

PG GROUP MEDICAL SCHEME REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1186 AUDITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2020

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

The reports and statements set out below comprise the Board of Trustees report and annual financial statements presented to members:

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

for the year ended 31 December 2020

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDICAL SCHEME

The PG Group Medical Scheme ("the Scheme") is a not for profit restricted membership medical scheme, registered in terms of the South African Medical Schemes Act 131 of 1998, as amended ("the Act").

The Scheme provides benefits to its members in a two-tier benefit structure, namely common benefits and medical savings benefits. The Scheme has only one benefit option available to members.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN OFFICE DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

P Edge (Chairman)

D Koster W Ntshangase A Patterson B Page L Makhado

H Cloete (Alternate trustee)
J Gray (Alternate trustee)

PRINCIPAL OFFICER

L Longley

Street AddressPostal Address18 Skeen BoulevardPO Box 2329BedfordviewBedfordviewJohannesburgJohannesburg20072008

REGISTERED OFFICE AND POSTAL ADDRESS OF THE SCHEME

Street AddressPostal Address18 Skeen BoulevardPO Box 2329BedfordviewBedfordview20072008

ADMINISTRATOR

Momentum Health Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Street AddressPostal AddressParc du CapPO Box 2212Mispel RoadBellvilleBellville75357530

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Allan Gray Life Limited Beach Road V & A Waterfront Cape Town 8081

Stanlib Collective Investments Limited 17 Melrose Boulevard Melrose Arch 2196

ACTUARIES

NMG Actuaries & Consultants (Pty) Ltd Nicolway West Office Block Corner William Nicol Drive and Wedgewood Link Bryanston Gauteng 2021

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche The Ridge 6 Marina Road Portswood District V&A Waterfront Cape Town 8000

INVESTMENT STRATEGY OF THE MEDICAL SCHEME

The Scheme's investment objectives are to maximise the return on its investments on a long term basis at minimal risk. The investment strategy complies with the constraints imposed by legislation.

The Scheme's investments are managed by the Board of Trustees, with the following objectives as the basis for investment decisions:

- the Scheme remains liquid;
- investments are placed at minimum risk and the best possible return; and
- investments made are in compliance with the Regulations of the Act.

The Board of Trustees continued to invest excess funds in line with the requirements of the Act.

Allan Gray Life Limited managed R68,996,890 of the Scheme's funds as at 31 December 2020 (2019: R68,081,744) in terms of the mandate provided by the Board of Trustees. The balance of the Scheme's funds are invested on an ad hoc basis as determined by the Trustees.

Stanlib Collective Investments Ltd managed R48,003,702 of the Schemes funds as at 31 December 2020 (2019: R43,214,777) in terms of the mandate provided by the Board of Trustees. These reserves are used to fund the operational needs of the Scheme.

RISK TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS

For the year under review, the Scheme continued with the risk transfer arrangements with Dental Information Systems (Pty) Ltd (Denis), Preferred Provider Negotiators (Pty) Ltd (PPN) and Netcare 911 (Pty) Ltd.

Denis provides full management of the dental benefits to include authorising dental procedures as well as the payment of dental claims.

PPN provides full management of the optical benefit and the payment of claims.

Netcare 911 provides emergency rescue and ambulance services to members and manages the payment of claims.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

ACCUMULATED FUNDS

Movements in the accumulated funds are set out in the statement of changes in accumulated funds in the annual financial statements. There have been no unusual movements that the Board of Trustees believe should be brought to the attention of the members. The solvency ratio at 31 December 2020 was 95.5% (2019: 78.2%).

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

The Scheme recorded a net healthcare surplus of R2.3 million (2019: deficit of R0.5 million). After net investment income of R7.3 million a net surplus was recorded amounting to R5.8 million (2019: net surplus of R7.1 million).

The results of the Scheme are set out in the attached annual financial statements and the Trustees believe that no further clarification is needed.

SOLVENCY RATIO

The solvency ratio is calculated on the following basis:

	2020 R	2019 R
Total members' funds per statement of financial position	79,742,238	73,908,131
Less: Cumulative unrealised net gains on investments	-	(3,738,471)
Accumulated funds per Regulation 29	79,742,238	70,169,660
Gross contributions	83,483,649	89,750,613
Solvency ratio	95.5%	78.2%

(Accumulated funds - Cumulative unrealised gains)/Gross annual contribution income x 100)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, SUB-COMMITTEES AND MEETING ATTENDANCES

The following schedule sets out the composition of the Board of Trustees and sub-committees, and their respective meeting attendances. None of the Trustees are remunerated for their participation in the Scheme.

	Board	Meetings		ard Meetings Audit Committe Meetings		d Meetings		ard Meetings Audit Committee Meetings		ard Meetings		
	Α	В	Α	В								
Trustees												
P Edge*(Chairperson)	5	4	4	4								
D Koster*	5	5	4	4								
L Makhado	5	3										
W Ntshangase	5	3										
B Page*	5	4	4	4								
A Patterson	5	5										
Alternate Trustees												
H Cloete	5	0										
J Gray	5	4										
Audit Committee members												
M Lefofane			4	4								
S Masilela			4	3								
L Massel			4	3								
T Rochussen# (Chairperson)	5	5	4	4								
Principal officer												
L Longley	5	5	4	4								

- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{A}}$ total possible number of meetings that could have been attended
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{B}}$ actual number of meetings attended
- * also member of the audit committee
- # By invitation to the Board of Trustees meetings

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

	2020	2019
Number of members at the end of the accounting period	1,333	1,440
Number of beneficiaries at the end of the accounting period	2,887	3,050
Average number of members for the accounting period	1,389	1,450
Average number of beneficiaries for the accounting period	2,969	3,084
Average risk contribution per beneficiary per month (pbpm)	R 1,870	R 1,934
Pensioner ratio (beneficiaries age > 65)	9.25%	9.25%
Average age per beneficiary	32.99	33.09
Relevant healthcare expenditure per average beneficiary	R 1,667	R 1,799
Non healthcare expenditure per average beneficiary	R 137	R 149
Non healthcare expenditure as % of risk contributions	7.30%	7.69%
Average accumulated funds per member at the end of the accounting period	R 59,822	R 51,325
Dependants per member at the end of the accounting period	1.17	1.12
Return on investments as a % of investments	1.75%	7.04%
Relevant healthcare expenditure as a percentage of risk contributions	89.17%	93.03%

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

Movements in the outstanding claims provision are set out in Note 7 to the annual financial statements. There have been no unusual movements that the Trustees believe should be brought to the attention of the members.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

An Audit Committee is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The committee is mandated by the Board of Trustees by means of a written terms of reference as to its membership, authority and duties. The committee consists of seven members of which three are members of the Board of Trustees. The majority of the members, including the Chairman, are not officers of the Medical Scheme or its third party administrator.

In accordance with the provisions of the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa, as amended, the primary responsibility of the committee is to assist the Board of Trustees in carrying out its duties relating to the Scheme's accounting policies, internal control systems and financial reporting practices. The internal and external auditors formally report to the committee on critical findings arising from audit activities.

