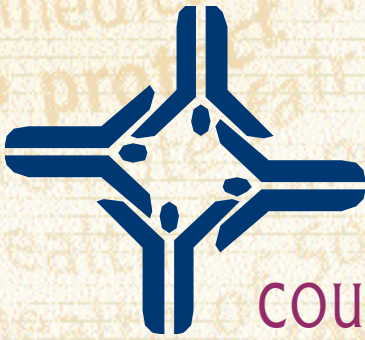




COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL SCHEMES

Annual report of the Registrar
of Medical Schemes

2001



COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL SCHEMES

Our vision

A medical schemes industry which is regulated to protect the interests of members and to promote fair and equitable access to private health financing in order to maximise the health of South Africa.

Our Mission

The Council will act in an administratively fair and transparent manner with integrity and professionalism and will achieve this vision by:

- Informing the public about their rights and obligations in respect of access to medical schemes;
- Ensuring that all entities conducting the business of medical schemes comply with the Act;
- Ensuring that complaints raised by members and the public are handled appropriately and speedily;
- Contributing to improved management and governance of medical schemes; and
- Advising the Minister of appropriate regulatory interventions that will assist in attaining national health policy objectives.

COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL SCHEMES

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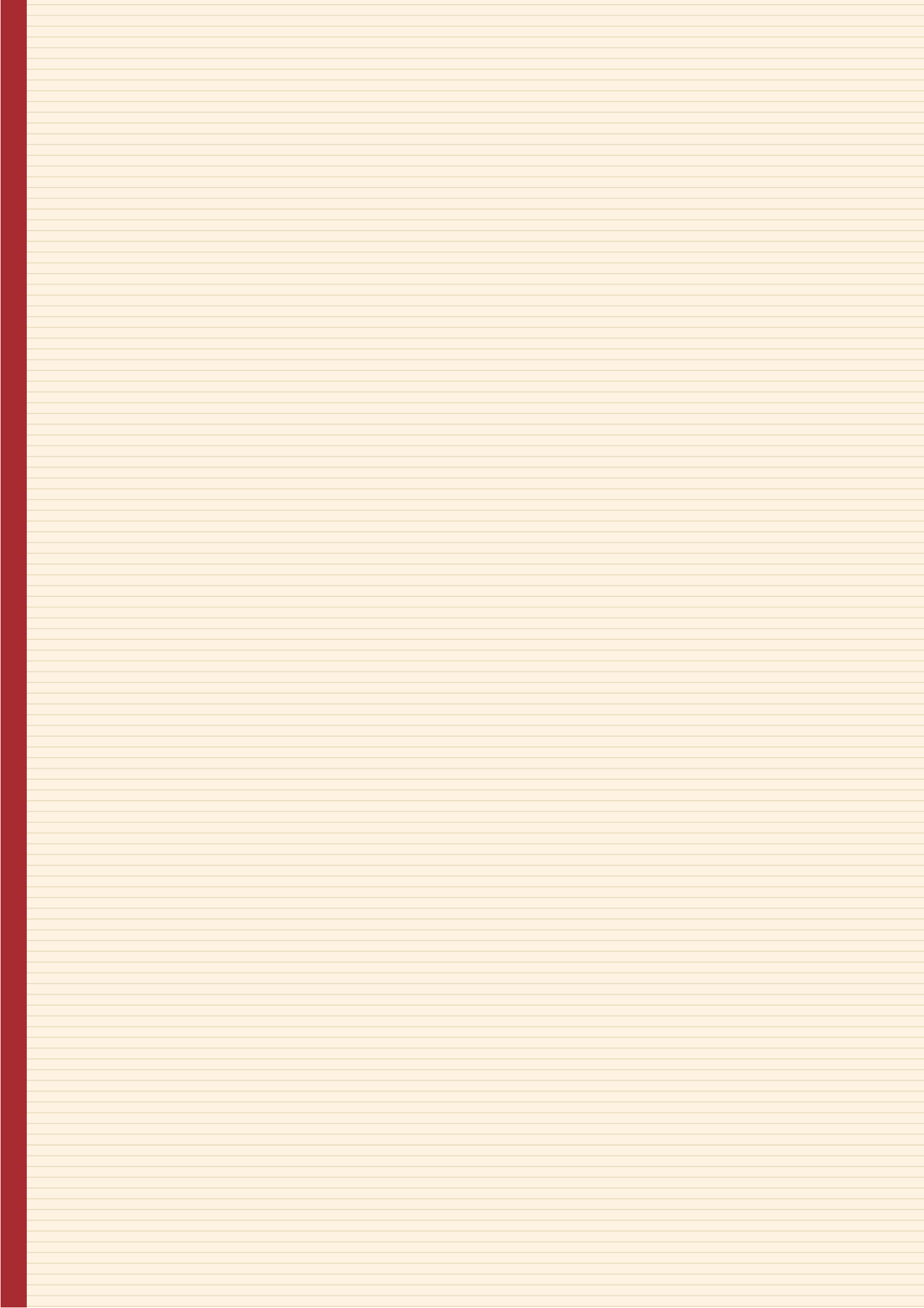
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Annual report

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Chairperson's foreword

The production of this report marks another important year in the history of the medical schemes industry and in the development of the regulatory environment in which we operate. The Registrar and his team have again done exceptionally well to put together a report which will serve as an important basis for all stakeholders' understanding of trends and developments in the industry. I would also like to thank all medical schemes, administrators, auditors and others who co-operated in providing the necessary information to make this possible.

The past year has been characterised by a vigorous debate in the medical schemes industry over a range of issues, including enforcement of statutory solvency requirements, accreditation requirements for administrators, the role of reinsurance and amendments to the Medical Schemes Act. This debate is constructive as it marks a maturing of the environment in terms of the engagement between the Council for Medical Schemes ("the Council") and the industry, which is beginning to pay off for members in terms of rational resolution of heretofore intractable problems which have beset the industry. Much can be learned from this kind of active engagement, and the Council is committed to improving consultative processes continuously and to maintaining the policy of transparency in the industry.

It has been particularly encouraging over the past year to see trustees assuming more effective control over the affairs of their schemes to see them engaging more actively and directly with the Council in dealing with issues pertaining to their schemes, and in the exercise of their fiduciary responsibilities towards their members. This all bodes well for more effective governance in the medical schemes environment, which should result in increasing financial and administrative stability, as well as helping to improve service and access to health care for members of medical schemes.

With a shared fundamental commitment to improvement of health care, all role players in this industry can guarantee an important place for the private health care industry in the future emergence of a comprehensive social health insurance system for this country. As Council, we are eager to work together with stakeholders to realise this. At the same time, however, it is crucial that we jointly focus our attention on critical areas where there is still significant room for improvement, especially those of cost containment and improvement of quality of health care.

With regard to the staff of the Registrar's Office, we have continued during 2001 to build towards our full complement, which we intend to reach during 2002. We will also ensure as we move into the future, that our staff have access to comprehensive programmes of training and development to improve the levels of skills at the Council.

