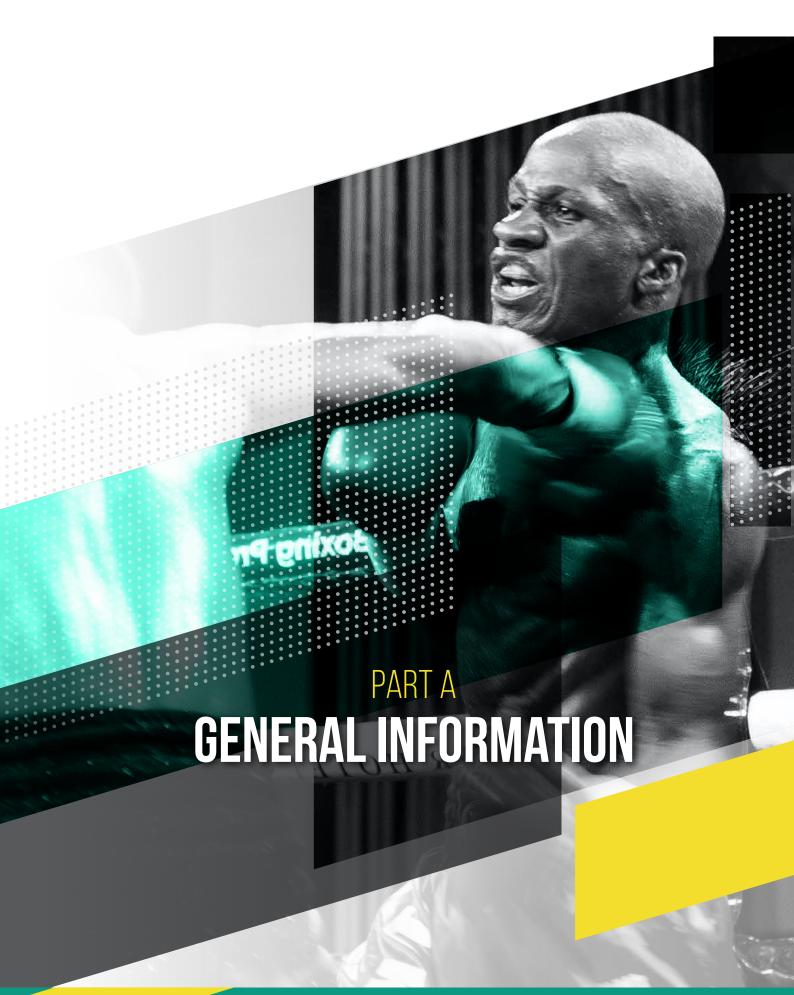


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1. PUBLIC ENTITY'S GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTERED NAME	Boxing South Africa
PHYSICAL ADDRESS	Hatfield Forum East, 1077 Arcadia Street, Hatfield, Pretoria
POSTAL ADDRESS	PO Box 1347, Southdale, 2135
TELEPHONE NUMBER	+27 012 765-9600
EMAIL ADDRESS	mail@boxingsa.co.za
WEBSITE ADDRESS	www.boxingsa.co.za
EXTERNAL AUDITORS	Auditor-General South Africa
BANKERS	ABSA Bank

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AGSA	Auditor-General of South Africa
BSA	Boxing South Africa
MEC	Member of Executive Council
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CF0	Chief Financial Officer
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
TR	Treasury Regulations
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
SCM	Supply Chain Management
DSAC	Department of Sport, Art and Culture
NDP	National Development Plan
PSA	Public Service Act
SANAB0	South African National Amateur Boxing Organisation
CATHSSETA	Culture Arts Tourism Hospitality and Sport Sector Education Training Authority
SAIDS	South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport
SASCOC	South African Sport Confederation and Olympic Committee
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
WBA	World Boxing Association
WBC	World Boxing Council
WB0	World Boxing Organisation
IBF	International Boxing Federation
WBF	World Boxing Federation
ABU	African Boxing Union
NLC	National Lotteries' Commission



3. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

MR LUTHANDO JACK

oxing South Africa is delighted to present the Annual Report for the 2022-2023 Financial Year. We present these results as a matter of duty, public accountability, and responsibility.

Sport, in general, and boxing especially continues to evolve in different forms. Its commercialisation has been heightened; digital instruments – driven by the technology revolution – are being adopted for administration, as well as for the training of athletes.

The renewal, growth, and transformation trajectory of the sport is meant to reposition boxing as a critical instrument for social cohesion, nation building and inclusion.

The year under review has been another instalment in our collective task to place boxing on an upward renewal and development trajectory. To this end, albeit with very limited budget and resources, significant progress has been made to revive the sport of boxing for the sake of posterity. Amongst the major achievements of this Board are the following:

- 1. The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with the SABC which has resulted in the resumption of live broadcasting of tournaments on a scale better than before. This broadcasting arrangement will ensure that the number of boxing live broadcast tournaments is increased annually until the SABC broadcasts fifty-two (52) live tournaments in a year.
- The Board has, for the first time, ensured that BSA develop training manuals for licensees and have already developed (3) three training manuals based on the Boxing Act and Regulations and international best practices.
- 3. The Board has overseen the process of amending the Regulations and a draft will be gazetted in the near future to ensure that there is public comment.
- 4. The audit outcomes have been qualitatively improving and thus pointing to credible financial governance and organisational performance.

- In partnership with provinces, we have held provincial boxing conventions aiming to set an agenda for boxing development in the provinces.
- The provincial championships have been revived and the profile of the national title has grown significantly, both competitively and qualitatively.
- Collaboration with provinces is nearing maturity levels and without the support of provincial governments and some municipalities, boxing activity would have sharply declined in the country.

Finally, I wish to extend my gratitude to the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture and the Deputy Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture and the Management of the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture who have consistently and exemplary supported the BSA in the past financial year.

I also wish to extend a word of gratitude to the Board and Acting CEO Mr. Sithole and the entire staff of BSA for their commitment to the organisation and the fraternity.

Inspiring, imaginative, energizing, unifying, and galvanizing futures of boxing have been laid. For the Board, the complex and, yet exciting, journey to herald fundamental, transformative change in the sport, for the benefit of our pugilists, is not just a national duty; but it is an ethical and an indivisible commitment to social justice, nation building, and social cohesion.

Advancing and recentering the sport of boxing to build a winning team and rekindle the fighter's soul of the nation.



Luthando Jack

Chairperson







4. OVERVIEW OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MR FRICK NSIKAYEZWE SITHOLE

It is with pleasure to report back to you what Boxing South Africa (BSA) has been able achieve in the fiscal year 2022-2023. As the organisation continues to renew the sport of boxing and to improve efficiency and effectiveness. In the beginning of our financial year, we decided to theme this year, as the year of Implementation. Our intention was to aggressively implement the adopted Turnaround Strategy which seeks to revive, renew, transform, and professionalise the sport of boxing throughout the country. I am so thrilled to announce that this was a success, we had several challenges, however most of them were overcome.

The following Five pillars highlight the achievements of BSA for 2022-2023:

PILLAR 1: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- a. We take pride of the Renewal Committee for their continual support in amending of Boxing regulations, Development of training manuals for BSA Licensees and to prepare BSA licensees for 2023-24 registration period.
- For the first time in the history of boxing, BSA was able to assist promoters to elect their official national structure – the National Professional Boxing Promoters Association.
- c. A historic moment was witnessed when SABC and BSA signed an Memorandum of Agreement (MOU) that official brought back Boxing on television.
- d. The completion of the first draft of both the Boxing Regulations Amendments and a new Sanctioning Model.
- e. Strengthened relations with all nine provincial Departments of Sport, Arts and Culture (DSAC) for the greater good of Boxing in South Africa.

- f. Launched for the first time in the history of boxing the Boxing Magazines, a quarterly magazine that seeks to bring accurate information and ensure continues updates to all our stakeholders.
- g. Launched Boxing South Africa TV YouTube channel.
- h. Revamped the website of Boxing South Africa.
- i. Rebranded Boxing South Africa on all social media platforms.
- j. Filled the position of the CFO and that of the Mpumalanga Provincial Manager.
- k. Approved the Job Evaluation Report for our staff.
- Implemented a few disciplinary measures against licensees who were found to be bring the sport of boxing into disrepute.

PILLAR 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Provision of Assessment and Accreditation: completion of Promoters, Managers and Trainers & Ring Officials training manuals.
- b) Assessments of BSA Licensees: Promoters, Managers and Trainers & Ring Officials.
- c) Hosted 85 tournaments with improved quality.
- d) Provided several workshops that seeks to capacitate our promoters in terms of organising and staging tournaments.
- e) Hosted provincial Boxing conventions in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape.



PILLAR 3: SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- a) Implemented Women in Boxing Weeks: the project was a success, and it was launched in KwaZulu-Natal, the following were covered during Women in Boxing Week:
 - i. Women in Boxing Workshops.
 - Women in Boxing School visits in partnership with SANABO.
 - iii. Women in Boxing Municipal visits.
 - iv. All Women in Boxing Tournaments.
 - v. Women in Boxing Breakfast Session with the Deputy Minister
- b) Nation Building and Social Cohesion

BSA celebrated national days through boxing as follows:

- Freedom Day celebration through Dream Team Boxing Promotions tournament in Free State.
- ii. Youth Month celebration through Zbashy Boxing Promotions Tournament in East London.
- iii. Mandela Month celebration through Xaba Boxing Promotions Tournament in East London.
- iv. Women's Month celebration through Starline Boxing Promotions Tournament in KwaZulu-Natal.
- v. Fight against GBV through Limpopo Champions in Limpopo.

PILLAR 4: RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

ACHIEVEMENTS

 a) Innovation hub and commercialisation: BSA engaged several Research institutes with the purpose of compiling a MOU that will help BSA to strengthen its policies and regulation through researched based solutions – this project is currently in progress.

PILLAR 5: BOXING HERITAGE

- Boxing South Africa started with its program of preserving its heritage by documenting Boxing history, this project is currently in progress.
- b) The establishment of Boxing Museums throughout provinces and Hall of Fames is currently in progress.

CONCLUSION

BSA continues to struggle in relation to financial resources; as a result, we have are currently engaging a number of institutes with the intention of bringing back sponsors and secure more funding for the revival of Boxing in South Africa.

As I conclude, I believe there is wisdom in this proverb by Ratan Tata provide "If you want fast, walk alone. If you want to walk far, walk together" This is what we did at BSA during the financial year 2022-23, as a result I would like to thank the support that I have continuously received from our Board, Mr Luthando Jack – the Chairperson of the Board, BSA Staff, BSA Licensees, The National Department of Sport Arts and Culture, Provincial DSAC departments and all our stakeholders.

I thank you all.

More is yet to come,

Greatness in the sport of boxing is looming,

Glorious days in the sport of boxing are back,

We will overcome all challenges that are facing this sport, $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

We will KEEP ON MOVING ...

Mr. Erick Nsikayezwe Sithole
Acting CEO of Boxing South Africa

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

All information and amounts disclosed in the annual report is consistent with the annual financial statements audited by the Auditor General.

The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.

The Annual Financial Statements (Part F) have been prepared in accordance with the GRAP standards applicable to the public entity.

The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The accounting authority is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In our opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the public entity for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

Yours faithfully

Erick Sithole

Acting Chief Executive Officer

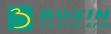
Date: 31 March 2023

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Luthando Jack

Chairperson

Date: 31 March 2023



6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1. VISION

Our vision is to be a leading sport code in South Africa and a world class boxing authority.

The vision of BSA represents its futurist, long term and idealistic state. This vision is aimed at rallying and inspiring the entire South African boxing community to make efforts to take boxing to new heights.

6.2. MISSION

To regulate the administration of professional boxing in South Africa by focusing on licensing of boxing practitioners across various categories, sanctioning of quality tournaments, rating boxers, training of licensees and promoting the sport of boxing in the country.

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6.3. VALUES

Our values are encapsulated as follows.

PROFESSIONALISM

Throughout the code BSA will endeavour to promote and entrench the virtue of professionalism. This means BSA, the licensees and all other stakeholders within boxing must strive to exert them-selves expertly and with authoritative knowledge in their chosen areas of operation. In the con-text of South African boxing, there will be greater expectations for transparency and openness by all role-players.

LEADERSHIP

We believe that there is a collective responsibility on all the stakeholders in boxing to collaborate and work together for the common good of the sport. In this regard, it is incumbent on BSA to provide the overall leadership necessary to enable collaboration and success of the sport code and for every stakeholder to exercise leadership in their respective areas of operation without encroaching on the rights of others.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The principle of accountability is imposed on all stakeholders in the boxing community by the Boxing Act. Based on the Act it is incumbent on all of us, BSA and the licensees, to each honour their legislative mandate to carry out their responsibility, respect each other's role and to Act with integrity at all times.

DIVERSITY

In promoting the sport, we will endeavour to take the sport to every part and corner of our coun-try and ensure that all communities and athletes have an equal opportunity to partake and excel in the game without regard to their cultural, linguistic, religious, social and economic status, and/ or any other form of discrimination whatsoever.

Our values will guide the actions and behaviours of all at BSA, the licensees and all other stakeholders in the broader boxing fraternity. At the core of our values is the belief and reality that boxing starts and ends with a boxer and hence our values are boxer centric. Accordingly, BSA will promote and champion these values to ensure the promotion and advancement of boxing nationally and that the sport is restored to its previous glory and receives the respect of practitioners and the public alike.



7. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

This section outlines the legislative and other mandates that provide BSA with the mandate to carry out its functions and responsibilities.

7.1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The functionality of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) is premised on the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 hereafter referred to the as the Constitution, which guarantees the right to social security in Schedule 27. The Constitution affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equality, and freedom.

In line with these constitutional imperatives, SRSA has been assigned the powers and functions to develop and implement national policies and programs regarding sport and recreation in the country. Within this constitutional provision SRSA further ensured the establishment of Boxing South Africa as the sole code custodian of the professional sport in South Africa.

7.2. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

BSA was established in terms of the South African Boxing Act, Act No 11 of 2001, herein referred to as the Act. It is the successor of Boxing Commissions of early days. It is mandated to accomplish the following functions by the Act, to:

- Provide a new structure for professional boxing in the Republic,
- Ensure effective and efficient administration of professional boxing in the Republic,
- Recognize open boxing,
- Create synergy between professional and open boxing, and
- Promote interaction between Associations of Boxers, Managers, Promoters, Trainers, Officials, and BSA.

Other legislative pieces relevant to the mandate and functions of BSA include:

Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993	Act 85 of 1993
Labour Relations Act ,1995	Act 66 of 1995
Basic Conditions of Employment Act ,1997	Act 75 of 1997
National Environmental Management Act, 1998	Act 107 of 1998
National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998	Act 110 of 1998
Skills Development Act, 1998	Act 97 of 1998
Public Finance Management Act, 1999	Act 1 of 1999
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000	Act 5 of 2000
Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000	Act 2 of 2000
Promotion of Equality and Elimination of Unfair Discrimination Act, 2000	Act 4 of 2000
South African Boxing Act No. 11, 2001	Act 11 of 2001
Protected Areas Act 57, 2003	Act 57 of 2003
Government Immovable Asset Management Act, 2007	Act 19 of 2007
Safety at Sport and Recreational Events, 2010	Act 2 of 2010

7.3. POLICY MANDATES

BSA in its endeavour to regulate and promote boxing in South Africa, will be guided and supported by the national sport policies of Sport and Recreation South Africa in general and specifically the White Paper on Sport and Recreation, the National Sport and Recreation Plan, and the Sport Transformation Charter. During September 2013, BSA hosted a national Boxing Indaba which adopted several important resolutions. The Indaba resolutions fundamentally proposed policy solutions namely,

- Boxing rules and directives,
- Boxing SA Policies and Procedures

7.4. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development Plan (NDP) recognizes that sport plays an important role in promoting wellness and social cohesion, and treats sport as a cross-cutting issue, with related proposals in the chapters on education, health and nation building.