The committee met on four occasions during the course of the year, as follows:

27 March 2020; 1 April 2020; 28 August 2020; and 7 December 2020.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

AUDIT COMMITTEE (continued)

The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, the Principal Officer, the Financial Manager of the administrator and the external auditors attend all audit committee meetings by invitation and have unrestricted access to the Chairman of the audit committee. Internal auditors also attend by invitation when necessary.

EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

In making their estimates and judgements as at 31 December 2020, the Trustees took into consideration the economic conditions and forecasts as at that date.

The following cumulative COVID-19 information from March 2020 until end of February 2021 was taken into consideration:

Total member lives infected by COVID-19
Total member lives recovered from COVID-19
Total member deaths from COVID-19
Total COVID-19 related claims in Rands
R3,213,945

The Scheme provided a COVID-19 relief to its members where, for a two month period, half of the monthly contribution owing by its members were covered by the Scheme. This amounted to relief granted to the value of R7,661,868. Furthermore, in an attempt to offer greater relief to its members, the Scheme offered members an opportinuty to use their positive savings balance to cover contributions for a two month period. The total savings utilised by members amounted to R563,901.

Available cash and investments at the end of the year amounted to R123,593,779.

The Scheme reported a reserve ratio of 95.5% as at 31 December 2020.

The Board of Trustees will continue to consider the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on significant estimates and judgements going forward.

GOING CONCERN

With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic the Trustees continue to be of the opinion that the Scheme will be able to continue as a going concern, refer to note 35 of the notes to the annual financial statements for additional disclosure on events after reporting date.

NON-COMPLIANCE MATTERS

The Trustees are of the opinion that there are no deviations from the Act except those listed below.

1. Outstanding contributions

Nature and impact

In terms of Section 26(7) of the Act all contributions should be received within 3 days of becoming due. Although majority of the contributions are received timeously, a limited number of individual payers paid after the due date. At December 2020 outstanding contributions of R76,781 was not paid within 3 days.

Causes of failure

The late payers noted above relate to direct paying members. Contribution reconciliations typically take more than 3 days to be resolved, and instances of non-compliance might occur. This is common in the industry and is not viewed as material.

Corrective action

On-going follow up with affected parties has occurred. The Scheme has strict credit control policies to minimise the risk of non-recovery.

2. Investment in administrators

Nature and impact

In terms of the Medical Schemes Act and specifically Regulation 35(8)(c), a medical scheme shall not invest any of its assets in the business of any administrator. During the year the Scheme had pooled investments with exposure to medical scheme administrators.

Causes of failure

The Scheme's investments in pooled investment vehicles allow investment managers the discretion to invest in a combination of shares and bonds that will best achieve their stipulated benchmark.

Corrective action

The Scheme has made application to the Council for Medical Schemes to receive an exemption from this section of the Medical Schemes Act. The Council for Medical Schemes has granted the exemption to the Scheme until 30 November 2022 subject to renewal.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

GENERAL

In general, the Scheme had a financially sound year with no incidents of litigation.

The Trustees were briefed on all relevant aspects of the terms of reference of corporate governance during the course of the year.

The Chairperson of the Board of Trustees would like to thank the Trustees and the members of the Audit Committee for the positive and meaningful contributions during the year.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of the annual financial statements of PG Group Medical Scheme. The financial statements presented on pages 13 to 35 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa and include amounts based on judgements and estimates made by management.

The Trustees consider that in preparing the annual financial statements they have used IFRS as the most appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Trustees are satisfied that the information contained in the annual financial statements fairly presents the results of operations and cash flows for the year and the financial position of the Scheme at year-end. The Trustees also prepared the other information included in the annual report and are responsible for both its accuracy and its consistency with the financial statements.

The Trustees are responsible for ensuring that proper accounting records are kept. The accounting records disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Scheme which enables the Trustees to ensure that the annual financial statements comply with the relevant legislation.

PG Group Medical Scheme operates in a well-established control environment, which is well documented and regularly reviewed. This incorporates risk management and internal control procedures, which are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded and the risks facing the business are being controlled.

The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual financial statements. The Trustees have no reason to believe that the Scheme will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future, based on forecasts and available cash resources. These annual financial statements support the viability of the Scheme.

The Scheme's external auditors, Deloitte & Touche, are responsible for auditing the financial statements in terms of International Standards on Auditing and the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa and their audit report is presented on pages 9-12.

The annual financial statements as set out on pages 13-35 were approved by the Board of Trustees on 23 April 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

P Edge Chairman

L Longley Principal Officer A Patterson Trustee

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The PG Group Medical Scheme is committed to the principles and practices of fairness, openness, integrity and accountability in all dealings with its stakeholders. The member Trustees are proposed and elected by the members of the Scheme, and the employer Trustees are proposed and elected by the employer group of the Scheme.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Trustees meet regularly and monitor the performance of the Scheme and the administrators. They address a range of key issues and ensure that discussion of items of policy, strategy and performance is critical, informed and constructive.

All Trustees have access to the advice and services of the Principal Officer and where appropriate, may seek independent professional advice at the expense of the Scheme.

INTERNAL CONTROL

The administrators of the Scheme maintain internal controls and systems designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability for its assets. Such controls are based on established policies and procedures and are implemented by trained personnel with the appropriate segregation of duties.

A formal internal audit function exists with regular reporting to the Audit Committee. The administrators of the Scheme have documented and tested disaster recovery procedures and the Board is satisfied that the procedures are in place and tested.

No event or item has come to the attention of the Board of Trustees that indicates any material breakdown in the functioning of key internal controls and systems during the year under review.

P Edge Chairman

L Longley Principal Officer

23 April 2021

A Patterson Trustee



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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of PG Group Medical Scheme
Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the PG Group Medical Scheme (the Scheme), set out on pages 13 to 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in members' funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the PG Group Medical Scheme as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



National Executive: *LL Bam Chief Executive Officer *TMM Jordan Deputy Chief Executive Officer; Clients & Industries *MJ Jarvis Chief Operating Officer *AF Mackie Audit & Assurance *N Sing Risk Advisory DP Ndlovu Tax & Legal *MR Verster Consulting *JK Mazzocco People & Purpose MG Dicks Risk Independence & Legal *KL Hodson Financial Advisory *B Nyembe Responsible Business & Public Policy *R Redfearn Chair of the Board Regional leader: MN Alberts

A full list of partners and directors is available on request

* Partner and Registered Auditor

Financial Statement Item	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Outstanding Claims Provision	IFRS requires the Scheme to make provision for all future cash outflows for which a past event has occurred. In doing so the Scheme calculates a best estimate of claims payments for claim events occurring prior to year-end but for which the Scheme has not been notified. This amount is disclosed on the face of the statement of financial position as well as in note 7 of the Financial Statements. This matter is considered a key audit matter as the underlying calculation requires the use of significant assumptions, estimates and judgement by management.	 We performed testing on the claims listing post year end to ensure that it is accurate and complete; We performed a reasonability test on the IBNR by obtaining the value of claims paid in the first 3 months post year end with service dates in 2020 but payment dates in 2021, which we then compared to the IBNR recorded and recommended adjustments where necessary; We challenged key assumptions over future claims to be paid and the calculation methodology therein; and We engaged with management around the rationale for any adjustments or decisions over and above the numeric calculation.
Claims Expense	Risk claims incurred is a key audit focus area and represents a significant expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The validity and accuracy of the claims are dependent on the Scheme's administration and IT system involved in the processing of claims. Due to extensive audit focus and the high volume of claims processed by PG Medical Scheme, risk claims incurred is considered a key audit matter.	 We assessed the report of internal audit over the claims control environment; We compared a sample of the claim expenses paid to the actual claim submitted to assess the accuracy and validity of claims paid; We used data analytic techniques on the claims population in order to identify exceptions based on set criteria which were then subjected to further testing. We verified that contributions were up to date at the date of treatment where claims were paid.

