Establish a footprint across nine provinces and relocating SABFS headquarters to Gauteng.**

   The Head Office of the SABFS has been relocated to Gauteng, Midrand, with the Cape Town office remaining as a regional office.

4. **Review policies and systems (internal and external).**

   The foresight to establish a Policy Development and Review Committee (PDRC) has proven to be effective, as numerous policies have been revised and many new policies are in place to inform the governance structures and procedures.

"We understand the need to make a concerted effort to learn more from developed civil legal systems whilst remaining mindful of the unique African approach to conflict resolution."

5. **Review and address gaps in sheriffs established practices and systems to combat corruption.**

   The number of disciplinary hearings have noted a marked decrease over the past three years. This can be attributed to the implementation of more efficient and thorough legal processes and better developed policies, as well as key training programmes.

6. **Prioritise training and continuous professional development and assessments for existing and aspirant sheriffs.**

   During the reporting year, the SABFS made significant progress with its national training programmes that should translate to increased compliance by sheriffs.

   To date, 372 sheriffs, deputies and admin staff received specialised bookkeeping training to advance their knowledge of accounting and to manage their trust accounts effectively. This training programme was concluded with overwhelming competency results.

   The Sheriffs Introductory Course (SIC), was again presented in collaboration with Justice College and the Safety and Security Sector and Education Authority (SASSETA). During 2023, a first intake of 86 learners were trained, of which 25 learners were from outside of the profession. A second intake of 53 learners completed the training programme at the beginning of 2024.

   The SABFS is confident that it has established a vast pool of competent candidates from which the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, may choose when appointing new sheriffs.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIPS

We understand the need to make a concerted effort to learn more from developed civil legal systems whilst remaining mindful of the unique African approach to conflict resolution.

To do this, the SABFS needs to challenge the status quo and do so boldly whilst always remaining mindful that the current challenges were not caused by any single entity. The previous Board has met with the sheriffs' associations and believes that its commitment to the transformation of services and representation is shared honestly and openly by these and many non-aligned sheriffs.

To further explore and enhance this objective, the SABFS has signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Federal Bailiffs of the Russian Federation, signed a membership agreement with the International Union of Judicial Officers (UIHJ), as well as with the African Union of Judicial Officers (UAHJ).

The previous Board has advanced its partnerships throughout this reporting period and was invited to the Legal Forum in St. Petersburg, Russia in March 2023, as well as the Russia—Africa Economic and Humanitarian Forum, in July 2023.

The SABFS was invited to address The Messengers at Arms and Sheriff Officers (SMASO) at their 100th Annual General Meeting in Scotland in November 2023, that assisted it to forge new partnerships in the northern hemisphere.

"During the reporting year, we made significant progress with its national training programmes that should translate to increased compliance by sheriffs."

During the Sheriffs National Conference in June 2023, it was an honour to host Judges President, LP Tlaletsi (Northern Cape High Court), MF Legodi (Mpumalanga High Court), CJ Musi (Free State High Court) and R Hendricks (North West High Court).

In September 2023, the SABFS hosted the Ministry of Justice of Vietnam, headed by H.E. Mr NGUYEN Khanh Ngoc, Vice Minister of Justice and his eight person delegation, at our Cape Town offices.

Domestic stakeholder relationships have included the support of our women sheriffs during the 5th SABFS Annual Womans Day Celebrations in Cape Town during August 2023. The theme for the Women's Day event was *"Accelerating the Economic Empowerment of Women"*.

TRANSFORMATION IN THE PROFESSION

It has previously been expressed that transformation is the process that the SABFS will use to grow the sheriffs' profession with a specific emphasis on diversity and inclusivity, particularly in terms of race and gender.

However, the previous Board has also advanced the participation of deputy sheriffs by giving them access to the sheriffs' platform by appointing them as acting sheriffs. I believe that this approach will fast-track the current process of inequity while too many posts remain vacant.

FINANCIAL CHALLENGES FACED

The lack of financial resources remains a major challenge for the SABFS as it works to achieve its strategic objectives and goals, as well as adhering to the expectations of the profession and the Ministry.

The last increase in sheriffs' levies was in 2008. The SABFS staff complement was just over half of the current organogram at that time. The number of staff employed, have been revised to provide a better service to the public, the attorneys and courts. The SABFS' struggling financial situation (annual levy collection from sheriffs) is exacerbated by the infrequent increase of sheriffs' fees, as opposed to that of attorneys and the legal fraternity in its broader framework.

PROPOSALS REGARDING THE ENHANCEMENT OF PERFORMANCE BY THE ENTITY

An institutional assessment revealed that the complaints and claims handling process must be addressed. This includes the time taken to address complaints and claims, as well as capacity challenges.

The approach used to enhance the complaints and claims process is as follows:

- Improved compliance and enforcement of the Act through the enhancement of education and awareness initiatives, as well as inspection and monitoring processes.
- Development and review of policies to ensure overall policy improvement.
- Strengthened people and systems capacity within the claims and complaints handling function.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I express my gratitude to Minister Lamola (Justice and Correctional Services), for the unwavering support and confidence he has had in the previous Board and I thank him for trusting in me to lead the current Board for the next five years.

I also thank, the Executive Manager, Mrs Mashaba and her team for ensuring that the Board strategy and resolutions were timeously and impeccably implemented.

Not forgetting the Board members of the reporting period, my heartfelt thanks to you for your effort and commitment to the sheriffs' profession.

A special note to my predecessor, Adv. Morgan. It is an honour to sign off this report on his behalf.

I wish the new Board members well and trust that we will build on the progress made by the Boards that have come before us. We have an immense task ahead of us to improve on the legislative imperatives of the SABFS.

Adv. Mandla Mathaphuna
Chairperson of the SABFS

REPORT OF THE
EXECUTIVE MANAGER

Mrs Sphiwe Mashaba
Executive Manager

This Annual Report provides an account of the SABFS for the past financial year ending 29 February 2024.

The performance information fairly reflects the actual achievements against planned objectives, indicators and targets as per the Strategic Plan of the SABFS for the financial year ended 2023/24.

The performance information of the SABFS is set out in this Annual Report and was approved by the Board.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE SET TARGETS

The following are the statistics in terms of the sheriffs' offices as at 29 February 2024:

- There are 213 sheriffs, of which, 76 are female and 137 are male.
- There are 661 deputies, of which, 143 are female and 518 are male.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Annually, the staff and managers of SABFS prepare individual learning plans for each staff member guided by the requirements of their position, as well as the development needs of the staff member and the organisation. In the reporting period, the SABFS spent R114 786 on training for its staff.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST SHERIFFS

The SABFS received a total of 425 complaints against members of the profession in the financial year reported, of which 356 were resolved. There are three outstanding disciplinary hearings that will proceed in 2024. A significant decrease in money / misappropriation complaints has been observed.

- No suspensions of sheriffs during the reporting period.
- No formal Disciplinary Hearings took place during the reporting period (three DH's remained part heard during the 2023/24 period).

Since the development of the non-response letters, a significant improvement in responses from sheriffs has been noted. Sheriffs are beginning to respond to complaints timeously and comprehensively.

"Key challenges experienced during the reporting year were financial constraints and the inability to attract and retain competent skills that impacted our service delivery and/or capacity to timeously finalise matters."

FIDELITY FUND

It is the Board's fiduciary duty to maintain, regulate and report on the Fidelity Fund. The value of the Fidelity Fund excluding Unclaimed Trust Funds (UTF) increased by 5% over the financial period under review. The Fund (excl. UTF) is now valued at R118 069 831, an increase from the 2022/23 financial year in which it was valued at R112 466 885. The reason for the increase in the value of the Fund was due to increases in interest earned from sheriff trust accounts and from our investment accounts.

The Fund received six new claims during this period to the value of R443 193. Interest earned on investments was R8 456 998 in contrast to R7 550 991, that was accumulated in 2022/23.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The external auditors awarded both the SABFS and the Fidelity Fund another unqualified audit report for the reporting period.

Interest income from investments and interest on trust accounts collected from sheriffs were the main source of funding for the Fidelity Fund. Levy payments and administration fees were the main source of funding for the SABFS.

COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

The purpose of Legal Obligations Phase 1 (mid- year) is to ensure that all sheriffs have complied with the necessary provisions of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act"), including compliance with the relevant sections relating to levies and interest payable to the Board and the Fidelity Fund. The purpose of Legal Obligations Phase 2 (year-end) is to ensure that all individual sheriffs meet the necessary eligibility requirements to be issued with a Fidelity Fund Certificate. This is repeated annually.

The SABFS experienced 98% compliance by sheriffs, that resulted in the issue of Fidelity Fund Certificates for 2024. This reflects an improvement in overall compliance by sheriffs when compared to the same period of the previous year, in terms of the following:

1. There has been a decrease in non-compliant/non-submissions in respect of Legal Obligation – Phase 1 Levies submissions in approximately 8% compared to the previous financial year.
2. There has been a decrease in non-compliant/non-submissions in respect of Legal Obligations – Phase 1 Interest submissions in approximately 3% compared to the previous financial year.
3. There has been a decrease in non-compliant/non-submissions in respect of Legal Obligation – Phase 2 submission in approximately 3% compared to the previous financial year (including a 0% non-submission rate in Legal Obligations Phase 2 submission in comparison to previous years.
4. There has been a decrease in non-compliant sheriffs for active offices compared to the same time last year as per the below table.
5. There were 15 less non-compliant sheriffs eligible to be issued with a Fidelity Fund Certificate recorded, compared to the same time last year – this translates to 42 more compliant offices being able to operate during this period.

As at 29 February 2024, only three sheriffs were not issued with a Fidelity Fund Certificate for non-compliance with their Legal Obligations. The three sheriffs not issued with a Fidelity Fund Certificate affected 12 offices.

SHERIFF INTRODUCTORY COURSE (SIC) 2023/24

The project is a collaboration between the SABFS, SASSETA and Justice College. Though the SASSETA part funds the course, it is the SABFS that contributes up to 70% of the fees for each learner.

The SABFS has prevailed and continues to fully fund some learners from outside of the profession, thereby enhancing the image of the profession and expanding its pool of candidates from which the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services may appoint new sheriffs.

INTERNAL PDRC ESTABLISHED

An internal committee known as the Policy Development and Review Committee (PDRC) comprising of divisional managers was established for the purpose of developing policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for Board approval; ensuring that current and new policies are in accordance with all legislative frameworks and to identify the need for policy research initiatives and gaps. With compliance changes we appreciate that policy review and development is an on-going process.

CHALLENGES

Key challenges experienced during the reporting year were financial constraints and the inability to attract and retain competent skills that impacted SABFS' service delivery and/or capacity to timeously finalise matters.

Organisational Structure: Due to budgetary constraints, the entity is having trouble funding all approved positions and roles within the redesigned organisational structure. Some positions are critical functions that must be performed by available employees, thus creating additional work.

Budget constraints impact the SABFS' ability to efficiently implement some of the key functions within its mandate. The organisation requires, for instance, additional funding to retain and attract critical skills and to develop ICT systems to improve operational efficiencies (Modernisation Project) and best practice exchange programmes. Lengthy litigation, which is the norm rather than the exception in this profession, requires significant funding and places the SABFS' finances under additional pressure. Continuous review and update of current systems to improve corporate governance, risk management and combat the risk of corruption.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Mr R Lamola, the Director General, Adv D Mashabane, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ&CD) officials for their unwavering guidance and support.

I also express my sincere appreciation to the Chairperson of the Board, Adv. M Morgan, the Board members, dedicated management and personnel for their hard work throughout the year, their unwavering diligence and loyalty to the organisation. Despite the challenging and constrained environment, the team has made significant progress in meeting targets, and are committed to continuing the process of transforming the organisation and delivering tangible results. Their contributions make it possible for the SABFS to achieve its mission and fulfil its mandate of protecting the public at all times.

I am proud of the work done by the SABFS in the past year and I look forward to stronger performance in the year ahead.

I acknowledge the contribution of all the SABFS stakeholders in facilitating the implementation of the Act.

Lastly my heartfelt condolences to the family of the late Ms Z Nkosi, a esteemed Board Member. May her soul continue to rest in internal peace. The void is loud.

Best Regards,

Mrs Sphiwe Mashaba
Executive Manager

PART C

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

BOARD MEMBERS

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024 (THE REPORTING PERIOD)

ADV M MORGAN
CHAIRPERSON

MRS A TITUS

MS P MLANDU

MS T TSHOAEDI

MR S MAREMANE

MR S CHILOANE

MR I BURTON

MR A SHABALALA

MR K MAHLABA

BOARD MEMBERS

AS AT 18 JUNE 2024

ADV M MATHAPHUNA
CHAIRPERSON

MRS A TITUS

MS N NGOBENI

MS K MOGALE

MS K MPE

MR T MPHAHLELE

MR S CHILOANE

MR R TITUS

MR R SINGH

MR D MHLABA

MR A MASHELE

MANAGERS

MRS S MASHABA
EXECUTIVE MANAGER

MS S LECH
LEGAL MANAGER (LEGAL, COMPLAINTS & CLAIMS)

MRS M AFRICA
RISK AND COMPLIANCE MANAGER

MR V NEL
TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

MR S NCAMBELE
FINANCE MANAGER

MR G MILLER
HR & AUXILIARY SERVICES MANAGER

GOVERNANCE AND **LEGISLATIVE MANDATES**

The SABFS is a regulatory statutory body established by the Minister in terms of section 7 of the Act. The Act describes the objectives of the SABFS as:

...the maintenance of the esteem of, the enhancement of the status of, and the improvement of the standard of training of and functions performed by sheriffs.

ENABLING LEGISLATION

CONSTITUTION ACT NO 108 OF 1996

Core Purpose: The Bill of Rights of the Constitution provides an institutional framework for the SABFS to regulate the sheriffs' profession in line with human rights for all.

SHERIFFS ACT 90 OF 1986

Core Purpose: The Sheriffs Act guides the SABFS and sheriffs in respect of its rules and regulations.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS ACT 32 OF 1944

Core Purpose: The Magistrates' Courts Act deals with general directives to a sheriff and his or her duties when dealing with lower court matters.

SUPERIOR COURTS ACT 10 OF 2013

Core Purpose: The Superior Courts Act deals with general directives to a sheriff and his or her duties when dealing with superior court matters.

RULES BOARD FOR COURTS OF LAW ACT 107 OF 1985

Core Purpose: Members of the Rules Board for Courts of Law are appointed by the Minister and are responsible for drafting court rules.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SHERIFFS

Core Purpose: The Code of Conduct regulates the manner in which sheriffs perform their functions to ensure they are aware of their role within the justice system of South Africa.

KING III & IV

Core Purpose: The principles of King III & IV are used by the Board to apply three key elements, namely leadership, sustainability and good corporate governance.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

Core Purpose: The Annual Performance Plan contains the SABFS' performance targets, commitments and measurement framework for the period under review.

SOUND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The SABFS is aware that the purpose of corporate governance is to facilitate fairness, accountability, responsibility and transparency across the organisation. From a governance perspective, the overall intention of the SABFS is to ensure continuous performance improvement and adherence to all legislative requirements.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The SABFS is responsible for the governance of risk and for ensuring that there is an appropriate framework, policy and process for achieving this. The SABFS risk management system consists of a Risk Management Framework, a Risk Policy and a Terms of Reference for the Risk Management Committee. Together, these contain the policies, strategies, processes, procedures and tools for identifying, measuring, monitoring, managing and reporting all material risks to which the SABFS is exposed.

KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

The SABFS has identified the following goals against which the organisational strategy will be implemented. Each goal focuses on different mandate requirements and/or strategic needs that have been identified. These included:

1. A modernised and transformed sheriffs' eco- system that incorporates growth, diversity and inclusivity (with a strong focus on gender).
2. A well governed and regulated sheriffs' profession and system.
3. A professionalised occupation of sheriffs that continuously develops competent skills pools now and in the future.
4. A fit-for-purpose SABFS that delivers on its mandate and strategy effectively and efficiently.
5. The goal framework of the SABFS demonstrates how each goal is distinct, yet inter-related, to the other goals.
6. It also shows how the goals are aligned to the vision of the SABFS and that of the DOJ&CD.

SABFS SUB-COMMITTEES

DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

Mrs Amanda Titus

SUB COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD	
Finance Committee	Mrs A Titus *
	Mr S Maremane
	Mr A Shabalala
Fidelity Fund Committee	Adv M Morgan*
	Mrs A Titus
	Mr I Burton
Training and Development Committee	Mr I Burton*
	Mrs A Titus
	Ms P Mlandu
HR and Social and Ethics	Mr A Shabalala*
	Mr I Burton
	Ms Z Nkosi*
Legal Committee	Ms Z Nkosi*
	Mr S Maremane
Complaints Committee	Ms T Tshoaedi*
	Mr K Mahlaba
	Mr A Shabalala
Communications Committee	Mr S Maremane*
	Mrs A Titus
	Ms T Tshoaedi
	Mr K Mahlaba
Consultative Forum	Mrs A Titus*
	Ms P Mlandu
	Ms T Tshoaedi
	Mr S Maremane

** Sub Committee Chairperson, Ms Z Nkosi passed on March 2023*

PROCUREMENT

The Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy, Delegations of Authority, processes, and systems are in place. These are reviewed as and when necessary. During the year under review, the SABFS procured its goods and services from suppliers in a manner that complied with the requirements of the SABFS SCM Policy.

INCOME REVENUE

The SABFS does not receive any funding from the DOJ&CD. Revenue is generated from the sheriffs' profession via a 1.5% levy on the nett income of sheriffs. In addition to the levy, an 8.5% administration fee is received from the Fidelity Fund and from other smaller revenue generating services.

CONSULTANTS AND TECHNICAL ADVISORS

To achieve its objectives and operational directives, the SABFS contracts and appoints consultants and technical advisers as and when these services are required.