This year saw some important changes to the composition of the Council,



Professor Nicky Padayachee
Chairperson of the Council for
Medical Schemes

Debate is constructive, and marks a maturing of the environment in terms of the engagement between the Council for Medical Schemes ... and the industry

*We now look
forward to the
next few years
with confidence ...
We are all too
aware of the
important
responsibility we
have*

and I would like to take this opportunity to thank those members who left us, and to welcome on board new members of Council. It was with considerable regret that we said goodbye to Dr Jud Cornell, who was Deputy Chairperson of the Council until December 2001 and who contributed enormously to the work of Council. We wish her very well in her important new role in the United Kingdom. Dr Cornell has been replaced as Deputy Chairperson by Ms Gando Matyumza, who has already acquitted herself exceptionally in the position.

I would also like to extend my sincere gratitude to the other members who left Council in the course of 2001, namely: Blamo Brooks, Debbie Pearmain, Fatima Hassan and Stranger Kgamphe. I would also like to welcome the five new members, who all bring unique and critical skills and experience to the life of Council, namely: Barry Crookes, Henry Mbha, John Murphy, Nomonde Ngumane and Saadiq Kariem.

After almost two years of very demanding effort in establishing the Council's regulatory activities, we now look forward to the next few years with confidence. We are all too aware of the important responsibility we have towards a sector which touches the lives of many South Africans. We intend to do everything within our power to ensure that the medical schemes environment continues to deliver on its promise of a fair deal to members. We look forward to forging ahead in a spirit of cooperation and partnership with all who share the vision of promoting fair and equitable access to private health financing for South Africans.

Prof. Nicky Padayachee
Chairperson – Council for Medical Schemes

Registrar's overview

1. Introduction

Much of the work of the Office of the Registrar during the year focused on consolidating the work of the regulator in terms of its mission and backed by the Medical Schemes Act. After the initial establishment processes of 2000, 2001 saw the Registrar's office get down to the business of providing effective oversight of the medical schemes industry. This has meant a tough schedule of continuing to educate trustees and consumers, and of enforcing the Act where schemes or administrators were acting in breach of the law. This in turn has kept our office particularly busy. Various shortcomings in the law and its interpretation were tackled by drafting an Amendment to the Medical Schemes Act which later became law, and regulations to give effect to these amendments were drafted.

The key functions of the Council, as set out in section 7 of the Medical Schemes Act (Act 131 of 1998) are:

- To protect the interests of beneficiaries (of medical schemes) at all times;
- To coordinate the functioning of medical schemes in a manner consistent with national health policy;
- To measure quality of care provided by schemes and to make recommendations to the Minister in this regard;
- To investigate and, as far as possible, resolve complaints raised by beneficiaries of schemes;
- To collect and disseminate information about private health care; and
- To advise the Minister on any matters concerning medical schemes.

The Council has four main aims:

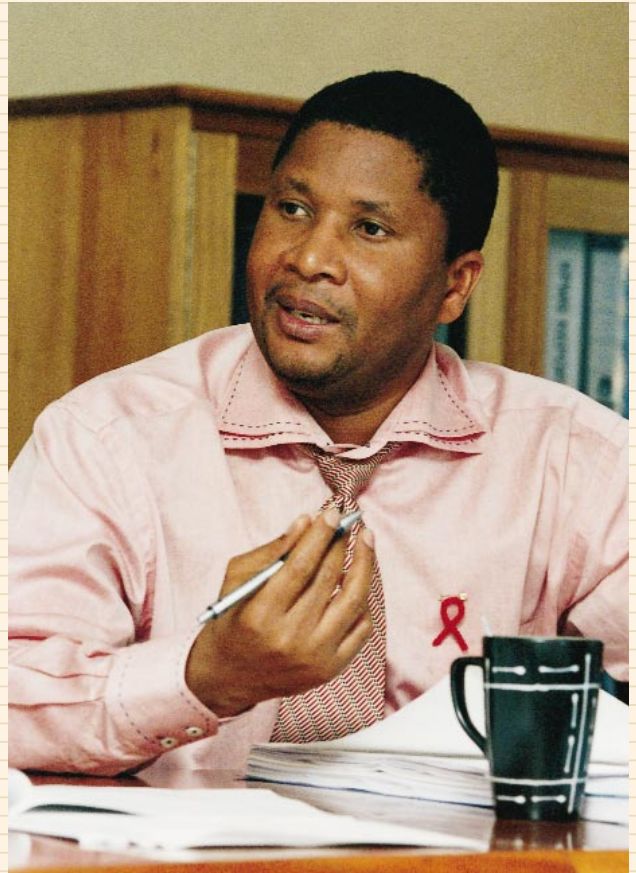
- Securing an appropriate level of protection for beneficiaries of medical schemes and the public;
- Promoting awareness and understanding of the medical schemes environment by beneficiaries and the public;
- Strengthening the regulatory framework in a complex and dynamic environment; and
- Developing capacity within our staff to ensure effective, proportionate and fair regulation.

2. Securing an appropriate level of protection for beneficiaries of medical schemes and the public

The protection of beneficiaries of schemes and the public underpins much of the work that the Registrar's office does. We achieve this through the following key activities.

2.1 Registration of persons to conduct medical schemes and health intermediary businesses

This is an important part of our efforts to make sure that the public has sufficient confidence that the medical scheme or health intermediary they are deal-



**T. Patrick Masobe,
Registrar of Medical
Schemes**

The 2001 financial accounts show that reinsurance continued to have a devastating effect on reserves of schemes

ing with is legally authorised to do the work. We registered the rules of some 186 medical schemes during the year. A major focus in this regard has been to ensure that scheme rules are easy to understand. We paid particular attention to the determination of contributions – which are required by law to be community-rated (contributions cannot be determined on the basis of age, health status or frequency of claims) – and the benefits offered by individual schemes. We have also endeavoured to ensure that people are not unfairly discriminated against with regard to their access to particular types of benefits, such as chronic benefits. The final important aspect of the authorisation process has been to deal with the governance of schemes, and to ensure that members play an increasingly important role in the governance of their schemes.

Seven new medical schemes were registered in 2001, while two ceased to operate through voluntary liquidation. There was also greater activity with regard to amalgamations of schemes, with four schemes either amalgamating or transferring their business to others.

We accredited 1 635 people to function as health care intermediaries during this period. A further 2 401 had their accreditations renewed for a further two years. A key challenge in this regard has been to deal with potentially misleading marketing as well as conditional selling both by intermediaries and by schemes. We spent a lot of time working with schemes and intermediaries to establish their responsibilities in this regard, and have agreed mechanisms that could be used to exercise greater control over marketing. In addition, rules were agreed on disclosure by intermediaries to ensure that the public can make informed decisions on which medical scheme to join.

Another important component of our work of securing enhanced protection for members of schemes has been the setting of standards for administration of medical schemes. We have, after a lengthy consultative process, finalised criteria for the accreditation of medical scheme administrators. We have also developed a model administration and service level contract for trustees to use as a basis for engaging administration services. During 2002 we intend finalising the process of accreditation of administrators to provide trustees with the confidence that the intermediary they contract with is capable of providing the necessary services.

We have also ensured that the lists of all authorised medical schemes and health care intermediaries are published on our websites and that they are updated regularly.