Other Information

The Scheme's trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Report of the Board of Trustees, Statement of Responsibility by the Board of Trustees and Statement of Corporate Governance by the Board of Trustees as required by the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the Scheme's Trustees for the Financial Statements

The Scheme's trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the Scheme's trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Scheme's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Scheme's trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Scheme's trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists in relation to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Scheme to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

From the matters communicated with the Scheme's trustees, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Non-compliance with the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa

As required by the Council for Medical Schemes, we report that there are no material instances of non-compliance with the requirements of the Medical Schemes Act of South Africa, that have come to our attention during the course of our audit. These have been fully disclosed in Note 27 of the Financial Statements to which this report refers.

Audit tenure

As required by the Council for Medical Schemes' Circular 38 of 2018, Audit Tenure, we report that Deloitte & Touche has been the auditor of the PG Group Medical Scheme for eighteen years. The engagement associate director below has been responsible for the audit for one years.

Deloite & Touche

Deloitte & Touche Registered Auditor Per: Ilze De Villiers Associate Director 26 April 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 R	2019 R
ASSETS			
Current assets		124,760,170	119,122,060
Trade and other receivables Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss Cash and cash equivalents	2 3 4	1,166,390 68,996,890 54,596,890	1,156,673 68,081,744 49,883,643
Total assets		124,760,170	119,122,060
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES Members' funds		79,742,238	73,908,131
Current liabilities		45,017,932	45,213,929
Savings plan liability Trade and other payables Outstanding claims provision	5 6 7	38,091,292 4,990,824 1,935,816	37,739,959 5,140,820 2,333,150
Total funds and liabilities		124,760,170	119,122,060

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 R	2019 R
Risk contribution income Relevant healthcare expenditure	8	66,614,427 (59,402,719)	71,566,217 (66,580,826)
Net claims incurred	9	(57,166,593)	(65,226,952)
Risk claims incurred Third party claim recoveries		(57,237,784) 71,191	(65,287,191) 60,239
Managed care services	11	(1,165,624)	(1,157,246)
Net expense on risk transfer arrangements Risk transfer arrangement expenses Claim recoveries from risk transfer arrangements	10	(1,070,502) (5,584,065) 4,513,563	(196,628) (5,498,401) 5,301,773
Gross healthcare result		7,211,708	4,985,391
Administration expenses Net impairment gains/(losses) on healthcare receivables	12 13	(5,136,265) 270,459	(5,113,779) (390,678)
Net healthcare result		2,345,902	(519,066)
Other income		3,754,308	7,845,088
Investment income Realised gain on investment at fair value through profit and	14	7,325,790	7,479,322
loss	15	183,130	184,499
Unrealised (loss)/gain on investment at fair value through profit and loss Other income	15	(3,754,612)	91,667 89,600
Other expenditure Investment management fees	16	(266,103)	(267,499)
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,834,107	7,058,522

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Accumulated funds R
Balance as at 1 January 2019	66,849,609
Total comprehensive income for the year	7,058,522
Balance as at 31 December 2019	73,908,131
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,834,107
Balance as at 31 December 2020	79,742,238

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 R	2019 R
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes Working capital changes	17	1,840,343	302,930
- Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		281,638	(657,730)
Increase in savings plan liability(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		351,333 (149,996)	1,613,919 1,599,953
	-		
CASH GENERATED BY OPERATIONS		2,323,319	2,859,071
Investment income	14	7,325,790	7,479,322
Investment managements fees	16	(266,103)	(267,499)
	-		
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		9,383,005	10,070,895
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investments	3	(4,669,758)	(4,135,592)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-	4,713,247	5,935,303
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		49,883,643	43,948,341
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	4	54,596,890	49,883,643

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual financial statements have been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The following are the principal accounting policies used by the Scheme, which are consistent with those of the previous year, unless otherwise indicated.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements are prepared on the historical cost convention, except for investments held at fair value through profit and loss, financial instruments and liabilities arising from the liability adequacy test, which are carried at fair value.

1.2 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Scheme's statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Measurement

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets and liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, these instruments are measured as set out below.

Impairment

Impairments of financial instruments are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the impairment arose. Where financial instruments are classified as held at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, any impairment will form part of the fair-value adjustment recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Investments

All purchases and sales of investments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date that the Scheme commits to purchase or sell the asset. Cost of purchases includes transaction costs. Financial assets held at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income are subsequently carried at fair value. The fair value is calculated with reference to the market value. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments held at fair value through profit and loss are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables originated by the Scheme are stated at amortised cost less an appropriate allowance for estimated irrecoverable amounts. This is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value and comprise current bank accounts, deposits held on call with banks, other short-term liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and bank overdrafts.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1.2 Financial instruments (continued)

Offset

Where a legally enforceable right of offset exists for recognised financial assets and financial liabilities, and there is an intention to settle the liability and realise the asset simultaneously or to settle on a net basis, all related financial effects are offset.

1.3 Personal medical savings account liability

The personal medical savings account (PMSA) liability represents funds held on behalf of members by the Scheme. The savings plan facility assists members in managing cash flows for day to day costs to be borne by them during the year, meeting service provider expenses in excess of the Scheme's approved benefits and meeting or self funding member co-payments for provider services rendered.

PMSA contributions are credited and withdrawals charged on a cash basis. Unexpended savings at the year-end are carried forward to meet future expenses for which the members are responsible. Balances standing to the credit of members are only refundable in terms of regulation 10 of the Medical Schemes Act 131 of 1998, as amended.

In accordance with the rules of the Scheme, the bad debt risk of PMSA advances is underwritten by the Scheme.

PMSA monies are invested in cash and cash equivalent products in terms of the rules of the scheme. These monies are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Scheme has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the effect of discounting to present value is material, provisions are adjusted to reflect the time value of money.

The outstanding claims provision represents the Trustees and Principal Officer's estimate of the ultimate cost of settling all healthcare benefits costs that have occurred before the statement of financial position date, but have not been reported to the Scheme by that date. The outstanding claims provision is reduced by the estimated recoveries from members for co-payments and savings plan accounts payments. Consideration is given to taking into account the liability adequacy test. This test considers current estimates of all contractual cash flows, and of related cash flows.

1.5 Medical insurance contracts and liability adequacy test

Contracts under which the Scheme accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the member) by agreeing to compensate the member or other beneficiary if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the member or other beneficiary are classified as insurance contracts.