The NDP sets out five long-term nation building imperatives for South Africa. These are as follows:

- i. Fostering constitutional values.
- ii. Equal opportunities, inclusion, and redress.
- iii. Promoting social cohesion across society.
- iv. Active citizenry and leadership.
- v. Fostering a social compact.

Sport and recreation contributes substantially to promoting social cohesion across society and detailed initiatives in this regard are captured in the 2014-2019 Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and documented in this Strategic Plan. The NDP also acknowledges the significant role that sport plays with regards to fostering nation building. The NDP envisions a South Africa where all will be more conscious of the things they have in common, rather than their differences, where their shared experiences will cut across divisions of race, gender, space, and class. BSA has heeded the call to prioritize the NDP and a strategic decision has been taken to support identified initiatives that contribute directly to the vision of the NDP. These are captured and allocated priority resources in the Boxing South Africa 2021/2022 Annual Performance Plan and will be reviewed annually.

7.5. GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES

Outcome 14, national building, and social cohesion where sport and recreation feature prominently, acknowledges that despite progress since 1994, South African society remains divided. The privilege attached to race, class, space, and gender has not yet been fully reversed, and the quality of services continues to be affected by who you are and where you live. Attitudinal, physical and communication barriers continue to exclude and marginalize persons with disabilities. For the above reason BSA will focus on the implementation of the National Boxing Indaba Resolutions which seek to fundamentally change the boxing landscape. The outcomes in this Strategic Plan encapsulate most of these.

7.6. WHITE PAPER ON SPORT AND RECREATION FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The White Paper on Sport and Recreation emphasizes that an increased and focused commitment at all levels of sport would be advantageous for the country since this could enhance health, economic, social and international benefits. This being the case, the government must consider expenditure on sport and recreation as a worthwhile, and indeed, a necessary investment in the future of our country and its people.

The 2011 White Paper states that the success of sports development in South Africa is dependent upon the smooth implementation of a system with clear definitions of authority, responsibility and accountability combined with seamless progression. For South Africa to be successful in sport and recreation, it is essential that there be one authority charged with the responsibility to develop, coordinate and monitor a comprehensive system established in accordance with a broadly agreed national strategy.

The White paper pronounces five strategic outcome orientated goals:

- Strategic goal 1: Citizens access sport and recreation activities (Active Nation).
- Strategic goal 2: Athletes achieve international success (Winning Nation).
- **Strategic goal 3:** Enabling mechanisms to support sport and recreation.
- **Strategic goal 4:** Sport and recreation sector adequately transformed.
- Strategic goal 5: Sport used as a tool to support relevant government and global priorities.

BSA's strategic plan endorses all the strategic goals stated in the White paper. The Strategic Plan includes outcomes on a transformed and regulated environment (Goal 2) which links with Strategic goals 3 and 4 of the White paper.

7.7. NATIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN

The formulation of the National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) covered a period of more than 10 months and included contributions from all role-players that comprise the sports sector in the country. The NSRP, underpinned by a declaration of intent, was adopted at the National Sports Indaba that took place in Midrand from 21 to 22 November 2011 with the theme: "From policy to practice". The Plan was officially approved by Cabinet on 4 May 2012.

The NSRP is a twenty-year sustainable implementation plan for the sport and recreation policy framework as captured in the White Paper on sport and recreation. The Department has ensured that the NSRP is aligned with the National Development Plan. The strategic focus of the NSRP is to reconstruct and revitalise the sport and recreation sector for an active and winning nation whilst improving the quality of lives of all South Africans.

The NSRP commences with a background reflecting historically where we come from and some of the significant milestones achieved in establishing a democratic, non-racial sports system for our country. Section 2 is essentially the nucleus of the NSRP as it provides details of the 3 core pillars of implementation, namely: (1) active nation (2) winning nation; and (3) an enabling environment. These pillars are underpinned by transversal issues and by the notion of utilising sport as a tool to achieve national and global priorities.

At the heart of the NSRP is a Transformation Charter and Scorecard that is intended to bring about the establishment of a competitive and demographically representative sport system guided by a value set based on the following key principles:

- Equal opportunity
- Redress
- · Fairness and just behaviour
- Equitable resource distribution
- Empowerment and affirmation.

BSA is geared to delivering on the NSRP imperatives especially on the responsibility for creating an enabling environment for all licensees to participate equally in the sport and for opening avenues for the broadcasting of tournaments across the lengths and breadths of the country. These imperatives are part of this Strategic Plan for 2020/2021 - 2024/2025.

7.8. MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is government's strategic plan for the elec-toral term. It reflects the commitments made in the election manifesto of the governing party, including the commitment to implement the NDP. The MTSF sets out the actions that government will take and tar-gets to be achieved. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial and local gov-ernment.

The MTSF highlights government's support for a competitive economy, creation of decent work opportunities and encouragement of investment. The introduction of a long-term plan brings greater coherence and continuity to the planning system and means that the MTSF now becomes a five-year building block towards the achievement of the vision and goals of the country's long-term plan.

The aim of the MTSF is to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty through three pillars:

- Achieving a more capable state
- Driving a strong and inclusive economy
- Building and strengthening the capabilities of South Africans

The three pillars set out above underpin the seven priorities of this strategic framework. These priorities, which will be achieved through the joint efforts of government, the private sector and civil society, are as follows:

- Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state
- **Priority 2:** Economic transformation and job creation
- Priority 3: Education, skills, and health
- **Priority 4:** Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
- Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements, and local government
- Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities
- Priority 7: A better Africa and world

BSA, through its Board, accounts to the Minister of Sports, Arts and Culture. Regular meetings will be used to provide feedback to the Minister on progress made to implement the Strategic Plan and key indicators and targets from the MTSF. Greater levels of operational detail, together with other areas of work that are not covered directly in the MTSF, are included in this Strategic Plan.



7.9. INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONING BODIES RULES AND REGULATIONS

As a member of the international boxing fraternity, South African boxers and practitioners in general and by extension BSA is also bound by the rules and the regulations of the following in-ternational sanctioning bodies that are recognised by Boxing SA;

- International Boxing Federation
- International Boxing Organisation
- The Commonwealth Boxing Council
- World Boxing Association
- World Boxing Council
- World Boxing Federation, and
- World Boxing Organisation

BSA will also recognise any other world boxing sanctioning bodies that may come into existence in near future.

7.10. THE CONSOLIDATED MANDATE OF BSA

Based on the legislative and the international mandate protocols, the mandate of BSA can be bro-ken down and summarised as in the table below:

KEY MANDATE AREAS	THE SPECIFIC AREAS
	To facilitate the establishment and effective coordination of all boxing structures (Associations of licensees).
	To establish and maintain good and productive relations with international boxing control bodies.
Boxing development in South Africa	To promote and market the activities of boxing as a leading brand.
	To champion the development of boxing infrastructure for recreational and competitiveness purposes.
	To facilitate and coordinate the skills development programmes amongst the licensees within the boxing fraternity.
	To develop appropriate norms and standards for the effective management and administration of professional boxing in furtherance of the legislation.
	To ensure the compliance and enforcement of the norms and standards by all the individual licensees and their Associations.
Being a Regulatory Body for professional boxing in South Africa	To establish effective dispute resolution mechanisms and to mitigate all disputes that may arise amongst the licensees within the boxing fraternity.
	To develop the skills development framework and foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders for its realisation and implementation.
	To ensure that the administration and management of boxing in South Africa is based on good governance and is run in the best interests of boxers and the general public.



The functions of BSA are divided into core and strategic support functions. Each category of functions is further elaborated upon below:

1.	To undertake the registration and licensing of all practitioners in the professional boxing fraternity and to always maintain a reliable data base.
2.	To sanction the staging of professional boxing tournaments based on the rules and regulations of BSA.
- 3.	To promote and recognize good talent, outstanding performance and exemplary behaviour by boxing licensees, boxers particularly, through the presentation of performance awards nationally.
4.	To rate boxers in each division based on their performance in the ring.
א	To facilitate and coordinate the training and development of licensees to ensure compliance with norms and standards, the promotion of health and safety and the general improvement of the sport.
h.	To liaise with stakeholders in the boxing fraternity and manage their expectations and interests in a way that advances the interests of the sport.
/	To ensure the accreditation and the enforcement of relevant regulations by specialist professionals such as medical and legal practitioners.
X.	To be the point of reference and liaison with international boxing associations for purposes of promoting the involvement of South African athletes at the international level.
9.	To promote and market the activities of BSA and boxing in general in a way that will improve the image of boxing as a brand.
10.	To increase the profile of boxing as a sport through the sharing of the information about the sport and the developments within the fraternity.

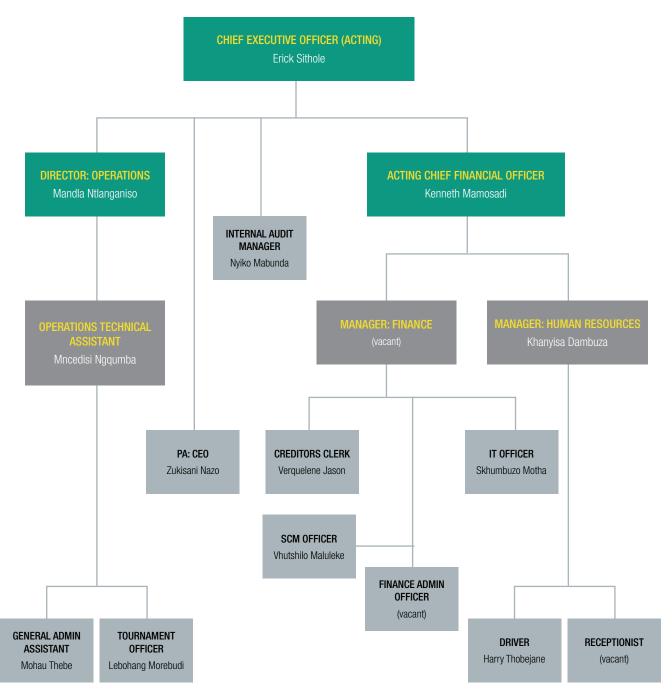
Collection and disbursements of boxers' payments. Ensuring proper document management and archival services (including digital recording and archival of boxer information) to ensure their integrity, safe keeping and easy retrieval. Use boxing as a vehicle to promote sport tourism in the country and generally ensure that its role as a contributor in the country's economy is improved dramatically.



8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

BSA is a small bureaucracy with an organisational structure of fourteen (14) approved and funded posts and all its full-time staff complement located at its head offices in Pretoria.

BSA has no provincial or regional offices. To service the provinces, Boxing SA has appointed Provincial Managers who are not employees of BSA, but rather service providers appointed through contracts to serve as agencies of Boxing SA at provincial level as well as Tournament Supervisors whenever there are tournaments taking place at their respective provinces.







1. AUDITOR'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

AGSA currently performs the necessary audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management. Material findings, if any, will be reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 59 of the Auditors Report published as Part F: Financial Information



2. OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

2.1 SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

In the preparation for the 2022/2023 Annual Performance Plan and the 2020-2025 Strategic Planning Framework, the board had to take careful analysis and review of the path being traversed since 2013 in the first instance and 2014 in the second instance and consider that against the set horizon. The Board acknowledged that such an exercise needs to be underpinned? by principles of honesty, frankness, self-reflection, self-criticism and constructive criticism.

The board noted that in many ways, Boxing South Africa is no longer the same institution that it was more than five years ago when the MTSF commenced. The board further noted that the playing field has changed in various ways in the past years, and this requires a careful analysis of the balance of forces and entire dynamics that impact on the sport of professional boxing in South Africa and globally.

As a point of premise, the board postulated that it, as the accounting authority, needs to remain mindful of the fact that it is duty bound, not only to be the custodian of this national pride which is the sport of boxing but also to be

its champion extraordinaire. For that matter the board as the supreme leadership of boxing in the country needs to place itself at the cutting edge of the renewal of boxing by providing the requisite leadership on all fronts. Such leadership must and ought to be impactful and should be characterised by inter alia:

- Conscientious, principled, and dynamic leadership
- Unswerving pledge to Boxing South Africa's vista
- Authenticity
- Ethical conduct and model leadership
- Love for and commitment to the boxing fraternity

UNFINISHED JOURNEY TO RECOVERY

The last five years saw the beginning of the renewal process in the life of professional boxing in South Africa. This process has not been without weaknesses but even such weaknesses could not halt the momentum to progress. The upshot of this process led to the following milestones, amongst others:

- Development and implementation of the turnaround plan
- Stabilisation of Boxing SA governance and administration
- Improvement in audit outcomes
- Exponential increase in our budget baseline, even though the shortfall is still high.
- Renewed focus on the development of the sport.
- Return of boxing to SABC, albeit with challenges
- Reinstatement of the South African Boxing Awards
- Rising profile of boxing locally and internationally

What all these point to, is that Boxing South Africa is once again a stable organisation. The pattern of complaints which in the past used to be about continuing deterioration, have now turned to become complaints of impatience about the slow pace of positive developments. As confidence in the organisation gets regained and grows higher, the expectations are equally escalating and spelling out even more challenges for the organisation.

2.2 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Notwithstanding the strong pronouncement of the South African Boxing Act of 2001 on Boxing South Africa's relations with International Boxing Bodies, Boxing SAs relations with International Boxing Bodies at governance level has surprisingly been very passive in the past decade. Under the objects, the powers and the duties of Boxing South Africa, as well as the duties of the Chief Executive Officer, the Boxing Act is quite clear on Boxing South Africa's role and/or obligations in respect of boxing world bodies.

BSA LICENSEE ASSOCIATIONS

BSA has created a Newly Elected National Professional Promoters Association (NPPA), which acts as the voice for duly elected promoters, provincial affiliates, athletes and the government. Boxing as a legislated sport, managed according to an Act of Parliament, is in the process of being re-invigorated according to our current sporting climate so that it is relevant and actionable in South Africa's social and economic cli-mate. We are all interrelated and can thrive as a cohesive unit for the betterment of boxing, we are more together than one party on its own.

INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

Cabral made this point as far back as 1966 when he stated that "one form of struggle which we consider to be fundamental [is] the struggle against our own weaknesses". He argued that "every practice produces a theory and that if it is true that a revolution can fail even though it is based on perfectly conceived theories, nobody has yet made a successful revolution without a revolutionary theory".

In the context of professional boxing, the revolution at hand is placing boxing on an upward trajectory and thus catapulting it into its rightful place amongst the elite sports in the motherland, South Africa. That is Boxing South Africa's vista. That is Boxing South Africa's horizon.

For that reason, Boxing South Africa needs to have what Lenin called "the advanced theory". In its immediate context the advanced theory is not just about appreciating the evolution of sport in general and the sport of boxing in particular, but it is also about connecting the history of boxing to its present situation and its future within the overall development of sport in a changing world.