2.2 Monitoring the financial soundness of registered medical schemes

Ensuring financial soundness of medical schemes is a critical element of the Council's work for a number of reasons. First, it is an important part of protecting the interests of beneficiaries of schemes. Second, it is critical in so far as it contributes to the confidence the public has in the financial soundness of the country's major funders of health care.

During 2000 we raised a number of concerns on the manner in which reinsurance was being abused by some schemes to the detriment of beneficiaries. During the course of 2001, we continued to analyse and gauge the real impact reinsurance was having on the financial soundness of the schemes. The cases



reviewed showed the devastating effect on reserves of schemes that conclude inappropriate contracts with various service providers. It also became clear that the trustees were not always fully informed about the consequences of certain contracts entered into. This work resulted in the issuing of Reinsurance Guidelines at the beginning of 2002, as well as legislative changes introduced by the Amendment Act 2001, to ensure that beneficiaries of medical schemes are protected and that trustees are fully informed when taking decisions on reinsurance.

Much research has gone into the filtering of the elements that affect the solvency of medical schemes. This work resulted in the formation of the Financial Soundness Focus Group, consisting of representatives from the Board of Healthcare Funders (BHF), the Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA), the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA) and our own office. The focus group is looking into aspects such as the impact of the size of the scheme, the rate of growth, open versus restricted schemes, the investment profile and therefore the associated risks, benefit structures and contribution setting. The working party is not considering changes to the 25% statutory solvency requirement but rather how these elements can be adequately addressed.

During 2000 we began modifying the statutory financial returns that schemes are required to send to the Registrar, to take into account a number of changes brought about by the new Medical Schemes Act. These improvements to the statutory return were continued during 2001, working together with our partners, *Technology Concepts*. These changes are in line with the new Audit and Accounting Guide on Medical Schemes. The return has proved to be a better source of information on the industry's performance. For the first time greater disclosure of financial and demographic detail was achieved and this has allowed a better insight into the medical schemes environment. This information will further enhance the monitoring of the financial soundness and regulatory compliance of medical schemes. The first electronic statutory returns

The financial supervision team hard at work.

Financial Soundness Focus Group, consisting of representatives from the Board of Healthcare Funders, the Actuarial Society of South Africa, the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants and our own office.



Alex van der Heever:
Technical advisor on reinsurance

Medical schemes showed a profit from operations ... while non-health costs continues to rise uncontrollably

were received during April 2001, and covered the December 2000 financial year. The analysis of these returns was by far the biggest project we embarked on in the first half of 2001. The fact that some returns were received late from schemes and were not necessarily completed correctly served to delay the analysis. It became apparent during the process that there were system problems at the level of administrators. These problems will have to be dealt with as we set up our processes of accrediting administrators.

Many of the findings of the review of the operations of medical schemes during financial year 2001 will be found in the main body of this report. In this section I intend to raise the more salient findings of this review.

- The number of members of medical schemes has remained stable at 7 020 806 during 2001 (an increase of 0,23% on 2000). It remains a concern that there is substantial member movement between schemes which cannot be explained by normal motivations to change schemes (change of employment, etc).
- Total gross contribution income for all medical schemes was R37bn during 2001 (up 19,6% from R31bn during 2000).
- Medical schemes showed a profit from operations of R278m during 2001 compared to a total loss from operations of R1bn during 2000. This is an impressive turnaround, and it is the first time since 1995 (with the exception of 1997) that medical schemes have shown a profit from operations. This surplus increases to R1,5bn when income from investments is taken into account.
- Solvency margins held steady during 2001. Schemes (excluding the bargaining councils' schemes) increased their minimum accumulated funds to R7,4bn during 2001 (up 21,3% from R6,1bn in 2000). This increase is quite significant and real, given the steady membership numbers, and would have been higher but for the unrestrained non-health expenditure, as we discuss below. The increase in accumulated funds translates into an industry average solvency margin of 20,1% (from 20,2% in 2000). The legislated solvency requirement for all schemes was 13,5% during 2001 (and increases to 25% by the end of 2004). Restricted medical schemes accumulated more in their reserves with an average of 36,1% during 2001 (34,2% in 2000) compared with open schemes at 13,1% (13,3% in 2000).
- The high level of administration and non-health expenditure continues to be a matter of major concern. Administration expenditure in medical schemes (excluding the bargaining councils schemes) increased to R3,5bn during 2001 (up 41,7% from R2,5bn in 2000). Administration expenditure in open schemes went up to R2,8bn during 2001 (an increase of 52,7% on 2000). Restricted schemes, on the other hand showed administration expenditure of R739m, an increase of 11,2% compared with 2000. These increases in administration expenditure (especially in the open schemes) are unprecedented and will place the medical schemes industry under increasing difficulties unless they are checked.
- Managed care expenditure went up to R986m from R885m during 2000. Fees paid to health care brokers reached R290m from R230m during 2000. Again, these brokers' fees have to be evaluated within the context of membership of schemes having increased by only 0,23%. On the reinsurance

front, schemes again showed net reinsurance losses of R334m during 2001 (up 61,5% from R207m in 2000).

- When viewed as the cost for each beneficiary, total non-health care expenditure increased to R508 from R405 during 2000, a real increase of 25,2%. These increases in non-health expenditure continue to outstrip inflation, which when measured by the consumer price index (CPI) stood at approximately 5,7% during this period. These costs also represent a significant barrier to the building up of solvency margins. It is clear that more proactive measures will have

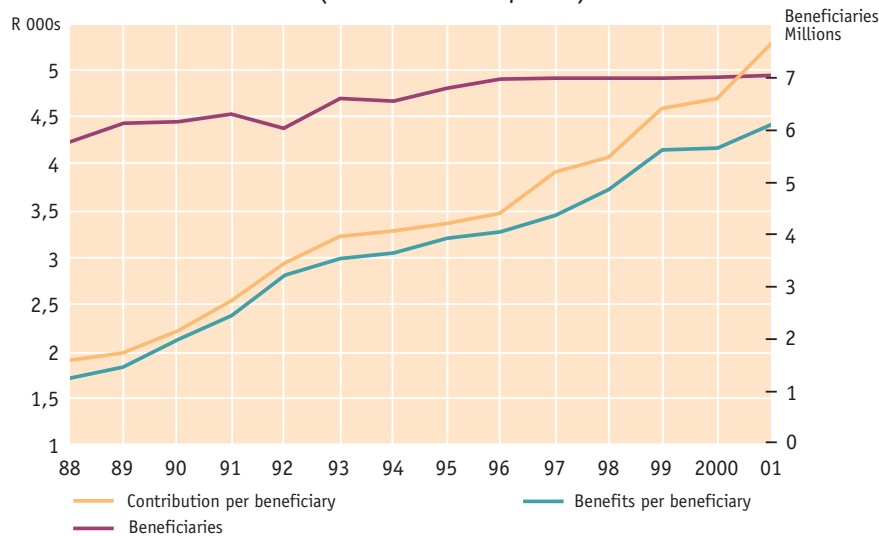
to be taken to curb this rampant expenditure on administration and non-health care if costs of cover are to be brought under control. We will, during 2002, identify administration and non-health costs as an important area of focus for regulatory oversight. The new amendments to the Medical Schemes Act that came into effect during March 2002 and that provide for greater oversight of reinsurance should also prove helpful. Trustees need to be particularly mindful of these trends when they enter into contractual agreements, and should satisfy themselves that members get value for money. This, unfortunately, is not the case at the moment.