The liability for insurance contracts is tested for adequacy by discounting current estimates of all future contractual cash flows and comparing this amount to the carrying value of the liability net of any related assets. Where a shortfall is identified, an additional provision is made by the Scheme.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1.6 Contribution income

Contributions are received monthly. Net contributions represent gross contributions after deduction of savings plan contributions. The earned portion of net contributions received is recognised as revenue on the accrual basis. Net contributions are earned from the date of attachment of risk, over the indemnity period on a straight-line basis.

1.7 Managed care services

These expenses represent amounts paid or payable to third party administrators, related parties and other third parties for managing the utilisation, costs and quality of healthcare services to the Scheme.

1.8 Claims

Gross claims incurred comprise the total estimated cost of all claims arising from healthcare events that have occurred in the year and for which the Scheme is responsible, whether or not reported by the end of the year.

Net claims incurred comprise:

- claims submitted and accrued for services rendered during the year, net of recoveries from members for co-payments, and savings plan accounts;
- claims for services rendered during the previous year not included in the outstanding claims provision for that year, net of recoveries from members for co-payments, and savings plan accounts;
- movement in the provision for outstanding claims; and
- claims settled in terms of risk transfer arrangements.

Claims incurred relating to risk transfer arrangements are calculated on the basis of actual utilisation applied to an inflation adjusted National Health Reference Pricing.

1.9 Risk transfer arrangements

Risk transfer premiums are recognised as an expense over the indemnity period on a straight-line basis. Only contracts that give rise to a significant transfer of insurance risk are accounted for as risk transfer arrangements. Amounts recoverable under such contracts are recognised in the same year as the related claim. Anticipated recoveries under risk transfer arrangements are disclosed separately as assets and are assessed in a manner similar to the assessment of the outstanding claims provision and claims reported not yet paid.

Amounts recoverable under risk transfer arrangements are assessed for impairment at each statement of financial position date. Such assets are deemed impaired if there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Scheme may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Scheme will receive under the risk transfer arrangement.

1.10 Impairment gains and losses

Impairments of financial assets are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which the impairment arose. Where financial assets are classified as held at fair value through profit and loss, any impairment will form part of the fair-value adjustment recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses

The Fund recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- \cdot Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- · Trade receivables and contract assets.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1.10 Impairment gains and losses (continued)

The Scheme holds only trade receivables with no financing component and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, has chosen to apply an approach similar to the simplified approach for expected credit losses (ECL) under IFRS 9 to all its trade receivables. Therefore, the Scheme does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Scheme's approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Scheme uses the provision matrix as a practical expedient to measuring ECLs on trade receivables, based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature. The provision matrix is based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the Scheme's trade and other receivables balances carried at amortised cost are calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss in respect of a trade and other receivables balance carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in the recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.11 Investment income

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

1.12 IFRS standards and interpretations

The following standards, amendments to standards, improvements and interpretations are relevant but not effective for the Fund:

Effective date	Standard,	Summary of requirements
Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023		IFRS 17 will impact the measurement of the contracts with members in the Scheme's financial statements. The Scheme will qualify for the premium allocation approach which requires the Scheme to recognise a liability for remaining coverage (with reference to the premiums received) and liability for incurred claims (calculated as the expected cash outflows and a risk adjustment). The Scheme expects that the boundary of the contracts with members will be one year. The Scheme will be required to assess for onerous contracts at the point members elect the benefit option for the following year.

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2020 R	2019 R
Contributions outstanding Recoveries due from members Due from suppliers Savings plan account advances (refer note 5) Risk transfer arrangements - share of outstanding claims provision	993,520 19,153 209,313 25,873 117,691	919,658 53,412 524,009 9,203 134,352
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	1,365,550 (216,098)	1,640,634 (507,452)
Accrued interest Other	1,149,452 8,993 7,945	1,133,182 15,546 7,945
	1,166,390	1,156,673

The carrying amounts of insurance and other receivables approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these assets.

The movement in the allowance for impairment during the year was as follows:

2020	Contribution debt	Member and supplier debt	Total
Balance as at 1 January Amount recognised in the statement of	54,914	452,538	507,452
comprehensive income for the period (Note 13)	(39,682)	(251,672)	(291,354)
Additional provisions made in the period	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed during the period	(39,682)	(251,672)	(291,354)
Balance as at 31 December	15,232	200,866	216,098
2019	Contribution debt	Member and supplier debt	Total
Balance as at 1 January		and supplier	Total 125,474
Balance as at 1 January Amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period (Note 13)	debt	and supplier debt	
Balance as at 1 January Amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period (Note 13) Additional provisions made in the	debt 48,338	and supplier debt 77,136	125,474
Balance as at 1 January Amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period (Note 13)	debt 48,338 6,576	and supplier debt 77,136 375,402	125,474 381,978
Balance as at 1 January Amount recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the period (Note 13) Additional provisions made in the period Unused amounts reversed during the	debt 48,338 6,576	and supplier debt 77,136 375,402	125,474 381,978

At year-end the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

3 INVESTMENTS HELD AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

	2020 R	2019 R
Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss		
Fair value at the beginning of the year	68,081,744	63,854,485
Reinvestment of investment income	4,669,758	4,135,592
Unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through		
profit and loss	(3,754,612)	91,667
_	68,996,890	68,081,744
The investments included above represent investments in:		
Cash and deposits	14,781,868	20,037,695
Debentures	28,264,248	23,134,803
Equity funds	25,950,774	24,909,246
Fair value at the end of the year	68,996,890	68,081,744

A register of investments is available for inspection at the registered office of the Scheme. The investment managers actively trade the underlying portfolios with reference to the market values of the underlying investments. The Scheme's investments are classified as held at fair value through profit and loss.

The overall weighted average effective return on the above investments was 1.75% for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: 7.04%).

2020

2010

4	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2020 R	2019 R
	Money market instruments	48,003,702	43,214,777
	Current accounts	6,593,188	6,668,866
		54,596,890	49,883,643

The weighted average effective interest rate on money market instruments was 5.32% (2019: 7.67%).

The average effective interest rate on the current accounts was 3.81% (2019: 6.23%).

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Balance of Personal Medical Savings Accounts (PMSA) liability at beginning of the year Less: Advances on savings plan accounts Net balance of PMSA liability at the beginning of the year Add: Savings plan account contributions received - for the current year (refer note 8) - allocated to settle prior year advances Repayments on death or resignation Claims paid on behalf of members (refer note 9) Advances on savings plan accounts included in trade and other receivables (refer note 2) Balance due to members on PMSA monies held at end of year 37,739,959 36,126,040 (9,203) 37,730,756 36,118,505 46	PERSONAL MEDICAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT LIABILITY	2020 R	2019 R
Add: Savings plan account contributions received - for the current year (refer note 8) - allocated to settle prior year advances Less: Repayments on death or resignation Claims paid on behalf of members (refer note 9) Advances on savings plan accounts included in trade and other receivables (refer note 2) 16,869,222 18,184,396 - 16,869,222 18,184,396 - (4,727,678) (11,806,881) (11,806,881) (11,806,881) (11,806,81) (11,806,81) (12,806,81) (13,370,547) 38,065,419 37,730,756	beginning of the year		
Savings plan account contributions received - for the current year (refer note 8) - allocated to settle prior year advances Less: Repayments on death or resignation Claims paid on behalf of members (refer note 9) Advances on savings plan accounts included in trade and other receivables (refer note 2) 16,869,222 18,184,396 - 1 (4,727,678) (11,806,881) (11,806,881) (11,806,881) (11,806,881) (13,370,547) 38,065,419 37,730,756	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	37,730,756	36,118,505
- allocated to settle prior year advances Less: Repayments on death or resignation Claims paid on behalf of members (refer note 9) Advances on savings plan accounts included in trade and other receivables (refer note 2)		16,869,222	18,184,396
Repayments on death or resignation Claims paid on behalf of members (refer note 9) Advances on savings plan accounts included in trade and other receivables (refer note 2) (4,727,678) (11,806,881) (13,370,547) 38,065,419 37,730,756 25,873 9,203		16,869,222 -	18,184,396 -
Advances on savings plan accounts included in trade and other receivables (refer note 2) 25,873 9,203	Repayments on death or resignation		
receivables (refer note 2) 25,873 9,203	Advances on cavings plan accounts included in trade and other	38,065,419	37,730,756
Balance due to members on PMSA monies held at end of year 38,091,292 37,739,959	<u> </u>	25,873	9,203
	Balance due to members on PMSA monies held at end of year	38,091,292	37,739,959