Boxing South Africa is therefore called upon to study the patterns, relationships and context within which it enacts its mandate and proffer appropriate responses and carefully select choices that will place professional boxing in an advantageous position in relation to its strategic posture and imaginations. Within that Boxing South Africa needs to commit itself to utilise the 2020-2025 MTEF, amongst others, to deal with the following real or perceived weaknesses which were identified in the mid-term strategic review:

- Perception of incoherent and inconsistent leadership arising from failure to exercise decisive leadership.
- Perception among some licensees that BSA is inconsistently applying the rules.
- Perceived regression with respect to governance and with respect to the management of finances as evidenced specifically by the audit outcomes of 2022/2023.
- Inadequate or inefficacious stakeholder management, particularly its relationship with interna-tional boxing control bodies.
- Outdated and unreliable system of information management, particularly when it comes to licen-see records and fighter's performance records.
- Outdated boxing legislative and regulatory framework





which to a large extent is no longer in line with the global boxing world and is therefore inhibiting in most areas as opposed to enabling.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

In view of these critical structural challenges facing Boxing South Africa, in 2015 the department seconded several employees to assist in critical areas where Boxing South Africa lacked institutional capacity, such as (1) Internal Audit, (2) Supply Chain and (3) Labour Relations. Over and above this, the department also assisted Boxing South Africa with some critical governance functions such as Internal Audit and Risk Management services since Boxing South Africa's budget allocation was inadequate to cover these mandatory cost drivers.

During the period under review, BSA focused on addressing these areas of weakness and as at June 2020 BSA no longer had any seconded employees from the department. This was achieved through reprioritizing funds to create permanent posts and recruit personnel into those respective areas of need. In the financial year 2023/2024 BSA will further ensure that Internal Audit Capacity is also finally addressed through creation of a post of Chief Internal Auditor.

PARTNERSHIPS

Our future strategy is for building long-lasting and mutually beneficial relationships. BSA believes in establishing and leveraging of solid partnerships with members, affiliations, athletes, promoters, broad-casters, provincial government and parliament. Therefore, BSA has concluded Memorandums of Under-standing (MOUs) with provincial departments, which have been welcomed with open arms, into the box-ing fraternity.

LABOUR DISPUTES

In April 2015, BSA? moved into Sport and Recreation premises and was therefore exempted from paying critical landlord responsibilities such as rental, rates and electricity, telephones, internet and cleaning services. In April 2017 Boxing South Africa however had to move out to own premises due to space challenges as the department had concluded recruitment and the increased personnel needed additional space.

In 2015 Boxing South Africa dealt with a number of labour relations matters and this resulted in termination of service of almost 50% of its entire workforce of 14 full-time staff



members. During that period alone, the following services were terminated:

- CEO: Was dismissed in 2015 following a disciplinary hearing
- Director Operations: Resigned in February 2015 in middle of disciplinary process
- CFO: Dismissed in June 2015 following a disciplinary hearing
- HR Manager: Dismissed on 8 June 2015 following a disciplinary hearing
- Finance Manager: Dismissed on 8 June 2015 following a disciplinary hearing
- Driver/ Messenger: Dismissed in 8 September 2015 following a disciplinary hearing
- PA to CEO: Resigned in March 2015 for personal reasons

As a result of the situation above, Boxing South Africa is currently a respondent in a number of Labour Relations disputes both at CCMA and Labour Court. Needless to mention, this places a lot of strain on the organization's limited resources and legal/ litigations budget allocation. At the moment, this remains one of the urgent strategic risks facing the organization and further impacts on the organizations' material certainty.

LITIGATIONS

In 2015 and 2016 respectively, two tournaments were allowed to take place without purse money of boxers having been deposited with Boxing South Africa. This was a violation of the statutes and as a result, Boxing South Africa faced litigation from the aggrieved boxers who were not paid following their participation in these two tournaments.

The promoters responsible for those tournaments were subsequently taken through a disciplinary process and suspended. However, Boxing South Africa had to take responsibility for that debt and pay the boxers from its allocation. The payment to boxers was done in the 2016/2017 financial year and the total amount was approximately R1,4m.

There is, however, still an outstanding payment of R620 000.00 which Boxing South Africa is currently paying off to the only foreign boxer who participated in this tournament after he litigated against Boxing South Africa.

Parallel to this process, there is also an ongoing court case against the two promoters for Boxing South Africa to recover this debt which was since ceded to it by the affected boxers after they got paid. Boxing South Africa is confident that the money will finally be recovered, but the court process is taking a bit too long. Meanwhile, this has a major impact on Boxing South Africa's cashflow.





PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS 2020-2025

In order to enhance the performance of BSA the organization seeks to prioritize the following:

- Building the capacity of the organization to regulate the boxing sector and this will include in-creasing the compliance inspections;
- Increasing awareness of promoters about compliance requirements and procedures in order to improve conformity;
- Reviewing and developing policies and procedures to respond to the demands of a dynamic and fastchanging environment;
- Developing internal systems for the enhanced operations;
- Aligning the organizational structure with the strategic plan and to maximize efficiencies;
- Reviewing the funding model for BSA; and
- Supporting the establishment of associations to ensure the equitable boxing environment exists for all stakeholders.

The BSA's objective is to align to its core mandate as prescribed in the Boxing Act. To achieve its objectives, during the MTEF period 2020-2025 Boxing South Africa appointed new staff members who bring required skills, positive attitudes and energy into the sector. Therefore, BSA will need to build on this by harnessing on its human capital, strengthening policies and implementing robust systems

and, to this extent, an emphasis on training will become a key priority area in the next strategic planning cycle.

CAPACITY AT PROVINCIAL LEVEL

At the commencement of the 2022/2023 financial year, BSA faced a critical challenge with regard to a lack of provincial managers in three provinces (Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, and North West). This number was later reduced to two as the volunteer for the province of Mpumalanga was appointed on a three-year contract.

2.3 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

During the period under review, BSA was made aware of amended Boxing Regulations which were gazetted in 2005. These Regulations were somehow lost in the system and were never incorporated into a single document. This resulted in the Boxing Regulations, 2004 being the known version of boxing regulations. In February 2021, when BSA was made aware of the amended version, a verification process was undertaken through the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and upon confirmation of the legitimacy of the document, communication to licensees was issued and BSA thus recognised these regulations and are known as Amended Boxing Regulation, 2005.

3. INSTITUTIONAL

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

BSA's outcomes will be measured over three programme areas which will enable the organisation to coordinate the delivery of services based on its mandate and further provide the basis for budgeting and allocation of resources. The three program areas are,

Program 1: Governance and Administration

Program 2: Boxing DevelopmentProgram 3: Boxing Promotion

4.1 DASHBOARD: OVERALL PERFORMANCE

DASHBOARD: OVERALL PERFORMANCE

PROGRAMME 1: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION								
OUTPUT INDICATORS ACHIEVED NOT ACHIEVED OUTPUT INDICATORS NOT ACHIEVED								
6	4	2	Percentage of Board resolutions actioned					
0	4	۷	Percentage of internal and external audit findings re-solved.					

PROGRAMME 2: BOXING DEVELOPMENT								
OUTPUT INDICATORS ACHIEVED NOT ACHIEVED OUTPUT INDICATORS NOT ACHIEVED								
6 6 0 None								

PROGRAMME 3: BOXING PROMOTION								
OUTPUT INDICATORS ACHIEVED NOT ACHIEVED OUTPUT INDICATORS NOT ACHIEVED								
4	3	1	Number of published boxing publications. Number of revenue generation strategy initiatives implemented.					



3.1 PROGRAMME 1: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The purpose of this programme is to provide strategic leadership, good corporate governance and the overall administration (including Finance, HR, ICT, etc.) of boxing. It comprises of the following sub-programmes:

- a) The Board
- b) Office of the CEO and Corporate Services
- c) Stakeholder mobilization and lobbying

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

This programme area has four (4) output indicators and, during the period under review, all four (4) indicator targets were achieved with some overachieved. The table below outlines each output indicator and its targets.

OUTCOME OUTCOME	GRAMME 1: 0	OVERNANCE AND	AUDITED ACTUAL	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2021/2022	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2022/2023	ACTUAL ACHIEVED 2022/2023	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	REASON FOR REVISIONS TO THE OUTPUT INDICATORS
ŧ	Board meetings	Percentage of Board resolutions actioned	N/A	N/A	100%	65%	-35%	Capacity and budget constraint	Business case is being developed
Governance and Oversight	Audit Committee meetings	Percentage of internal and external audit findings resolved	N/A	N/A	100%	38%	-62%	Capacity and budget constraint	and will be submitted to the department for funding
		External audit outcome on previous year's financial statements	N/A	N/A	Unqualified audit, with no material findings	Unqualified audit, with no material findings	0	None	None
Improved Administrative Capacity	Policies and Procedures	Procurement percentage on an affirmative basis	N/A	N/A	65%	94%	+29%	Procurement was obtained from most suppliers who were BBBEE compliant.	None
		Number of Policies and Procedures reviewed and approved	11	7	6	10	+4	Management are reviewing all outdated policies	No revision.
	Performance Management and Development	Number of Performance Management and Development reports approved	2	2	2	2	0	None	None

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

No underperformance was recorded under this program.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes made in the 2022/2023 APP to the output indicators or adjustments to the budget.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS:

		2021/2022		2022/2023			
PROGRAMME 1: Governance and Administration	BUDGET R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	BUDGET R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	
Compensation	6 340	6 316	(24)	7 273	7 273		
Goods & Services	7 570	7 197	(373)	12 487	12 564	(77)	
Total	13 910	13 513	(397)	19 760	19 837	(77)	

3.2 PROGRAMME 2: BOXING DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of this program is to ensure that the capacity development programmes are developed and implemented in the sector particularly amongst the licensees in order for them to meet compliance requirements. It comprises the following sub-programmes:

- a) Licensing, sanctioning, and ratings
- b) Licensees' training and development
- c) Regulations' compliance and enforcement

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

This programme area is the most important one in the life of BSA, since it relates to boxing development and focuses on activities related to tournaments and training and development. This program has six (6) output indicator targets and BSA achieved all (6) of these targets which amounts to 100% performance achievement.

The main reason for the non-achievement of the one target is because the target is highly reliant on having individuals converging in a venue and this was restricted under lockdown for most of the financial year. The table below outlines each output indicator and its targets.



OUTCOME	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2021/2022	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2022/2023	ACTUAL ACHIEVED 2022/2023	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	REASON FOR REVISIONS TO THE OUTPUT INDICATORS
Trained and Developed Boxing Practitioners	Trained licensees	Number of boxing practitioners trained	37	100	150	183	+33	Boxing SA rolled out mandatory trainings to prepare licensees for annual licensing assessment for the next financial year.	None
Effective and Easy to Understand Licensin	Licensed boxing practitioners	Number of boxing practitioners licensed	808	800	800	1 098	+ 298	Due to the increase in the number of tournaments staged and possible return of live broadcasts of tournaments on SABC, licensees continued to show interest by applying or renewing their licenses in numbers.	None
	Licensing of women boxing practitioners	Number of women licensed	75	50	80	123	+43	Due to the increase in number of tournaments staged and possible return of live broadcasts of tournaments on SABC, licensees continued to show interest by applying or renewing their licenses in numbers.	None
Credible and Regular Boxers' Ratings	Monthly boxer's ratings	Number of ratings compiled	6	12	12	12	0	None	None
Compliant Tournaments Sanctioned	Sanctioned tournaments	Number of sanctioned tournaments	17	30	60	86	+ 26	More promoters applied to stage tournaments due to availability of funding / grants and also TV dates.	None
	Safe and compliant tournament and training venues	Number of tournaments venues inspected	160	30	60	86	+ 26	More promoters applied to stage tournaments due to available funding / grants and also TV dates.	None

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

N/A.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes made in the 2022/2023 APP to the output indicators or adjustments to the budget.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS:

		2021/2022			2022/2023		
PROGRAMME 2: Boxing Development	BUDGET R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	BUDGET R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	
Compensation	2 593	2 593		3 117	3 117	0	
Goods & Services	3 664	2 058	(1 606)	2 551	2 551	0	
Total	6 257	4 651	(1 606)	5 668	5 668	0	





3.3 PROGRAMME 3: BOXING PROMOTION

The overall purpose and goal of this programme is to raise the public profile of BSA and boxing and to increase its brand value to such an extent that the public and sponsors will compete for space in boxing programmes and enlist their support and resources for its development further. It comprises the following sub-programmes:

- a. Marketing and branding
- b. Communication
- c. Events Coordination
- d. Revenue generation

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

Programme 3 comprises three (3) output indicators and all these were achieved. The table below outlines each output indicator and its targets.

PROGRAMME 2	2: BOXING DEV	/ELOPMENT							
оитсоме	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2020/2021	AUDITED ACTUAL PERFORMANCE 2021/2022	PLANNED ANNUAL TARGET 2022/2023	ACTUAL ACHIEVED 2022/2023	DEVIATION FROM PLANNED TARGET TO ACTUAL ACHIEVEMENT	REASONS FOR DEVIATIONS	REASON FOR REVISIONS TO THE OUTPUT INDICATORS
Implementation of Boxing Marketing and Communication Strategy	Boxing publications and articles	Number of published boxing publications	0	4	4	4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Implementation of the Revenue Generation Strategy Initiatives	Increased budget and revenue	Number of Revenue Generation Strategy initiatives implemented	N/A	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved Administrative Capacity	Partnerships and collaborations	Number of stakeholder relations engagements held	0	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Implementation of boxing flagship programmes	Boxing Awards	Number of Boxing Awards host-ed	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	The board took a resolution to cancel the awards due to budget constraints	None

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Sufficient measures were put in place to ensure achievement of set targets and continuous monitoring will continue to maintain achievement going forward.

CHANGES TO PLANNED TARGETS

There were no changes made in the 2022/2023 APP to the output indicators or adjustments to the budget.

LINKING PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGETS:

	2021/2022			2022/2023			
PROGRAMME 3: BOXING PROMOTION	BUDGET R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	BUDGET R'000	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE R'000	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE R'000	
Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Goods & Services	2 551	1 245	(1 306)	2 833	2 833	0	
Total	2 551	1 245	(1 306)	2 833	2 833	0	





4. REVENUE COLLECTION

The following projected income items are tournaments delivery revenue, and during the financial year under review there were few tournaments as a result of Covid-19 regulations (i.e., Sanctioning fees, Tournament application, Fine, Penalties and Forfeits, and Public liabilities & Safety fund).

The entity has a Debtors and Creditors Policy implemented to deal with matters pertaining to revenue collection. Boxing Act No. 11 of 2001 is an enabling Act governing Boxing South Africa and has associated regulations dealing with revenue collection. In terms of Section 11 of the Boxing Regulations measures to be taken on collection of overdue amounts are prescribed along with the levying of interest on long outstanding debts. The entity has made structural improvement within the organisation to ensure that information pertaining to computation of debts to be recovered is updated monthly, communicated through monthly statements to all debtors monthly.