- Another important trend, which we first reported on last year, relates to changes in real (inflation adjusted) annual contributions and claims per beneficiary. During 2001 real contributions per beneficiary went up 12,9%, while claims per beneficiary increased by a more modest 5,9%.
- Figure 1 shows this widening gap between the contributions and claims per member, and suggests that the increasing costs of medical schemes are not necessarily financing medical benefits. These trends are not consistent with the view that claims costs have increased substantially as a result of legislated minimum benefits and others measures such as community rating. While costs clearly continue to rise, the major contributory factors have less to do with the policy framework of community rating and prescribed benefits, and more with the sub-optimal manner in which the schemes are being administered, coupled with the escalation in non-health costs.

The improvement in the information received has resulted in a lot of work going into the monitoring of the financial soundness of medical schemes to ensure that they comply with statutory solvency requirements. This was a particularly difficult time for our office as the solvency requirements were challenged at every turn. It is quite gratifying to find that some of the schemes that have been under close monitoring because they had failed to meet the required solvency level by December 2000 fared much better during 2001.

We have also deemed it necessary to review the approval of auditors in

Figure 1: Real costs, contributions and benefits per beneficiary 1987–2000 (2000 constant prices)



Real contributions per beneficiary went up 12,9%, while claims per beneficiary increased by a more modest 5,9%.



**A Management
Committee meeting
in progress**

terms of the Act. This was necessitated by concerns about the standards of the audits in this industry. Anomalies identified in financial statements and statutory returns were a serious cause for concern. In this regard we are working closely with both SAICA and the Public Accountants and Auditors Board to ensure the integrity of financial statements and statutory returns received by our office.

We have also spent some time reviewing our capacity to deliver on this important objective of the Council. During 2001 our Financial Supervision unit was staffed by six competent and professional people, with three qualified chartered accountants, two financial analysts and a personal Assistant. With the need for more research on financial issues that affect the financial soundness of medical schemes, towards the end of the year one Financial Analyst moved from the unit to join the Research and Monitoring Unit where he is currently focusing on research into a wide range of financial matters affecting medical schemes. We have decided to strengthen our capacity in this unit during 2002, and expect to recruit 3 more qualified chartered accountants and two financial analysts.

*The widening gap
between real
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that increasing
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2.3 Ensuring speedy and effective resolution of complaints and disputes

The Council puts a high premium on ensuring that beneficiaries of medical schemes can have their complaints dealt with fairly. Much of our work in this regard is undertaken by the complaints unit and often works as part of an early warning system for problems in specific areas. Most complaints are resolved largely in mediation, but we occasionally use the dispute and appeal mechanisms laid down in the Medical Schemes Act.

Complaints received have highlighted a number of issues, among other

things that good communication is an important factor in the prevention of complaints and in their resolution. Failures of communication continue to feature strongly in complaints made about medical schemes. Most of the complaints that were not resolved by an enquiry were assessed and our office facilitated communication between the parties by way of mediation meetings, which proved to be a fruitful mechanism for the prompt resolution of complaints

Figure 2 illustrates the proportions of the different types of complaints received during 2001. Most complaints received were about unpaid accounts, not only from members but also from service providers. In most instances, the membership was either terminated prior to the date of service by the service provider or suspended, probably due to arrears in contributions.

The number of complaints received from beneficiaries regarding termination of membership due to non-disclosure of material fact increased during the month of August 2001, after the Registrar invited members in this position to lodge their complaints with the office to determine whether the termination was justified or not. It was evident that some schemes were misinterpreting the provisions of Regulation 12(1) in defining “pre-existing conditions”. Of the complaints received, 65% of the member terminations were found to be unjustified. We therefore conducted mediation meetings with the various schemes to seek reinstatement of membership.

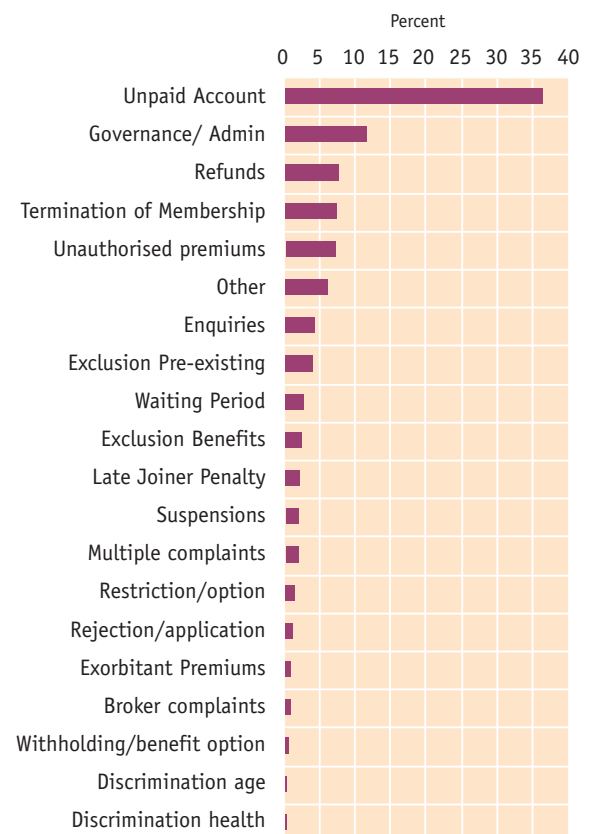
We have also analysed the number of complaints received against each medical scheme and have weighted this number by the size of scheme. The analysis shows that complaints often reflect other activities surrounding the scheme so that the scheme with most complaints for the year – KZN Medical Scheme – was under curatorship in what turned out to be a successful attempt to rectify the financial problems in the scheme. Fedsure, now known as Fedhealth, had emerged from a worrying period of doubt about the future of its previous administrator. The Board of Trustees of Fedsure had decided to change administrators, which has served to illustrate the power of independent trustees mindful of their fiduciary duty.

Our office is very grateful for the level of assistance and cooperation we receive from the majority of medical schemes and principal officers in the resolution of member complaints. I must, however, point out that we receive very little cooperation from medical schemes on the issue of unpaid and late payments of accounts to doctors in particular. This is an intricate problem that is beginning to affect the confidence with which medical practitioners view medical



Linda Gabela, Complaints Manager

Figure 2: Types of complaints received



schemes. It is important that we discuss this matter in a less polarised manner and develop solutions that we can all support.

3. Promoting awareness and understanding of the medical schemes environment by beneficiaries and the public

The Council achieves this objective through a number of approaches, including consumer education workshops, fact sheets and brochures on specific issues, making information available through its website and training programmes for Boards of Trustees of medical schemes. Thirty one consumer workshops were conducted during 2001, and some 1 340 delegates attended from trade unions, consumer bodies, non-governmental organisations, consumer advice centers, government consumer affairs departments and media. The workshops covered the following topics:

- The role of the Council and the Registrar's Office;
- Beneficiaries' rights and obligations under the Medical Schemes Act;
- The nature of benefit options, including prescribed minimum benefits, and contribution determination;
- Instances of fair and unfair discrimination;
- The manner in which waiting periods and other protections against adverse selection are applied; and
- Procedures for lodging complaints and disputes

We have found these consumer workshops very stimulating. Delegates at these workshops have also reported that they have found them useful and informative. Box 1 provides a sample of delegates' response to the workshops.