It is estimated that claims to be paid out of members' savings accounts in respect of claims incurred in 2020 but not yet recorded will amount to R563,008 (2019: R499,607) (refer note 7).

The savings plan liability represents funds held on behalf of members by the Scheme. The savings plan facility assists members in managing the cash flows for day to day costs to be borne by them during the year, meeting provider service expenses not covered in the Scheme's approved benefits and meeting or self funding member co-payments for provider services rendered.

Unexpended savings at the year-end are carried forward to meet future expenses for which the members are responsible. In terms of the Act, as amended, balances standing to the credit of members are only refundable in terms of Regulation 10 of the Regulations to the Act, as amended. In accordance with the rules of the Scheme, the bad debt risk of savings plans advances is underwritten by the Scheme.

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

6	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2020 R	2019 R
	Credit balances in trade and other receivables Amounts payable to members Amounts payable to suppliers Other payables	31,491 19,153 4,042,680 897,500	2,697 56,109 4,174,974 907,040
		4,990,824	5,140,820

At the year end the carrying value of trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these liabilities.

,	OUTSTANDING CLAIMS PROVISION	2020 R	2019 R
	Provision for outstanding claims	1,818,125	2,198,798
	Provision arising from liability adequacy test	-	-
		1,818,125	2,198,798
	Analysis of movements in outstanding claims		
	Balance at beginning of year	2,198,798	2,167,230
	Estimated gross claims	2,698,405	2,660,592
	Less: Estimated recoveries from personal savings accounts	(499,607)	(493,362)
	Payments in respect of prior year	(1,538,887)	(1,993,461)
	-Over provision in prior year (refer note 9)	659,911	173,769
	Increase in provision for the current year	1,158,214	2,025,029
	Balance at end of year	1,818,125	2,198,798
	Estimated gross claims	2,381,133	2,698,405
	Less: Estimated recoveries from personal savings accounts	(563,008)	(499,607)
	Balance at end of year	1,818,125	2,198,798
	Analysis of movements in outstanding risk transfer claims		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	134,352	_
	Payments in respect of the prior year	(134,352)	-
	Payment for the current year	117,691	134,352
	Balance at the end of the year	117,691	134,352
		1.025.015	2 222 452
	Total outstanding risk claims provision	1,935,816	2,333,150

Basis for determination of the outstanding claims provision

The outstanding claims provision is a provision for the estimated cost of healthcare benefits that have occurred before the statement of financial position date but have not been reported to the Scheme by that date. The provision is determined as accurately as possible based on a number of assumptions which are outlined below.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 OUTSTANDING CLAIMS PROVISION (continued)

Process used to determine the assumptions

The process used to determine the assumptions is intended to result in realistic estimates of the most likely or expected outcome. The sources of data used as inputs for the assumptions are internal, using detailed studies that are carried out on a regular basis. There is more emphasis on current trends, and where in early years there is insufficient information to make a reliable best estimate of claims development, prudent assumptions are used.

The actual method or blend of methods used varies by category of claims and observed historical claims development. To the extent that the historical claims development method is used, we assume that the historical pattern will occur again in the future. There are reasons why this may not be the case, which, insofar as they can be identified, have been allowed for by modifying the methods. Such reasons include:

- changes in processes that affect the development or recording of claims paid and incurred (such as changes in claims submission mechanisms);
- changes in composition of members and their dependants;
- changes to legislation;
- variations in the nature and average cost incurred per claim; and
- random fluctuations.

Notified claims are assessed with due regard to the claim circumstances, category, anticipated development, expected seasonal fluctuations, and information available from managed care services. The provisions are best estimates based on the most recent information available. However, the ultimate liabilities may vary as a result of subsequent developments. The impact of many of the items affecting the ultimate costs of the loss is difficult to estimate. The provision estimation difficulties also differ by category of claims (i.e. hospital (major medical benefit), chronic, and day-to-day) due to differences in the underlying insurance contract, claim complexity, the volume of claims, the individual severity of claims, determining the occurrence date of a claim, and reporting lags.

Assumptions

The assumptions that have the greatest effect on the measurement of the outstanding claims provision are the claim "run-off factors" for the most recent benefit years (split by discipline). The run-off factor is the expected percentage of claims paid out of total claims incurred in a specific month. This factor is then used to project the remainder of the outstanding claims relating to the specified service month. A "seasonality factor" is further incorporated into the calculation, also based on past claims experience. These assumptions have been used for assessing the outstanding claims provisions for the 2019 and 2020 benefit years.

Where variables are considered to be immaterial, no impact has been assessed for insignificant changes to these variables. Particular variables may not be considered material at present. However, should the materiality level of an individual variable change, assessment of changes to that variable in the future may be required.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 OUTSTANDING CLAIMS PROVISION (continued)

Assumptions (continued)

An analysis of sensitivity around various scenarios for the general medical insurance business provides an indication of the adequacy of the Scheme's estimation process. The Scheme believes that the liability for claims reported in the statement of financial position is adequate. However, it recognises that the process of estimation is based upon certain variables and assumptions which could differ when claims arise. Consequently, if for example the estimates of the unreceived portion of claims costs for the year was inaccurate, the impact on the net deficit of the Scheme would be as follows:

Change in liability 2020 R	Change in liability 2019 R
54,544	65,964
72,725	87,952
90,906	109,940
	2020 R 54,544 72,725

This analysis has been prepared for a change in a specified variable with other assumptions remaining constant.