FRAUD HOTLINE

The total number of fraud hotline complaints received for the 2023/24 financial period amounts to 28 matters. Total number of resolved for the same period was 28.

COMMITTEE AND BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE 1 MARCH 2023 TO 29 FEB 2024

	HUMAN RESOURCES	FINANCE	FIDELITY FUND	LEGAL	COMPLAINTS	CONSULTATIVE FORUM	TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNICATION	BOARD
Adv. M Morgan	2	3	2	1	1				7
Mrs A Titus		3	1				3	1	7
Ms P Mlandu						1	3		7
Mr A Shabalala	3	3			1				6
Ms T Tshoaedi					2	1		1	7
Mr I Burton	3		2				3		7
Mr S Maremane		2		1		1		1	7
Ms S Chiloane		1							6
Mr K Mahlaba									1
Ms Z Nkosi	1				1				

PART D

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Each division of the SABFS is headed by a line manager, who in turn reports to the Executive Manager, Mrs S Mashaba.

However, each of the divisions at the SABFS, also reports to a Board sub-committee that provides oversight on behalf of the SABFS.

The divisions and or sub-divisions of the SABFS can be recognised as follows:

1. Legal, Complaints and Claims
2. Risk and Compliance
3. Human Resources (HR) Management
4. Training and Development
5. Communications
6. Finance

1. LEGAL AND COMPLAINTS DEPARTMENT

The monitoring of the conduct and good standing of sheriffs is a key responsibility of the SABFS.

The institutional assessment undertaken as part of this strategy development process, identified within this overall responsibility, the complaints and claims handling process within the regulation process as challenging from a turnaround time perspective. The institutional assessment also highlighted the need to look at the capacity of the complaints and claims handling process.

The approach to enhancing the complaints and claims process will pivot on the following focus areas:

1. Improving compliance and enforcement of the Act.
2. Enhancing the complaints and claims handling process will also include a focus on policy improvement.
3. Strengthening the people and systems capacity within the claims and complaints handling function.
4. Ensuring that the process of regulating sheriffs is effective and efficient in terms of compliance management.
5. Implement more user-friendly processes for the public and improve efficiency in claims handling and closure.

Another key mandatory function of the SABFS is the management of the Fidelity Fund and related processes such as the issuing of Fidelity Fund Certificates to sheriffs and acting sheriffs and the processing of claims in respect of the Fidelity Fund.

The strategies for improvement in Fund management seek to build on the strong base that is currently in place. It focusses particularly on the Fund investment plan and enhancing systems and process to support this process, as well as managing the Fidelity Fund in a manner that both protects and grows the fund.

INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

During the period under review, the SABFS experienced numerous challenges with technical inspectors and subsequently had to make use of external inspectors. One desktop inspection was conducted under the review period. These emanated either from inspection selections, expiry of term of office, complaints or from trust account mismanagement alerts.

DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS

Three disciplinary hearings were part heard during the review period encompassing excessive complaints, technical charges and trust account shortages (misappropriation). To bring these disciplinary hearings to finality, the SABFS will ensure that the hearings will be set down and finalised before the end of 2024/25 financial period.

APPEALS CONSIDERED BY THE SABFS

INTERNAL APPEALS:
No internal appeals were lodged in the 2023/24 financial period.
EXTERNAL APPEALS:
No external appeals were heard in the 2023/24 financial period.
REMOVAL OF SHERIFFS
Two sheriffs were removed during the 2023/24 financial period.

ENQUIRIES

Enquiries are dealt with in writing by the legal division. When an enquiry is serious and needs to be escalated, the complainant is required to submit an affidavit. A total of 1354 enquiries were received during the 2023/24 period.

COMPLAINTS

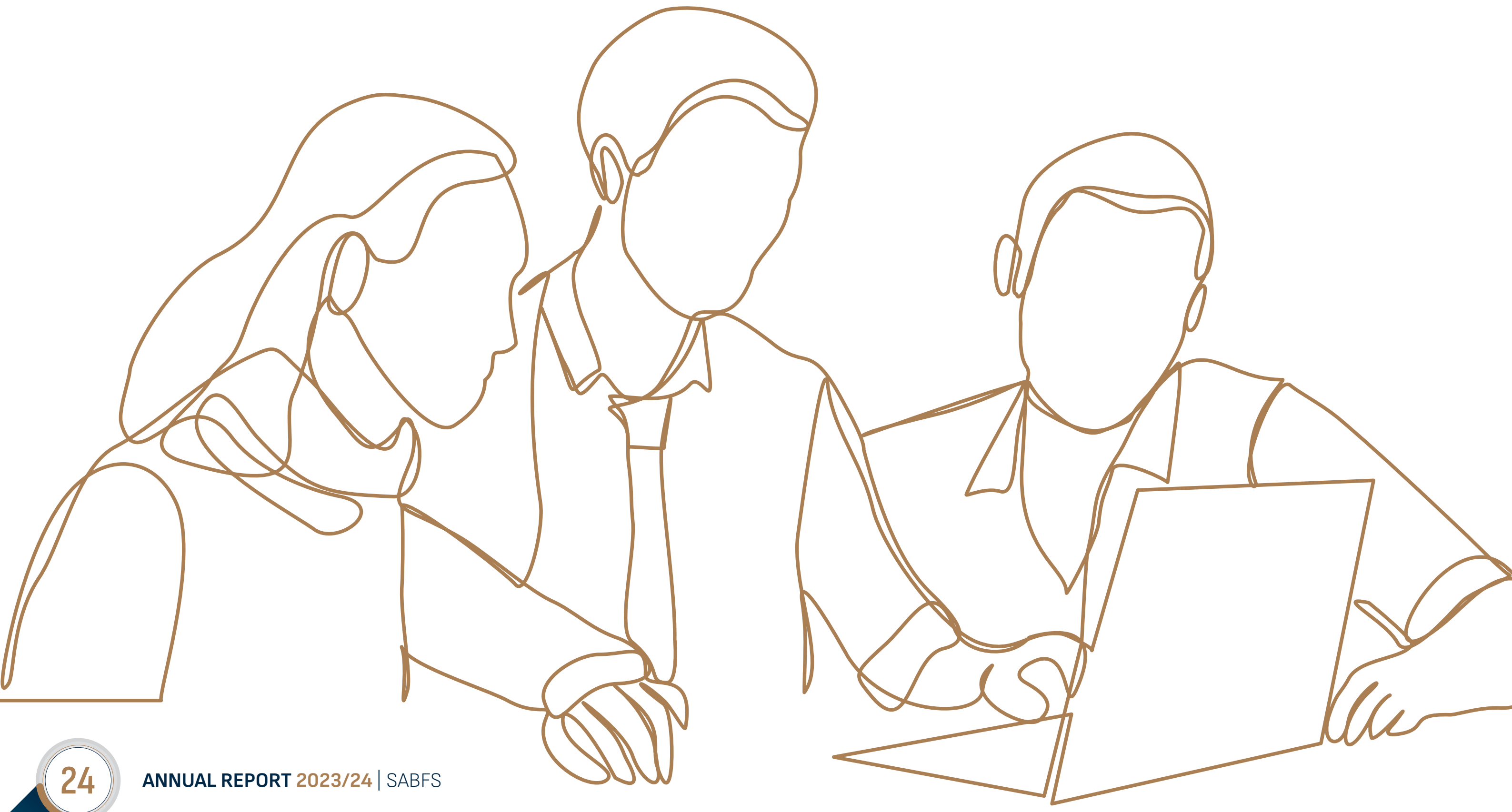
The following statistics indicate the number of complaints received, resolved and still pending. Note that there is always a gap between the time when the complaint is received and when it is resolved, and not all complaints are resolved in the same month that they are dealt with. Therefore, a total of 425 complaints were received and 356 were closed during the reporting period and the remaining 69 complaints will be dealt with during the next reporting period.

FIDELITY FUND

The SABFS aims to improve the financial performance of the Fidelity Fund through effective management of the Fund. A Fidelity Fund Committee has been appointed to oversee the activities of the Fund.

The table below provides a historical analysis of claims processed in a specific period. The age analysis of the period between approval and payment is within acceptable norms given the period required to finalise all the administrative arrangements. The main reason for pending claims is to give the claimant an opportunity to recover from the sheriff in terms of civil processes.

YEAR CLAIM LODGED	TOTAL NO OF CLAIMS RECEIVED PER FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL VALUE OF CLAIMS RECEIVED PER FINANCIAL YEAR R	*CUMULATIVE TOTAL VALUE OF CLAIMS STILL PENDING AND NOT YET APPROVED R	**CUMULATIVE TOTAL VALUE OF CLAIMS APPROVED BUT NOT YET PAID R	TOTAL CLAIMS PAID PER FINANCIAL YEAR R	CUMULATIVE TOTAL CLAIMS REJECTED R
2017/18 Opening balance as at 28 Feb 2018	75	21 794 294.60	30 447 701.73	426 967.56	6 219 603.06	6 301 799.07
2018/19 Opening balance as at 28 Feb 2019	106	16 172 255.90	43 169 155.52	416 613.06	6 829 880.10	2 836 190.53
2019/20 Opening balance as at 29 Feb 2020	27	6 433 665.52	32 515 333.45	1 219 620.03	18 278 020.34	14 122 336.95
2020/21 Opening balance as at 28 Feb 2021	20	4 088 503.67	33 120 349.44	4 334.54	1 315 278.52	8 195 872.18
2021/22 Opening balance as at 28 Feb 2022	18	3 020 524.93	28 300 310.70	763 969.99	1 261 884.86	1 565 352.01
2022/23 Opening balance as at 28 Feb 2023	17	4 298 133.79	30 016 786.81	729 969.99	1 349 950.41	1 285 872.26
2023/24 Opening balance as at 29 Feb 2024	6	443 192.60	24 656 124.00	6 334.54	1 775 112.60	127 738.00



2. RISK AND **COMPLIANCE**

NON-COMPLIANT SHERIFFS – LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

25 Sheriffs were charged for being non-compliant with their Phase 1 Legal Obligations during the 2023/24 financial period. Currently, there are three sheriffs that remain non-compliant with their legal obligations and have been prohibited from operating the functions of a sheriff until such time that they have complied with their legal obligations or until disciplinary steps have been finalised against them.

The SABFS aims to ensure compliance by sheriffs with the Act and subordinate legislation governing sheriffs. This is performed through promoting constitutional standards and enforcing the Code of Conduct for sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, with due regard for the interests of the public.

REGISTRATION OF SHERIFFS FOR THE 2023/24 FINANCIAL PERIOD

SHERIFFS STATS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

PROVINCE		WHITE		AFRICAN		INDIAN		COLOURED	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Eastern Cape	30	5	1	11	9	0	0	2	2
Free State	16	3	3	6	1	1	0	1	1
Gauteng	34	7	2	5	9	7	2	2	0
Kwa-Zulu Natal	29	1	3	11	6	6	1	0	1
Limpopo	22	3	1	11	7	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	20	6	1	7	5	1	0	0	0
North West	16	4	1	5	4	0	1	1	0
Northern Cape	11	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	0
Western Cape	35	6	3	6	1	1	2	11	5
Total	**213**	**37**	**18**	**65**	**43**	**17**	**6**	**18**	**9**
					213				

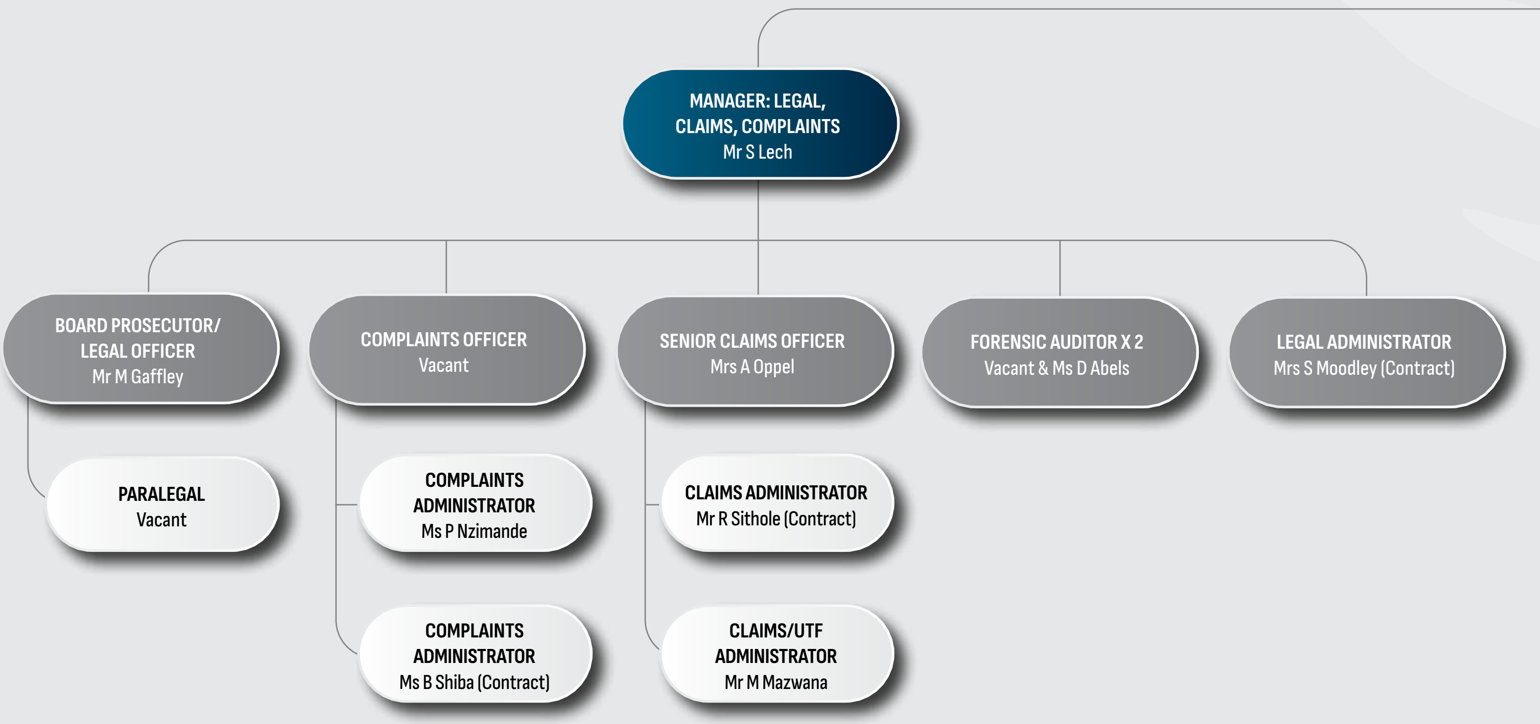
REGISTRATION OF SHERIFFS FOR THE 2023/24 FINANCIAL PERIOD

DEPUTY SHERIFFS STATS AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

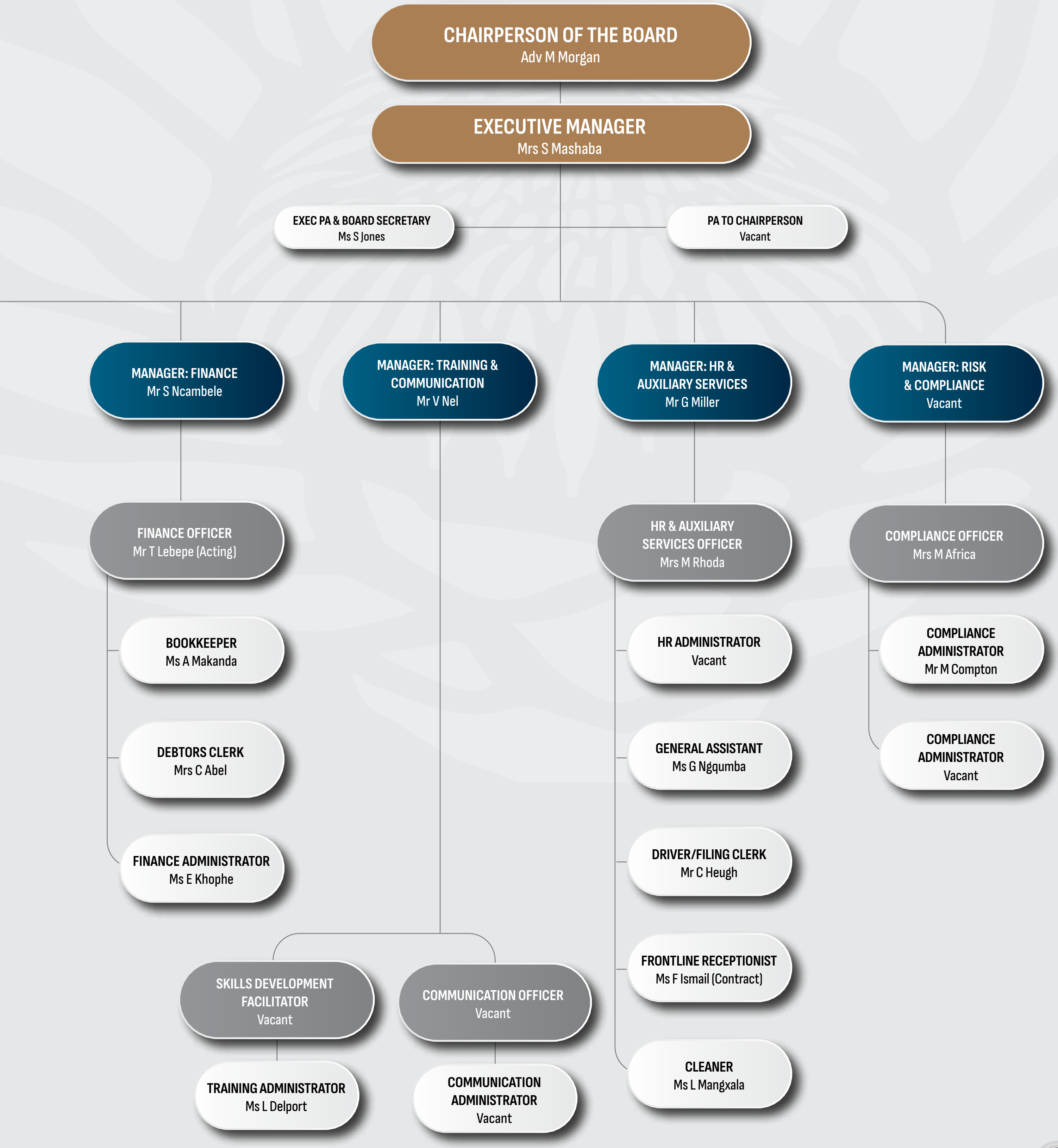
PROVINCE		WHITE		AFRICAN		INDIAN		COLOURED	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Eastern Cape	60	0	2	37	9	0	0	8	4
Free State	47	21	4	18	3	0	0	0	1
Gauteng	198	65	25	68	12	8	1	14	5
Kwa-Zulu Natal	85	10	4	38	1	16	4	5	7
Limpopo	55	10	3	35	7	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	48	11	4	19	10	0	1	0	3
North West	39	2	2	20	6	1	0	8	0
Northern Cape	26	4	4	7	0	0	0	11	0
Western Cape	103	24	5	10	4	1	0	47	12
Total	**661**	**147**	**53**	**252**	**52**	**26**	**6**	**93**	**32**
					661				

3. HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) MANAGEMENT

The SABFS recognises the importance of its human capital and considers its employees as key assets to realising the objectives and strategy of the organisation. To identify, manage, up-skill and retain top talent within the organisation, the HR department ensures that the full employee life cycle from talent acquisition to the employee exiting, including the administration of employee benefits and employee wellness, is effectively managed under the guidance and direction of the Executive Manager and the HR, Social and Ethics Committee that provides oversight. During the reporting period, significant HR developments took place to ensure that the human capital is effectively assisted to attain the key objectives of the SABFS.