We have also conducted three road shows to allow the Council to meet members of Boards of Trustees, as well as six trustee training workshops. Some 86 Boards of Trustees attended these very well received training programmes, which focused on:

Overview of the Medical Schemes Act 131(1998);

- The role of the Council and the Registrar's office;
- Schemes governance and role of trustees and principal officers;
- Other legislation, such as the Protection of Funds Act, that affect the role of the Trustees;
- Administration of a medical scheme; and
- Monitoring financial performance of schemes.

In the context of the fairly limited resources at the Registrar's Office, it has been a major challenge to reach a wider audience. We will continue to deepen our relationships with others in the coming year in order to develop new ways of reaching our target audience. Much of our education and outreach work will continue to

Thirty one consumer workshops were conducted during 2001 and were attended by delegates from trade unions, consumer advice offices, government consumer affairs departments and the media

Trustee training



Box 1: Some responses to consumer education

"We are now having knowledge as to what to do when we are cheated"

"I feel empowered"

"It was important because now we have knowledge about the medical schemes operations"

complement our focus on increasing compliance, and will extend also to health care brokers and principal officers of schemes.

Our office also publishes a quarterly newsletter called *CMS News*. This newsletter aims to communicate to trustees and members some of the key developments in the office of the Registrar. During this review period, the newsletter has carried articles such as the ongoing work on developing common standards for data collection within the industry. We intend to develop the newsletter further during the year in order to better meet trustees' training and governance needs.

4. Strengthening the regulatory framework in a complex and changing environment

In the course of 2001, the Council for Medical Schemes made recommendations to the Minister of Health in relation to certain technical and policy changes that were required to the Medical Schemes Act, 1998. We developed proposals for Council's consideration, and supported processes of the Department of Health in relation to the development and passage of the Medical Schemes Amendment Act, 2001. We also identified areas in the regulations which required improvement and amendment. This included, inter alia, consultation regarding areas of the prescribed minimum benefits which require change. This work will give rise to recommendations by the Council to the Minister for the publication of certain draft regulatory amendments for comment and consultation in the course of 2002.

As part of the research done by our Research and Monitoring unit, six members of the Council and staff undertook a study tour to Belgium, the Netherlands and Ireland to understand the experience of these countries in implementing similar policy measures. A report on this tour is available and, as a follow-up, we will be inviting members of the Belgian Control Office of Sickness Funds to visit South Africa in November 2002 to discuss their experiences as a regulator with government and industry representatives in South Africa.

The work undertaken by Markdata (Pty) Ltd on the Council's behalf in 2000 to complete a stakeholder analysis for Council culminated in the production of a fascinating report in 2001. The report highlighted strengths and weaknesses of Council's first year in operation under the new Act, as well as the public and stakeholder opinions on various policy options available to Council. This report has already led to some far-reaching changes to the way that the Office of the Registrar functions and is structured.

Arising from the 2000 survey on data collection in medical schemes and a series of consultations with health care providers, medical schemes and administrators towards the end of 2000, a committee was established, with experts from the industry, to formulate appropriate guidelines for medical schemes in relation to data collection and billing practices. This committee has been considering the development of guidelines in the following five areas: minimum datasets; diagnostic and procedure coding; electronic switching; pharmaceutical coding; and privacy and confidentiality of member information.

We have also commissioned the University of Cape Town to develop a database which allows year-on-year comparisons of benefit option structures. This

We supported processes of the Department of Health in relation to the development and passage of the Medical Schemes Amendment Act,



From left: Stephen Harrison, Policy and Research; Craig Burton-Durham, Legal Services; Danie Kolver, Registration and Accreditation; Fikile Mothobi, Financial Supervision; Evan Theys, Compliance

database was handed to the Registrar for ongoing maintenance during the year. Arising from analyses conducted on this database, two reports were developed – namely one on low-cost benefit options and one on chronic benefit changes. The University of Pretoria was commissioned to review existing governance practices among boards of trustees, through structured interviews with a sizeable sample of trustees of open and restricted medical schemes, principal officers and administrators. The survey is contextualized within an international review of governance practices in similar entities. The report will be completed in 2002 and will give rise to a set of best practice guidelines for trustees.

To complement the staffing of our Research unit a medical advisor, Professor Jan van der Merwe, was appointed in April 2001 on a part-time basis. Clinical capacity in the organization has contributed substantially to Council's capacity to resolve complaints effectively, and to the appropriate development of policy proposals from a clinical perspective.

The Resource Centre has been the subject of ongoing development and is fast becoming a useful asset to for both Council, as well as the public and private health sectors.

5. Building core capacity capable of regulating fairly and in the public interest

5.1 Building capacity and skills among staff

The Council puts its people first. We continually seek to ensure that appropriate persons are employed to meet our mandate. The Council is staffed by highly qualified and dedicated people drawn from a wide range of disciplines. There are lawyers, chartered accountants, health care specialists, economists, communication specialists and IT experts. Our staff complement grew to 46 during 2001 and is expected to peak at around 50 in 2002. Approximately 72% of our staff members have post-matric qualifications, and 40% have post-graduate qualifications.



The Council has also implemented an employment equity policy in line with statutory requirements. A majority of our staff during 2001 was women and there is a good spread through senior ranks. We have also succeeded in recruiting people from designated groups for key positions. A key challenge remains retaining these talented people in the face of stiff competition for skilled people nationwide.

We believe that managing people well should be a core competency of all our managers. An important aspect of managing people well is to ensure that our staff has sufficient capacity to engage in the new and developing regulatory responsibilities of the Council. We consider training and skills development key to our ability to carry out our mandate of protecting the interests of the members of medical schemes. During 2001 we invested considerable resources training our staff in our core business and putting in place appropriate incentives to retain them.

Staff of the Council attended a variety of courses and conferences aimed at enhancing their existing skills and developing new skills so that the work of the Council might be carried out more effectively. These ranged from secretarial courses to IT courses and health financing conferences. Eight staffers attended skills courses in business writing and in personal assistance, and another eight upgraded telephone skills. Several completed computer and IT training. The computer literacy training course enabled staff to use specific applications in tasks they carry out during their daily work. Others completed courses in technical computer literacy skills which involved becoming competent in creating and managing data bases (for complaints and annual and quarterly financial returns) as well as website maintenance and development. A total of 11 people completed those courses.