The sensitivity is reduced by the value of the claims paid subsequent to the year end related to the period ended 31 December, as detailed below:

	period ended 91 December, de detailed below	2020 R	2019 R
	Outstanding claims provision	1,818,125	2,198,798
	Portion of outstanding claims provision paid to date	(1,750,243)	(1,378,380)
	Residual estimate of claims incurred but not paid	67,882	820,418
8	RISK CONTRIBUTION INCOME		
	Gross contributions Less: Savings contributions (refer note 5)	83,483,649 (16,869,222)	89,750,613 (18,184,396)
	Risk contribution income	66,614,427	71,566,217
9	NET CLAIMS INCURRED		
	Current year claims paid Movement in outstanding claims provision	63,301,697 1,158,214	71,270,697 2,025,029
	-Over provision in prior year (refer note 7) - Provision for current year	(659,911) 1,818,125	(173,769) 2,198,798
	Less:	-	
	- Claims paid from savings accounts (refer note 5)	(11,806,881)	(13,370,547)
	Claims incurred in respect of risk transfer arrangements Current year claims	4,513,563	5,301,773
		57,166,593	65,226,952

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10	NET EXPENSE ON RISK TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS	2020 R	2019 R
	Dental Information Systems (Pty) Ltd	(1,033,929)	(185,442)
	Claim recoveries from risk transfer arrangements	2,708,901	3,474,346
	Risk transfer arrangement expenses	(3,742,830)	(3,659,788)
	Preferred Provider Negotiators (Pty) Ltd	(11,028)	(10,177)
	Claim recoveries from risk transfer arrangements	1,551,533	1,550,065
	Risk transfer arrangement expenses	(1,562,561)	(1,560,242)
	Netcare 911 (Pty) Ltd	(25,545)	(1,009)
	Claim recoveries from risk transfer arrangements	253,129	277,362
	Risk transfer arrangement expenses	(278,674)	(278,372)
		(1,070,502)	(196,628)

Dental Information Systems (Pty) Ltd (Denis) provides full management of the dental benefits to include authorising dental procedures as well as the payment of dental claims.

Preferred Provider Negotiators (Pty) Ltd (PPN) provides full management of the optical benefit and the payment of claims.

Netcare 911 provides emergency rescue and ambulance services to members and manages the payment of claims.

11	MANAGED CARE SERVICES	2020 R	2019 R
	Momentum Health Solutions (Pty) Ltd	1,002,019	1,003,436
	HIV management	78,902	76,485
	Homecare	84,703	77,325
		1,165,624	1,157,246
12	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
	Administrator's fees	3,837,841	3,729,932
	Auditor's remuneration - current year	344,431	360,473
	Benefit management expenditure (international travel insurance)	86,361	85,442
	Board of Healthcare Funders (BHF) subscriptions	20,088	19,362
	Consultants fee	161,722	161,722
	Fidelity insurance	15,890	15,890
	Principal Officer's cost	611,812	671,042
	Publication costs	70	10,400
	Registrar's levies	58,050	59,516
	-	5,136,265	5,113,779
13	NET IMPAIRMENT (GAIN)/LOSS ON HEALTHCARE RECEIVABLE	S	
	Movement in provision	(291,354)	381,978
	Written off	20,895	8,700
		(270,459)	390,678

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14	INVESTMENT INCOME	2020 R	2019 R
	Interest income	5,689,339	6,452,034
	- Cash and cash equivalents - Financial asset held at fair value through profit and loss	2,573,060 3,116,279	3,260,727 3,191,307
	Dividend income	1,636,451	1,027,288
		7,325,790	7,479,322
15	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS		
	Unrealised (loss)/gain on revaluation of investments Realised gain on revaluation of investments	(3,754,612) 183,130	91,667 184,499
		(3,571,482)	276,166
16	INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FEES		
	Fees paid to investment managers	266,103	267,499

17 CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES

Reconciliation of surplus for the year to cash flows from operations before working capital changes

Surplus for the year	5,834,107	7,058,522
Adjustments for:		
- Net investment income	(7,325,790)	(7,479,322)
- Investment management fees	266,103	267,499
- (Decrease)/increase in outstanding claims provision	(397,335)	165,918
- (Decrease)/increase in bad debt provision	(291,354)	381,978
- Unrealised loss/(gain) on revaluation of investments	3,754,612	(91,667)
Cash flows from operations before working capital changes	1,840,343	302,930

18 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Momentum Health Solutions (Pty) Ltd, as third party administrator of the Scheme, is deemed a related party, and received market related administration fees (refer notes 11 & 12). NMG Actuaries & Consultants (Pty) Ltd are the Scheme's actuaries and are deemed a related party that received market related actuarial fees.

Managed care fees Administration fees Board of trustees and Principal Officer contributions Board of trustees and Principal Officer claims Principal Officer remuneration and considerations Actuarial fees	1,165,624 3,837,841 754,400 402,963 611,812 161,722 6,934,362	1,157,246 3,729,932 743,226 657,477 671,042 161,722 7,120,645
Amount payable at year end	304,511	313,169
Administration fees	92,963	95,110
Managed care fees	233,982	224,631
Board of trustees and Principal Officer savings	-	10,400
Printing	631,456	643,310

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

18 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Contributions billed to, contributions received from, and claims paid in respect of the Trustees and Principal Officer of the Scheme during the year, were done so in accordance with the rules of the Scheme and the provisions of the Medical Schemes Act. Accordingly, all Trustees and the Principal Officer were treated in the same manner by the Scheme as would any member have been, at arms length.

19 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Scheme's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Net impairment losses - outstanding contributions that are not recoverable

The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables. An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. The Scheme has a policy of limiting the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. An identified loss event comprises a receivable being outstanding for more than 120 days. This amount represents R216,098 as at 31 December 2020 (2019: R507,452).

Net impairment losses - members' and service providers' portions

Accounts receivable from off benefit members are impaired fully. Accounts receivable from on benefit (i.e. current) members are not impaired. Service providers with accounts outstanding longer than 60 days are fully impaired on a case by case basis.

Net impairment losses - advances from savings plan accounts

Advances from savings plan accounts for off benefit members are impaired where the account is outstanding longer than 60 days. There is no impairment of advances from savings plan accounts for on benefit members.

Provision for outstanding claims

The provision for outstanding claims is an estimate of the potential liability at statement of financial position date for claims that have been incurred by members but not yet received by the Scheme. The full details of the provision for outstanding claims are disclosed in note 7.

There are no key areas of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

Expected credit losses (ECL)

The Scheme recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- · Debt investments measured subsequently at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- · Trade receivables and contract assets.

The Scheme measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL) if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset. However, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset), the Scheme is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL.

IFRS 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

The Scheme has write offs that are insignificant, hence the ECL model did not have a significant impact on the Scheme. Due to this no forward looking information was incorporated and the Scheme creates a provision for all debt greater than 120 days as per the Scheme's debt mandate. Debt is written off after Board approval is obtained.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

20 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating medical insurance risk

The primary medical insurance activity carried out by the Scheme assumes the risk of loss from members and their dependants that are directly subject to the risk. These risks relate to the health of the Scheme members. As such the Scheme is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the contract. The Scheme also has exposure to market risk through its medical insurance and investment activities.

The Scheme manages its medical insurance risk through benefit limits and sub-limits, approval procedures for transactions that involve pricing guidelines, pre-authorisation and case management, service provider profiling, centralised management of risk transfer arrangements as well as the monitoring of emerging issues.

The Scheme uses several methods to assess and monitor medical insurance risk exposures both for individual types of risks insured and overall risks. These methods include internal risk measurement models, sensitivity analyses, scenario analyses and stress testing. The theory of probability is applied to the pricing and provisioning for a portfolio of medical insurance contracts. The principal risk is that the frequency and severity of claims is greater than expected.