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Appointments made during the period under review.

POSITION	NATURE OF APPOINTMENT	START DATE
Executive Manager	Permanent	01 May 2023
Complainants Administrator Assistant	Contract	19 May 2023
Legal Administrator	Contract	22 May 2023
Compliance Administrator	Contract	01 August 2023
Compliance Administrator	Contract	01 August 2023
Intern: Risk & Compliance	Internship	09 October 2023
Intern: Risk & Compliance	Internship	09 October 2023
Intern: Legal, Claims & Complaints	Internship	09 October 2023
Intern: Legal, Claims & Complaints	Internship	09 October 2023
Intern: Human Resources & Auxiliary Services	Internship	01 November 2023

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment contracts concluded during the period of review.

POSITION	REASON FOR LEAVING	TERMINATION DATE
Records Clerk	Retirement	30 April 2023
Legal Administrator	Resignation	31 May 2023
Training Officer	Resignation	29 September 2023
Complaints Administrator	Resignation	30 November 2023
PA to Chairperson of the Board	End of Contract	31 December 2023

EMPLOYEE COSTS

Employee costs for the period amounted to R16 296 528. The Board approved a 5.5% increase for staff and management in March 2022 for a period of three years, 2022 to 2024.

RETIREMENT FUND

The SABFS is a Participating Employer under the Sanlam Umbrella Pension Fund that provides retirement benefits for its staff members. 15% of a staff member's total cost to company package is contributed towards the Pension Fund. The risk benefits are provided under a separate risk scheme also underwritten by Sanlam. SEED Benefit Consulting CC provides the required intermediary and consulting services for the employer and staff members alike.

MEDICAL AID SCHEME

Discovery Health is the SABFS' preferred medical aid scheme provider and is being administered by SEED Benefit Consulting CC. As at 29 February 2024, 13 members of staff were members of Discovery Health medical scheme.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The organisation has a performance management system in place that is regulated by a performance management policy. The performance management policy makes provision for performance incentives to be paid to staff members who have performed consistently well throughout the year.

For the year under review, 23 staff members were awarded performance bonuses that amounted to R572 329.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Annually, the staff and managers of SABFS prepare individual learning plans guided by the requirements of their position, as well as the development needs of the staff member and the organisation.

The training interventions consisted of bursaries for formal qualification and non-credit bearing short courses. During the reporting period, the SABFS spent R339 711 on staff training.

EMPLOYEE WELLNESS & MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS

The SABFS believes that employee wellness creates a positive impact on mental health. This in turn improves the productivity levels and employee engagement within the organisation. Employees are faced with many challenges externally, that impacts their attendance and ultimately their work performance.

The SABFS launched its staff wellness day on 26 October 2023. The theme of the 2023 Staff Wellness Day was Mental Health. Staff showed their support by wearing green garments. The event took place at the Head Office and Regional Office. It was a day filled with self-care, fun, information sharing, inspiration, and pampering. The day was supported by service providers such as Discovery Health, INUKA, SEED Benefit Consulting, Friends of Valkenberg, Beauty Therapy Institute and Virgin Active.

Due to this successful event, the SABFS approved the implementation of the Employee Wellness Programme (EWP) in collaboration with LYRA Wellbeing (ICAS). The new EWP is also a benefit that is extended to our employees' families and relatives that live with them.

4. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Apart from the purpose of developing skills and empowering all staff operating within the profession, training programmes are used by the SABFS, to deliver legislative changes and procedures, policies and strategic interventions to stakeholders.

The SABFS is fully committed to promoting an environment of structured and systematic training, learning and continuing professional development of sheriffs to enable them to perform their duties effectively and efficiently. The SABFS recognises that training is essential to provide a high-quality service that meets the needs and expectations of its stakeholders and members of the public. For this reason, it is committed:

1. To develop the potential of sheriffs to meet the future human resource needs of the profession;
2. To develop individuals beyond the immediate and foreseeable needs of the profession, where applicable;
3. To develop a workplace skills plan in a transparent and participative manner;
4. To define the relationship between the objectives of the organisation and its commitment to the training function in respect of sheriffs;
5. To align institutional performance with training initiatives to enhance the capability of sheriffs.

BOOKKEEPING COURSE FOR SHERIFFS

The Bookkeeping Course for Sheriffs was commissioned by the SABFS and presented by the Gawie Le Roux Law Institute. Practical examples and case studies were shared to enhance the learning experience.

The SABFS believes that participants are now able to apply their newly acquired knowledge and skills to improve their day-to-day operations as sheriffs, ensuring more effective and transparent financial management within their trust and business accounts.

The positive feedback and high level of engagement demonstrated the importance of providing ongoing training and development opportunities in the profession.

A high pass rate was received, and where required, a re-assessment process was implemented to assist Not Yet Competent ("NYC") learners.

PROVINCE	ATTENDEES
North West - Rustenburg 15 - 17 Aug '23	17
Limpopo - Polokwane 22 - 24 Aug '23	16
Kwazulu Natal - Durban 5 - 7 Sept '23	42
Eastern Cape – Port Elizabeth 19 - 21 Sept '23	44
Western Cape - Cape Town 3 - 5 Oct '23	41
Gauteng - Pretoria 10 - 12 Oct '23	66
Free State - Bloemfontein 17 - 19 Oct '23	23
Northern Cape - Kimberley 23 - 25 Jan "24	17
Mpumalanga - Nelspruit 30 Jan - 1 Feb '24	43
TOTAL	**310**

FORMAL OCCUPATIONAL QUALIFICATION (OC) FOR SHERIFFS

Developing a formal Occupational Qualification (OC) for the profession was initiated and approved by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO) in September 2022. Since then, the implementing parties, the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA), QCTO and the Safety and Security Sector Education and Training Authority (SASSETA) have not been able to finalise the project.

On 29 January 2024 the Occupational Qualifications submitted to QCTO by the SASSETA have been returned – this applies to all qualifications submitted during the 2022/23 year. The request from QCTO is that all Qualifications need to be transferred to the new QCTO templates. The matter is with the SASSETA management, engaging with QCTO on how to resolve this issue as it is affecting the SETA's performance and raises concerns amongst stakeholders who have committed to the new qualification process.

Once the required templates have been resubmitted to the QCTO, and are approved, they will be submitted to SAQA for registration. This process is under pressure since all qualifications currently being used, will be deregistered in June 2024. This delay could affect the training sector adversely since no formal courses will be recognised and the SASSETA will therefore not be able to disburse any discretionary grants to its levy paying partners.

It is envisaged that the development of the Occupational Qualification material development will take at least six months to be developed and approved by the SASSETA and QCTO.

ADHERE TO PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND BUSINESS ETHICS

21 sheriffs and deputy sheriffs completed the short course and have been certified during the reporting period.

The approved provider for this programme was PMA Holdings, that allocated seats to 50 learners only. The purpose of the ethics course is to improve the ethical behaviour and professional conduct of sheriffs.

COMMUNICATE VERBALLY AND NON-VERBALLY IN THE WORKPLACE

50 Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs completed the short course and have been certified during the reporting period.

The approved provider for this programme was VB Skills Development Institute, that allocated seats to 50 learners only. The purpose of the effective communication course is to upskill sheriffs with professional verbal and non-verbal communication.

SHERIFFS INTRODUCTORY COURSE 2023 (SIC)

The SIC was developed and hosted by the SABFS in partnership with SASSETA and Justice College.

86 learners attended the course and 83 learners were found to be competent and received SASSETA certification. 25 of the learners were from outside of the profession funded by the SABFS to attend the course. This latter group is divided into three categories namely:

- Eight self-employed learners, some are directors at their organisations, independent contractors and others manage informal businesses.
- Five unemployed learners.
- Twelve employed at other organisations.

A second intake of 53 learners were recruited during the 2023/24 reporting period.

5. COMMUNICATION

With its planned communication, the SABFS aims to provide stakeholders with timely information regarding matters of interest or concern to them. The SABFS endeavours to ensure that sheriffs and deputies, as well as its staff, key stakeholders and their representatives are engaged on a regular basis to provide them with appropriate feedback.

The SABFS attends local and international stakeholder initiatives to enhance its global understanding of the sheriffs' profession and aims to move towards digitisation and development of technology for the modern judicial officer. With this, the SABFS redefines its presence and engages stakeholders / partners through platforms such as the UIHJ, UAHJ and international justice clusters to enhance the visibility of the SABFS and the sheriffs' profession in South Africa.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FORUM

The SABFS attended the International Legal Forum in St. Petersburg, Russia, in March 2023.

Prominent public figures, state officials and representatives of big business shared their expectations and discussed the role and place of law in today's dynamically changing world.

Some pertinent questions posed were;

1. What can be done to preserve the systemic nature of legal regulation?
2. In the face of time pressure, what strategic objectives should be prioritised?
3. What should be done in terms of the requirement to make motivated amendments to legislation as the single method of addressing a problem?
4. What steps need to be taken to improve interaction between all members of the legislative process?
5. What is needed to train the personnel required to perform this work?
6. What should be done to ensure that the necessary information and analytical support are provided?

ROBOTISATION: ROBOTS TO REPLACE OR SERVE LAWYERS?

As a professional field, jurisprudence is not under immediate threat from the development of robotics and artificial intelligence. However, processes related to drafting procedural documents are being automated, legal assistance is being provided using chatbots, and digital constructors are being developed. These and other solutions employing artificial intelligence raise questions about the place and role of these technologies as the legal profession evolves.

Artificial intelligence is unlikely to be able to replace a lawyer. However, in the future, lawyers will need to possess expertise in information technology to hold a decisive advantage in the legal services market.

To what extent will lawyers without skills in the digital sphere be in demand?

Today, a great many legal documents are prepared using artificial intelligence. What role should the government play in terms of legally regulating these processes?

The SABFS delegation led by the Chairperson of the Board Adv. M Morgan and the Russian delegation led by the Director of the Federal Baliff Service, Mr D Aristov.

TRANSFORMING LEGAL FUNCTIONS TO IMPROVE OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Technological development is resulting in changing approaches and requirements in relation to various professions. The legal profession, which has invariably been associated with pen and paper, is undergoing rapid development. Whereas a company lawyer was once responsible for a specific area of work, they must now draw upon a range of expertise to fill in for a colleague at any moment.

How can the efficiency of a legal department be measured?

How best are legal functions automated?

REGULATION FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology poses significant challenges to the legal system, the system of public administration, and society as a whole. This stems from the degree of autonomy of AI systems in solving set tasks and their inability to directly perceive ethical and legal norms or consider specific applications. Comfortable regulatory environments for safe development and integration of these technologies must be established based on the balance of interests of individuals, society, state, and companies that develop AI systems.

How can AI be applied in state management, ensuring client-centeredness?

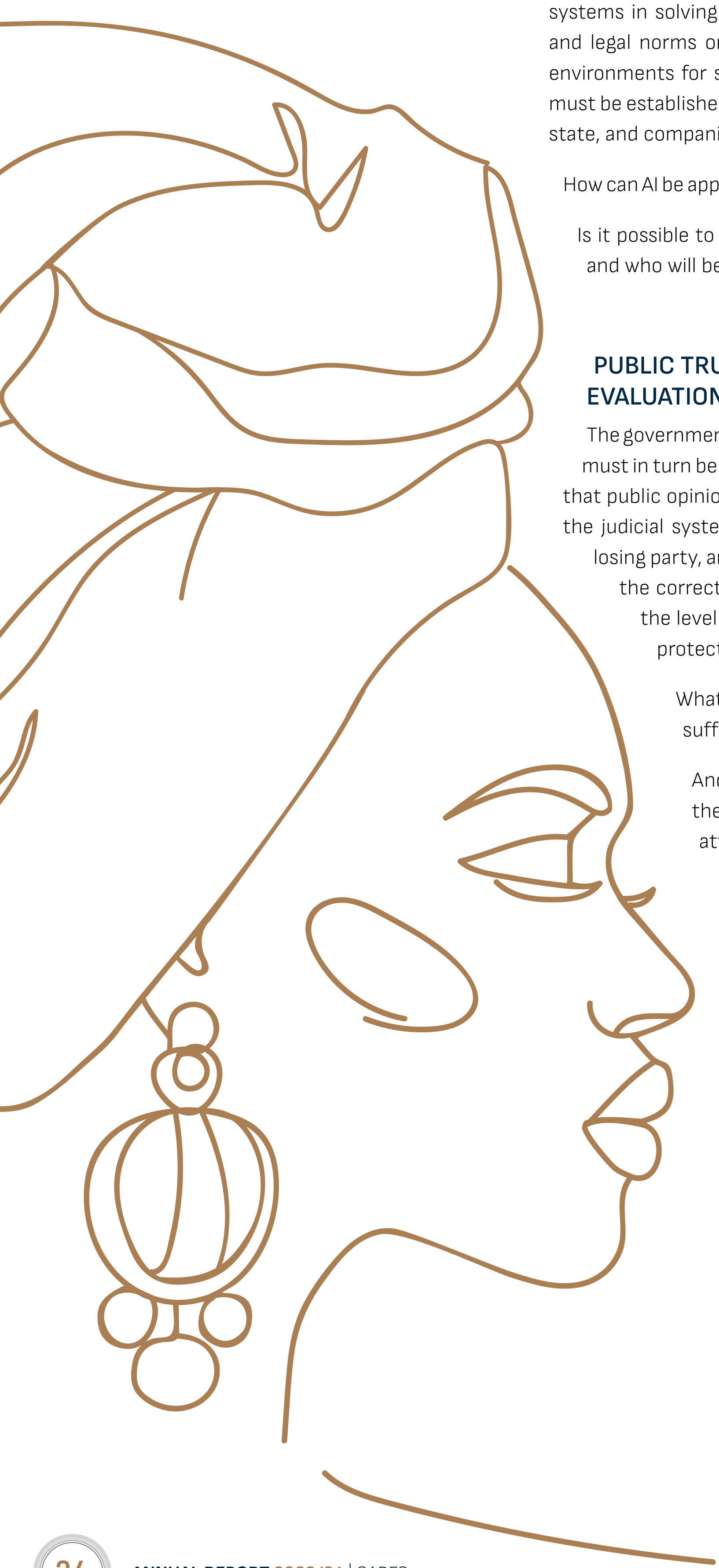
Is it possible to "delegate" decision-making to AI, including by the state, and who will be responsible for such decisions?

PUBLIC TRUST IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM: AN OBJECTIVE EVALUATION AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

The government is obliged to ensure the right to judicial protection, which must in turn be fair, competent, and effective. It should be acknowledged that public opinion alone is not an objective way of evaluating the work of the judicial system. This is because any dispute results in there being a losing party, and because it is essential to be highly qualified to evaluate the correctness of a decision. That said, public opinion does reflect the level of confidence that people have in the system's ability to protect their rights.

What can be done to assess whether judicial reforms are sufficient and bring results?

And what steps should be taken to gain an understanding of the real level of public trust in the justice system, and of the attractiveness of national jurisdiction?



RUSSIA-AFRICA

RUSSIA—AFRICA ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN FORUM

(For peace, security and development)
Expo Forum, St. Petersburg
26 — 29 July 2023

The Chairperson of the SABFS, Adv. M Morgan, was invited to attend the Russia-Africa Summit, by both the Director and Chief Bailiff of the Federal Bailiff Service, Mr D Aristov and the Adviser to the President of the Russian Federation, Mr A Kobyakov, via the Russian Embassy in South Africa.

Bilateral meeting led by Mr D Aristov and Adv. M Morgan

The mission of the Summit was to create opportunities and set long-term goals for continuous growth in cooperation between Russia and the countries of the African continent in the economic, scientific, and humanitarian realms. The Summit provided a platform to share best practices and take stock of the implementation of contracts and agreements across a wide spectrum of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. By invitation, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed by Adv. M Morgan and Mr D Aristov. The Programme of Cooperation between the two organisations was signed in South Africa in November 2023.

The Round Table discussions included a presentation by the Chairperson of the SABFS, in respect of the enforcement proceedings in South Africa. Languages used were Russian, English and French and translators were assigned to ensure effective communication between parties.