Some 19 members of staff attended conferences in South Africa and abroad, enabling those who attended to place the Council and its work in the context of industry and legislative developments locally and internationally. We have

Figure 3: Academic profile of council staff

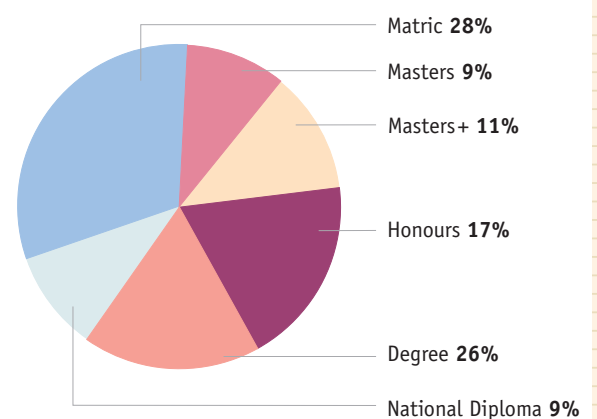
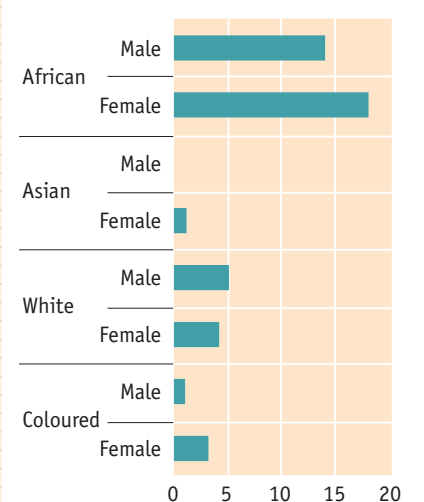


Figure 4: Staff equity profile



since introduced a professional development policy, and staff members have continued to attend various courses suited to their present occupations.

In order to provide maximum support to our staff, a performance management system has been introduced. Individual units have been assigned core accountabilities and are evaluated against these. Regular performance assessments have been introduced. These encompass the setting of objectives and accountabilities, performance reviews and honest feedback. Those individuals who achieve (or exceed) the expected performance standards were rewarded.

5.2 Financial management and information technology

The operating income and expenditure of the Council during this reporting period is shown in the table 1 below. Seventy seven percent (77%) of our income is derived from levies on medical schemes (R8,06 per member per year during 2001). The grant received from the National Department of Health contributed a further 5,6% of our income. The remainder of our income was accounted for by fees and other income.

Our biggest expenditure item was staff costs, which accounted for some 53% of total expenditure. The major component of administration expenditure was office rental. Other items of administration expenditure include general office expenses such as telephone, cleaning services, courier services, computer maintenance, audit fees etc.

5.3 Management of risk

We focused during the year on the following issues:

- A more clearly defined procurement policy was finalised. The policy sets out strict standards governing financial control, procurement authority and the accuracy and completeness of procurement recording.
- An audit committee was established with specific terms of reference and is accountable to the Council. Regular meetings are held between management, Council members, the audit committee and auditors to review matters such as internal controls and auditing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee meets quarterly. The audit committee has five members, three external and two others representing the Council. The external members of the committee are Messrs Clement Manny, Stuart Paterson and Obed Tenga while the Council is represented by Ms Gando Matyumza and Dr Reno Morar.
- Gobodo Financial Services was appointed to identify and assess key risk factors and the management thereof, and to set up a three-year rolling internal audit plan. As a second phase, control assurance reviews will be conducted. The first phase has been initiated; interactive meetings were held with the heads of all the cost centres to identify risk areas and factors;
- Finally, our HR and remuneration committee is made up of Prof Nicky Padayachee, Ms. Gando Matyumza and the Registrar.

Our information technology requirements have continued to evolve as we have fine-tuned our work. The IT unit addresses the hardware, application software, operating software and information infrastructure needs of the Council. During the year the unit ensured a secure, user-friendly and efficient information technology environment for the employees of Council as well as for our

Table 1: Income and Expenditure analysis for 2001

ANALYSIS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 2001		
Income		26 781 072
Grant Received	1 516 782	
Levies Received	20 736 986	
Accreditation and Registration Fees	4 132 857	
Other Income	394 447	
Debtor Payments		927 237
Cash received from clients		27 708 309
Interest Received		826 343
TOTAL CASH RECEIVED		28 534 652
Operating Expenses		18 802 027
Personnel	9 979 500	
Administration	4 325 344	
Council Members' Fees	616 358	
Conferences and Workshops	765 654	
Legal Costs	776 694	
Research Costs	751 541	
Consulting Fees	584 745	
Media and Promotion	702 191	
Other Expenses	300 000	
Depreciation written back		- 705 402
Creditors raised		- 304 786
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		17 791 839
Interest Paid		163 380
Capital Expenditure		1 275 374
Computer Equipment & Software	871 806	
Office Furniture & Equipment	363 344	
Other Assets	40 224	
Repayment of Long-term Loan		1 421,679
TOTAL CASH PAID OUT		20 652 272
NET CASH INCREASE		7 882 380

external stakeholders. Various technologies were introduced to support the Council in its daily affairs. Most noticeable of these were the design and development of a web based statutory return programme which allowed schemes and administrators to submit their annual returns online. The database development sub-unit was also responsible for developments and refinements to the accreditations and complaints systems.

Reaching out to our external stakeholders holds a high priority to us and therefore we further defined our Website (www.medicalschemes.com) to include zones for brokers, schemes, administrators and complaints. These zones allow information to be dynamically obtained from our various databases. A digital call assistant was also installed on our telephone system to guide callers to relevant sections.

Electronic faxing, e-mail and web services were further strengthened to enable staff members to execute their tasks easily and efficiently. A database-



Members of EXCO: Gando Matyumza, Dr Jakes Jekwa, Dr Siva Pillay, Patrick Masobe and Prof Heather McLeod

controlled intranet was also introduced to improve teamwork, based on the Microsoft Share point Technology Platform.

6. Conclusion

The new Council for Medical Schemes has now been in operation for just over eighteen months. During this period, we have made considerable strides in establishing ourselves as a legitimate, competent and fair regulator – at times in the face of concerted opposition. It has not been an easy task. We are, nonetheless, on course. I wish to acknowledge the support we have received from our Council members. Many of them have gone much further than I had expected to ensure that we succeed in our joint task. For this I am grateful. I am also indebted to many members of the boards of trustees, principal officers of schemes and administrators for their considerable understanding and assistance. I also gratefully acknowledge Dr Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, the Minister of Health and Dr Ayanda Ntsaluba, the national Director-General of Health for their support and advice. Finally, my thanks go to our staff members who have worked very hard to ensure that we succeed in our plans. I value their support and commitment.

we have made considerable strides in establishing ourselves as a legitimate, competent and fair regulator – at times in the face of concerted opposition

T. Patrick Masobe
Registrar of Medical Schemes



Report of the Auditor-General

to Parliament on the financial statements of the Council for Medical Schemes for the year ended 31 December 2001

1. AUDIT ASSIGNMENT

The financial statements, as set out on pages 21 to 26, for the year ended 31 December 2001, have been audited in terms of section 188 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), read with sections 3 and 5 of the Auditor-General Act, 1995 (Act No. 12 of 1995) and section 13(4) of the Medical Schemes Act, 1998 (Act No. 131 of 1998) (the Act). These financial statements, the maintenance of effective control measures and compliance with relevant laws and regulations, are the responsibility of the chief executive officer. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements, based on the audit.