	2021/2022			2022/2023			
SOURCES OF REVENUE	ESTIMATE R'000	ACTUAL AMOUNT COLLECTED R'000	OVER/UNDER COLLECTION R'000	ESTIMATE R'000	ACTUAL AMOUNT COLLECTED R'000	OVER/UNDER COLLECTION R'000	
Sanctioning fees	1 696	768	(928)	1 453	1 453	0	
Licensing fees	699	658	(41)	842	842	0	
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	43	0	(43)	0	0	0	
Interest	721	580	(141)	715	715	0	
Sport, Art & Culture: Transfer	19 163	19 163	0	19 668	19 668	0	
Application Fees	31	20	(11)	50	50	0	
Safety & Public Liability	365	240	(125)	447	447	0	
Other income: Sponsorship	0	112	0	4 991	4 991	0	
Total	22 718	21 541	(1 177)	28 261	28 261	0	

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONS AS OF 31 MARCH 2023

١	WEIGHT DIVISION	SA CHAMPIONS	INTERNATIONAL/ WORLD
1.	Heavyweight	Keaton Gomes	-
2.	Junior Heavyweight	Thabiso Mchunu	Kevin Lerena
3.	Light Heavyweight	Vacant	-
4.	Super Middleweight	Asemahle Wellem	-
5.	Middleweight	John Bopape	-
6.	Junior Middleweight	Shervantaigh Koopman	Roarke Knapp
7.	Welterweight	Thulani Mbenge	-
8.	Junior Welterweight	Prince Dlomo	-
9.	Lightweight	Khaya Busakwe	Azinga Fuzile
10.	Junior Lightweight	Lunga Sitimela	-
11.	Featherweight	Zolisa Batyi	Lerato Dlamini Ludumo Lamati
12.	Junior Featherweight	Bongani Mahlangu	Thato Bonokoane
13.	Bantamweight	Ronald Malindi	-
14.	Junior Bantamweight	Landile Ngxeke	Yanga Sigqibo Gcina Makhoba
15.	Flyweight	Jackson Chauke	-
16.	Junior Flyweight	Mpumelelo Tshabalala	Sivenathi Nontshinga Hekkie Budler Nhlanhla Tyirha
17.	Mini Flyweight	Bangile Nyangani	Ayanda Ndulani Simphiwe Konco





SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONS AS OF 31 MARCH 2023 FEMALE



١	WEIGHT DIVISION	SA CHAMPIONS	INTERNATIONAL/ WORLD
1.	Heavyweight	Vacant	-
2.	Junior Heavyweight	Razell Mohamed	-
3.	Light Heavyweight	Vacant	-
4.	Super Middleweight	Vacant	-
5.	Middleweight	Mapule Ngubane	-
6.	Junior Middleweight	Vacant	-
7.	Welterweight	Vacant	-
8.	Junior Welterweight	Vacant	-
9.	Lightweight	Raider Moleba	-
10.	Junior Lightweight	Nozipho Bell	-
11.	Featherweight	Vacant	-
12.	Junior Featherweight	Matshidiso Mokebisi	-
13.	Bantamweight	Sheradine Fortuin	-
14.	Junior Bantamweight	Thema Zuma	-
15.	Flyweight	Simangele Hadebe	-
16.	Junior Flyweight	Nozwelethu Mathontsi	-
17.	Mini Flyweight	Vacant	-





1. INTRODUCTION

In line with the provisions of Public Finance Management Act, Act No.1 of 1999, each public entity must have a Board to oversee the strategic development of the entity and in terms of the PFMA, the Board becomes the Accounting Authority of the entity.

On 12 December 2020, the Minister of Sport, Arts and Culture, in line with the provisions of Section 9(2) of the South African Boxing Act, Act No. 11 of 2001, appointed a seven-member Board of Boxing SA. The responsibility of the Board is, amongst others, to guide and give strategic direction of the entity in line, inter alia, with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, Act No. 108, of 1996 as amended, the South African Boxing Act, Act No.11 of 2001and the Boxing Regulations of 2004.

2. PORTFOLIO COMMITEE

During the period under review, BSA appeared once before the Portfolio Committee of Sport to present the 2021/2022 Annual report as well as the 2022/2023 Annual Performance Plan.

On 24 August 2022 BSA presented the Annual report and Annual Performance Plan.

3. EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The support and guidance which BSA continues to enjoy from the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and the Ministry in particular, is highly commendable. BSA had several engagements with the Executive Authority through his involvement and direct support to various boxing programs and active participation in boxing promotion activities. A Joint Strategic Session with Minister Mthethwa is planned to take place to facilitate better understanding of the support needed by BSA from the Ministry and to coordinate and bring together all relevant stakeholders who can assist BSA to develop the sport further.

In the period under review BSA held update meetings with the Minister.

4. THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY

BOARD COMPOSITION - (1 APRIL 2022 TO 31 MARCH 2023)

i. Mr. Luthando Jack	Chairperson
ii. Ms. Zandile Kabini (resigned in August 2022)	Member
iii. Mr. Gilberto Martins	Member
iv. Mr. Khulile Radu (appointed in October 2022)	Member
v. Mr. Sakhiwe Sodo	Member
vi. Dr. Azwitamisi Nthangeni	Member
vii. Mr. Erick Nsikayezwe Sithole (Acting CEO from January 2022)	Member
viii. Mr. Suren Maharaj	Member







4.1 COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

NAME	DESIGNATION	DATE APPOINTED	STATUS/ DATE OF RESIGNATION	QUALIFICATIONS	AREA OF Expertise	BOARD DIRECTORSHIPS	OTHER COMMITTEES OR TASK TEAMS	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Luthando Jack	Chairperson	Dec 2020	Active	 National Diploma: Public Management & Admin BTech. Public Management Bachelor of Philosophy: Information and Knowledge Management Masters: Commerce 	Strategy Development Project Management Monitoring and Evaluation	N/A	Renew, Grow & Transform	18
Zandile Kabini	Member	Dec 2020	Inactive 31 August 2022	BCom. Honors InformaticsDiploma in Business AnalysisManagement Programme Development	Auditing	N/A	Women in Boxing Committee	9
Gilberto Martins	Member	Dec 2020	Active	 B Arch (Wits) Arch SA, MI Arch, BA (UNISA), Philosophy, Economics 	Governance and Administration Finance Management Strategy Development Monitoring and Evaluation	N/A	Finance, Organisational Development and Resource Mobilisation Audit Committee	17
Sakhiwe Sodo	Member	Dec 2020	Active	 HDE BA Hons BA Diploma: Labour Law	Boxing Administration	N/A	Sanctioning Committee	17
Dr. Azwitamisi Nthangeni	Member	Dec 2020	Active	Doctoral Degree: Organizational Change ManagementMaster's Degree in Sport	Sports Administration	N/A	Women in Boxing Committee	17
Mr. Erick Nsikayezwe Sithole	Member: from 4th Jan 2022, member was seconded to act in the position of CEO within the entity.	Dec 2020	Active	 Master's Degree in Business Administration Post Graduate Diploma: Business Management and Administration Post Graduate Qualification: Professional Accountant BCom Degree: Internal Auditing National Diploma: Financial Management 	Audit and Risk Management	N/A	Finance, Organisational Development and Resource Mobilisation	Acting CEO
Mr. Suren Maharaj	Member	Dec 2020	Active	 Executive Finance Management Course Fellow Member of the Institute of Directors Southern Africa Green Belt Digital Six Sigma Professional CA(SA) South African Institute of Chartered Accountant Hons. BCompt Degree BCom Degree 	Finance and Operations Management Supply Chain Management Auditing and Risk Management	N/A	Finance, Organisational Development and Resource Mobilisation Audit Committee	18
Mr. Khulile Radu	Member	October 2022	Active	N/A	Boxing Expert	N/A	Back-to-Basic Committee	6

4.2 COMMITTEES

4.2.1 Sanctioning Committee

This Committee oversees the approval of tournaments in line with the prescripts of the Act and Regula-tion. As of 31 March 2021, the Sanction Committee was constituted by three (3) members. The new Board that took office on 12 December 2020 appointed the new Committee in line with section 7 (1)(y) of Act.

NAME	INTERNAL OR External	POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	STATUS OR DATE OF RESIGNATION	NO. OF MEETINGS Attended
Mr. Sakhiwe Sodo (Chairperson)	Internal	Board Member	January 2021	Active	12
Mr. Bongani Magasela	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	12
Mr. Irvin Buhlalu	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	12

4.2.2 Ratings Committee

The primary mandate of the Ratings Committee is to generate and issue boxer's monthly ratings. The Committee was constituted by three (3) members until the reconstitution of the Committee by the new Board in January 2021. The same number of Committee members were appointed to comply with the Act and ensure effectiveness.

NAME	INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL	POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	STATUS OR DATE OF RESIGNATION	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr. Andre de Vries (Chairperson)	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	12
Mr. Mesuli Zifo	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	12
Mr. Thabo Tutu	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	12

4.2.3 Finance, Organisational Development and Resource Mobilisation Committee

NAME	INTERNAL OR External	POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	STATUS OR DATE OF RESIGNATION	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mr. Suren Maharaj (Chairperson)	Internal	Board Member	January 2021	Active	5
Mr. Gilberto Martins	Internal	Board Member	January 2021	Active	5



4.2.4 Medical Committee

The Medical Advisory Committee was first established in November 2017. It is constituted by a national Committee of five (5) members across the four provinces with the most tournament activities. The Com-mittee members are medical doctors with differing expertise and skills.

NAME	INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL	POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	STATUS OR DATE OF RESIGNATION	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Dr. Robert Selepe (Chairperson)	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	0
Dr. Amanda Sihlobo	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	0
Dr. Leopoldt Erasmus	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	0
Dr. Buyi Mabaso	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	0
Dr. Malefetsane Ngatane	External	N/A	January 2021	Active	0

4.2.5 Women in Boxing Committee

The Women in Boxing Committee is constituted by three (3) members. It is chaired by a Board member and the other two (2) members whom one is a Board member, and the other member is an external member. The work of this commission has been very instrumental in the implementation of the Women in Boxing programme, particularly the second leg of this program which entailed training and counsel-ling of female licensees.

NAME	INTERNAL OR External	POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	STATUS OR DATE OF RESIGNATION	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Ms. Zandile Kabini (Chairperson)	Internal	Board Member	January 2021	Active	3
Dr. Azwitamisi Nthangeni	Internal	Board Member	January 2021	Active	3
Ms. Lebogang Motsoeli	External	N/A	August 2021	Active	1

4.3 BOARD REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the Board members is determined in accordance with the National Treasury Regulations.

NAME	REMUNERATION	OTHER Allowance	OTHER REIMBURSEMENTS	TOTAL
Mr. G. Martins	R 144 517	R 6 426		R 150 489
Ms. Z. Kabini	R 52 065	R 6 561		R 58 626
Mr. L. Jack	R 188 545	R 11 059	-	R 199 604
Dr. A. Nthangeni	R 109 517	R 12 018		R 121 535
Mr. S. Sodo	R 100 125	R 9 051		R 109 176
Mr. S. Maharaj	R 163 607	R 7 060		R 170 667
Mr. K. Radu	R 36 045	R 6 943		R 42 988
Total	R 793 967	R 59 118		R 853 085

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 BOXING SOUTH AFRICA'S RISK DASHBOARD AND SCORE CARD

The Board bears overall responsibility for BSA's risk management and without abdicating its responsibility the Board is assisted by the Audit and Risk Management Committee in discharging its duties.

Effectively managing our risks means we:

- Assess, measure, and mitigate risks that threaten the pursuit of our strategic objectives
- Identify opportunities that these risks might present

During the financial period under review, the entity has approved the following Risk Management Documents:

- Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Risk Management Policy
- Enterprise Risk Management Strategy
- Fraud Prevention Policy
- Fraud Prevention Plan
- Disaster Recovery Policy
- Business Continuity Policy
- Business Continuity Plan

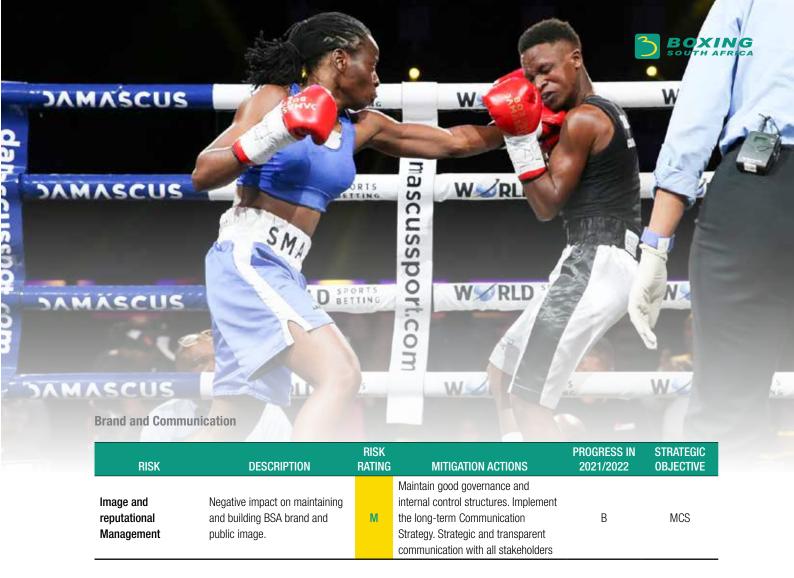


These risks are monitored, and their progress and ratings are presented by Management to BSA Board and all its sub-committees throughout the financial year.

BSA's Audit and Risk Management Committee held a special Risk Management meeting during the financial year under the review to update and reassess its risks to ensure alignment with its strategic objectives and internal and external factors impacting Boxing administration. These risks are monitored across several broad risk areas: Strengthening Governance & Administration, Operational, Brand and Communication, Government and Stakeholder Management and Financial Sustainability. Progress is measured against the previous year's annual assessment.

Strengthening Governance & Administration

RISK	DESCRIPTION	RISK RATING	MITIGATION ACTIONS	PROGRESS IN 2021/2022	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
	Non-Compliance with relevant		On-going compliance monitoring	С	
Approved Policies & Procedures	laws and regulations and internal controls, policies, and procedures	M	On-going training and development to keep abreast of change	С	SG0
Governance at Board Level	Lack of improvement in governance	L	Regular engagements with members on governance and compliance best practices	В	SG0
PFMA	Non-adherence to the Act	L	Annual audits conducted on tabling of approved Strategic plan, APP and Annual Reports	А	SG0
PTIVIA	Non-compliance with Risk Management Process including Fraud Prevention Plan	L	The documents have been approved.	А	SG0



Financial Sustainability

RISK	DESCRIPTION	RISK RATING	MITIGATION ACTIONS	PROGRESS IN 2021/2022	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Going Concern	Rands to deal with imminent financial pressures		А	SGO	
	Ineffective/limited competition in domestic and international broadcasting market		Strengthen strategic relationships with key regional and world boxing bodies		
Funding Model	Amendments to current tariff structure	M		В	FM
	Changing landscape of the consumption of media from analogue to digital and live streaming		To create and stream more boxing content		
Revenue Generations	Non-compliance to the debtor's collection policy	M	Continuous monitoring and tracking long outstanding debtors. Implemented initiatives such as payment agreements	В	RG
Sponsorship and commercial partners	Managing the length of Sponsorship contracts. Maintaining good cash		В	BS	

Government and Stakeholder relations

RISK	DESCRIPTION	RISK RATING	MITIGATION ACTIONS	PROGRESS IN 2021/2022	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Stakeholder Management	Breakdown in relations between BSA and stakeholders could lead to lack of Government support, reputational risk, diminished prominence with world bodies, lack of trust between licensees, ineffective communication and decisions at Board and licensees' level	М	On-going engagements with key stakeholders	В	SEF

Operational

RISK	DESCRIPTION	RISK RATING	MITIGATION ACTIONS	PROGRESS IN 2021/2022	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Human Capital	Non-delivery of strategic objectives due to inadequate human capital	L	Organisational review must be performed to identify structural and operational gaps in BSA	В	IAC
IT Technology	Inadequate expertise to adapt to modern IT systems	M	Implementation of the IT Governance Framework	В	IAC
Budget Administration	Failure to prevent overspending on their respective budgets as approved by the Executive Authority	M	Continuous on-going monitoring of the budget projections. The entity is maintaining expenditure within the budgetary constraints	А	SG0

The total number of risks is 71, with no high/critical risks,18 of the medium risk and 53 of the low risks

M=Medium; L=Low; H=High; C= Limited Progress/Objective not achieved; B= Substantial Progress; A = Substantially Achieved; SGA = Strengthened Governance and Administration; MCS=Marketing & Communication Strategy; BS= Boxing Sponsorship; FM= Funding Model; RG= Revenue Generation; IAC =Improved administrative capacity; SEF= Stakeholder engagement framework





4. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

Boxing South Africa, due to its size does not have an internal control unit, however the entity 's management remains primarily responsible for ensuring that a system of internal control is maintained throughout the entity. Management is also responsible for the development and implementation of standard operating procedures and policies. The quality assurance on the implementation of internal control is also provided by the Internal Auditors, during the period under review Boxing SA is utilising the services of an external service provider to perform the functions of internal audit and risk management. The third layer of quality assurance is provided by the Audit & Risk Management Committee whilst the oversight is provided by the of the Board and its sub-committees of the Finance, ICT Governance and Resource Mobilisation Committee.

5. INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Boxing SA, during the 2020/2021 financial period has partially outsourced the internal audit and risk management function to an external service provider. The scope of work included high level review of financial information, whilst the recently appointed Internal Audit is responsible for but not limited to quarterly performance information, Risk Management and Fraud Implementation processes and any additional ad-hoc service which may be requested by the Audit & Risk Management Committee. The internal audit also included evaluation and audit of root causes on the action plans proposed by management which emanated from audit findings raised by the Auditor General during the previous year regulatory audit.

The Audit Committee meets regularly on a quarterly basis to consider the effectiveness of the system of internal control, governance, and legislative environment. The following

focus areas are evaluated, and quality assurance is provided as follows:

- 1. Quarterly performance information
- 2. Quarterly financial information
- 3. Internal audit reports
 - i. Quarterly reporting
 - ii. Other internal audit administration (i.e., IA Charter, IA Plans and rolling plans)
 - iii. Audit action plan

4. Risk Management

- i. Risk Governance (i.e., Framework, policy, Antifraud, and Business Continuity)
- ii. Risk Register
- iii. New emerging Risks
- 5. Audit General Issues
- 6. Finance related issues
 - i. SCM Reports
 - ii. PFMA and Treasury compliance checklists
- 7. Oversight Structures
 - Board Resolutions issues relating to Audit Committee
 - ii. Portfolio committee issues relating to Audit Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee provides technical advice and quality assurance on strategic and operational matters, this includes amongst others planning documents such as the Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan, reporting documents such as the Annual Financial Statement, Annual Report and extend their expertise on any other matter which falls within the scope and ambit of the committee.

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	INTERNAL OR External	POSITION IN THE PUBLIC ENTITY	DATE APPOINTED	DATE RETIRED	NO. OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
Ms. Sizo Mzizi	BTech Cost and Man-agement Accounting BCom Hons: Financial Management CIMA CGISA	External	Audit Committee Chair	September 2022	Active	9
Ms. Matefo Majadina	PGD: Compliance Management; PGC: Money Laundering Control; PGC: Statutory Interpretation; PGC: Corporate Governance; Master's in Business Leadership	External	Audit Committee Member	September 2022	Active	9
Ms. Velile Ndlovu	Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science Master's in Business Administration (In-Progress)	External	Audit Committee Member	September 2022	Active 3	9
Mr. Gilberto Martins	B Arch (Wits) Arch SA, MI Arch, BA (UNISA), Pol, Philos, Econ	External	Board Member	June 2019 (Seconded by BSA Board)	Active	9
Mr. Suren Maharaj	MBA Executive Finance Management Course Fellow Member of the Institute of Directors Southern Africa Green Belt Digital Six Sigma Professional CA (SA) South African Institute of Chartered Accountant Hons. BCompt Degree BCom Degree Finance and Operations Management Supply Chain Management Auditing and Risk Management	External	Board Member	January 2021	Active	9







6. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Boxing South Africa has implemented a system of internal controls to monitor compliance monthly through reports on management and staff meetings. The emphasis is placed mainly on applicable legislation such as the PFMA and its regulations. The entity also monitors compliance with employee related legislation such as the labour relations act, Basic condition of employment, etc. The developed and approved policies and Standard Operating Procedures are implemented and monitored to ensure that compliance with laws and regulations is permeated as part of the corporate culture.

Boxing South Africa is governed through an enabling legislation, The Boxing Act No 11 of 2001, to direct its operations in regulating matters of professional boxing in South Africa. Internal control systems are implemented to ensure that boxing governance & administration, boxing promotions and boxing development are always executed and implemented in compliance with the Boxing Act and its regulations.

7. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Boxing South Africa has developed and approved the Fraud Prevention Plan, Fraud Prevention Policy, Fraud Prevention Strategy, and the Fraud Prevention Implementation Plan during the financial period under review. Management has implemented a system of reporting fraud through a mechanism defined in the fraud prevention policy which, amongst others, clearly specifies:

- Reporting mechanisms by employees on suspicion of fraud and corruption
- Reporting by members of the public, fans, supporters of boxing, licensees or providers of goods and services on suspicion of fraud and corruption

The Fraud Prevention Plan with strategy clearly defines:

Mechanism and systems to deal with allegations of fraud and corruption:

i. Internal investigations

- ii. Matters referred to external or another law enforcement agency
- iii. Recovery of losses because of fraudulent activities
- iv. Feedback to reporters of fraud and corruption
- v. Confidentiality
- vi. Protection of whistle blowers

8. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All officials and Management of Boxing South Africa sign and submit to Human Resources declaration forms annually to declare direct and indirect interest. All officials partaking in the procurement process are made to sign the code of conduct for officials working in supply chain management.

Boxing Act no 11 of 2001, and its regulations, prohibits officials and licensees and other stakeholders to participate in different forms and levels within the boxing environment to the extent that their participation may lead to possible conflict of interest. Dispute resolution processes involving conflicts of interest for officials are treated internally within the employee disciplinary framework. All disputes pertaining to stakeholders and licensees are treated by an appointed independent structure dealing with disciplinary and disputes resolution matters.

9. CODE OF CONDUCT

All officials and management working for Boxing South Africa sign the Code of conduct for employees, whilst licensees of the entity also have their own code of conduct governed by the Boxing regulations.

Any breach of the code for employees results in the internal disciplinary framework being followed. In instances where licensees breach their code of conduct, a disciplinary process is followed through the independent disciplinary structure created by the entity.

10. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Boxing South Africa is located in Hatfield Pretoria under a lease agreement, and it shares the building with other tenants. The entity utilises the shared Occupational Health and Safety plans already established by the landlord, and officials from Boxing SA have been seconded to serve as fire marshals and safety officers to cover the health and safety issues.

11. COMPANY /BOARD SECRETARY (IF APPLICABLE)

None.

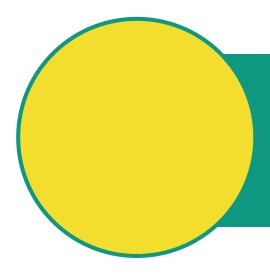
12. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

BSA can state that almost every weekend during the financial year under the review, a boxing match has taken place, proving that boxing as a sporting discipline is being re-engineered and enthusiastically re-ceived by our fellow citizens. A milestone achieved that has not been reached for several years in the past.

BSA's sole focus and drive has been on renewing, growing, and transforming the sport of boxing.

We are focused on harnessing burgeoning young talent and developing them as athletes from participa-tion, identification, competing and sponsoring to becoming a champion of the discipline long after their retirement. Therefore, we are focusing on the mentorship of athletes not just inside the ring but outside as well, ranging from pension funds, medical aid etc. It is seen too many times in sports that our national talent becomes forgotten in time and sadly become financially ruined as well. BSA is a solid partner that endeavours to remain with our athletes – from cradle to grave.





13. AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

MS. SIZO MZIZI

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

AUDIT COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 77 of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Our review of the findings of the Internal Audit work, which was based on the risk assessments conducted in the public entity revealed certain weaknesses, which were then raised with the public entity.

The following internal audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Quarterly Performance information Review
- Annual Financial Statement Quality Review
- Annual Performance Report Quality Review
- Tournament Management Audit
- Debtors Management Audit
- Follow-Up Audit: AG Management Letter Action Plan Review
- Salaries and Payroll Management Audit
- Licensing Management Audit
- Draft Annual Performance Plan Quality Review (inclusive SMART principles)

The following were areas of concern:

- Implementation of AG Action Plan
- · Limited Resources within the Internal Audit and Risk

Management Unit

- Debtors Management
- Boxing SA Budget Constraints

IN-YEAR MANAGEMENT AND MONTHLY/QUARTERLY REPORT

The public entity has submitted monthly and quarterly reports to the Executive Authority.

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by the public entity.

Auditor's Report

We have reviewed the public entity's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the prior year and we are satisfied that the matters have been adequately resolved except for the following:

- Supply Chain Management Findings
- Irregular Expenditure
- Unallocated deposits
- Long Outstanding debtors

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the external auditor on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the auditor.

0 00

Ms. Sizo Mzizi

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Boxing South Africa

Date: 31 March 2023

14. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition.

Has the Department / Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:

CRITERIA	RESPONSE YES / NO	DISCUSSION
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	Yes	
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	Yes	
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	Yes	





1. INTRODUCTION

Human Resource Management of Boxing SA is the function within the organization that focuses on the recruitment and selection process, Training and Development, performance management, and providing direction to the people who work in the organization. The primary priority of the HR function of the entity continues to focus on developing and maintaining a competent workforce to achieve the Strategic goals of the organization in an effective and efficient manner.

Performance Agreements were signed and reviewed biannually to monitor performance and identify possible training gaps. During the period under review, no training was done. Boxing SA had ten (10) policies reviewed and approved. The entity continues to operate with budgetary constraints that adversely impact on Human Resources matters that include but are not limited to things such as employee training, wellness, and organizational review. In the past year, the entity continued to manage and stabilize the human resources in terms of staff retention and management of conflicts.

2. HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

PERSONNEL COST BY PROGRAMME

NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE ENTITY (R'000)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R'000)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE AS A % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE (R'000)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE PERSONNEL COST PER EMPLOYEE (R'000)
Program 1	19 837	7 273	37%	10	727
Program 2	5 668	3 117	55%	4	532
Program 3	2 833	0	0%	0	-

PERSONNEL COST BY SALARY BAND

LEVEL	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R'000)	% of Personnel Expenditure to Total Personnel Cost (%)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE PERSONNEL COST PER EMPLOYEE (R'000)
Management	4 945	54%	4	1 204
Skilled	5 276	44%	6	654
Semi-skilled	169	2%	1	164
Unskilled		0%	0	-
TOTAL	10 390	100%	11	809



PERFORMANCE REWARDS

LEVEL	PERFORMANCE REWARDS	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (%)	% OF PERFORMANCE REWARDS TO TOTAL PERSONNEL COST (R'000)
Management	0	0	0%
Skilled	0	0	0%
Semi-skilled	0	0	0%
Unskilled	0	0	0%
TOTAL	0	0	0%

Note: No performance rewards were paid out during the financial year.

TRAINING COSTS

NAME	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (R'000)	TRAINING EXPENDITURE (R'000)	TRAINING EXPENDITURE AS A % OF PERSONNEL COST (R'000)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES TRAINED	AVERAGE TRAINING COST PER EMPLOYEE (R'000)
Program 1	0	28	0	1	28
Program 2	0	22	0	1	22
Program 3	0	0	0	0	0

Note: No training costs were incurred during the financial year



EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

PROGRAMME	NO. OF EMPLOYEES AS OF 1 APRIL 2022	APPROVED POSTS FOR 2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR	NO. OF EMPLOYEES AS OF 31 MARCH 2023	2022/2023 Vacancies	% of vacancies
Program 1	9	12	8	4	33%
Program 2	4	4	4	0	0%
Program 3	0	0	0	0	0%

PERSONNEL COST BY SALARY BAND

LEVEL	NO. OF EMPLOYEES AS OF 1 APRIL 2022	APPROVED POSTS FOR 2022/2023 FINANCIAL YEAR	NO. OF EMPLOYEES AS OF 31 MARCH 2023	2022/2023 Vacancies	% of vacancies
Management	5	6	4	2	33%
Skilled	6	8	6	2	33%
Semi-skilled	2	2	2	0	0%
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	13	16	12	4	25%

Due to structural gaps in the BSA approved structure, it is challenging to fill vacant senior management positions with internal staff. The position of the CEO remains vacant, no attempts were made to fill this position as there is a litigation at the Labour Court against the former CEO. BSA has a staff retention policy which outlines all that can be done to retain staff.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

SALARY BAND	EMPLOYEES AS 0F 1 APRIL 2022	APPOINTMENTS	TERMINATIONS	EMPLOYEES AS OF 31 MARCH 2023
Management	5	1	1	5
Skilled	6	0	0	6
Semi-skilled	2	0	0	2
Unskilled	0	0	0	0
Total	13	1	1	13



REASONS FOR STAFF TURNOVER: NO STAFF TURNOVER WAS RECORDED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

REASON	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL NO. OF STAFF TURNOVER
Death	0	0%
Resignation	1	1%
Dismissal	0	0%
Retirement	0	0%
III health	0	0%
Expiry of contract	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	1	1%





LABOUR RELATIONS: MISCONDUCT AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION

NATURE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION	NUMBER
Verbal Warning	0
Written Warning	0
Final Written warning	0
Dismissal	0
Total	0

Notes: Boxing SA still has the following pending case from the 2015/2016 financial year:

i. BSA vs. Mr. Qithi

The matter is currently at the Constitutional Court for review and the status remains unchanged at the end of the financial year under review. BSA is currently negotiating an out of court settlement with Mr. Qithi.







1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE AND MATERI-AL LOSSES

1.1. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Opening balance	11 108	10 294
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	1 508	813
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	12 616	11 108

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	1 508	813
Total	1 508	813

b) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	11 108	11 108
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	11 108	11 108

c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed - (not condoned)

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

f) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATING TO INTER-INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

DESCRIPTION

h) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
	-	-
Total	-	-

i) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

DESCRIPTION



1.2. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Opening balance	2 559	2 559
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed		
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable		
Closing balance	2 559	2 559

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	2 559	2 559
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	2 559	2 559

b) Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	2 559	2 559
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	2 559	2 559

c) Details of current and previous year Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Details of current and previous year Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	_
Total	-	-

DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN		
.3. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE RELATING TO MATERIAL LOSS	SES IN TERMS OF PEMA SECTION 55(2)(I	3)(I) &(III))
		<i>σ</i> /(1) α(111/)
) Details of current and previous year material losses throu	gh criminal conduct	
	2023/2022	2022/202 ⁻
DESCRIPTION	R'000	R'000
Theft	-	-
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recovered	-	-
Less: Not recovered and written off	-	-
Total	-	-
) Details of other material losses		
	2023/2022	2022/202
NATURE OF OTHER MATERIAL LOSSES	R'000	R'000

e) Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful

c) Other material losses recovered

NATURE OF LOSSES	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Total		

d) Other material losses written off

NATURE OF LOSSES	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Total		



2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

DESCRIPTION	2023/2022 R'000	2022/2021 R'000
Valid invoices received		
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period		
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period		
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dis-pute)		
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)		

3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1. PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NAME OF SUPPLIER	TYPE OF PROCUREMENT BY OTHER MEANS	CONTRACT NUMBER	VALUE OF CONTRACT R'000

3.2. CONTRACT VARIATIONS AND EXPANSIONS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NAME OF Supplier	CONTRACT MODIFICATION TYPE (EXPANSION OR VARIATION)	CONTRACT NUMBER	ORIGINAL CONTRACT VALUE R'000	VALUE OF PREVIOUS CONTRACT EXPANSION/S OR VARIATION/S R'000	VALUE OF CURRENT CONTRACT EXPANSION OR VARIATION R'000





REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on Boxing South Africa

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

- I have audited the financial statements of Boxing South Africa set out on pages 65 to 97, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and statement of comparison of budget information with actual information for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
- In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Boxing South Africa as at 31 March 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

3. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Impairments - trade debtors

 As disclosed in note 9 to the financial statements, material impairments amounting to R6 282 856 (2022: R7 937 380) were incurred as a result of the provision for doubtful debts.