SHERIFFS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The SABFS hosted a successful two-day National Conference for sheriffs, on 29 and 30 June, including a Gala Dinner on 29 June 2023. The conference was held at the Emperors Palace in Johannesburg.

The Sheriffs National Conference was a pivotal activity to officially launch the SABFS Modernisation Project and Digital Transformation. The conference was also used to strengthen relationships with internal and external stakeholders.

The event was successful, with over 300 sheriffs and stakeholders in attendance including representatives from the Federal Bailiff Service of the Russian Federation, Deputy Director and General Lieutenant Vladimir Voronin and Mr Pavel Khutorenko, who is the Advisor to the Director of the Federal Bailiff Service and Chief Bailiff of the Russian Federation – Mr D Aristov. The President of the African Union of Judicial Officers (UAHJ), Mr A Ngongang Sime was also in attendance for the entire event.

The Honourable Minister of Justice and Correctional Services, Mr R Lamola, addressed the delegates virtually to show his support and best wishes. It was an honour for the SABFS to host Judge Presidents, Mr LP Tlaletsi (Northern Cape High Court), Mr MF Legodi (Mpumalanga High Court), Mr CJ Musi (Free State High Court) and Mr R Hendricks (North West High Court).

Key topics discussed included new technologies, organisational changes to improve efficiency, and ways to enhance the profession. Attendees were enthusiastic about the future of the profession, and the event created a sense of positivity and optimism among the sheriffs.

The SABFS will continue to work to ensure that all sheriffs can take advantage of the new technologies and organisational changes and is confident that this initiative will help sheriffs stay up-to-date with the latest developments in the profession and improve efficiency when they comply with both phases of Legal Obligations, online.

Adv. Mark Morgan welcomes distinguished guests and declares the conference open.

THE SABFS OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED ITS NEW OPERATIONAL SEAL AND A BADGE FOR THE SHERIFFS' PROFESSION AS PART OF ITS MODERNISATION PROJECT.

The official seal serves as a powerful emblem of authority and authenticity. It embodies the values, and significance of our organisation. Our official seal marks validation, endorsing official documents, certificates, or essential correspondence. It conveys trust, legitimacy, and professionalism, leaving a lasting impression.

The rationale for our seal is to create a visual representation that effectively communicates the essence, values, and identity of the SABFS and the symbols and significance represent the following:

Scales of Justice

Law & Order

The Scales of Justice represents the idea of balance, fairness, and equality in the administration of justice.

Protea

Diversity

The protea flower is a symbol of hope, change, diversity, and transformation. It is also associated with the country's struggle against apartheid and is seen as a symbol of hope and resilience.

South African Flag

Values

The South African flag serves as a powerful symbol of identity, history, and values. It inspires feelings of pride, patriotism, and solidarity.

Elephant Tusk

Authority

The elephant tusks are seen as a symbol of authority, and protection.

This is the official primary badge for sheriffs' communications. It serves as a powerful emblem of authority and authenticity. It embodies the values, and significance of our organisation and retains the elements represented in the SABFS official Seal.

Adv. M Morgan unveils the Operational Seal of the SABFS

UNVEILING OF UNIFORMS FOR SHERIFFS AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS

This conference was also devoted to unveiling sheriffs' and deputy sheriffs' uniforms. The uniforms featured a modern, designed sheriffs badge that was proudly presented by sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. The delegates and external stakeholders were excited to see the transformation of the profession.

Sheriffs proudly parade their uniforms

Deputy sheriffs proudly parade their uniforms

AWARDING OF CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION FOR LONG SERVICE

Recognition certificates were awarded to sheriffs who have served the profession for more than 20 years. The awards acknowledged their hard work and dedication to the sheriffs' profession. These awards were accepted with gratitude and appreciation. The list of sheriffs provided below were acknowledged at the Sheriffs National Conference on 29 June 2023.

NO	TITLE	INTIALS	FULL NAME	SURNAME	PROVINCE	CERTIFICATE INDICATED YEARS
1	Mrs	MJ	Marthina J	Brooks	Northern Cape	20
2	Mr	TN	Themba Nqobimpi	Fakude	Kwa-Zulu Natal	20
3	Mrs	FD	Felicia Devonia	Laing	North West	20
4	Mr	WF	Wynand Frederick	Minnie	Free State	20
5	Mr	A	Allan	Murugan	Kwa-Zulu Natal	20
6	Mr	SR	Sbusiso Rufus	Zondi	Kwa-Zulu Natal	20
7	Mr	SC	Soloman Cecil	Dlanga	Eastern Cape	20
8	Mr	MN	Mogamat Naseem	Gasant	Gauteng	20
9	Mrs	S	Susan	Gouws	Free State	20
10	Mrs	C	Charmaine	Mabuza	Mpumalanga	20
11	Mrs	CF	Cornelia Francina	Nel	Gauteng	20
12	Mr	NN	Ncedile Nelson	Ntsibantu	Western Cape	20
13	Mr	NB	Nicholas Bhekuyise	Nxumalo	Kwa-Zulu Natal	20
14	Mr	TF	Thaka	Seboka	Gauteng	20
15	Mrs	S	Salomé	Du Toit	Western Cape	20
16	Ms	NV	Nomajwara Victoria	Soga	Eastern Cape	20
17	Mr	BW	Brian Winston	Holder	Mpumalanga	20
18	Mr	MM	Moshanti Martin	Makgale	North West	20
19	Mr	DL	David Lerca	Segwana	Free State	20
20	Mr	PA	Pieter A	Stoffberg	Mpumalanga	20
21	Mr	AH	Ashraf Hoosain	Camroodien	Western Cape	20
22	Mrs	EE	Estelle Elizabeth	Carelse	Western Cape	20
23	Mr	A	Ashraf	Dawood	Gauteng	20
24	Mrs	I	Isobel	Du Plessis	Mpumalanga	20
25	Mr	HM	Humphrey Methusi	Ntsikeni	Eastern Cape	20
26	Mr	JM	Johannes Martin	Van Rooyen	Free State	20
27	Mr	SW	Sebelo Witness	Ntshokoma	Eastern Cape	20
28	Mr	MS	Michiel Smit	Basson	Western Cape	20
29	Mr	BJ	Barend Johannes	Geldenhuys	Western Cape	20
30	Mr	JR	Johan Rigardt	Nieuwenhuizen	Eastern Cape	20

NO	TITLE	INTIALS	FULL NAME	SURNAME	PROVINCE	CERTIFICATE INDICATED YEARS
31	Mr	F	Francois	Van Greunen	Western Cape	20
32	Mrs	EC	Engela Catharina	Nienaber	Gauteng	25
33	Mr	JH	Johannes H	Van Staden	Northern Cape	25
34	Mr	TR	Ronald Tshisamphiri	Mapfumo	Limpopo	25
35	Mr	JJ	Jacobus Johannes	Moorcroft	Northern Cape	25
36	Mr	J	Johannes	Otto	North West	25
37	Mr	S	Shiraaz	Dawood	Gauteng	25
38	Mrs	YS	Yvonne Susan	Martin	Kwa-Zulu Natal	25
39	Mr	S	Sunjay	Makka	Gauteng	25
40	Mr	PT	Paulus Tupi	Sedile	Gauteng	25
41	Mr	FWJ	Frederik Wilhelm Johannes	Coetzee	Gauteng	25
42	Mr	CA	Christiaan Albertus	Loedolff	Mpumalanga	25
43	Mr	ID	Iqubal Dawood	Mahomed	Gauteng	25
44	Mr	AC	Antonie Christoffel	Van Rooyen	Mpumalanga	25
45	Mr	RR	Ravind Rangi	Singh	Kwa-Zulu Natal	25
46	Mr	M	Michael	Smith	North West	25
47	Mr	M	Martin	Akker	Mpumalanga	30
48	Mr	LF	Llewllyn Francios	Sharp	Eastern Cape	30
49	Mr	W	Willem	Nelson	Mpumalanga	30
50	Mr	TC	Theodorus Cornelis	Siebert	Gauteng	30
51	Mr	LJ	Letodi Jahannes	Letsoalo	Limpopo	30
52	Mr	S	Sabier	Ismail	Gauteng	30
53	Mrs	M	Martie	Burger	Northern Cape	30
54	Mr	HAT	Henry Alexander Thompson	Myers	Mpumalanga	30
55	Mr	HC	Hendric Christoffel	Ackerman	North West	30
56	Mr	GA	George A	Mahlangu	Mpumalanga	35
57	Mr	JG	Jasper Gerhardus	Terblanche	Western Cape	35
58	Mr	SH	Sidney Herbert	Park	Limpopo	35
59	Mr	DP	Daniel Petrus	Liebenberg	Kwa-Zulu Natal	35
60	Mr	HP	Hendrik Petrus	Jansen Van Nieuwenhuizen	Mpumalanga	35
61	Mr	CH	Christian Hattingh	De Wet	Free State	35
62	Mr	BQM	Bert Qhuiddon Miughyl	Geerts	Kwa-Zulu Natal	42
63	Mr	TA	Tjaart Andries	Kruger	Gauteng	42
64	Mr	SJ	Stephanus	Van Wyk	Gauteng	44

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

The second day of the Sheriffs National Conference consisted of panel discussions. Experienced sheriffs who are loyal to the profession, were asked to participate as panel members.

PANEL DISCUSSION 1

How should the SABFS deal with unethical sheriffs and deputies – Is there a place for truant sheriffs and deputies in the profession – from the perspective of sheriffs and the deputies themselves?

Mr A Murugan, Mr T Tembe, Mr R Gie and Mr A Greyling

PANEL DISCUSSION 2

Discussion on the role of sheriffs in contributing to society and the opening of sheriffs' offices twenty-four seven, i.e. courts and police stations — in servicing or enforcing urgent court orders outside court hours.

Mrs T Seboka, Adv P Kambula, Ms J Thomas and Mr A Greyling

PANEL DISCUSSION 3

The importance of a Fidelity Fund Certificate (FFC) and the interpretation of Section 33 of the Sheriffs Act of 1986; and how should the provisions of this section be applied by the SABFS when considering the issuance of a FFC.

Mr A Dawood, Ms S Coetzer-Smit and Ms M Mashigo

PANEL DISCUSSION 4

The perspective of deputy sheriffs on the current appointment of acting and permanent Sheriffs by the DOJ&CD and SABFS and challenges encountered by deputies with these promotions and the proposed way forward.

Mrs M Ramaala, Mr J Rossouw, Ms L Hlongwane and Mr R Gie

PANEL DISCUSSION 5

Reimagining, modernising and digitising the future of the sheriffs' profession – SABFS and DoJCD - Will this project finally resolve the demarcation (redescription) of sheriffs' areas of service issues?

Mr A Murugan and Mr I Adimoolum

PANEL DISCUSSION 6

Is the SABFS doing enough in fulfilling its statutory obligation to improve the standard of training and performance of functions by sheriffs and deputies.

Ms E Dhlamini, Ms F Moeletsi and Mr JT Mphahlele

GALA DINNER

An impressive red carpet gala dinner was held at Emperors Palace in Johannesburg to conclude the first day of the Sheriffs National Conference. The event was attended by over 300 delegates.

Distinguished international guests who addressed the audience pictured with Adv. M Morgan, from left to right are, Mr V Voronin (Deputy Director – Federal Bailiff Service), Mr P Khutorenko (International Advisor – Federal Bailiff Service) and Mr A Ngongang Sime (President – African Union of Judicial Officers).

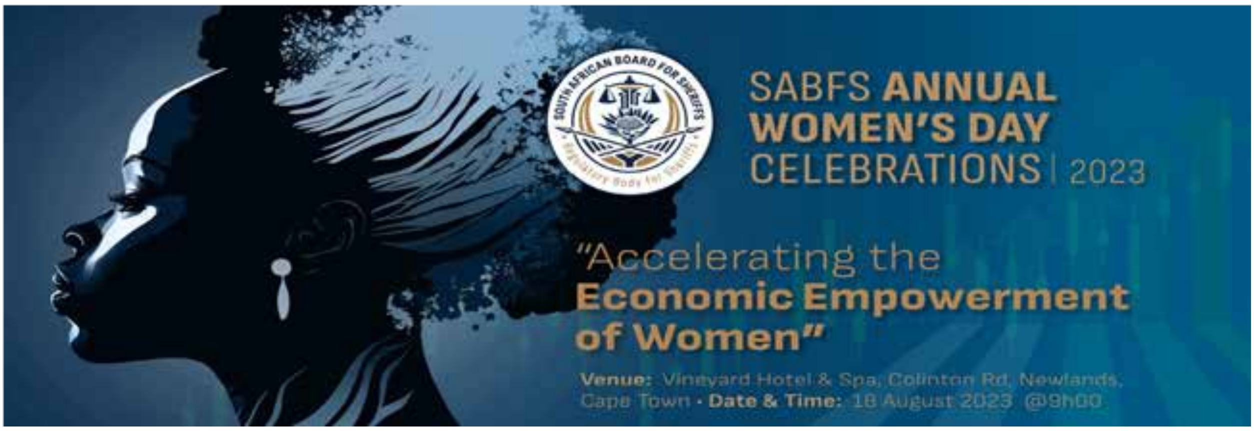
Adv. M Morgan, Judge President Musi and Judge President Tlaletsi as well as Mr S Chiloane (SABFS Board Member)

THE SABFS OFFICIALLY OPENED ITS NEW HEADQUARTERS IN MIDRAND, JOHANNESBURG

The grand opening was attended by SABFS Board Members, General Lieutenant V Voronin and Mr P Khutorenko (Federal Bailiff Service of the Russian Federation), SABFS staff as well as some of the sheriffs, and government officials. The new headquarters will provide much-needed space for the organisation's growing operations.

Mrs A Titus, Mr S Chiloane, Ms P Mlandu, Mr S Maremane, Mrs S Mashaba, Mr A Shabalala, Adv M Morgan, Mr I Burton, General Lieutenant V Voronin and Mr P Khutorenko.

Mr S Chiloane (left) pictured with Adv. M Morgan during the opening of the Midrand Head Office of the SABFS



THE 5TH ANNUAL SHERIFF WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION 2023: ACCELERATING THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Adv. M Morgan, in his acknowledgement of the relevance of this initiative, encouraged the women present to engage with the SABFS with a view to locating this programme within the board's Corporate Social Investment program. He expressed his unequivocal commitment to the development of sheriffs and to the empowerment of women within the profession. This formed the basis for a strong collaboration between the women sheriffs and the SABFS.

For the 2023 celebration, the organising committee of sheriffs was led by Mrs Amanda Titus (Deputy Chairperson of the SABFS) with the SABFS playing a vital supportive role and providing both guidance and financial assistance. The 2023 Annual Sheriffs' Women's Day celebration was held on 25 August at the Vineyard Hotel, Colinton Road, Newlands, Western Province.

Over 86 attendees were addressed by speakers from within and outside the sheriff profession. The celebration was opened by Pastor Hendricks with a prayer, after which all participants were warmly welcomed by Mrs S Mashaba the Executive Manager of the SABFS.

In the conceptualisation of the programme, Mrs A Titus indicated that apart from our critical issue of GBVF, which has long been at the forefront of our global agenda, the acceleration of economic empowerment of women is not just a moral imperative, but also an economic necessity. The focus of the women's outreach project for 2023 was *"Accelerating the Economic Empowerment of Women".*

The organising committee took the decision to donate an amount of R30 000 each to the Saartjie Baartman Trust and Friends of Valkenberg.

Judging by the success of this celebration, a standard has been set and continues to be raised. It is anticipated that the collaboration will add more verve and value to the programme. It was agreed that the 2024 celebration will be hosted by the Mpumalanga province organising committee in collaboration with the SABFS.


Chairperson of the Board Adv. M Morgan


Mrs A Titus (Deputy Chairperson of the Board and Sheriff Cape Town North)


Judge C Fortuin


Adv. P Kambula (Department of Justice and Constitutional Development)

DELEGATION FROM THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF VIETNAM VISITED THE SABFS IN CAPE TOWN ON 18 SEPTEMBER 2023

The eight-person Vietnamese delegation was headed by H.E. Mr N Khanh Ngoc, Vice Minister of Justice. Adv. M Morgan was accompanied by both Deputy Chairpersons as well as the Executive Manager of the SABFS.

The Chairperson of the SABFS explained the functions of the SABFS as the Regulator of the sheriffs' profession. He advised that the Board was expanding the role of sheriffs to handle service on labour disputes, service of tax matters, warrants of executions, debt collection for municipalities, enforcement of traffic fines and execution of processes for the National Prosecution Authority.

The Chairperson further advised that sheriffs were not employees of the SABFS and that the SABFS received no state funding. He advised that funding was obtained from levies paid by sheriffs to the Board on an annual basis.

FEDERAL BAILIFF SERVICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION VISITS SOUTH AFRICA

Adv. M Morgan first met Mr D Aristov in July 2022, when he was requested to represent the African Continent in his capacity as Chairperson of the SABFS and the Vice President of the UAHJ, to travel to Kazan in Russia, to sign a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Federal Bailiff Service of the Russian Federation and the African Union of Judicial Officers. Subsequently, further discussions between the organisations were promoted to enhance the international relationship between the sheriffs of Russia and South Africa.

During the Russia Africa Summit in July 2023, Adv. M Morgan and Mr D Aristov signed a Cooperation Agreement to provide a pathway of direct consultations on different aspects of interdepartmental cooperation between the SABFS and the Federal Bailiff Service of the Russian Federation. It was agreed that Mr D Aristov, Director of the Federal Bailiff Service – Chief Bailiff of the Russian Federation, would next visit South Africa in November 2023, to discuss and sign a Cooperation Programme between the two organisations.

Adv. M Morgan chaired an official meeting with the Russian delegation in the Midrand boardroom to discuss the Cooperation Programme for 2024 and 2025.

Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs proudly sporting their new uniforms during a short parade in front of the SABFS head office in Midrand.

SCOTTISH ENFORCEMENT PROCESS: OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE MESSENGERS AT ARMS AND SHERIFF OFFICERS (SMASO)

In November 2023, Adv. M Morgan and his delegation visited Stirling Park, in Glasgow, to meet with Mr K Gillies, a Sheriff Officer. During the session, information regarding the civil processes and procedures in Scotland were discussed in order to compare the system to operations in South Africa.

Mr A Irvine who has over 25 years' experience in the profession and was a Judge at the 2017 Scottish Legal Awards, is a well-known speaker on the subject of Diligence, having spoken at the Scottish Paralegal Association and Scottish Young Lawyers Association conferences.

Mr A Irvine explained the structures of SMASO and discussed the different practices of civil law within the United Kingdom that comprises England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

The Scottish Civil Courts include;

1. Sheriff Courts
2. All Scotland Personal Injury Sheriff Court
3. Sheriff Appeals Court
4. Court of Session (Outer House)
5. Court of Session (Inner House)
6. Supreme Court of the United Kingdom

In respect of costs and expenses chargeable, the general principle is that debtors are liable for the expenses of diligence executed against them, the expenses of a particular diligence are recoverable only out of that diligence.

Mr A Irvine and Mr D Walker hosted the South African delegation consisting of Adv. M Morgan (Chairperson of the SABFS), Mrs S Mashaba (Executive Manager SABFS) and Mr V Nel (Training & Development and Communications Manager SABFS) at the Walker Love offices belonging to the UIHJ Board member, Mr D Walker.

Adv. M Morgan addresses the Sheriff Officers at their 100th SMASO AGM in Scotland. Pictured with Mr A Frazer, the President of SMASO.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD FOR SHERIFFS (SABFS) AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS (UIHJ) MEET IN PARIS ON 7 DECEMBER 2023

Adv. M Morgan (Chairperson of the SABFS) discusses matters of concern with Mr M Schmitz (President of the UIHJ) and Mr M Chardon (General Secretary of the UIHJ). Mrs S Mashaba (Executive Manager of the SABFS) was also in attendance.

The purpose of this meeting was to engage the UIHJ in respect of the agreement the SABFS signed with it on 24 November 2022.

On 3 May 2023, an exchange between the two parties coincided with the planning of the Sheriffs National Conference that was hosted by the SABFS on 29 and 30 June 2023. At the time of our invitation to the UIHJ, it was established that the UIHJ was interested in sending a small delegation to attend this historic event, where we unveiled a new operational seal for the SABFS and an official badge for sheriffs and their deputies. We also introduced the use of uniforms for the sheriffs' profession, knowing that this initiative will enhance the image and stature of the industry.

Now that the SABFS has launched its modernisation project to include the above-mentioned milestones as well as a digitisation project, we further wished to discuss elements of the agreement we signed with the UIHJ in 2022.

Other agenda items included the digitised full electronic service by judicial officers in Belgium, that is managed through a server approved by the Ministry. The Belgium system server is connected to a chamber where the document is uploaded. Only the judicial officer is allowed to serve, staff members cannot serve documents since it is controlled and authorised with the use of special cards and chips that allows access to this system.

Continuous professional development is encouraged globally to ensure that judicial officers remain informed about changes in law and best practices within the profession. Sheriffs need to accumulate points (one point equals one hour of training) to comply with the minimum standard of training as to be prescribed by the SABFS.

Mr M Schmitz motivated for South Africa to participate in UIHJ events and the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA). He suggested that South Africa could assist by inviting other countries like Namibia to participate in events. The UIHJ was not represented well by South Africa's neighbouring countries and it would be beneficial to include these countries as members.

THANK YOU TO ALL SHERIFFS THAT HAVE RETIRED IN 2023

The SABFS says farewell to all sheriffs who have retired and have left the profession. We are most grateful to each sheriff for his / her years of service and commitment to the civil justice system. We thank them for being mentors and leaders in the industry!

Mr H van Nieuwenhuizen (Sheriff Witbank)

Ms MR Tau (Sherifs Bethal)

Mrs CF Nel (Sheriff Pretoria East)

NO	TITLE	INTIALS
1	Mr AJ Avenant	Van Rhynsdorp & Vredendal HL
2	Mr BR Mbambo	Dannhauser, Glencoe & Nqutu HL
3	Mr DA Evertson	Swellendam HL
4	Mr GA Mahlangu	Ekangala HL
5	Mr GB Moloko	East London L
6	Mr HP Jansen van Nieuwenhuizen	Witbank (Emahlahleni) HL
7	Mr I Klynsmith	Rustenburg H
8	Mr JCJ Coetzee	Wellington H
9	Mr MA Mukwevho	Tshilwavhusiku H & Dzanani H
10	Mr NZ Nozozo	Dodrecht, Indwe & Lady Frere HL
11	Mr PA Stoffberg	Amsterdam H, Breyton H, Ermelo H & Morgenzon H
12	Mr SH Kilian	Worcester HL
13	Mr SJ Van Wyk	Potchefstroom HL
14	Mr SP Maseko	Frankfort & Villiers HL
15	Mr TF Seboka	Pretoria Central HL
16	Mr W Nelson	Heidelberg HL & Balfour HL
17	Mrs EC Nienaber	Benoni H
18	Mrs EM Petersen	Fochville HL & Oberholzer HL
19	Mrs M Burger	Kenhardt, Kakamas, Keimoes & Pofadder HL
20	Mrs ML Lephadi	Randburg South West HL
21	Mrs MM Broekman	Clarens HL, Fouriesburg HL & Kestell HL

PART E

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD FOR SHERIFFS

Established in terms of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

GENERAL **INFORMATION**

Entity	South African Board For Sheriffs
Country of Incorporation and Domicile	Republic of South Africa
Chairperson of the Board	Adv M Mathaphuna
Finance and Fidelity Fund Committee	D Mhlaba (CA) SA N Ngobeni
Audit and risk Committee	R Singh K Mogale
Executive Manager	S Mashaba
Finance Manager	S Ncambele
Auditors	MBS Audit Inc
Preparer	These financial Statements were prepared internally.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL

The Board of the South African Board for Sheriffs (SABFS), appointed by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development in accordance with its own act, the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986("the Act"), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Board to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the SABFS and the results of its operations and cash flow as at the end of the financial year 2023/24. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial have been prepared in accordance with Standards of General Recognised Accounting (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates. The Board acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of the internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Board to meet these responsibilities, the Board sets the standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegations 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 entity levels and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedure and constraints.

The Board is of the opinion, based on the information and explanation given by management 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. The Board further recognises that any system of internal financial control can only provide reasonable , and not absolute assurance against material risk.

The Board has reviewed the entity's cashflow forecast for the year 2024/25. Considering this review and the current financial position, the Board is satisfied that the SABFS has or has access to adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the SABFS is a going concern.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the SABFS annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the SABFS external auditors and their report is presented on pages 57 to 59.

These annual financial statements and the supplementary information set out on pages 61 to 84 have been prepared on the going concern basis by the previous Board whose term ended 17 June 2024. Consequently the current Board, considered and reviewed these financial statements and resolved to approve and note areas of enhancement for the next financial year.

Mrs S Mashaba
Executive Manager

Adv M Mathaphuna
Chairperson of the Board

REPORT OF THE **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

1. I have audited the financial statements of South African Board for Sheriffs set out on pages 61 to 84, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 29 February 2024, and 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, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of South African Board for Sheriffs as at 29 February 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA GRAP) and the requirements of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

4. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of professional conduct for auditors of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards).

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

OTHER INFORMATION

6. The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report . The other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

7. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

8. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance the SA GRAP and the requirements of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986 and for such internal control as the Members of the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

10. In preparing the financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the entity'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 Board either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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.

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

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

    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.

13. I communicate with the Members of the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

14. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, we must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The Members of the Board are responsible for the Entity's compliance with legislation. This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

15. The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, the other information does not include the financial statements.

16. Our opinion on the financial statements and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

17. In connection with our audit, 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.

18. We did not receive the other information prior to the date on this auditor`s report. When I do receive and read this information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor`s report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

19. We considered internal control relevant to our audit of the financial statements and compliance with applicable legislation; however, our objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

Anesu Sunhwa CA (SA), RA
Director
MBS Audit Inc.
Firm IRBA Practice Number: 425750
1277 Mike Crawford Road
Lakeview, Centurion
0157

Date : 28 August 2024

BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT

The Board members submit their report for the year ended 29 February 2024.

1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

MAIN BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

The entity is governed in terms of the Sheriff's Act No.90 of 1986, the objectives of the Board is to maintain the esteem, enhance the status and improve the standard of training and functions performed by the sheriffs who operates throughout South Africa.

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

2. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the legislation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The Board took the following into consideration as part of its assessment of the going concern assumptions:

- The cost review exercise and cost saving plan prepared and evaluated by the sub-committee of the Board.
- Motivations on increased cost recovery from the Fidelity Fund and the Sheriffs levy.
- Persuading the Department of Justice to support SABFS as part of the modernisation project.
- Strong liquidity profile of the Fidelity Fund, as the main customer for SABFS. The Board generated a surplus of R1,420,591 for the year under review.

3. PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (PFMA)

In a Board meeting held on 15 October 2015, the Board resolved that the SABFS would no longer be seeking listing in terms of the Public Finance Management Act ("PFMA") schedules as contemplated in s47(2) of the PFMA. The Board has further resolved that it will adopt and implement the principles of the PFMA as well as other recognised public finance regulations as guidelines for its future financial reporting and accounting practices.

4. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Board members are not aware of any matter or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report that would materially impact the financial position of the entity. The previous Board three (3) year tenure came to an end after year end, with a new Board being appointed on the 18 June 2024 for a five (5) year period.

5. BOARD MEMBERS

The Board members during the year under review:

Adv M Morgan (Chairperson)	K Mahlaba	NS Maremane
AJL Titus	S Chiloane	P Mlandu
T Tshoaedi	AL Shabalala	S Mashaba
	I Burton	

The new Board was appointed on the 18 June 2024

Adv M Mathaphuna (Chairperson)	N Ngobeni	K Mogale
	S Chiloane	K Mpe
A Titus	R Titus	T Mphahlele
D Mhlaba	A Mashele	R Singh

STATEMENT OF **FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3,322,727	3,127,082
Intangible assets	5	744,799	562,648
Fixed Deposit	6	1,456,191	1,335,105
		5,523,717	**5,024,835**
Total Non-Current Assets		**5,523,717**	**5,024,835**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	8	18,725,833	2,627,986
Cash and cash equivalents	9	40,891,271	2,247,489
		59,617,104	**4,875,475**
Total Current Assets		**59,617,104**	**4,875,475**
Total Assets		**65,140,821**	**9,900,310**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	774,568	2,327,177
Payable from related party	10	55,457,182	192,170
Provisions	12	401,494	430,056
Total Liabilities		**56,633,244**	**2,949,403**
Net Assets		**8,507,577**	**6,950,907**
Accumulated Surplus		7,661,337	6,240,746
Non- Distributable Reserve		846,240	710,163
Total Net Assets		**8,507,577**	**6,950,909**

STATEMENT OF **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
Revenue	14	25,202,636	19,752,447
Other income	14	13,129,874	777,233
Operating expenses		(39,656,270)	(31,641,895)
Operating deficit	15	(1,323,760)	(11,112,215)
Investment revenue	17	2,744,351	270,549
Surplus / Deficit for the year	**28**	**1,420,591**	**(10,841,666)**

STATEMENT OF **CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Accumulated surplus R	NDR – Revaluation Reserve R	Total net assets R
Balance at 01 March 2022	**16,894,918**	**710,163**	**17,605,081**
Changes in Net Assets	187,493	–	187,493
Deficit for the year	(10,841,666)	–	(10,841,666)
Balance at 01 March 2023	**6,240,746**	**710,163**	**6,950,908**
Current year revaluation	–	136,077	136,077
Surplus for the year	1,420,591	–	1,420,591
Balance at 29 February 2024	**7,661,337**	**846,240**	**8,507,576**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
RECEIPTS			
Levies		12,535,717	8,441,419
Administrative fees		12,666,919	11,311,028
Net Receipt from Fidelity Fund		39,167,165	4,668,352
Fines and penalties		60,000	369,500
Investment income received		2,744,351	270,549
Other receipts		12,948,789	331,143
		80,122,941	**25,391,991**
PAYMENTS			
Cash paid suppliers		(21,427,801)	(16,267,531)
Cash paid to employees and Board remunerations		(19,296,318)	(14,089,115)
		(40,724,119)	**(30,356,646)**
Net cash from operating activities		**39,398,822**	**(4,964,655)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(458,110)	(105,032)
Purchase of intangible assets		(296,930)	(10,919)
Net cashflow from investing activities		**(755,040)**	**(115,951)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**38,643,782**	**(5,080,606)**
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		2,247,489	7,328,095
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**40,891,271**	**2,247,489**

STATEMENT OF COMPRISON OF
BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Approved budget R	Budget Allocation for the year R	Actual amounts on comparable basis R	Difference between budget and actual R
Levies received	17,073,066	11,950,188	12,535,717	585,529
Administrative fees	14,337,859	15,054,752	12,666,919	(2,387,833)
Investment income	286,126	858,378	2,744,351	1,885,973
Other income	4,176,483	5,627,349	13,129,874	7,502,525
Total revenue	**35,873,534**	**33,490,667**	**41,076,861**	**7,586,194**
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Accommodation	633,918	633,918	422,583	(211,335)
Auditor's remuneration	275,000	275,000	321,159	46,159
Board remuneration	874,373	3,043,686	2,971,228	(72,458)
Cleaning	97,137	97,137	274,833	177,696
Consulting fees	903,505	903,505	545,307	(358,198)
Depreciation	352,478	352,478	471,092	118,614
Employee costs	17,197,509	17,726,882	16,296,529	(1,430,354)
Insurance	236,329	236,329	316,486	80,157
Lease rentals on operating lease	1,476,000	1,476,000	1,949,788	473,788
Repairs and maintenance	220,000	220,000	431,193	211,193
Security	472,402	472,402	4,173,654	3,701,252
Telephone and fax	420,511	420,511	641,880	221,369
Travel – International	1,500,000	2,565,666	6,065,382	3,499,716
Travel – local	374,326	374,326	2,268,181	1,893,855
Other expenses	10,699,794	2,552,575	2,506,976	-45,599
Total expenses	**35,733,282**	**33,350,415**	**39,656,271**	**6,305,856**
Net surplus for the year	**140,252**	**140,252**	**1,420,591**	**1,280,339**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effectiveness Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Boards. These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are disclosed below.

1.1 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES

The entity assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each other reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the entity makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade 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 that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss rations are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

On debtors, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the debtors carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flow discount at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition. A provision for bad /doubtful debts is provided in terms of the policy of the SABFS.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATE

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payable are to approximate their fair values.

PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Revaluations are based on fair value estimates. Similarly, depreciation and impairment are key sources of estimation uncertainty. These estimates may result in different outcomes in future reporting periods from those estimated in the current year.

1.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant, and equipment are tangible non-current assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

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

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

MEASUREMENT AT INITIAL RECOGNITION

Property, Plant, and equipment is initially measured at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchased price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Cost includes costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant, 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 s derecognised.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

MEASUREMENT SUBSEQUENT TO INITIAL RECOGNITION

After recognition as an asset, property whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which be determined using fair value at the reporting date. Property will be revalued every 3 years.

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

ITEM	AVERAGE USEFUL LIVES
Buildings	50 years
Burglar alarms	10 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 years
Kitchen appliances	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years

The residual value, the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounted estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total costs of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciated change for each period is recognised as a surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit 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.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

In assessing the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, management have been made judgements based on historical evidence as well as the current condition of property, plant, and equipment under control.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The carrying value plus revaluation reserves and less impairment provisions of property, plant and equipment are assumed top approximate their fair values.

1.3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An Asset is identified as an intangible asset when it:

- is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, assets or liability; or
- arises from contractual rights or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separate from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefit or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. An intangible asset acquired at no or nominal cost; the cost shall be its fair value as the date of acquisition.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

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

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

ITEM	AVERAGE USEFUL LIVES
Computer software	3 years
Copy Right Material	10 years.
Electronic Database	10 years.

1.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

CLASSIFICATION

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

- Financial instruments at fair value
- Financial instruments at amortised costs; and
- Financial instruments at cost.

Investments held to maturity and trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Trade and other payables and intercompany loans are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments.

The entity 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 measurements initially at fair value, except for except for equity investments for which fair value is not determinable, which are measured at cost.

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

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Fixed term investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each end of the reporting period the entity assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the entity, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

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

Appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in surplus or deficit when there is objectives evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial recognition, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the deficit is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for the trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in surplus or deficit.

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.

UNCLAIMED TRUST FUNDS

Cash and cash equivalents which are regarded as unclaimed trust funds monies are recorded inclusive of all interest amounts due to the end of the financial year. The interest on these funds is not recognised as revenue, until the application section, Sec22(5) has been enacted into law. A corresponding liability is recognised for the capital amount as well as the interest received for the financial year.

1.5 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when:

- the entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event.
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

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

Provisions are not recognised for future deficits.

Provisions relate to leave pay. The leave pay provision is determined based on the best estimate of the information available at the reporting date, taking into consideration the leave policy of the Board and the leave entitlement due to employees.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies and Commitments are disclosed in note 25.

1.6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

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

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

The expected cost of surplus sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

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

1.7 REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue is the gross flow of economic benefit or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services, or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. An exchange transaction will be recognised as and when the Board receives a declaration from the Sheriffs.

MEASUREMENT

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received on receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

LEVIES RECEIVABLES FROM SHERIFFS IN TERMS OF SECTION 19 OF THE SHERIFFS ACT

Revenue from submission of documents in terms of section 19 of the Sheriffs Act is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied.