2. NATURE AND SCOPE

The audit was conducted in accordance with Statements of South African Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes:

- examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements,
- assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and
- evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Furthermore, an audit includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting compliance in all material respects with the relevant laws and regulations that came to my attention and are applicable to financial matters.

I believe that the audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. AUDIT OPINION

In my opinion, the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the financial position of the Council for Medical Schemes at 31 December 2001 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

4. EMPHASIS OF MATTER

Without qualifying the audit opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matters:

4.1 Report of the accounting authority

Although the Council did submit its financial statements within two months of its year-end for auditing, the report by the accounting authority, as required

by Treasury regulation 28.1.1, was only submitted on 03 July 2002 for the necessary audit review. This was due, among others, to the Council being listed as a public entity during the current year under review and the submission by the medical schemes of their annual financial statements on 30 April 2002.

This resulted in the Council for Medical Schemes not being able to adhere to section 55(1)(d) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), in that its annual report was not submitted to its executive authority within five months of its year-end.

5. APPRECIATION

The assistance rendered by the staff of the Council for Medical Schemes during the audit is sincerely appreciated.



V Ramballi
for Auditor-General

Pretoria 30/08/2002

Balance sheet of Council for Medical Schemes

for the year ended 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001	2000
Assets			
Non-current assets		3 257 399	2 687 425
Fixed Assets	3	3 257 399	2 687 425
Current Assets			
Debtors and debit balances	6	189 780	1 426 941
Bank balances and cash	4	14 401 060	6 518 683
Total assets and accumulated surplus		17 848 239	10 633 049
Funds and liabilities			
Administration funds		14 813 095	6 695 807
Accumulated funds		14 813 095	6 695 807
Long-term liabilities			
Lease obligation	5	-	1 421 679
		-	1 421 679
Current Liabilities			
Creditors and credit balances	7	1 624 407	1 782 440
Provisions	10	1 410 738	733 123
Total Funds and Liabilities		17 848 239	10 633 049



Approved by the Accounting Officer

Mr T P Masobe

Date: 18/03/02

Income statement of Council for Medical Schemes

for the year ended 31 December 2001

Revenue	8	26 256 352	15 419 331
Operating surplus before financing costs and interest income	9	7 454 326	6 440 419
Interest income		826 342	262 863
Financing Costs		(163 380)	(7 475)
Net Surplus/Deficit for the year		8 117 288	6 695 807

Cash flow statement of Council for Medical Schemes

for the year ended 31 December 2001

	Notes	2001	2000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		25 693 755	5 506 331
Cash receipts from Department of Health		1 516 782	9 200 000
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(17 294 067)	(6 891 141)
Cash utilised in operations	11	9 916 470	7 815 190
Interest received		826 342	262 863
Interest paid		(163 380)	(7 475)
Net cash flows from operating activities		10 579 432	8 070 578
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets		(1 275 374)	(2 973 575)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Long-term lease			1 459 009
Reduction in long term lease		(1 421 679)	(37 330)
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7 882 379	6 518 683
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6 518 683	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	14 401 062	6 518 683

Statement of Changes in Equity

Balance at 1 January 2001	6 695 807	0
Net surplus for the year	8 117 288	6 695 807
Balance at 31 December 2001	14 813 095	6 695 807

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial year ending 31 December 2001

1. Legislation

The Council was established under the Medical Schemes Act, 1998 (Act No. 131 of 1998)

2. Accounting Policy

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are as set out below:

The Financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis and are in accordance with and comply with generally accepted accounting practice.

2.1 Fixed Assets

All fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. The depreciation is based on the straight line method over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Computer equipment and software at 25%

Office furniture and equipment at 10%

Motor vehicle at 20%

Other assets at 10%

Expenditures that increase the original value and useful lives of computer software programs are classified as assets and amortised over their useful lives on a straight line method.

Development costs for specialised databases are also classified as assets and amortised over their useful lives.

Leased Assets

Leased assets are recorded at their cost as assets and amortised using the straight line method over their respective useful lives.

2.2 Debtors and debit balances

Debtors and debit balances are carried at expected realisable value. Where circumstances reveal doubtful recovery of amounts outstanding, bad debt is provided and written off during the year it is identified.

2.3 Provisions

Provisions are raised where there is a legal or constructive obligation and an estimate of the obligation can be made.

2.4 Recognition of income and expenditure

Income and expenditure are recognised on the accrual basis

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of cashflow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cheque, fixed deposit and call accounts at the bank.

2.6 Long-term lease

Council had a 3 year term financial lease with Bankfin acquired to finance its IT infrastructure. In terms of the the lease agreement, ownership of the goods vests with the rentor and will only pass to the hirer on payment of the last instalment. The capitalised amount of the lease is reduced by the capital portion of the repayments whilst the interest portion of the instalment is expensed as finance costs. The lease was settled in August 2001

2.7 Government Assistance

Government assistance in the form of start-up capital for operations is treated as income as and when received. The grant received is included under revenue (see note 8) An amount of R888 091 is owed to the Department of Health and is to be offset against the grant of 2002

3. Fixed Assets

TYPE	COST	ADDITIONS	DISPOSALS	COST	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	BOOK VALUE
	1/1/01			31/12/2001		31/12/2001
Computer equipment & software	2 111 970	871 806	-	2 983 776	822 509	2 161 267
Office furniture and equipment	759 190	363 344	-	1 122 534	134 580	987 954
Motor vehicle	71 346		-	71 346	20 215	51 131
Other Assets	31 069	40 224	-	71 293	14 246	57 047
Total	2 973 575	1 275 374	-	4 248 949	991 550	3 257 399

4. Bank Balances and Cash

	2001	2000
Current Account and cash on hand	1 901 060	1 118 683
Call Account	12 500 000	5 000 000
Fixed Deposit		400 000
	14 401 060	6 518 683

5. Long-term Lease

Original Capital Amount	1 421 679	1 459 009
Capital Repayment	(1 421 679)	(37 330)
	0	1 421 679

6. Accounts Receivable and other Debtors

Accounts Receivable	427 815	1 082 000
Sundry Debtors	17 716	344 941
Prepaid Expenses	44 249	
Provisions for Doubtful Debts	(300 000)	
	189 780	1 426 941

7. Accounts payable

Accounts Payable	1 395 323	1 782 440
Prepaid Levies	229 084	
	1 624 407	1 782 440

8. Revenue

Accreditation fees	3 222 882	4 183 980
Bad Debt Recovered	18 795	-
Levies	20 736 986	-
Registration Fees	385 255	825 110
Investigation Recoveries	375 652	180 241
Penalties		1 399 000
Start-up Funds	1 516 782	8 831 000
	26 256 352	15 419 331