Medical insurance events are, by their nature, random, and the actual number and size of events during any one year may vary from those estimated.

Risk in terms of risk transfer arrangements

The Scheme cedes medical insurance risk to limit exposure to underwriting losses under various agreements that cover individual risks and defined blocks of risk, on a co-insurance, yearly renewable term. These risk transfer arrangements spread the risk and minimise the effect of losses. The amount of each risk retained depends on the Scheme's evaluation of the specific risk, subject in certain circumstances, to maximum limits based on characteristics of coverage. According to the terms of the capitation agreements, the suppliers provide certain minimum benefits to Scheme members, as and when required by the members. The Scheme does, however, remain liable to its members with respect to ceded medical insurance if any capitation provider fails to meet the obligations it assumes. When selecting a capitation provider the Scheme considers its stability from public rating information and from internal investigations.

The following table summarises the concentration of medical insurance risk on a beneficiary level, with reference to the net carrying amount of medical insurance claims paid in the financial year, by age group and in relation to the type of risk covered or benefits provided.

Age grouping (in years)	Medical specialist	General Practitioners	Hospitals	Medicine	Other	Total
2020	R	R	R	R	R	R
< 26 26 - 35 36 - 50 51 - 65 > 65	1,575,496 2,607,445 2,991,016 4,296,838 3,943,979	199,138 288,529 328,431 278,885 276,144	2,941,038 3,867,468 3,573,523 7,055,415 6,397,335	534,882 257,379 1,470,289 1,630,651 2,677,524	683,078 759,176 1,165,045 920,844 846,459	5,933,632 7,779,997 9,528,304 14,182,633 14,141,441
Total amount	15,414,774	1,371,127	23,834,779	6,570,725	4,374,602	51,566,007

Age grouping (in years)	Medical specialist	General Practitioners	Hospitals	Medicine	Other	Total
2019	R	R	R	R	R	R
< 26	2,267,745	325,149	4,531,450	526,923	916,545	8,567,812
26 - 35	1,899,756	327,906	3,724,286	449,522	368,535	6,770,005
36 - 50	3,899,209	350,035	6,074,837	1,150,936	850,762	12,325,779
51 - 65	3,601,005	275,677	4,483,146	1,419,908	1,058,575	10,838,311
> 65	5,886,302	339,749	9,209,113	2,360,072	1,663,246	19,458,482
Total amount	17,554,017	1,618,516	28,022,832	5,907,361	4,857,663	57,960,389

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

20 INSURANCE RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Reconciliation of net claims to current year claims incurred:	2020 R	2019 R
Total claims as above	51,566,007	57,960,389
IBNR Provision	1,818,125	2,198,798
Over provision prior year	(659,911)	(173,769)
RAF claims recoveries	(71,191)	(60,239)
Claims recoveries from risk transfer arrangements	4,513,563	5,301,773
Net claims incurred (Note 9)	57,166,593	65,226,952

2020

2010

The Scheme's strategy seeks diversity to ensure a balanced portfolio and is based on a large portfolio of similar risks over a number of years and, as such, it is believed that this reduces the variability of the outcome. The strategy is set out in the annual business plan, which specifies the benefits to be provided, the preferred target market and demographic split thereof.

All the contracts are annual in nature and the Scheme has the right to change the terms and conditions of the contract at renewal. Management information including contribution income and claims ratios, target market and demographic split, is reviewed monthly. There is also a program that regularly reviews contractual premium and benefit data to ensure adherence to the Scheme's objectives.

Claims development

Claims development tables are not presented since the uncertainty regarding the amount and timing of claim payments is typically resolved within one year.

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure that the Scheme has to changes in interest rates. This is not a significant risk to the Scheme as it holds no debt. The main exposure to the Scheme would be a reduction in interest income on investments if interest was to decrease. In order to reduce the impact of any potential interest rate changes, the Scheme holds a diversified portfolio of investments both long and short term.

The table below summarises the Scheme's exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the table are the Scheme's investments in interest bearing instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Up to 1 month R	1 - 12 months R	Greater than 12 months R	Total R
As at 31 December 2020 Cash and cash equivalents	54,596,890	-		54,596,890
Total	54,596,890	-	-	54,596,890
As at 31 December 2019 Cash and cash equivalents	49,883,643	-		49,883,643
Total	49,883,643	-	-	49,883,643

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

If interest rates changed by 1% (increase or decrease), assuming all other variables remain constant, and the recent past is predictive of the future, the impact on return on investment and the resulting impact on the results of the Scheme is as follows:

of the Scheme is as follows.	2020	2019
	ĸ	K
Change in investment income	545,969	498,836

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on a rate change of 1% which is viewed as a likelihood in the South African environment.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Scheme operates in South Africa and therefore its cash flows are denominated in South African Rand (ZAR). The Scheme is not directly exposed to currency risk in relation to investments as all are denominated in South African Rand, and the diversified investment strategy currently precludes any foreign investments.

Credit risk

The Scheme has no significant concentrations of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and members. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking account of any collateral or other credit enhancements was R1,382,488 (2019: R1,664,124).

The Scheme's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivables and cash. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for possible impairment losses, estimated by the Scheme's management based on prior experience and the current economic environment.

	2020	2019
Trade and other receivables	R	R
Fully performing	1,069,712	1,038,413
Past due but not impaired	96,678	118,260
Past due and impaired	216,098	507,452
	1,382,488	1,664,125
Allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables	(216,098)	(507,452)
Trade and other receivables (Note 2)	1,166,390	1,156,673

For detailed explanation of impairment procedures for the scheme, refer Note 20. The Scheme has write offs that are insignificant, hence the ECL model did not have a significant impact on the Scheme.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies.

Moody's deposit ratings	Credit Rating		Credit Rating 2020	
Financial institution	2020	2019	R	R
First National Bank	Ba2	Baa3	6,593,188	6,668,866
Standard Bank	Ba2	Baa3	48,003,702	43,214,777

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in the market place.

Equities are reflected at market values, which are susceptible to fluctuations. The Scheme manages it's equity risk by employing the following procedures:

- mandating a specialist fund manager to invest in equities, where there is an active market and where access is gained to a broad spectrum of financial information relating to the companies invested in;
- diversifying across many securities to reduce risk. Diversification is guided by the Medical Schemes Act and;
- considering the risk-reward profile of holding equities and bearing the risk in order to obtain higher expected returns on assets.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Should the South African equities market change by 5% (increase or decrease) (2019:5%), assuming all other variables remain constant, and the recent past is predictive of the future, the impact on the market value of the Scheme's investments would be as follows:

Equity 2020 2019

R R

Equity 1,297,539 1,245,462

The equity risk sensitivity analysis is based on a 5% change in equity values which is viewed as a conservative but likely return on the South African stock exchange.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents by monitoring the availability of funding through liquid-holding cash positions with various financial institutions. This ensures that the Scheme has the ability to fund its day-to-day operations.