- Form 16 has been received and the amount required is paid.
- Invoices are raised on the date the amount due was paid and where the amount is not paid,
- an invoice will be raised, and the amount collected within reasonable time.

ADMINISTRATION FEE RECEIVABLE FROM FIDELITY FUND

An administration fee of 8.5% is receivable from Fidelity Fund based on the value of the Fidelity Fund. Revenue from this item is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied.

- It is based on the value of the Fidelity Fund, Excluding the Monies, and Interest receivable on unclaimed trust funds.
- The amount is calculated on a monthly basis.
- The amount is transferred through the related party receivable account.

INTEREST, ROYALTIES

Revenue arising from the use by other entity assets yielding interest and royalties is recognised when.

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Investment income will be recognised as and when the SABFS becomes entitled to the income.

1.8 REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue compromises gross flow inflow of economic benefits or service potential receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulated that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Control of an asset arises when the entity can use otherwise benefits from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purpose for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred asset are terms in laws or regulations, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

RECOGNITION

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same flow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

MEASUREMENT

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity. When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

1.9 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

When necessary, comparative figures have been classified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.10 BUDGET INFORMATION

The entity is typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of budget authorisation (or equivalent), which is given effect through Board resolution.

General purpose financial reporting by entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget. The annual financial statements and the budget are not on the same basis of accounting therefore a reconciliation between the statement of financial performance and the budget have been included in the annual financial statement. Refer to note Error! Reference source not found..

1.11 RELATED PARTIES

The objective of this accounting policy is to ensure that a reporting entity's financial statement contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and surplus or deficit may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by the transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting (in this standard referred to as the reporting entity) shall apply this standard in:

a) identifying related party relationships and transactions
b) identifying outstanding balances, including commitments, between n entity and its related parties.
c) identifying the circumstances in which disclosure of the items in (a) and (b) is required; and
d) determining the disclosure to be made about those items.

The standard requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the consolidated and separate financial statements of the reporting entity in accordance with the standards of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. This standard also applies to individual financial statements.

Disclosure or related party transactions, outstanding balances, including commitments, and relationships with related parties may affect users' assessment of the financial position and performance of the reporting entity in its ability to deliver agreed services, including assessment of the risks and opportunities facing the entity. This disclosure also ensures that the reporting entity is transparent about dealings with related parties.

The standard states that a related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person.
- Has control or joint control over the reporting entity:
- Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- Is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity. An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
- The entity is the member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity, and fellow controlled entity is related to the others).
- one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member).
- both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.

- one entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the entity or an entity related to the entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity.
- the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
- a person identified in (a) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity)

The standard furthermore states that a related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. The standard elaborates on the definitions and identification of:

- Management
- Related parties
- Remuneration
- Significant influence

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practise on a basis consistent with the prior year except where the new standards became available.

3. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED, BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following standards were issued, but were not yet effective for the 2024 financial year-end:

STANDARD	DETAILS	EFFECTIVE DATE
GRAP 1 Presentation on Financial Presentation	Considerations about going concern assessment when.	01 April 2024
GRAP 103 Heritage Assets	Preparing financial statements. Various amendments	01 April 2025
GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments	Various amendments to align the standard with IFRS 9.	01 April 2024

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2024			2023		
	Cost R	Accumulated Depreciation R	Carrying value R	Cost R	Accumulated Depreciation R	Carrying value R
Burglar alarms	13,964	(6,284)	7,680	13,964	(4,888)	9,076
Computer equipment	2,842,346	(2,155,863)	686,483	2,616,633	(1,848,068)	768,565
Furniture and fixtures	1,169,802	(923,654)	246,148	937,405	(881,898)	55,507
Kitchen appliances	15,343	(15,230)	113	15,343	(15,230)	113
Office equipment	311,680	(311,620)	60	311,680	(311,620)	60
Motor vehicles	197,890	(147,890)	50,000	197,890	(147,890)	50,000
Property	3,158,467	(826,224)	2,332,243	3,022,388	(778,627)	2,243,761
Total	**7,709,492**	**(4,386,765)**	**3,322,727**	**7,115,303**	**(3,988,221)**	**3,127,082**

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: 2024	Opening balance R	Additions R	Depreciation Charge R	Revaluation Reserve R	Closing Balance R
Burglar alarms	9,076	–	(1,396)	–	7,680
Computer equipment	768,565	225,713	(265,565)	–	686,483
Furniture and fixtures	55,507	232,397	(41,756)	–	246,148
Kitchen appliances	113	–	–	–	113
Office equipment	60	–	–	–	60
Motor vehicles	50,000	–	–	–	50,000
Property	2,243,762	–	(47,596)	136,077	2,332,243
Total	**3,127,083**	**458,110**	**(356,313)**	**136,077**	**3,322,727**

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: 2023	Opening balance R	Additions R	Depreciation Charge R	Closing Balance R
Burglar alarms	10,472	–	(1,396)	9,076
Computer equipment	972,428	105,032	(308,895)	768,565
Furniture and fixtures	90,790		(35,283)	55,507
Kitchen appliances	113	–	–	113
Office equipment	14,499		(14,439)	60
Motor vehicles	50,000	–	–	50,000
Property	2,301,217	–	(57,455)	2,243,762
Total	**3,439,519**	**105,032**	**(417,468)**	**3,127,083**

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The Board have acquired a property situated at 88 Loop Street, Cape Town. The Property was bought in the name of the SABFS in 2013, although majority of the building is owned by the Fidelity Fund.

OTHER INFORMATION

i. The Property represent the value of the SABFS at the date of purchase of the Property at 88 Loop Street, Cape Town at the July 2013.

ii. A Valuation of the property was performed by The Valuator Advisory on the 02 June 2023.

iii. The property was valued at R14,800,000 during the 2024 financial year. (2022: R14,250,000). The portion of the Fidelity Fund amount to R 12 420 160 while the portion of the South African Board for Sheriffs amount to R2 379 840.

iv. The valuation method used was The Income Capitalisation Method, which is consistent with the previous valuation method used.

DETAILS OF PROPERTY	2024 R	2023 R
THE PROPERTY IS SITUATED AT 88 LOOP STREET CAPE TOWN		
Carrying value:	2 312 225	2 312 225
less Accumulated Depreciation at 28 February 2023	(778 627)	(721 172)
add Revaluation at 28 February 2023	710 163	710 163
Total Revalued amount 28 February 2023	**2 243 761**	**2 301 216**
Less Depreciation at 29 February 2024	(47 596)	(57 455)
Add Revaluation at 29 February 2024	136 077	–
Total Revalued amount	**2 332 243**	**2 243 761**

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2024			2023		
	Cost R	Accumulated Amortisation R	Carrying value R	Cost R	Accumulated Amortisation R	Carrying value R
Computer software	475,310	(447,241)	28,069	470,694	(438,295)	32,399
Copy right material	1,614,870	(1,412,271)	202,599	1,572,639	(1,306,438)	266,201
IT System Modernisation	250,083	–	250,083	–	–	–
Electronic database	408,871	(144,823)	264,048	408,871	(144,823)	264,048
TOTAL	**2 ,749,134**	**(2,004,335)**	**744,799**	**2,452,204**	**(1,889,556)**	**562,648**

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS: 2024	Opening balance R	Additions R	Amortisation R	Closing Balance R
Computer software	32,399	4,616	(8,946)	28,069
Copy right material	266,201	42,231	(105,833)	202,599
IT System Modernisation	–	250,083	–	250,083
Electronic database	264,048	–	–	264,048
TOTAL	**562,648**	**296,930**	**(114,779)**	**744,799**

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLEASSETS: 2023	Opening balance R	Additions R	Amortisation R	Closing Balance R
Computer software	80,758	10,919	(59,278)	32,399
Copy right material	448,998	–	(182,797)	266,201
Electronic database	264,048	–	–	264,048
TOTAL	**793,804**	**10,919**	**(242,075)**	**562,648**

6. FIXED DEPOSIT

	2024 R	2023 R
Stanlib Investment	1 456 191	1 335 105
	1 456 191	**1 335 105**

The invested funds are on Stanlib Income fund under Stalin unit Trust for three years

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS BY CATEGORY

FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

Fixed Deposit	1 456 191	1 335 105
Trade and other receivables	19 058 024	1 732 967
Cash and cash equivalents	40 891 271	2 247 489
	61 405 486	**5 315 561**

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables	17 162 912	170 046
Prepaid Expense	154 051	154 051
SARS Refund due	1 408 870	1 408 870
Value Added Taxation	–	895 019
	18 725 833	**2 627 986**

TRADE RECEIVABLES CONSIST OF

Current	–	–
60 days past due	14 073 333	14 256
120 days past due	3 089 579	155 790
	17 162 912	**170 046**

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.

	2024 R	2023 R

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:

Standard Bank Current	35 160 948	2 231 126
Standard bank Call Account	5 730 323	16 363
	40 891 271	**2 247 489**

The SABFS operates three (3) bank accounts, where one account is used for day to day for transactional purposes, with two (2) additional call accounts used for overnight investment to earn interest on positive bank balances.

10. PAYABLE TO RELATED PARTY

Fidelity Fund for Sheriffs – owing amount	55 457 182	192 170

The loan is unsecured, interest free and is payable on demand.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors	271 666	1 340 965
Accrued expenses	502 902	986 212
	774 568	**2 327 177**

12. PROVISIONS

LEAVE PROVISION

Opening balance	430 056	249 373
movement for the year	(28 562)	180 683
Closing balance	**401 494**	**430 056**

Provisions relates to Leave pay provision. The amount is recognised as leave due as at the end of the financial year. No further provisions are raised.

13. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST

Trade and other payables	774 568	2 327 177
Payable from related party	55 457 182	192 170
	56 231 750	**2 519 347**

14. REVENUE

Levies received	12 535 717	8 441 419
Administrative fees received	12 666 919	11 311 028
	25 202 636	**19 752 447**

14. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

	2024 R	2023 R

OTHER INCOME

	2024 R	2023 R
Fines and penalties	60 000	369 500
Modernisation project	12 321 391	-
Donations and Pledge	414 221	-
Fair value adjustments	121 085	76 590
Insurance and medical Aid refunds	212 674	110 223
Royalties	503	3 991
SASSETA grants	-	216 929
	13 129 874	**777 233**

The amounts included in revenue arising from exchange of goods or service are as follows:

	2024 R	2023 R
Administrative fees received	12 666 919	11 311 028
Royalties	503	3 991
	12 667 422	**11 315 019**

The amounts included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions are as follows:

	2024 R	2023 R
Levies received	12 535 717	8 441 419
Fines and penalties	60 000	369 500
Skills rebates - SASSETA	-	216 929
	12 808 391	**9 138 071**

15. OPERATING SURPLUS

	2024 R	2023 R
Operating surplus for the year is stated after accounting for the following:		
Lease rentals on operating lease	1 949 788	737 747
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	356 313	417 471
Amortisation of intangible assets	114 779	242 075
Consulting fees	545 307	2 627 394
Employee costs	16 296 529	14 310 179

16. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2024 R	2023 R
Audit Fees	321 159	205 179

17. INVESTMENT REVENUE

	2024 R	2023 R
Current accounts	-	26 933
Interest received on short- term deposits	2 744 351	243 616
	2 744 351	**270 549**

18. TAXATION

No provision has been made for 2024 taxation as the receipts and accruals to the entity are exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(A)(i) of the Income Tax Act.

19. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2024 R	2023 R
Surplus for the year	1 420 591	(10 841 666)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property plant and equipment.	356 313	417 471
Amortisation on intangible assets.	114 779	242 075
Fair value gain on investments	(121 085)	(76 590)
Revaluation of a building	(136 077)	–
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(16 097 847)	(1 946 961)
Provisions	(28 562)	180 683
Net cash Movement from Fidelity Fund	55 443 319	6 434 627
Trade and other payables	(1 552 609)	625 706
	39 398 822	**(4 964 655)**

20. RELATED PARTIES

FIDELITY FUND

The SABFS and the Fund had common board members for the year. The Fidelity Fund is managed by The South African Board for Sheriffs which was established under the Sheriff's act. The South African Board for Sheriffs enters various transactions between both entities which are supposed to be on arm's length with Fidelity Fund as empowered by the Sheriffs Act of 1986, section 26.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SABFS is owned by the South African Government through the Department of Justice.

RELATED PARTY BALANCES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTY

FIDELITY FUND FOR SHERIFFS

Opening Balance	192 170	6 054 967
Net Payments	(68 316 271)	(17 558 165)
Administration fees	12 666 919	11 311 028
	(55 457 182)	**(192 170)**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Opening Balance	
Modernisation Phase 1	264 788
Modernisation Phase 2	14 169 600
	(14 434 388

20. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

ADMINISTRATION FEE CHARGED TO RELATED PARTY	2024 R	2023 R
Statement of financial performance		
Fidelity Fund for Sheriffs	12 666 919	11 311 028
Department of Justice	12 321 391	-
	24 988 310	**11 311 028**

The Administrative fee is based on the Sheriffs Act of 1986 as well as a Board Decision at what percentage the fee will be charged. This decision is then sanctioned by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services.

21. RISK MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an on-going review of future commitments and credit facilities. Cash is managed prudently by keeping sufficient cash in bank accounts.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities and financial assets held to mitigate the risk are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2024 *CURRENT LIABILITIES*	Notes	Less than 1 year R	Total R	Carrying Amount R
Trade and other payables	11	774,568	774,568	774,568
Provisions	12	401,494	401,494	401,494
Payable from related party	10	55,457,182	55,457,182	55,457,182
		56,633,244	**56,633,244**	**56,633,244**

2023 *CURRENT LIABILITIES*	Notes	Less than 1 year R	Total R	Carrying Amount R
Trade and other payables	11	2,327,177	2,327,177	2,327,177
Provisions	12	430,056	430,056	430,056
Payable from related party	10	192,170	192,170	192,170
		2,949,403	**2,949,403**	**2,949,403**

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Board has interest-bearing assets, and the income and operating cash flows are substantially dependent on the changes in the market interest rates. The interest-bearing assets consist of short- term investments with floating interest rate that expose the Board to cash flow interest rate risks. The interest rate used is based on the Prime rate.

20. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

The Fluctuating in interest rates impact on the value of investments and financing activities.

2024 *ASSETS*	Current interest rate	Due in 1 year and less R	Due in 2 to 5 years R	Due in over 5 years R	Total R
Trade and other receivables – Normal credit terms	Interest free	17,316,963	–	–	17,316,963
Cash in banks Current and call	Interest free	40,891,271	–	–	40,891,271
Fixed deposit in banking institutions	Linked to prime	1,456,191	–	–	1,456,191
		59,664,425	**–**	**–**	**59,664,425**

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the fund, if the customer, Sheriffs fails to meet its contractual obligation. Credit risk consists mainly of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the Board through dealing with well-established financial institution with high credit ratings.

Credit risk Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an on-going basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, considering its financial position, experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

	2024			**2023**		
ASSETS	Gross carrying amount R	Credit loss allowances R	Amortised cost/fair value R	Gross carrying amount R	Credit loss allowances R	Amortised cost/fair value R
Trade and other receivables – Normal credit terms	17,316,963	–	17,316,963	2,627,986	–	2,627,986
Cash in banks Current and call	40,891,271	–	40,891,271	2,247,489	–	2,247,489
Fixed deposit in banking institutions	1,456,191	–	1,456,191	1,335,105	–	1,335,105
	59,664,425	**–**	**59,664,425**	**6,210,580**	**–**	**6,210,580**

22. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The Board took the following into consideration as part of its assessment of the going concern assumptions:

- The cost review exercise and cost saving plan prepared and evaluated by the sub-committee of the Board;
- Motivations on increased cost recovery from the Fidelity Fund and the Sheriffs levy;
- Persuading the Department of Justice to support SABFS as part of the modernisation project;
- Strong liquidity profile of the Fidelity Fund, as the main customer for SABFS.

SABFS has further generated a surplus of R1,420,591 for the year as compared to a loss in the prior year.

23. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Board is not aware of any matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year which significantly affect the financial position of the Board or result of the operations.

Changes in the Board, where the previous Board three (3) year tenure came to an end after year end, with a new Board being appointed on the 18 June 2024 for a five (5) year period.

24. PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

In a Board meeting held on 15 October 2015, the Board resolved that the SABFS would no longer be seeking listing in terms of the Public Finance Management Act ("PFMA") schedules as contemplated in s47(2) of the PFMA. The Board has further resolved that it will adopt and implement the principles of the PFMA as well as other recognised public finance regulations as guidelines for its future financial reporting and accounting practices.

25. COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES

The SABFS has resolved to Modernise the profession. The Modernisation project is agreed to be funded by both SABFS (20 percent) and Department of Justice (80 percent).

26. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT & BOARD MEMBERS REMUNERATION

The following persons are employed by the Board in their respective executive capacities during the financial year.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT REMUNERATION	2024 R	2023 R
S Lech: Legal And Complaints Manager	1 758 333	1 511 623
M Africa: Acting Compliance Manager (Appointed 01 June 2022)	313 645	260 063
VP Nel: Training and Communication Manager	1 095 896	913 220
S Ncambele: Acting Finance Manager (Appointed 01 June 2022 until 31 December 2022)	–	862 874
G Miller: HR & Auxiliary Services Manager	891 116	781 369
S Mashaba: Executive Manager (Appointed 01 May 2023)	1 943 777	-
S Ncambele: Financial Manager Corporate and Financial Services (Appointed 01 January 2023)	1 700 939	266 016
TM Makoa: Financial Manager Corporate and Financial Services (Appointed 04 January 2021, Resigned 25 May 2022)	–	244 145
	7 703 705	**4 839 310**

26. EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT & BOARD MEMBERS REMUNERATION (CONTINUED)

BOARD MEMBERS EMOLUMENTS (NON-EXECUTIVE)	2024 Fees R	2024 Reimbursement of expenses R	2023 Fees R	2023 Reimbursement of expenses R
Adv. M Morgan (Chairperson)	2 395 807*	18 000	2 218 241	18 000
AJL Titus	135 795	6 000	101 820	5 500
T Tshoaedi	59 568	6 000	69 750	6 000
K Mahlaba	14 702	3 500	20 745	6 000
ZP Nkosi	9 801	–	79 551	5 500
AL Shabalala	119 136	6 000	172 713	6 000
I Burton	88 971	6 000	124 798	5 000
NS Maremane	79 170	–	108 953	6 000
P Mlandu	68 279	–	70 893	6 000
S Chiloane	–	6 000	–	3 000
S. Mashaba	–	3 000	–	5 500
	2 971 229	**54 500**	**2 967 464**	**72 500**

*Included in the cost for the chairperson is cost of R2million which is for attendance of operational and management meetings.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
REVENUE			
Levies received		12,535,717	8,441,419
Administrative fees		12,666,919	11,311,028
Income	14	**25,202,636**	**19,752,447**
OTHER INCOME			
Fines and penalties		60,000	369,500
Fair value adjustments		121,085	76,590
Insurance and Medical aid refunds		212,674	110,223
Modernisation Project		12,321,391	-
Donation and Pledges		414,221	-
Royalties		503	3,991
Skills rebates - SASSETA		-	216,929
	14	**13,129,874**	**777,233**
Operating income		**38,332,510**	**20,529,680**
Investment income	17	2,744,351	270,549
Total Income		**41,076,861**	**20,800,229**

DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

OPERATING EXPENSES	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
Accommodation		422,583	869,821
Auditor's remuneration		321,159	205,179
Bad Debts		-	547,399
Bank charges		114,203	234,591
Board Remunaration		2,971,228	2,967,464
Catering expenses		11,199	103,931
Cleaning		274,833	120,721
Communication and public education		67,484	125,262
Consulting fees		545,307	2,627,394
Criminal and credit clearance		27,777	15,746
Depreciation		471,092	659,546
Electricity and water		234,233	224,409
Employee costs		16,296,528	11,121,651
Gifts		60,000	2,710
Insurance		316,486	264,443
IT expenses		105,540	6,183
Lease rentals on operating lease		1,949,788	737,747
Leave Accrual		-	221,064
Legal fees		137,112	969,130
Parking expenses		53,326	57,052
Postage		122,904	27,945
Design of SABFS Seal & Sheriffs Logo		29,425	-
Design of Sheriff Brand Guide		12,191	-
Branded product		197,372	-
SABFS Women's day		254,676	-
Printing and stationery		232,160	82,056
Recruitment expenses		234,236	142,851
Relocation Costs		163,145	-
Repairs and maintenance		431,193	311,405
Security		4,173,654	3,193,407
Service Charter Code of Conduct & SLA		6,000	-
Social Outreach		75,466	-
Staff welfare		198,096	341,848
Subscriptions		55,645	24,836
Telephone and fax		641,880	500,846
Training		114,786	670,089
Travel – International		6,065,382	2,542,119
Travel – local		2,268,181	1,723,050
		39,656,270	**31,641,895**
Surplus / Deficit for the year		**1,420,591**	**(10,841,666)**

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and has not been audited.

FIDELITY FUND FOR SHERIFFS

Established in terms of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

GENERAL INFORMATION

Entity	South African Board For Sheriffs
Country of Incorporation and Domicile	Republic of South Africa
Chairperson of the Board	Adv M Mathaphuna
Finance and Fidelity Fund Committee	D Mhlaba (CA) SA N Ngobeni
Audit and risk Committee	R Singh K Mogale
Executive Manager	S Mashaba
Finance Manager	S Ncambele
Auditors	MBS Consulting CC
Preparer	These financial Statements were prepared internally.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL

The Board of the South African Board for Sheriffs (SABFS), appointed by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development in accordance with its own act, the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986("the Act"), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the Board to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the SABFS Fidelity Fund ("the Fund") and the results of its operations and cash flow as at the end of the financial year 2023/24. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and were given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of General Recognised Accounting Practise (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates. The Board acknowledges that it is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the entity and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Board to meet these responsibilities, the Board sets the standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegations 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 entity levels and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the entity's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the entity is on identifying, assessing, managing, and monitoring all known forms of risk across the entity. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the entity endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedure and constraints.

The Board is of the opinion, based on the information and explanation given by management 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. The Board further recognises that any system of internal financial control can only provide reasonable , and not absolute assurance against material risk.

The Board has reviewed the entity's cashflow forecast for the year 2024/25. Considering this review and the current financial position, the Board is satisfied that the Fund has or has access to adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis that the Fund is a going concern.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Fund's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the Funds external auditors and their report is presented on pages 90 to 92.

These annual financial statements and the supplementary information set out on pages 94 to 115 have been prepared on the going concern basis by the previous Board whose term ended 17 June 2024. Consequently the current Board, considered and reviewed these financial statements and resolved to approve and note areas of enhancement for the next financial year.

Mrs S Mashaba
Executive Manager

Adv M Mathaphuna
Chairperson of the Board

REPORT OF THE **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

1. I have audited the financial statements of Fidelity Fund for Sheriffs set out on pages 94 to 115, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 29 February 2024, and 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, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fidelity Fund for Sheriffs as at 29 February 2024, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA GRAP) and the requirements of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

4. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the Code of professional conduct for auditors of the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards).

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

OTHER INFORMATION

6. The Members of the Board are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Board Member's Report and the supplementary information. The other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

7. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

8. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the South African Generally Recognised Accounting Practices and the requirements of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986 and for such internal control as the Members of the Board determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

10. In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Members of the Board either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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.

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity 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.

13. I communicate with the Members of the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

14. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, we must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The Members of the Board are responsible for the Entity's compliance with key legislation. This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

15. The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, the other information does not include the financial statements.

16. Our opinion on the financial statements and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

17. In connection with our audit, 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.

18. We did not receive the other information prior to the date on this auditor`s report. When I do receive and read this information, if we conclude that there is a material

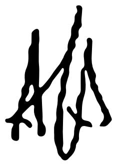
misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor`s report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

19. We considered internal control relevant to our audit of the financial statements and compliance with applicable legislation; however, our objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

20. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

21. Management did not implement effective controls to ensure accurate financial reporting which resulted in material adjustments made to the financial statements.



Anesu Sunhwa CA (SA), RA
Director
MBS Audit Inc.
Firm IRBA Practice Number: 425750
1277 Mike Crawford Road
Lakeview, Centurion
0157

Date : 28 August 2024

REPORT OF THE **BOARD MEMBERS**

The board members submit their report for the year ended 29 February 2024.

1. REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

MAIN BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

The Fidelity Fund for Sheriffs (the Fund) is engaged and governed in terms of the Sheriff's Act, No.90 of 1986. The Fund is controlled and managed by the South African Board for Sheriffs (SABFS), which shall manage the Fund in accordance with the Sheriffs Act, No.90 of 1986.

The SABFS aims to improve the financial performance of the Fidelity Fund through effective management of the Fund. The activities of the Fidelity Fund are managed by SABFS. The Fidelity Fund is established in terms of section 26 of the Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986. Its primary function is to compensate those who have suffered any prejudice resulting from misconduct or omissions from sheriff's operations.

The monies accrued in the Fund are housed in various investments, with the capital guarantee. Interest earned by sheriffs on their respective trust funds is due and payable to the Fidelity Fund.

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

2. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The Fund reported an increase in revenue and a surplus of R 1 263 586 for the year ended, with an increase in net asset value from R145,4 million to R147,3 million.

3. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Board members are not aware of any matter or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year up to date of this report that would materially impact the financial position of the entity.

4. PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (PFMA)

In a Board meeting held on 15 October 2015, the Board resolved that the SABFS would no longer be seeking listing in terms of the Public Finance Management Act ("PFMA") schedules as contemplated in s47(2) of the PFMA. The Board has further resolved that it will adopt and implement the principles of the PFMA as well as other recognised public finance regulations as guidelines for its future financial reporting and accounting practices.

5. BOARD MEMBERS

The Board members during the year under review:

Adv M Morgan (Chairperson)	K Mahlaba	NS Maremane
AJL Titus	S Chiloane	P Mlandu
T Tshoaedi	AL Shabalala	S Mashaba
	I Burton	

The new Board was appointed on the 18 June 2024

Adv M Mathaphuna (Chairperson)	N Ngobeni	K Mogale
AJL Titus (renewed)	S Chiloane	K Mpe
D Mhlaba	R Titus	T Mphahlele
	A Mashele	R Singh

STATEMENT OF **FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivable	6	985,674	659,490
Receivable to related party	9	55,457,182	192,170
Cash and cash equivalents	7	17,857,332	16,552,014
		74,300,188	**17,403,674**
Total Current Assets		**74,300,188**	**17,403,674**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Administrative Property	4	12,171,757	11,709,808
Fixed Deposit	8	111,366,710	155,823,189
		123,538,467	**167,532,997**
Total Non - Current Assets		**123,538,467**	**167,532,997**
Total Assets		**197,838,655**	**184,936,671**
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Unclaimed Trust Funds	10	49,281,363	38,036,905
Trade and other payables	11	1,224,322	810,766
Provisions	13	-	729,969
Total Liabilities		**50,505,685**	**39,577,641**
Net Assets		**147,332,970**	**145,359,030**
Accumulated Surplus		144,803,330	143,539,744
Non-Distributable reserve		2,529,640	1,819,286
Total Net Assets		**147,332,970**	**145,359,030**

STATEMENT OF **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
Revenue	14	8,542,093	7,616,525
Other income	15	1,043,881	609,025
Operating expenses		(24,062,153)	(19,805,376)
Operating surplus / (deficit)		(14,476,179)	(11,579,826)
Interest on sheriffs trust account	14	15,739,765	5,020,412
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year		**1,263,586**	**(6,559,414)**

STATEMENT OF **CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Accumulated surplus R	NDR – Revaluation Reserve R	Total net assets R
Balance at 01 March 2022	**150,099,158**	**1,819,286**	**151,918,444**
Deficit for the year	(6,559,414)	–	(6,559,414)
Balance at 01 March 2023	**143,539,744**	**1,819,286**	**145,359,030**
Current year revaluation	–	710,354	710,354
Surplus for the year	1,263,586	–	1,263,586
Balance at 29 February 2024	**144,803,330**	**2,529,640**	**147,332,970**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
RECEIPTS			
Fidelity fund certificates		683,888	609,025
Net Receipt of Unclaimed Trust Funds		11,244,458	–
Interest received on Sheriff's trust accounts		15,739,765	5,020,412
Grants and rebates received from SASSETA		359,993	–
Interest received on bank		8,542,093	7,750,991
		36,570,197	**13,380,428**
PAYMENTS			
Payments to the SABFS		(55,265,012)	(17,558,165)
Net payment of Unclaimed Trust Funds		–	(38,267,630)
Cash paid to suppliers		(22,533,871)	(6,842,908)
Payments of claims against the Fidelity Fund		(1,922,475)	(1,315,950)
		(79,721,358)	**(63,984,653)**
Net cashflow from operating activities		**(43,151,161)**	**(50,604,225)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Movement in fixed deposit		44,456,479	51,426,933
Net cashflow from investing activities		**44,456,479**	**51,426,933**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,305,318**	**822,708**
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		16,552,014	15,729,306
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**17,857,332**	**16,552,014**

*Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. Management believes that the revised presentation reflects the activities of the fund more accurately. The amount was not restated.

STATEMENT OF COMPRISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

`FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	Notes	Approved budget R	Budget Allocation for the year R	Actual amounts on comparable basis R	Difference between budget and actual R
REVENUE					
Fidelity fund certificates	25	530,906	530,906	683,888	152,982
Interest income - Trust Accounts	23	14,345,300	14,345,300	15,739,765	1,394,465
Interest income - Investments	25	11,349,438	11,349,438	8,456,998	(2,892,440)
Interest income	25	115,154	115,154	85,095	(30,059)
Grants Received from Sasseta		459,800	459,800	317,000	(142,800)
Sasseta - Rebates		31,510	31,510	42,993	11,483
Total revenue		**26,832,108**	**26,832,108**	**25,325,739**	**(1,506,369)**
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Administration fees	25	14,337,859	14,337,859	12,666,919	(1,670,940)
Audit fees	25	109,800	109,800	150,824	41,024
Bank Charges	25	12,000	12,000	12,506	506
Building maintenance	25	56,000	56,000	8,146	(47,854)
Claims against the Fidelity Fund	25	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,192,506	(807,494)
Training and development (SASSETA SIC)	25	1,275,225	1,275,225	851,959	(423,266)
Depreciation	25	241,056	241,056	248,403	7,347
Disciplinary Inquiries & Inspections	25	1,500,000	1,500,000	242,647	(1,257,353)
Insurances	25	250,000	250,000	-	(250,000)
Bookkeeping fees	25	1,389,400	1,389,400	1,366,124	(23,276)
Legal fees	25	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,063,728	3,063,728
Utilities	25	220,000	220,000	225,868	5,868
National Conference	25	1,542,555	1,542,555	2,032,523	489,968
Zoom Webinars (incl Material Development)		55,000	55,000	-	(55,000)
Needs Based Training		532,507	532,507	-	(532,507)
Material Development		600,000	600,000	-	(600,000)
Mentor training		266,253	266,253	-	(266,253)
Total expenses		**26,387,655**	**26,387,655**	**24,062,153**	**(1,361,710)**
Net surplus / (deficit)		**444,453**	**444,453**	**1,263,586**	**(144,659)**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effectiveness Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Boards. These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are disclosed below.

1.1 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES

The entity assesses its trade receivables for impairment at the end of each other reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the entity makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade 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 that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss rations are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

On debtors, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the debtors carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flow discount at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition. A provision for bad /doubtful debts is provided in terms of the policy of the SABFS.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATE

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payable are to approximate their fair values.

PROPERTY

Revaluations are based on fair value estimates. Similarly, depreciation and impairment are key sources of estimation uncertainty. These estimates may result in different outcomes in future reporting periods from those estimated in the current year.

1.2 PROPERTY

Property are tangible non-current assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

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

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

PROPERTY IS INITIALLY MEASURED AT COST

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchased price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant, 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 s derecognised.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

MEASUREMENT SUBSEQUENT TO INITIAL RECOGNITION OF PROPERTY

After recognition as an asset, property whose fair value can be measured reliably shall be carried at revalued amount, being its fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations shall be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which be determined using fair value at the reporting date. Property will be revalued every 3 years.

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

ITEM	AVERAGE USEFUL LIVES
Buildings	50 years

The residual value, the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounted estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total costs of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciated change for each period is recognised as a surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit 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.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT

In assessing the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment, management have been made judgements based on historical evidence as well as the current condition of property, plant, and equipment under control. Property will be revalued every 3 years.

FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

The carrying value plus revaluation reserves and less impairment provisions of property, plant and equipment are assumed top approximate their fair values.

1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

CLASSIFICATION

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

- Financial instruments at fair value
- Financial instruments at amortised costs; and
- Financial instruments at cost.

Investments held to maturity and trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Trade and other payables and intercompany loans are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments.

The entity 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 measurements initially at fair value, except for except for equity investments for which 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 surplus or deficit, transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the instrument.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Fixed term investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities are amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSET

At each end of the reporting period the entity assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through surplus or deficit, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

For amounts due to the entity, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade and other receivables excluding when applicable the VAT and prepayments are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and the Fund business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables excluding the VAT and amount received in advance are classified as financial liability subsequently measured at amortised cost.

They are recognised when the fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions and are measured at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction cost, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated value future cash payments (Including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction cost and other premiums or discount) through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) a shorter period , to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest methods result in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs.

Trade and other payables expose the fund to liquidity risk and possibly to the interest rate risk.

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.

UNCLAIMED TRUST FUNDS

Cash and cash equivalents which are regarded as unclaimed trust funds monies are recorded inclusive of all interest amounts due to the end of the financial year. The interest on these funds is not recognised as revenue, until the application section, Sec22(5) has been enacted into law. A corresponding liability is recognised for the capital amount as well as the interest received for the financial year.

1.4 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when:

- the entity has a present obligation as a result of a past event.
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate of the obligation.

The amount of provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

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

Provisions are not recognised for future deficits.

PROVISIONS

Provisions relate to claims by sheriffs against the fund. Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosures of these estimates of provisions are included in note twelve.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies and Commitments are disclosed in note 25.

1.5 REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue is the gross flow of economic benefit or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services, or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. An exchange transaction will be recognised as and when the Board receives a declaration from the Sheriffs.

MEASUREMENT

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received on receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

FIDELITY FUND CERTIFICATES

Revenue from issued of fidelity fund certificates is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- An application form has been received and the amount required is paid.
- Invoices are raised on the date the amount due was paid and where the amount is not paid, an invoice will be raised, and the amount collected within a reasonable time.

INTEREST RECEIVED FROM SHERIFFS IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 OF THE SHERIFF'S ACT

Revenue from the submission of Legal Obligation Phase 2 have been satisfied:

- An audit report or an exemption certificate has been received and the amount required is documented in terms of Section 22 of the Act
- Invoices are raised on the date the amount was due was paid and where the amount is not paid, an invoice will be raised, and the amount collected within a reasonable time.
- Where a report indicates zero amount due, an invoice will be raised to ensure completeness of revenue recognition .

INTEREST

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest and royalties is recognised when:

- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method. Interest as revenue will be recognised when a declaration is received from a sheriff along with an auditor's report.

Investment income will be recognised as and when the Fund becomes entitled to the income. Fidelity fund applications will be recognised when the certificate is issued.

1.6 REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue compromises gross flow inflow of economic benefits or service potential receivable by an entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulated that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the assets is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Control of an asset arises when the entity can use otherwise benefits from the asset in pursuit of its objectives and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit. Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purpose for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulations, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.