An uncertainty relating to the future outcome of exceptional litigation or regulatory action

5. With reference to note 26 to the financial statements, the public entity is the defendant in a labour lawsuit that has been referred from the Labour Court to the Constitutional Court for review. The ultimate outcome of the matter could not be determined and no provision for any liability that may result was made in the financial statements.

OTHER MATTERS

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

National Treasury Instruction No.4 of 2022-23: PFMA Compliance and reporting framework

On 23 December 2022, the National Treasury issued Instruction No. 4 of 2022-23, which came into effect on 3 January 2023, in terms of section 76(1)(b), (e) and (f), 2(e) and (4)(a) and (c) of the PFMA. The instruction note deals with the PFMA compliance and reporting framework and addresses, amongst others, the disclosure of unauthorised expenditure, irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in prior financial years and not yet addressed no longer need to be disclosed in either the annual report or the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements. Only the current year and prior year figures are disclosed in note 34 and 35 to the financial statements of the public entity. Movements in respect of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure also no longer need to be disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements. The disclosure of these movements (e.g. condoned, recoverable, removed, written off, under assessment, under determination and under investigation) is now included as part of the other information in the annual report of the public entity. I do not express an opinion on the disclosure of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the PFMA and for such internal control as the accounting authority determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting authority is responsible for assessing the public entity's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the public entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 10. 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 the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
- 11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

- 12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected material performance indicators presented in the annual performance report. The accounting authority is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
- 13. I selected the following material performance indicators related to boxing development presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2023. I selected those indicators that measure the public entity's performance on its primary mandated functions and that are of significant national, community or public interest.
 - Number of boxing practitioners trained
 - Number of boxing practitioners licensed
 - Number of women licensed

- Number of tournaments sanctioned
- Number of ratings compiled
- Number of tournament venues inspected.
- 14. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides users with useful and reliable information and insights on the public entity's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.
- 15. I performed procedures to test whether:
 - the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the public entity's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
 - the indicators are well defined and verifiable to ensure that they are easy to understand and apply consistently and that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements.
 - the targets linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated.
 - the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as were committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents.
 - the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner.
 - there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.
- 16. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only.
- 17. I did not raise any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected material performance indicators.



OTHER MATTER

18. I draw attention to the matter below.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PLANNED TARGETS

 The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- and under achievement.

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- 20. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting authority is responsible for the public entity's compliance with legislation.
- 21. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
- 22. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the public entity, clear to allow for consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
- 23. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 24. The financial statements submitted were not prepared in accordance with the SA Standards of GRAP, as required by section 55(1)(b) of the PFMA.
- 25. Material misstatements of revenue, expenditure, liabilities and related disclosure item identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were corrected and resulted in the financial statements receiving an unqualified opinion.

REVENUE MANAGEMENT

26. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to collect all revenue due, as required by section 51(1)(b) (i) of the PFMA.

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

- 27. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure, as required by section 51(1)(e)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because investigations into irregular expenditure were not performed.
- 28. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure, as required by section 51(1)(e)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because investigations into fruitless and wasteful expenditure were not performed.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

- 29. The accounting authority is responsible for the other information included in the annual report, which includes, the audit committee's report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected material indicators in the scoped-in programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
- 30. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
- 31. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected material indicators in the scoped-in programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

INTERNAL CONTROL DEFICIENCIES

- 32. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it
- 33. 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.
- 34. The accounting authority and senior management did not exercise oversight of the review and monitoring of financial reporting and compliance management as well as related internal controls. Furthermore, policies and operating procedures are not regularly reviewed and aligned to the laws and regulations and the environment controls.
- 35. Controls to ensure regular, accurate and complete financial and performance reports were not effective in preventing and detecting control deficiencies and non-compliance, and to support accurate financial and performance reporting.
- 36. Management did not always implement proper record keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant, and accurate information is accessible and available to support financial and performance reporting.

OTHER REPORTS

- 37. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties which had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the department's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
- 38. In the prior year we reported that an independent consultant investigated allegations of irregularities on the Peter "Terror" Mathebula tribute tournament tender at the public entity, at the request of Boxing South Africa, which covered the period November 2021 to December 2021. The investigation was concluded on 13 of January 2022 and resulted in the suspension and resignation of the senior officials. I followed up on these matters and noted that implementation of the some of the recommendations was in progress at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditov-General Pretoria

31 July 2023



Auditing to build public confidence



ANNEXURE TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure includes:

- the auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- the selected legislative requirements for compliance testing.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT

PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT AND PROFESSIONAL SCEPTICISM

As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected material performance indicators and on the public entity's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, 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 public entity's internal control

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made
- conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the public entity 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 about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a public entity to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content
 of the financial statements, including the disclosures,
 and determine whether the financial statements
 represent the underlying transactions and events in a
 manner that achieves fair presentation.

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

I communicate with accounting authority 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.

I also provide the accounting authority with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

LEGISLATION	SECTIONS OR REGULATIONS
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA)	Section 51(1)(a)(iv); 51(1)(b)(ii); 51(1)(e)(iii)
	Section 53(4)
	Section 55(1)(a); 55(1)(b); 55(1)(c)(i);
	Section 56(1); 56(2);
	Section 57(b);
	Section 66(3)(c); 66(5)
Treasury Regulations for departments, trading entities,	Regulations 8.2.1; 8.2.2
constitutional institutions and public entities (TR)	Regulations 16A 6.1; 16A6.2(a) & (b); 16A6.2(e); 16A 6.3(a); 16A 6.3(b); 16A 6.3(c); 16A6.3(d); 16A 6.3(e); 16A 6.4; 16A 6.5; 16A 6.6; 16A8.2 (1) and (2); 16A 8.3; 16A8.3(d); 16A 8.4; 16A9; 16A9.1 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(c); 16A 9.1(d); 16A 9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A 9.2(a)(ii); 16A9.2(a)(ii)
	Regulations 30.1.1; 30.1.3(a); 30.1.3(b); 30.1.3(d); 30.2.1
	Regulations 31.1.2(c'); 31.2.5; 31.2.7(a)
	Regulations 32.1.1(a); 32.1.1(b); 32.1.1(c')
	Regulations 33.1.1; 33.1.3
Public Service Regulations	Public service regulations 18; 18 (1) and (2);
PRECCA	Section 34(1)
CIDB Act	Section 18(1)
CIDB Regulations	CIDB regulations 17 & 25(7A)
PPPFA	Section 2.1(a); 2.1(b); 2.1(f)
PPR 2017	Paragraphs 4.1; 4.2
	Paragraphs 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7
	Paragraphs 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.5; 6.6
	Paragraphs 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6
	Paragraphs 8.2; 8.5
	Paragraphs 9.1; 9.2
	Paragraph 11.2
	Paragraphs 12.1 and 12.2
PPR 2022	Paragraphs 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4
	Paragraphs 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
National Treasury Instruction Note.1 of 2015-16	Paragraph 3.1; 4.1; 4.2
NT SCM Instruction Note 03 of 2021-22	Paragraphs 4.3; 4.4 (a); 4.4(c); 4.4(d);
NT SCM Instruction Note 11 of 2020-21	Paragraph 3.1;
	Paragraph 3.4(b)
	Paragraph 3.9
NT SCM Instruction Note 2 of 2021-22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1;
NT instruction Note 4 of 2015-16	CIDB regulation 17; 25(1); 25 (5) & 25(7A)
Erratum NTI 5 of 2020-21	Paragraph 1
Erratum NTI 5 of 2020-21	Paragraph 2
Practice Note 7 of 2009-10	Paragraph 4.1.2
NT Instruction Note 1 of 2021-22	Paragraph 4.1



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023	2022 Restated*
	NOTE(S)	R	R
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Prepayments	7	36 582	109 991
Claim advances	8	10 000	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	9	2 882 959	577 438
Cash and cash equivalents	10	6 252 131	11 655 239
		9 181 672	12 342 668
MON CURRENT ACCETO			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	0	707.1.10	004 004
Property, plant and equipment	3	737 149	891 921
Intangible assets	4	414 818 1 151 967	602 327 1 494 248
Total Assets		10 333 639	13 836 916
Total Assets		10 000 003	10 000 310
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Operating lease liability	5	46 729	45 903
Payables from exchange transactions	6	3 486 441	2 782 685
Finance lease obligation	11	12 871	1 185
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	12	-	2 450 643
Provisions	13	2 556 464	3 808 630
Unallocated deposits	14	514 710	955 245
		6 617 215	10 044 291
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Finance lease obligation	11	711	_
Total Liabilities		6 617 926	10 044 291
Net Assets		3 715 713	3 792 625
Accumulated surplus		3 715 713	3 792 625
Total Net Assets		3 715 713	3 792 625

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	NOTE(S)	2023 R	2022 Restated* R
REVENUE			
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
	15	1 453 093	768 161
Sanctioning fees			
Safety and public liability License fees	15 15	447 335 841 683	239 512 657 920
	15		20 250
Application fees Profit/(loss) on momentum investment	15	49 950 94 867	112 070
Interest received	16	714 918	579 801
Total revenue from exchange transactions	10	3 601 846	2 377 714
Total revenue from exchange transactions		3 001 040	23/1/14
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants and subsidies	17	19 668 000	19 163 000
Sponsorship income	18	1 650 643	_
Other income: prior year surplus	15	3 340 322	_
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		24 658 965	19 163 000
Total revenue	15	28 260 811	21 540 714
EXPENDITURE			
Employee related costs	19	(10 389 636)	(8 909 207)
Transfer payments - Other		(228 662)	(173 703)
Depreciation and amortisation	3&4	(450 392)	(461 179)
Finance costs		(1 335)	(331)
Write off	21	(5 691)	(366 921)
General expenses	22	(17 262 007)	(12 837 824)
Total expenditure		(28 337 723)	(22 749 165)
Deficit for the year		(76 912)	(1 208 451)



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Accumulated surplus R	Total net assets R
Balance at 01 April 2021	5 001 076	5 001 076
Changes in net assets		0 00 1 010
Surplus for the year as previously stated	2 131 871	2 131 871
Prior period error: transfers	(2 131 871)	(2 131 871)
Net income (losses) recognised directly in net assets	-	-
Surplus for the year	(1 208 451)	(1 208 451)
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	(1 208 451)	(1 208 451)
Total changes	(1 208 451)	(1 208 451)
Restated* Balance at 01 April 2022	3 792 625	3 792 625
Changes in net assets Surplus for the year	(76 912)	(76 912)
Total changes	(76 912)	(76 912)
Balance at 31 March 2023	3 715 713	3 715 713

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

		2022
	2023	Restated*
NOTE(S)	R	R
	19 668 000	19 163 000
	714 918	579 801
	2 141 064	2 350 668
	22 523 982	22 093 469
	(10 389 636)	(8 909 207)
	(16 940 591)	(9 252 282)
	(1 335)	(331)
	(35 547)	(39 369)
	(27 367 109)	(18 201 189)
22	(4 843 127)	3 892 280
3	(113 802)	(43 352)
	,	(.0 002)
4	_	(11 172)
	(108 111)	(54 524)
	(440 535)	586 955
	(10 000)	-
	(1 335)	(6 126)
	(451 870)	580 829
	(5 403 108)	4 418 585
	11 655 239	7 236 654
10	6 252 131	11 655 239
	22	NOTE(S) R 19 668 000 714 918 2 141 064 22 523 982 (10 389 636) (16 940 591) (1 335) (35 547) (27 367 109) (27 367 109) (4 843 127) 3 (113 802) 3 5 691 4 - (108 111) (440 535) (10 000) (1 335) (451 870) (5 403 108) 11 655 239



Difference

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Approved budget R	Adjustments R	Final Budget R	Actual amounts on comparable basis R	Difference between final budget and actual R	Refere
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE						
REVENUE						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Sanctioning fees	800 000	653 093	1 453 093	1 453 093	-	
Safety and public liability	370 000	77 335	447 335	447 335	-	
_icense fees	730 000	111 683	841 683	841 683	-	
Application fees	32 000	17 950	49 950	49 950	-	
Fine, penalties and forfeits	45 000	(45 000)	-	-	-	
Profit/(loss) on momentum investment	-	94 867	94 867	94 867	-	
nterest received	729 000	(14 082)	714 918	714 918	-	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	2 706 000	895 846	3 601 846	3 601 846		
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Transfer revenue						
Government grants & subsidies	19 668 000	-	19 668 000	19 668 000	-	
Sponsorship income	-	1 650 643	1 650 643	1 650 643	-	
Prior year surplus	-	3 340 322	3 340 322	3 340 322	-	
Total revenue from						
non-exchange transactions	19 668 000	4 990 965	24 658 965	24 658 965	-	
Total revenue	22 374 000	5 886 811	28 260 811	28 260 811		
EXPENDITURE						
Personnel	(9 133 177)	(1 256 459)	(10 389 636)	(10 389 636)	-	
Transfer payments - Other	(228 662)	-	(228 662)	(228 662)	-	
Depreciation and amortisation	(116 000)	(334 392)	(450 392)	(450 392)	-	
Finance costs	_	(2 000)	(2 000)	(1 335)	665	
Write off	-	(6 000)	(6 000)	(5 691)	309	
General Expenses	(12 896 161)	(4 287 960)	(17 184 121)	(17 262 007)	(77 886)	
Total expenditure	(22 374 000)	(5 886 811)	(28 260 811)	(28 337 723)	(76 912)	
Deficit for the year				(76 912)	(76 912)	
Actual Amount on Comparable - Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	_	_	-	(76 912)	(76 912)	

Variance between approved budget and final budget - The National Treasury approved a budget of R22.374 million for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. There was however a reallocation of funds between various expenditures.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATIONS

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 91(1) of the Public Finance Management Act (Act 1 of 1999).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

1.2 PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the entity. The amounts in the annual financial statements are rounded off to the nearest one Rand.

1.3 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

These annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the entity will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.4 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Impairment testing

The entity reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.



Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 13 - Provisions.

Useful lives assessment

The entity's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment. This estimate is based on the pattern in which an asset's future economic benefits or services potential are expected to be consumed. Management will decrease the depreciation charge where useful lives is more than previously estimated useful lives.

Allowance for doubtful debts

The provision for doubtful debts is provided for tournaments and other receivables older than twelve months based on management's assumptions, management will also assess the debtors individually and other receivables of similar nature will be assessed collectively.