The table below analyses the assets and liabilities of the Scheme into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date:

	Up to 1	1 - 3	3 - 12	Greater than	Takal
As at 31 December 2020	month R	months R	months R	12 months R	Total R
As at 51 December 2020	IX	IX.	1	IX	K
Current assets	58,919,172	96,678	12,404,625	53,339,695	124,760,170
Trade and other receivables Investments held at fair value	1,069,712	96,678	-	-	1,166,390
through profit and loss	3,252,570	-	12,404,625	53,339,695	68,996,890
Cash and cash equivalents	54,596,890	-	-	-	54,596,890
Current liabilities	6,595,701	133,327	38,288,903	-	45,017,932
Trade and other payables	4,990,824	-	-	-	4,990,824
Savings plan liability	483,251	66,427	37,541,614	-	38,091,292
Outstanding claims provision	1,121,626	66,900	747,290	-	1,935,816
Net positive liquidity	52,323,471	(36,648)	(25,884,279)	53,339,695	79,742,238
As at 31 December 2019					
Current assets	53,884,722	4,797,641	13,924,659	46,515,039	119,122,061
Trade and other receivables Investments held at fair value	1,038,413	118,260	-	-	1,156,673
through profit and loss	2,962,666	4,679,380	13,924,659	46,515,039	68,081,744
Cash and cash equivalents	49,883,643	-	-	=	49,883,643
Current liabilities	6,654,450	359,246	38,200,232	-	45,213,928
Trade and other payables	5,140,819	-	-	-	5,140,819
Savings plan liability	436,317	58,180	37,245,463	-	37,739,959
Outstanding claims provision	1,077,314	301,067	954,770	-	2,333,150
Net positive liquidity	47,230,272	4,438,394	(24,275,573)	46,515,039	73,908,133

Fair value estimation

The fair value of publicly traded financial instruments, is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2020		201	9
	Carrying			
	amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
	R	R	R	R
Investments held at fair value			-	•
through profit and loss	68,996,890	68,996,890	68,081,744	68,081,744
Cash and cash equivalents	54,596,890	54,596,890	49,883,643	49,883,643
Trade and other receivables	1,166,390	1,166,390	1,156,673	1,156,673
Savings plan liability	38,091,292	38,091,292	37,739,959	37,739,959
Trade and other payables	4,990,824	4,990,824	5,140,820	5,140,820

At year-end the carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities by hierarchy level

The fair value of publicly traded financial instruments held as investments held at fair value through profit or loss, is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. Instruments classified as held at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of financial position are held at fair value. All financial assets held at fair value are level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

	2020	2019
Financial Assets - Level 1	R	R
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss		
Cash and deposits	14,781,868	20,037,695
Debentures	28,264,248	23,134,803
Equity funds	25,950,774	24,909,246
	68,996,890	68,081,744

Investment structures

The Scheme has determined that its investment in a pooled portfolio is an investment in unconsolidated structured entity. The scheme invests in this portfolio, whose objectives range from achieving medium- to long-term capital growth. The portfolio is managed by unrelated asset managers and apply various investment strategies to accomplish their respective investment objectives. The Scheme may request full or part redemption of this investment if the need arises. The change in fair value is included in the statement of comprehensive income in 'Net gains/ (losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss'

The Scheme's investment in the pooled portfolio is subject to terms and conditions of the investment institution. All funds in the portfolio are managed by the asset managers who are compensated for their services based on performance.

The exposure the Scheme has to this portfolio is listed in the table below. The Scheme's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in the portfolio is limited to the total fair value of its investment in the portfolio.

	As at 31 December 2020 As a		t 31 December 2019			
Portfolio	Total portfolio value	Fair value	% exposure	Total portfolio value	Fair value	% exposure
Allan Gray	2,420,723,013	68,996,890	2.85%	2,538,885,967	68,081,744	2.68%

Capital adequacy risk

This represents the risk that there are insufficient reserves to provide for adverse variations on actual and future experience. The Scheme defines its capital as accumulated funds as detailed in the statement of changes in funds and reserves. The Scheme manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern as well as meet the solvency ratio of 25%, as regulated by the Medical Schemes Act of 1998. The Scheme had R79.7 million (2019: R73.9 million) of accumulated funds at 31 December 2020, which translated to a solvency ratio of 95.5% (2019: 78.2%).

22 FIDELITY COVER

The Scheme was covered under a fidelity insurance and professional indemnity policy provided through Camargue Underwriting Managers (Pty) Ltd. amounting to R10 million (2019: R10 million).

23 CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Scheme has approximately R0.8 million (2019: R0.9 million) in recoveries outstanding from the Road Accident Fund (RAF) for claims paid on behalf of members. The general likelihood of recovery of these amounts is uncertain, and the Trustees have elected not to recognise a debtor on the statement of financial position as any future recoveries are highly contingent on a multitude of factors.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

24 INCOME TAX

The Scheme is exempt from Income Tax in terms of Section 10(1)(d) of the Income tax Act.

25 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

In making their estimates and judgements as at 31 December 2020, the Trustees took into consideration the economic conditions and forecasts as at that date.

The following cumulative COVID-19 information from March 2020 until end of February 2021 was taken into consideration:

- Total member lives infected by COVID-19	36
- Total member lives recovered from COVID-19	33
- Total member deaths from COVID-19	3
- Total COVID-19 related claims in Rands	R3,213,945

The Scheme provided a COVID-19 relief to its members where, for a two month period, half of the monthly contribution owing by its members were covered by the Scheme. This amounted to relief granted to the value of R7,661,868. Furthermore, in an attempt to offer greater relief to its members, the Scheme offered members an opportinuty to use their positive savings balance to cover contributions for a two month period. The total savings utilised by members amounted to R563,901.

Available cash and investments at the end of the year amounted to R123,593,779.

The Scheme reported a reserve ratio of 95.5% as at 31 December 2020.

The Board of Trustees will continue to consider the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on significant estimates and judgements going forward.

26 GOING CONCERN

With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic the Trustees continue to be of the opinion that the Scheme will be able to continue as a going concern, refer to note 25 of the notes to the annual financial statements for additional disclosure on events after reporting date.

27 NON-COMPLIANCE MATTERS

The Trustees are of the opinion that there are no deviations from the Act except those listed below.

1. Outstanding contributions

Nature and impact

In terms of Section 26(7) of the Act all contributions should be received within 3 days of becoming due. Although majority of the contributions are received timeously, a limited number of individual payers paid after the due date. At December 2020 outstanding contributions of R76,781 was not paid within 3 days.

Causes of failure

The late payers noted above relate to direct paying members. Contribution reconciliations typically take more that 3 days to be resolved, and instances of non-compliance might occur. This is common in the industry and is not viewed as material.

Corrective action

On-going follow up with affected parties has occurred. The Scheme has strict credit control policies to minimise the risk of non-recovery.

2. Investment in administrators

Nature and impact

In terms of the Medical Schemes Act and specifically Regulation 35(8)(c), a medical scheme shall not invest any of its assets in the business of any administrator. During the year the Scheme had pooled investments with exposure to medical scheme administrators.

Causes of failure

The Scheme's investments in pooled investment vehicles allow investment managers the discretion to invest in a combination of shares and bonds that will best achieve their stipulated benchmark.

Corrective action

The Scheme has made application to the Council for Medical Schemes to receive an exemption from this section of the Medical Schemes Act. The Council for Medical Schemes has granted the exemption to the Scheme until 30 November 2022 subject to renewal.