RECOGNITION

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same flow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

MEASUREMENT

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the entity.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the entity recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

1.7 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

When necessary, comparative figures have been classified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.8 BUDGET INFORMATION

The entity is typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of budget authorisation (or equivalent), which is given effect through Board resolution.

General purpose financial reporting by entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget. The annual financial statements and the budget are not on the same basis of accounting therefore a reconciliation between the statement of financial performance and the budget have been included in the annual financial statement. Refer to note 23.

1.9 RELATED PARTIES

The objective of this accounting policy is to ensure that a reporting entity's financial statement contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and surplus or deficit may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by the transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting (in this standard referred to as the reporting entity) shall apply this standard in:

a) identifying related party relationships and transactions

b) identifying outstanding balances, including commitments, between n entity and its related parties.

c) identifying the circumstances in which disclosure of the items in (a) and (b) is required; and

d) determining the disclosure to be made about those items.

The standard requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the consolidated and separate financial statements of the reporting entity in accordance with the standards of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. This standard also applies to individual financial statements.

Disclosure or related party transactions, outstanding balances, including commitments, and relationships with related parties may affect users' assessment of the financial position and performance of the reporting entity in its ability to deliver agreed services, including assessment of the risks and opportunities facing the entity. This disclosure also ensures that the reporting entity is transparent about dealings with related parties.

The standard states that a related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person.
- Has control or joint control over the reporting entity:
- Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
- Is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity. An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
- The entity is the member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity, and fellow controlled entity is related to the others).
- one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member).
- both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- one entity is a joint venture of a third entity, and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.

- the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the entity or an entity related to the entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity.
- the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
- a person identified in (a) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity)

The standard furthermore states that a related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. The standard elaborates on the definitions and identification of:

- Management
- Related parties
- Remuneration
- Significant influence

2. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practise on a basis consistent with the prior year except where the new standards became available.

3. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED, BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE.

The following standards were issued, but were not yet effective for the 2024 financial year-end:

STANDARD	DETAILS	EFFECTIVE DATE
GRAP 1 Presentation on Financial Presentation	Considerations about going concern assessment when.	01 April 2024
GRAP 103 - Heritage Assets	Preparing financial statements. Various amendments	01 April 2025
GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments	Various amendments to align the standard with IFRS 9.	01 April 2024

4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROPERTY

	2024			2023		
	Cost/ Revalued Amount R	Accumulated Depreciation R	Carrying value R	Cost/ Revalued Amount R	Accumulated Depreciation R	Carrying value R
Land and Building	13,382,302	(1,210,545)	12,171,757.00	12,671,950	(962,142)	11,709,808

RECONCILIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROPERTY: 2024	Opening balance R	Additions R	Depreciation Charge R	Revaluation Reserve R	Closing Balance R
Land and Building		11,709,808	(248,403)	710,354	12,171,759

RECONCILIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROPERTY: 2024	Opening balance R	Depreciation Charge R	Closing Balance R
Land and Building	11,948,782	(238,974)	11,709,808

DETAILS OF PROPERTY	2024 R	2023 R
THE PROPERTY IS SITUATED AT 88 LOOP STREET CAPE TOWN		
Carrying value:	10 852 664	10 852 664
less Accumulated Depreciation at 28 February 2023	(962 142)	(723 168)
add Revaluation at 28 February 2023	1 819 286	1 819 286
Total Revalued amount 28 February 2023	**11 709 808**	**11 948 782**
Less Depreciation at 29 February 2024	(248 403)	(238 974)
Add Revaluation at 29 February 2024	710 352	-
Total Revalued amount	**12 171 757**	**11 709 808**

The Property was bought in the name of the SABFS and is shared with the Fidelity Fund.

OTHER INFORMATION

(i) The Property represent the 10% of the value of the Fidelity Funds assets at the date of purchase of the Property at 88 Loop Street, Cape Town at the July 2013

(ii) A Valuation of the property was performed by The Valuator Advisory on the 02 June 2023

(iii) The property was valued at R14,800,000 during the 2024 financial year. (2022: R14,250,000). The portion of the Fidelity Fund amount to R12 420 160 while the portion of the South African Board for Sheriffs amount to R2 379 840.

(iv) The valuation method used was The Income Capitalisation Method, which is consistent with the previous valuation method used.

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS BY CATEGORY

	2024 R	2023 R
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST		
Trade and other receivables	985,674	659 491
Fixed deposit	111 366 710	155 823 189
Cash and cash equivalents	17 857 332	16 552 014
	130 209 716	**173 034 694**

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables	985 674	659 490

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CONSIST OF:

BANK BALANCES		
Standard Bank Call account	554 111	513 122
Absa bank Call account	–	15 952 514
Standard Bank Current account	666 771	84 212
Standard Bank Call Account	16 636 450	2 166
	17 857 332	**16 552 014**

8. FIXED DEPOSIT

Nedbank Investment	58 990 840	54 145 622
Standard bank Investment	23 535 705	28 526 906
Absa bank Investment	–	46 756 531
Standard bank Investment	28 840 165	26 396 130
	111 366 710	**155 823 189**

9. RELATED PARTY BALANCES – SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD FOR SHERIFFS

Receivable	55 097 189	192 170

The amount is unsecured, interest free and payment is on demand.

10. UNCLAIMED TRUST FUNDS

Unclaimed funds	29 174 769	20 790 976
Unclaimed trust fund interest earned	20 106 594	17 245 930
	49 281 363	**38 036 905**

The unclaimed trust monies are monies paid to the fidelity in terms of section 22(5) of the Sheriffs Act. The Board on behalf of the Fund decided to collect these funds to ensure that the funds are secured. No revenues were recognised on these funds. These funds are not held as security but are part of the Fidelity Fund.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 R	2023 R
Trade creditors	1 018 209	712 246
Value added taxation	206 113	98 520
	1 224 322	**810 766**

12. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST

Unclaimed trust funds	49 281 363	38 036 905
Trade and other payables	1 224 322	810 766
	50 505 685	**82 359 503**

13. PROVISIONS

Opening balance 1 March	729 969	763 970
Additions	–	(1 349 950)
Less Claims paid	(729 969)	1 315 950
	-	**729 969**

Provisions relates to claims against the Fidelity Fund. These claims are recognised as and when the claims are approved. No further provisions are raised as mentioned in note 27, contingencies.

14. INTEREST REVENUE

Interest on fixed deposits	8 456 998	7 550 991
Bank – current accounts	85 095	65 534
	8 542 093	**7 616 525**
Interest on Sheriffs trust accounts	15 739 765	5 020 412

15. OTHER INCOME

Fidelity fund certificates	683 888	609 025

16. OPERATING SURPLUS

Operating surplus/deficit for the year is stated after accounting for the following material expenses		
Depreciation on property	248 403	238 975
Auditor's remuneration	150 824	109,800
Administration fees	12 666 919	11 311 028
Claims against the Fidelity Fund	1 192 506	1 315 950
Disciplinary Inquiries & Inspections	242 647	1 250 845
Legal fees	4 855 629	5 321 737

17. TAXATION

No provision has been made for 2023 taxation as the receipts and accruals to the entity are exempt from income tax in terms of section 10(1)(A)(i) of the Income Tax Act.

18. CASH USED IN OPERATIONS.

	2024 R	2023 R
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	1 263 586	(6 559 414)
Depreciation	248 403	238 975
Other non-cash items	-	
Changes in working capital		
Movement in unclaimed liability	11 244 458	(38 267 630)
Movement in provision	(729 969)	(34 000)
Movement in related party balances	(54 905 018)	(6 247 137)
Movement in trade and other receivables	(326 183)	(538 358)
Movement in trade and other payables	413 556	803 341
	(42 689 210)	**(50 604 225)**

19. RELATED PARTIES

RELATIONSHIPS

The Board and the Fund had common board members for the year. The Fidelity Fund is managed by The South African Board for Sheriffs which was established under the Sheriff's act. The South African Board for Sheriffs enters various transactions between both entities which are supposed to be on arm's length with Fidelity Fund as empowered by the Sheriffs Act of 1986, section 26.

RELATED PARTY BALANCES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

RECEIVABLE AMOUNT — OWING TO SOUTH AFRICAN BOARD FOR SHERIFFS

Opening Balance	(192 170)	(6 054 967)
Net payments	68 316 271	17 558 165
Administration fees	(12 666,919)	(11 311 028)
	55 457 182	**192 170**

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Administration fees charged by South African Board for Sheriffs	12 666 919	11 311 028

The Administrative fee is based on the Sheriffs Act of 1986 supported by a board decision, the annual fee is based on 8.5% of total assets that is levied by SABFS and any cost recoveries. This decision is then sanctioned by the Minister of Justice (then Minister of Justice and Correctional Services).

19. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

RISK MANAGEMENT.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk, interest rate risk and credit risk.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The entity's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The entity manages liquidity risk through an on-going review of future commitments and credit facilities. Cash is managed prudently by keeping sufficient cash in bank accounts.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities and financial assets held to mitigate the risk are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2024 *CURRENT LIABILITIES*	Notes	Less than 1 year R	Total R	Carrying Amount R
Trade and other payables	11	1,224,322	1,224,322	1,224,322
Unclaimed Trust Funds	10	49,281,363	49,281,363	49,281,363
		50,505,685	**50,505,685**	**50,505,685**

2023 *CURRENT LIABILITIES*				
Trade and other payables	11	810,766	810,766	810,766
Unclaimed Trust Funds	10	38,036,905	38,036,905	38,036,905
Provisions	13	729,969	729,969	729,969
		39,577,640	**39,577,640**	**39,577,640**

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Board has interest-bearing assets, and the income and operating cash flows are substantially dependent on the changes in the market interest rates. The interest-bearing assets consist of short- term investments with floating interest rate that expose the Board to cash flow interest rate risks. The interest rate used is based on the Prime rate.

The Fluctuating in interest rates impact on the value of investments and financing activities.

2024 *ASSETS*	Current interest rate	Due in 1 year and less R	Due in 2 to 5 years R	Due in over 5 years R	Total R
Trade and other receivables - Normal credit terms	Interest free	985,674	-	-	985,674
Receivable to related party	Interest free	55,457,182	-	-	55,457,182
Cash in banks Current and call	Interest free	17,857,332	-	-	17,857,332
Fixed deposit in banking institutions	Linked to prime	111,366,710	-	-	111,366,710
		185,666,898	**-**	**-**	**185,666,898**

19. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the fund, if the customer, Sheriffs fails to meet its contractual obligation.

Credit risk consists mainly of cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The entity only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the Fund through dealing with well-established financial institution with high credit ratings.

Credit risk on trade and other receivables are managed by making use of credit approval, limits and monitoring .

Credit risk Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an on-going basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, considering its financial position, experience, and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

	2024			2023		
ASSETS	**Gross carrying amount R**	**Credit loss allowances R**	**Amortised cost/fair value R**	**Gross carrying amount R**	**Credit loss allowances R**	**Amortised cost/fair value R**
Trade and other receivable - Normal credit terms	985,674	-	985,674	659,490	-	659,490
Receivable to related party	55,457,182	-	55,457,182	192,170	-	192,170
Cash in banks Current and call	17,857,332	-	17,857,332	16,552,014	-	16,552,014
Fixed deposit in banking institutions	111,366,710	-	111,366,710	155,823,189	-	155,823,189
	185,666,898	**-**	**185,666,898**	**173,226,863**	**-**	**173,226,863**

20. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations, and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Board is not aware of any matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial year which significantly affect the financial position of the Fund or result of the operations.

A new Board was appointed on the 18 June 2024 with a five (5) year tenure, which replaced existing Board which its tenure of three (3) years had come to an end.

22. PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

In a Board meeting held on the 15th of October 2015, the Board resolved that the SABFS would no longer seeking listing in terms of the Public Finance Management Act ("PFMA") schedules as required by S47(2) of the PFMA. The entity has therefore not been audited against the requirements of the PFMA, and the entity has therefore maintained its financial year for this reporting year as the end of February in terms of the Sheriffs Act.

23. EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND BUDGET

REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Revenue and other income is below budget by R1 506 369 representing 5.61 % due to the following:

FIDELITY FUND CERTIFICATES:

The over recovery of 28.82% is due to more sheriffs and deputy sheriffs appointments made for the year.

INTEREST RECEIVED ON TRUST ACCOUNTS:

The over recovery of 9.72% is due to increased amounts held in Trust with the Sheriffs, higher interest rates and increased activity within the Trust accounts of sheriffs.

INTEREST RECEIVED ON INVESTMENTS:

The under recovery of 25.49% on this line item is due to decrease in the Fidelity Fund investments. Investments held at a higher interest rate matured and had to be reinvested at a lower interest rate.

GRANTS RECEIVED FROM SASSETA.

The under recovery of 31.06 % is due to the delay enrolment of learners during the year.

SASSETA REBATES

The over recover of 36.44% is in line with the budget and the last year's rebates that were not paid yet.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Total expenses are above budget by R 1 361 710 representing a 5.61% overspending which is attributed to the following:

ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

The under spending of 11.65 % is due to the value of the Fidelity fund decrease.

AUDIT FEES

The overspending on audit fees was due to the additional hours spent and other resources deployed on the audit.

BANK CHARGES.

The overspending on this line item was due to more requests for bank statements were made.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

The under spending of 85.45% of this line items are linked to the fact that no repairs and maintenance were done during the year other than the valuation of the building.

23. EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND BUDGET (CONTINUED)

CLAIMS AGAINST THE FIDELITY FUND

The under spending on claims of 40.37 % is due to reduced number of claims that were approved.

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT (SASSETA SIC)

The training and development expenses were previously charged or paid under South African Board for Sheriffs; The Management took a decision to comply with sheriffs Act.

BOOKKEEPING COURSE

Bookkeeping course was previously charged under South African Board for Sheriffs. in the current year, a decision was taken for these permissible expenses to be in the account of the Fund.

DISCIPLINARY INQUIRIES & INSPECTIONS

The under spending of 83.82% on this line item is linked to the number of DC's and inspections that has taken place during the year. Cost effective means have been adopted to reduce the cost of DC's.

INSURANCES

No spending on this line items as Board has not decided on subsidising the sheriff's insurances.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

National Conference was previously charged under South African Board for Sheriffs, The Management took a decision to transfer the expense as the item relates to the Fund.

LEGAL FEES

The overspending of 153.19 % in legal fees is due to the number of matters proceeding and resulting in Legal cost.

UTILITIES

This overspending of 2.67% is due to the valuation of the building which increased significantly. The property rates charged by the Cape Town municipality has also increased.

SABFS NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The overspending 31.76 % was due to the number of delegates that were invited and attended and the security service that was provided during the duration of the Conference.

NEEDS BASED TRAINING

We have not incurred any expense during the financial year, The project was delayed and deferred to the following financial year.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

We have not incurred any expense during the financial year, The project was delayed and deferred to the following financial year.

MENTOR TRAINING

We have not incurred any expense during the financial year, The project was delayed and deferred to the following financial year.

24. CLAIMS AGAINST THE FIDELITY FUND

	2024 R	2023 R
Amount expensed in the current year	1 192 506	1 315 950
Made up of		
Current year claims	1 192 506	1 349 950
Over provision from prior years	–	(34 000)
Total claims paid for the year	**1 192 506**	**1 315 950**

25. CONTINGENCIES

CLAIMS

As at 29 February 2024, claims amounting to R36 406 468 (2023: R33 052 650) were under investigation against the Fidelity Fund, in respect of certain sheriffs, with the outcome yet to be determined at the date of issuing these financial statements. The claims processes require the Board to firstly admit the claim before it can be seen as a valid claim. In terms of Section 37(2) of The Act, a claim can only be admitted after a Claimant has fulfilled the requirements of this section 36 of The Sheriffs Act 90 of 1986 .

CLAIMS AGAINST THE FIDELITY FUND WHERE SHERIFFS WERE FOUND TO BE NEGLIGENT IN SERVICE DELIVER IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 OF THE SHERIFF'S ACT.

During the prior financial years and the current financial year, the Fidelity Fund received a total of R443 193 (2023: R4 972 567) claims where the sheriffs were negligent in executing their responsibilities. These amounts were referred to the Professional Indemnity Insurance (PII) of the respective sheriffs. In terms of Section 35, the Fidelity Fund might still be liable for the payment of the claim if the claimants are not successful with their claim against the PII of the sheriff. No current liability exists for these amounts, but a contingent liability is raised due to the nature of these claims which can be claimed against the Fidelity Fund in terms of Section 35 of the sheriff's act.

26. COMMITMENTS

No other commitments exist for the financial year under review.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2024

	NOTES	2024 R	2023 R
REVENUE			
Interest on investment	14	8,456,998	7,550,991
Interest on Sheriffs trust accounts	14	15,739,765	5,020,412
Fidelity fund certificates	15	683,888	609,025
Operating income		**24,880,651**	**13,180,428**
OTHER INCOME			
Interest income	16	85,095	65,534
Grants Received from Sasseta		317,000	–
Sasseta – Rebates		42,993	–
		445,088	**65,534**
		25,325,739	**13,245,962**
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administration fees		12,666,919	11,311,028
Audit Fees		150,824	109,800
Bad debts		–	6,325
Bank Charges		12,506	12,980
Building maintenance		8,146	5,838
Claims against the Fidelity Fund	26	1,192,506	1,315,950
Depreciation		248,403	238,975
Disciplinary Inquiries & Inspections		242,647	1,250,845
Bookkeeping course		1,366,124	-
National Conference		2,032,523	-
Legal fees		5,063,728	5,321,737
SASSETA SIC		851,959	-
Utilities		225,868	231,898
		24,062,153	**19,805,376**
Surplus / Deficit for the year		**1,263,586**	**(6,559,414)**

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and has not been audited.

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