Accounting by principals and agent

The entity makes assessments on whether it is the principal or agent in principal-agent relationships. Significant judgements applied to determine Boxing SA is the principal are as follows:

- The other entity undertakes transactions with third parties for the benefit of Boxing SA.
- It does not have the power to determine the significant terms and conditions of the transaction.
- It does not have the ability to use all, or substantially all, of the resources that result from the transaction for its own benefit. It is not exposed to variability in the results of the transaction.

1.5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

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

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase 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 through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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

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.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

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

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses which are carried at revalued amount being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, any accumulated depreciation at the date of the revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals its revalued amount.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Leased asset	Straight-line	2 - 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight-line	8 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight-line	2 - 5 years
IT equipment	Straight-line	4 - 6 years
Scales	Straight-line	5 years

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

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

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the entity. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the entity expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the entity revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in 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.

1.6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. 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, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of
 whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits 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.

The entity assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

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

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

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

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

Item	Amortisation method	Average useful life
Computer software	Straight-line	1 - 10 years

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets is included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

Classification

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivable from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unallocated deposit	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Finance lease obligation	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

Boxing SA recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Boxing SA recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Boxing SA measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Boxing SA measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

Financial instruments at amortised cost. All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review.



Gains and losses

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

Boxing SA assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly OR through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly OR by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

Financial assets

Boxing SA derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting. Boxing SA derecognises a financial asset only when:

the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

Boxing SA removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished — i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).

Presentation

Interest relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

A financial asset and a financial liability are only offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

1.8 LEASES

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the entity's incremental borrowing rate.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

1.9 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the
 absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees
 render the related employee service;



- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The entity measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which Boxing SA pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contribution by Boxing SA is equivalent to 50% of total contribution made to the fund. The defined contribution plan is recognised in the statement of financial performance for the year in which the contribution was made.

1.10 PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Provisions are recognised when:

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

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

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosures notes to the financial statements when it is possible that economic benefits will flow from Boxing SA, or when an outflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable but cannot be measured reliably.

Provision are recognised when Boxing SA has a present legal or constructive obligation as result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

1.11 COMMITMENTS

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:

- Contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost (for example, contracts for computer or building maintenance services); and
- Contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady, state business of the entity therefore salary commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

1.12 REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits 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 a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Measurement

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

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.



1.13 REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

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

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 inflow.

As Boxing SA 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 at 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 the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Assets arising from fines are measured at the best estimate of the inflow of resources to Boxing SA.

Where Boxing SA collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting entity.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to Boxing SA and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

1.14 INTEREST

Investment income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

1.15 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. Prior year comparative

When the presentation or classification of items in the annual financial statements is amended, prior period comparative amount is reclassified. The nature and reason for the reclassification is disclosed.

1.16 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.17 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Irregular expenditure as defined in section 1 of the PFMA is expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including –

- (a) this Act; or
- (b) the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of the Act; or
- (c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government.

National Treasury practice note no. 4 of 2008/2009 which was issued in terms of sections 76(1) to 76(4) of the PFMA requires the following (effective from 1 April 2008):

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial and which was condoned before year end and/or before finalisation of the financial statements must also be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. In such an instance, no further action is also required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements. Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which condonement is being awaited at year end must be recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only condoned in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the financial statements must be updated with the amount condoned. Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not condoned by the National Treasury or the relevant authority must be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. If liability for the irregular expenditure can be attributed to a person, a debt account must be created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps must thereafter be taken to recover the amount from the person concerned. If recovery is not possible, the accounting officer or accounting authority may write off the amount as debt impairment and disclose such in the relevant note to the financial statements. The irregular expenditure register must also be updated accordingly. If the irregular expenditure has not been condoned and no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto must remain against the relevant programme/expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

1.18 BUDGET INFORMATION

Entity are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

General purpose financial reporting by entity shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on a accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2022/04/01 to 2023/03/31.



1.19 RELATED PARTIES

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.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

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.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, including those charged with the governance of the entity in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by that person in their dealings with the entity.

The entity is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the entity to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the entity is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the entity discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.20 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date);
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Boxing SA will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

Boxing SA will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

1.21 CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that Boxing SA has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED, BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The entity has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the entity's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023 or later periods:

	Effective date:	
Standard/ Interpretation:	Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
GRAP 1 (amended): Presentation of Financial Statements	Not yet determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
Guideline: Guideline on Accounting for Landfill Sites	Not yet determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
GRAP 103 (as revised): Heritage Assets	Not yet determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
GRAP 25 (as revised): Employee Benefits	Not yet determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
iGRAP 7 (as revised): Limit on defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction	Not yet determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact
GRAP 104 (as revised): Financial Instruments	01 April 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact
iGRAP 21: The Effect of Past Decisions on Materiality	Not yet determined	Unlikely there will be a material impact

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		2023			2022	
	Cost / Valuation R	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R	Cost / Valuation R	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R
Furniture and fixtures	506 515	(307 985)	198 530	515 199	(269 015)	246 184
Motor vehicles	618 190	(339 007)	279 183	618 190	(242 546)	375 644
Office equipment	222 766	(187 515)	35 251	222 766	(162 705)	60 061
IT equipment	828 725	(624 534)	204 191	751 478	(550 572)	200 906
Leased assets	81 120	(66 392)	14 728	57 258	(55 582)	1 676
Scales	13 320	(8 054)	5 266	20 650	(13 200)	7 450
Total	2 270 636	(1 533 487)	737 149	2 185 541	(1 293 620)	891 921

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - 2023	Opening balance R	Additions R	Disposals R	Depreciation R	Total R
Furniture and fixtures	246 184	1 999	(1 811)	(47 842)	198 530
Motor vehicles	375 644	-	-	(96 461)	279 183
Office equipment	60 061	-	-	(24 810)	35 251
IT equipment	200 906	87 941	(3 880)	(80 776)	204 191
Leased assets	1 676	23 862	-	(10 810)	14 728
Scales	7 450	-	-	(2 184)	5 266
	891 921	113 802	(5 691)	(262 883)	737 149



3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

RECONCILIATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - 2022	Opening balance R	Additions R	Depreciation R	Total R
Furniture and fixtures	294 587	-	(48 403)	246 184
Motor vehicles	473 231	-	(97 587)	375 644
Office equipment	64 929	21 964	(26 832)	60 061
IT equipment	265 459	21 388	(85 941)	200 906
Leased assets	7 765	-	(6 089)	1 676
Scales	10 362	-	(2 912)	7 450
	1 116 333	43 352	(267 764)	891 921

PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The entity does not have any asset(s) that have been pledged as security.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

	2023	2022
The following amount included in Repairs and Maintenance relating to service of Assets	R	R
Property, plant and equipment	11 763	-

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

		2023			2022	
	Cost / Valuation R	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R	Cost / Valuation R	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment R	Carrying value R
Computer software	1 147 762	(732 944)	414 818	1 147 762	(545 435)	602 327
				0		

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - 2023	Opening balance R	Amortisation R	Total R
Computer software	602 327	(187 509)	414 818

RECONCILIATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS - 2022	Opening balance R	Additions R	Amortisation R	Total R
Computer software	784 571	11 172	(193 416)	602 327

PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The entity does not have any asset(s) that have been pledged as security

5. OPERATING LEASE LIABILITY	2023 R	2022 R
Current operating lease	46 729	45 903

The operating lease liability is related to the lease agreement for the rental of the office premises:

Boxing SA entered into a lease agreement for the rental of the office premises with Delta Property Fund Ltd. The lease was signed on the 1st April 2021 and is effective from 1st April 2021 until 31 March 2024. The agreement includes an escalation clause of 5.5% per year in rental payments. The agreement provides for an option to renew for a further period of 3 years if written notice is provided prior to the termination date.

Further details on the total of future minimum lease payments are provided on note 25.

6. PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Trade payables	1 501 535	1 694 560
Accrued expense	1 730 533	1 088 125
Prepaid License fees	254 373	-
	3 486 441	2 782 685

The accrued expenses mainly consists of travel agent, consultants' fees, travel claim, sub-committee fees, sparring and other accruals.

7. PREPAYMENTS

Prepayments related to the subscription of Pastel evolution which is renewed in the month of November on a yearly basis. This amounted to R36 582 in the current year and R 37 756 in prior year. The other prepayment relates to the Caseware annual subscription which amounted to R72 235 in prior year.

8 CLAIM ADVANCES

8. CLAIM ADVANCES						
TRAVEL ADVANCE TO DIR	RECTORS, MANA	GERS AND EMP	LOYEES			
Advances					10 000	-
0 DE05WARLED FROM	LEVOLANOE TO					
9. RECEIVABLES FROM	I EXCHANGE II	RANSACTIONS				
Trade debtors					9 165 815	8 514 818
Provision for doubtful deb	ots				(6 282 856)	(7 937 380)
					2 882 959	577 438
RECONCILIATION OF PRO	VISION FOR DOU	BTFUL DEBTS				
_						
Balance at the beginning	of year				7 937 380	7 823 398
Contributions to provision	1				(1 654 524)	113 982
					6 282 856	7 937 380
AGE ANALYSIS	120 Days + R	90 Days R	60 Days R	30 Days R	Current R	Total R

Customers

86 378

100 369

(457 333)

9 165 815

984 015

8 452 386



9. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED

Trade and other receivables which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 31 March 2023, 1 170 762 (2022: 310 147) were past due but not impaired.

	2023	2022
The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:	R	R
1 month past due	100 369	9 831
2 months past due	86 378	87 753
3 months past due	984 015	212 563

The entity does not have any receivables that have been pledged as security.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Bank balances	3 541 073	8 895 525
Netcash	251 787	571 328
Momentum Investment	2 459 271	2 188 386
	6 252 131	11 655 239

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS HELD BY ENTITY COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING:

Purse account	2 964 039	4 529 093
Boxers benevolent fund	359 649	71 886
Savings account	91 615	2 115 239
Main account	125 770	2 179 307
	3 541 073	8 895 525

NETCASH RECONCILIATION

Opening balance	571 328	466 437
License paid	788 323	632 440
Transfer received	(801 252)	(708 592)
Service fee	(24 161)	(22 842)
Refunds	6 360	118 800
License payables	249 463	(453 190)
Unallocated deposits	(538 275)	538 275
	251 786	571 328

MOMENTUM INVESTMENT RECONCILIATION

Opening balance	2 188 386	1 924 757
Contribution	120 000	120 000
Interest income	98 693	69 260
Administration fees	(42 675)	(37 701)
Profit / (loss) on investment	94 867	112 070
	2 459 271	2 188 386

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

2023 2022 R R

Netcash is a payment solution used for payments of online license system.

The momentum investment has been taken for the purpose of boxers' injuries claims. Funds may only be withdrawn from this account when the funds in the Benevolent bank account are insufficient to pay boxers' claims. Therefore this investment is held by Boxing SA, but it is not available for use by Boxing SA for other than injury claims.

Total cash and cash equivalent

6 252 131 11 655 239

The entity does not have any cash and cash equivalents that have been pledged as security.

11. FINANCE LEASE OBLIGATION

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	12 871	1 185
- in second to fifth year inclusive	711	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	13 582	1 185
Non-current liabilities	711	-
Current liabilities	12 871	1 185
	13 582	1 185

It is Boxing SA policy to lease certain cell phone under finance leases.

The average lease term was 1-2 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 7.75% (2022: 7%).

Interest rates are linked to prime at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments.

12. UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND RECEIPTS

	_	2 450 643
Income recognition during the year	(2 450 643)	-
Additions during the year	-	1 000 000
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 450 643	1 450 643
MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR		
Unspent conditional grants	-	2 450 643

Boxing SA received an amount of R3 000 000 during 2020/2021 financial year from Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation: Gauteng Provincial Government for purpose of hosting the Boxing tournaments, thanksgiving dinner: Boxing SA Board, Gauteng Boxing Convention and Training of Licensees. During the financial year under review Boxing SA hosted Boxing Convention and training of Licensees and the grant was fully utilised.

In the prior financial year Boxing SA received an amount of R1 000 000 from the Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation: Eastern Cape Provincial Government for the purpose of hosting Boxing tournaments. All the tournaments were hosted during the financial year under review.



13. PROVISIONS

RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS - 2023	Opening balance R	Additions R	Utilised during the year R	Reversed during the year R	Total R
Leave pay	341 656	410 067	(132 841)	(208 815)	410 067
Provision service bonus	126 652	102 039	(126 652)	-	102 039
Surrender of surpluses	3 340 322	2 044 358	(3 340 322)	-	2 044 358
	3 808 630	2 556 464	(3 599 815)	(208 815)	2 556 464
RECONCILIATION OF PROVISIONS - 2022					
Leave pay	468 149	341 655	(277 479)	(190 669)	341 656
Provision service bonus	139 491	126 652	(139 491)	-	126 652
Surrender of surpluses	-	3 340 322	-	_	3 340 322
	607 640	3 808 629	(416 970)	(190 669)	3 808 630
14. UNALLOCATED DEPOSITS				2022 R	2021 R
Opening balance				955 245	368 290
Amount reversed/claimed from opening bala	ance			(560 885)	(2 220)
Amount reversed/claimed during the year				(501 100)	-
Addition: Unapproved Licence application F	RSA			-	538 275
Addition: Unapproved Licence application F	oreign			-	17 260
Addition: Other				621 450	33 640
				514 710	955 245
15. REVENUE					
Sanctioning fees				1 453 093	768 161
Safety and public liability				447 335	239 512
License fees				841 683	657 920
Application fees				49 950	20 250
Profit/(loss) on momentum investment				94 867	112 070
Interest received				714 918	579 801
Government grants & subsidies				19 668 000	19 163 000
Sponsorship income				1 650 643	-
Prior year surplus				3 340 322	-
				28 260 811	21 540 714

THE AMOUNT INCLUDED IN REVENUE ARISING FROM EXCHANGES OF GOODS OR SERVICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Sanctioning fees	1 453 093	768 161
Safety and public liability	447 335	239 512
License fees	841 683	657 920
Application fees	49 950	20 250
Profit/(loss) on momentum investment	94 867	112 070
Interest received	714 918	579 801
	3 601 846	2 377 714

THE AMOUNT INCLUDED IN REVENUE ARISING FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IS AS FOLLOWS:

Government grants & subsidies 19 668 000 19 163 00 Sponsorship income 1 650 643 Prior year surplus 3 340 322
Government grants & subsidies 19 668 000 19 163 00
Transfer revenue

2022

R

16. INTEREST INCOME

INTEREST REVENUE		
Interest income	714 918	579 801

Interest income for current year includes R 126 593 interest received from the bank, R 98 693 from Momentum investment and R 489 632 interest charged on long outstanding trade debtors.

The interest rate for Momentum equals to 6.57% p.a and interest charged on trade debtors is as per National Treasury instruction and for the period (7.5% in April 2022, 7.75% May & June 2022, 8.25% July & August 2022, 9% September & October 2022, 9.75 November & December 2022, 10.5% January & February 2023 and 10.75% in March 2023).

17. GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

OPERATING GRANTS Government grant - Sport, Arts and Culture	19 668 000	19 163 000
18. SPONSORSHIP INCOME	10 000 000	13 100 000
10. SPUNSUNSHIP INCUME		
Sponsorship received	1 650 643	-
RECONCILIATION OF CONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS		
Current-year receipts	1 650 643	1 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 650 643)	-
Unspent balance at the end of the year	-	(1 000 000)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 12)

Boxing SA received an amount of R3 000 000 during 2020/2021 financial year from Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation: Gauteng Provincial Government for purpose of hosting the Boxing tournaments, thanksgiving dinner: Boxing SA Board, Gauteng Boxing Convention and Training of Licensees. During the financial year under review Boxing SA hosted Boxing Convention and training of Licensees and the grant was fully utilised.

In the prior financial year Boxing SA received an amount of R1 000 000 from the Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation: Eastern Cape Provincial Government for purpose of hosting the Boxing tournaments. All the tournaments were hosted during the financial year under review.

19. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS

Basic	7 686 091	6 237 157
Employees tax - UIF SDL PAYE	1 875 130	1 801 880
Leave pay provision charge	68 411	150 986
Provident fund contribution-Post employee benefits	760 004	719 184
	10 389 636	8 909 207



20. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION	2023 R	2022 R
Fees - external	926 518	873 847
21. WRITE OFF		
Write off for the year	5 691	366 921
The write off is for a stolen laptop and damaged furniture.		
22. GENERAL EXPENSES		
Provision on surplus	2 044 358	3 340 322
Advertising	348 583	252 974
Auditors remuneration	926 518	873 847
Bank charges	35 547	39 369
Administration fee	45 825	37 701
Computer expenses	593 320	283 646
Consulting and professional fees	2 154 547	716 348
Donations and sponsorship expenses	14 500	406 000
Insurance	194 382	199 059
Conferences and seminars	987 344	193 283
Fuel and oil expenses	243 835	48 771
Marketing	-	53 183
Lease rentals	869 584	880 518
Postage and courier	14 594	10 379
Printing and stationery	186 048	196 152
Repairs and maintenance	57 291	28 121
Subscriptions and membership fees	171 864	145 588
Telephone and fax	605 655	233 508
Training	50 005	100 363
Travel - local	5 500 709	1 230 669
Electricity and water	491 494	492 284
Board and sub-committee fees	1 628 438	1 469 333
Legal expenses	1 373 029	1 126 960
Boxing materials	141 220	-
Sparring sessions	53 053	27 368
Cleaning materials	9 338	4 115
Laboratories	175 450	333 981
(Decrease)/Increase in provision on doubtful debts	(1 654 524)	113 982
	17 262 007	12 837 824

23. CASH (USED IN) GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	2023 R	2022 R
Deficit	(76 912)	(1 208 451)
Adjustments for:	,	,
Depreciation and amortisation	450 392	461 179
Movements in operating lease	826	45 903
Movements in provisions	(1 252 166)	3 200 990
Assets write offs	5 691	-
Movement in bad debts provision	(1 654 524)	113 982
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables from exchange transactions	(650 997)	(335 175)
Prepayments	73 409	(78 626)
Payables from exchange transactions	711 797	692 478
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(2 450 643)	1 000 000
	(4 843 127)	3 892 280
24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS DISCLOSURE		
CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
2023 FINANCIAL ASSETS	At amortised cost R	Total R
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	2 882 959	2 882 959
Cash and cash equivalents	6 252 131	6 252 131
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9 135 090	9 135 090
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	511710	511710
Unallocated deposit	514 710	514 710
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	3 486 441	3 486 441
Finance lease obligation	12 871	12 871
	4 014 022	4 014 022
2022		
2022		
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions	577 438	577 438
Cash and cash equivalents	11 655 239	11 655 239
	12 232 677	12 232 677
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Linglingstad danceit	055.045	055.045
Unallocated deposit	955 245	955 245
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	2 782 685	2 782 685
Finance lease obligation	1 185	1 185

3 739 115

3 739 115



2023 2022 25. COMMITMENTS R R

AUTHORISED OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Total commitments

For operating lease commitments refer to below and for finance lease commitments refer to note 11.

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year
- in second to fifth year inclusive

912 205	1 778 978
-	912 205
912 205	866 773

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the entity for certain of its office properties. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three years and rentals are fixed for an average of three years. No contingent rent is payable.

Rental expenses relating to operating leases

Minimum lease payments

912 205 1 778 978

26. CONTINGENCIES

At year end Boxing SA had contingent liabilities as a result of the cases listed below. No provision has been raised at year end and the matters were not finalised as at 31 March 2023.

- a) Boxing SA vs Mr. Qithi The matter has been to the CCMA since 2015, was then referred to the Labour Court for review. Subsequently the matter is at the Constitutional Court. Boxing SA will pay R 10 381 261 if it loses the case.
- b) The momentum investment has been taken for the purpose of boxers' injuries and death as result of participation in boxing, the claims are limited to a maximum of R50 000 if the boxer is a champion and R 25 000 for other boxers.

27. RELATED PARTIES

RELATIONSHIPS

Parent Department Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Grant received from related parties

Department of Sports, Arts and Culture	19 668 000	19 163 000

Remuneration of management Executive management: 2023	Basic salary R	Acting Allowance R	Post- employment benefits R	Other benefits received R	Total R
Mr. E Sithole (Acting Chief Executive Officer)	-	1 590 747	-	26 400	1 617 147
Mr. T Moses (Chief Financial Officer)	160 128	-	12 010	2 947	175 085
Mr. Mamosadi (Chief Financial Officer)	794 817	310 566	43 269	40 740	1 189 392
Mr. M Ntlanganiso (Director of Operations)	1 105 383	-	76 527	40 740	1 222 650
	2 060 328	1 901 313	131 806	110 827	4 204 274

27. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Remuneration of management Executive management: 2022	Basic salary R	Acting Allowance R	Post- employment benefits R	Other benefits received R	Total R
Mr. E Sithole (Acting Chief Executive Officer)	_	318 000	-	6 600	324 600
Mr. T Moses (Chief Financial Officer)	1 264 176	-	94 813	20 400	1 379 389
Ms. C Nkomo (Acting Chief Executive Officer)	841 669	316 643	63 125	19 800	1 241 237
Mr. M Ntlanganiso (Director of Operations)		-	20 122	5 100	293 519
	2 374 142	634 643	178 060	51 900	3 238 745

Other benefits includes cell phone, medical and travelling allowance.

Ms. C Nkomo was appointed as the Acting Chief Executive Officer, from 5 August 2020 until 31 December 2021. Prior to that she had been serving as the Director of Operations.

Mr. Mandla Ntlanganiso was appointed as the Director of Operations from 1 January 2022.

Mr. T Moses served as the Chief Financial Officer for the 2021/2022 financial year until he resigned on 23 May 2022. Mr. E Sithole was appointed as the Acting Chief Executive Officer from 01 January 2022 to date.

Mr. K Mamosadi was acting as Chief Financial Officer from 31 January 2022 until 28 February 2023, And from 01 March 2023 he was appointed as Chief Financial Officer.

28. MEMBERS' EMOLUMENTS

BOARD AND SUB COMMITTEE Board Emoluments 2023	Emoluments R	Other benefits R	Total R
Mr. L Jack (Chairperson)	188 545	11 059	199 604
Mr. M Sodo	100 343	9 051	109 176
Dr. S Nthangeni	100 123	12 018	121 535
Mr. G Martins	144 063	6 426	150 489
		7 060	
Mr. S Maharaj	163 607		170 667
Ms. Z Kabini	52 065	6 561	58 626
Mr. K Radu	36 045	6 943	42 988
	793 967	59 118	853 085
Board Emoluments 2022			
Mr. L Jack (Chairperson)	194 164	8 400	202 564
Mr. M Sodo	116 640	16 444	133 084
Dr. S Nthangeni	69 984	7 191	77 175
Mr. G Martins	129 646	7 134	136 780
Mr. S Maharaj	160 098	6 713	166 811
Ms. Z Kabini	121 870	7 030	128 900
Mr. E Sithole (Acting CEO from Jan 2022)	112 752	12 202	124 954
	905 154	65 114	970 268

Other benefits comprise cell phone and travel allowance benefits.

Mr. G Martins and Mr. S Maharaj serves as Audit committee members. Mr. S Maharaj is also serving as Chairperson of ICT, Governance, Finance and Resource Mobilisation committee other members are Mr. G Martins and Mr. E Sithole who served until 31 December 2021 when he was appointed as Acting CEO. Mr. S Sodo serve as Chairperson of Sanctioning committee. Ms. Z Kabini serves as Chairperson of Woman in Boxing Committee and she resigned as Board member during the month of August 2022, other member is Dr. S Nthangeni and he was appointed as Chairperson during the month of August 2022. Ms. Kabini was replaced by Mr. K Radu during the month of October 2022



28. MEMBERS' EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

AUDIT COMMITTEE: 2023	Member's fees R	Other benefits R	Total R
Mr. D Moodley (Chairperson until August 2022)	44 460	_	44 460
Adv. F vd Westhuizen (until August 2022)	16 188	-	16 188
Mr. S Maharaj	8 015	-	8 015
Mr. G Martins	8 094	_	8 094
Ms. S Mzizi (Chairperson from September 2022)	49 714	_	49 714
Ms. V Ndlovu (from September 2022)	5 396	-	5 396
Adv. M Majodina (from September 2022)	5 396	-	5 396
	137 263	-	137 263
AUDIT COMMITTEE: 2022			
Mr. D Moodley (Chairperson)	92 817	-	92 817
Adv. F vd Westhuizen	28 809	-	28 809
Mr. S Maharaj	19 968	-	19 968
Mr. G Martins	13 095	-	13 095
Ms. S Mzizi	5 238	-	5 238
	159 927	-	159 927
RATINGS COMMITTEE: 2023			
Mr. A de Vries (Chairperson)	64 644	-	64 644
Mr. M Zifo	48 060	-	48 060
Mr. T Tutu	48 060	-	48 060
	160 764	-	160 764
RATINGS COMMITTEE: 2022			
Mr. A de Vries (Chairperson)	62 760	-	62 760
Mr. M Zifo	46 656	-	46 656
Mr. T Tutu	46 656	-	46 656
	156 072	-	156 072
SANCTIONING COMMITTEE: 2023			
Mr. M Sodo (Chairperson)	64 644	-	64 644
Mr. I Buhlalu	48 060	-	48 060
Mr. B Magasela	48 060	-	48 060
	160 764	-	160 764
SANCTIONING COMMITTEE: 2022			
Mr. M Sodo (Chairperson)	62 760	-	62 760
Mr. I Buhlalu	46 656	-	46 656
Mr. B Magasela	46 656	-	46 656
Mr. M Ntlanganiso (Until Dec 2021)	38 880	-	38 880
	194 952	-	194 952

28. MEMBERS' EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

MEDICAL COMMITTEE: 2023	Member's fees R	Other benefits R	Total R
Dr. R Selepe (Chairperson)	32 322	-	32 322
RENEW, GROW & TRANSFORM COMMITTEE: 2023			
Mark Danks (Obstances and	1.40.000		140,000
Mr. K Radu (Chairperson)	140 062	-	140 062
Mr. L Mtya	96 120	-	96 120
	236 182	-	236 182
RENEW, GROW & TRANSFORM COMMITTEE: 2022			
Mr. K Radu (Chairperson)	15 552	_	15 552
Mr. S Christodoloulou	7 776	-	7 776
Mr. L Mtya	7 776	-	7 776
	31 104	-	31 104
WOMEN IN BOXING COMMITTEE: 2023			
Ms. Z Kabini (Chairperson until August 2022)	16 161	-	16 161
Dr. S Nthangeni (Chairperson from August 2022)	22 789	_	22 789
Ms. L Motsoeli	16 020	-	16 020
	54 970	-	54 970
WOMEN IN BOXING COMMITTEE: 2022			
Ms. Z Kabini (Chairperson)	10 460	-	10 460
Ms. L Motsoeli	7 776	-	7 776
Dr. S Nthangeni	7 776	-	7 776
	26 012	-	26 012

29. CHANGE IN ESTIMATE

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The useful life of certain Office equipment, IT equipment, Vehicle and Scale was estimated in 2008, 2013, 20215 2017 and 2018 to be 4 & 5 years. In the current period management have revised their estimate by adding additional two years. The effect of this revision has decreased the depreciation charges for the current and future periods.

The impact on this has affected the depreciation for current year on Office equipment by an amount of R1 309, IT equipment by R1 659, Vehicle by R1 127, and Scale by R239.



30. PRIOR-YEAR ADJUSTMENTS

Presented below are those items contained in the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance and cash flow statement that have been affected by prior-year adjustments:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION: 2022	As previously reported R	Correction of error R	Restated R
Provisions	468 308	3 340 322	3 808 630
Accumulated surplus	7 132 947	(3 340 322)	3 792 625
	7 601 255	-	7 601 255
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE : 2022			
General expenditure	9 497 502	3 340 322	12 837 824

Prior year surplus had been recognised as surplus for the year prior to the application to National Treasury to retain the surplus. National Treasury approved that Boxing SA may utilise the surplus in the year under review.

31. RISK MANAGEMENT

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 ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequate utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The table below analyses the entity's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

AT 31 MARCH 2023	Less than 1 year R	Between 1 and 2 years R	Between 2 and 5 years R	Over 5 years R
Payables from exchange transactions	3 545 045	-	-	-
Unallocated deposits	514 710	-	-	-
Finance lease obligation	12 871	711	-	-
AT 31 MARCH 2022				
Payables from exchange transactions	2 782 685	-	-	-
Unallocated deposits	955 245	-	-	-
Finance lease obligation	1 185	-	-	-

31. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

CREDIT RISK

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

Trade debtors comprise of promoters. Management evaluated credit risk relating to promoters on an ongoing basis. If promoters are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the promoter, taking into account its financial position, past 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.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end were as follows:

	2023 R	2022 R
Cash and cash equivalents	6 252 131	11 655 239
Receivable from exchange transactions	2 882 959	577 438
Claim advances	10 000	-

MARKET RISK

INTEREST RATE RISK

Boxing SA has no significant interest-bearing assets, the entity's independent of changes in market interest rates. income and operating cash flows are

32. GOING CONCERN

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies 1.3 applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds in note 10 will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets in note 9 and settlement of liabilities in note 6 &13 &14, contingent obligations in note 26 and commitments in note 11 will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the entity to continue as a going concern is dependent on support of the National Department of Sports, Arts and Culture as per note 27.

33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Boxing SA Board has extended the contract of Mr. E Sithole the Acting Chief Executive Officer until the end of September 2023. No further adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2023 and the date of authorisation.

34. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure identified - current	-	-
Less: Amount written off - current	-	-
Closing balance	-	-



35. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE	2023 R	2022 R
Add: Irregular expenditure - current	1 508 047	813 108
Less: Amount written off - current	-	-
Closing balance	1 508 047	813 108

36. ACCOUNTING BY PRINCIPALS AND AGENTS

Boxing SA is a party to a principal-agent arrangement. Netcash is a payment solution.

There are binding arrangements in which Netcash collects the License revenue on behalf of the Boxing SA.

Boxing SA is the principal. The significant judgements applied in making the assessment have been disclosed on the accounting policy number 1.4 (Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty).

Netcash is charging Boxing SA for these services. For more details on the fees paid as compensation to Netcash, refer to Note 10.

The purpose of the principal-agent relationship is mainly to reduce collection costs and there are no significant risks to this arrangement and benefits associated with the relationship are cost reduction on Boxing SA as there is no need to employ more employees for the revenue department.

There are no cost implications for the Boxing SA if the principal-agent arrangement is terminated.

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