9. Calculation of Operating Surplus for the for the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2001

	2001	2000
Revenue	26 256 353	15 419 331
Grant Received	1 516 782	8 831 000
Levies	20 736 986	
Accreditation Fees	3 222 882	4 183 980
Investigation Recoveries	375 652	180 241
Registration fees	385 255	825 110
Penalties	1 399 000	
Bad Debt Recovered	18 795	
Expenditure	18 802 027	8 978 912
Personnel Expenditure	9 979 500	4 218 009
Administration	2 301 329	1 518 893
Council Members fees - attending meetings	492 253	131 588
Council Members fees - other professional fees	124 105	-
Conference, Workshops & Seminars	452 291	-
Doubtful Debt	300 000	-
Investigation costs	307 943	-
Legal fees	468 751	482 661
Research Costs	751 541	-
Media & Promotion	569 191	218 333
Penalties	1 023 000	-
Training & Development	313 363	35 592
Consulting fees	584 745	1 721 102
Office Rental	1 001 015	652 734
Resource Centre	133 000	-
Operating Surplus for the year	7 454 326	6 440 419
Interest Received	826 342	262 863
Interest Paid	(163 380)	(7 475)
Net Surplus	8 117 288	6 695 807
Accumulated Surplus at beginning	6 695 807	-
Accumulated Surplus at end of period	14 813 095	6 695 807
10. Provisions		
	1 410 738	733 123
Leave Days	204 918	52 023
Accreditation fees refunds	1 205 820	681 100
Opening balance	681 100	0
Current year provision	524 720	681 100
Closing balance	1 205 820	681 100

11. Reconciliation between net surplus and cash applied to activities

Operating surplus	8 117 288	6 695 807
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	705 402	286 149
Interest received	(826 343)	(262 863)
Interest paid	163 380	7 475
Operating surplus before working capital	8 159 727	6 726 568
Decrease(Increase) in accounts receivable	1 237 161	(1 426 941)
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable	(158 033)	1 782 440
Increase in provisions	677 615	733 123
	9 916 470	7 815 190

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Current account and cash on hand	1 901 060	1 118 683
Call account	12 500 000	5 000 000
Fixed Deposit	-	400 000
	14 401 060	6 518 683

13. Going concern

The financial position of the Council is such that the Council will continue its operations for as long as its mandate remains.

14. Taxation

No provision for taxation is made since Council is exempt from income tax.

15. Correction of error

During the current financial year, the Council discovered that broker accreditation fees was incorrectly levied R1 140 per application instead of R1 000 per application. This resulted in revenue from accreditation fees being overstated by approximately R681 100 in the financial year ended 31 December 2000 and approximately R524 720 in the financial year ended 31 December 2001. The error was corrected in the current financial year with the effect that revenue from accreditation fees was reduced by the said amounts in the respective financial years and a provision was raised for these amounts that are refundable to the brokers. (refer note 10).

Review of the operations of medical schemes during 2001

Changes in members and beneficiaries

The number of beneficiaries covered by medical schemes increased marginally to 7 020 806 in 2001, an increase of 0,23% over the 7 004 636 of 2000. The number of principal members stood at 2 736 515, while the number of dependants was 4 268 121. The percentage of the population covered by medical schemes remained steady at approximately 16% of the total population (n=44 561 000).

Membership of medical schemes has shifted considerably towards open schemes in the past few years. During 2001, there were 1 823 896 principal members and 4 768 076 beneficiaries in open schemes. Restricted schemes, on the other hand, had a total number of 800 866 principal members and 1 989 007 beneficiaries. A further 263 723 beneficiaries were covered by the so-called bargaining councils schemes. Table 2 shows the distribution of beneficiaries in medical schemes during 2000 and 2001. The decline in the membership of restricted schemes reflects the migration towards the open schemes environment. This is despite the fairly secure nature of the restricted schemes environment.

There are several reasons for this trend. These include the shift from the policy of defined benefits to defined contributions by some employers, which allows employees to be covered in the open schemes market, and the continuing trend of the reclassification of the status of the schemes from a restricted scheme status to an open scheme. Other contributory factors are the consolidations in the market occasioned by the smaller risk pools of restricted schemes. More than two thirds of restricted schemes have risk pools of less than 6 000 members.

We are unable to attach much significance to the number of beneficiaries within the bargaining council schemes, given the low level of reporting. However, there has also been a number of reclassification of bargaining council schemes to registered scheme in line with the policy of the Medical Schemes Act of bringing all medical schemes under one legislative environment. Efforts for a smooth transition to full compliance with the Medical Schemes Act will continue through interaction with all those involved.

Age analysis of beneficiaries during 2001

Figure 5 shows the age distribution of members of schemes. The data represents 98,5% of scheme membership, and exclude data coded by schemes as of unknown age. There has been an increase in the number of dependants in the age categories 10-14 and 20-24, despite the overall decline in the dependant ratio. The most significant shift in membership has occurred in the age category of 25-54, while the age category of 0-14 is below a normal expected demographic profile. This may be explained by falling fertility rates and/or delays in registration of dependants under age.

We expect this number to be an underestimate as not all bargaining council schemes submitted returns in 2001

Figure 5: Age distribution within medical schemes during 2001

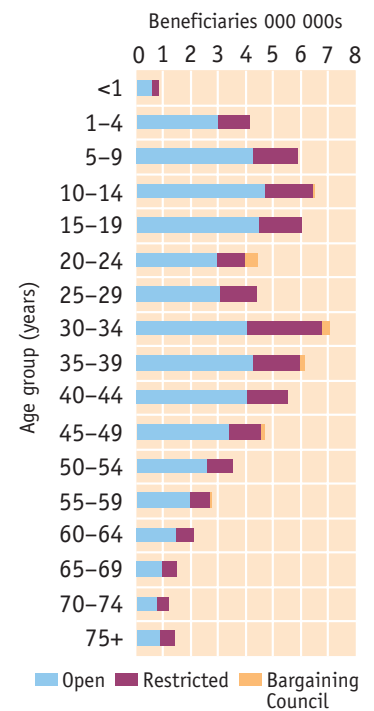


Table 2: Distribution of beneficiaries in medical schemes

TYPE OF MEDICAL SCHEME	2001	2000	% CHANGE
Registered schemes	6 757 083	6 729 551	0,41
- Open schemes	4 768 076	4 676 099	1,97
- Restricted schemes	1 989 007	2 053 452	-3,14
Bargaining Council	263 723	275 085	-4,13
Total	7 020 806	7 004 636*	0,23

* Total membership for 2000 restated due to late or non-submission of statutory returns.

Pensioner ratio

Table 3 depicts the ratio of pensioners to active members within medical schemes. For the purposes of this report a pensioner is defined as a beneficiary who is 65 years or older. Overall, the pensioner ratio in registered medical schemes has declined by 4% relative to the previous year. A similar trend was noted in the restricted schemes environment where the pensioner ratio declined by 11%. In open schemes however, the pensioner ratio remained constant.

Table 3: Pensioner ratio (>65 years) of registered medical schemes

SCHEMES	2001	2000	% CHANGE
Registered	6,00	6,25	-4,00
Open	5,00	5,00	0,00
Restricted	8,00	9,00	-11,11

**Bargaining Council schemes were excluded from the analysis due to failure to submit statutory returns*

Dependants ratio

The ratio of dependants to principal members is shown in Table 4. Overall there has been a decline of (1,3%) in the number of dependants relative to members in registered medical schemes. The decline was higher in open schemes when compared with restricted schemes.

Table 4: Dependant ratios in medical schemes

TYPE OF MEDICAL SCHEME	2001	2000	% CHANGE
Registered schemes	1,57	1,59	-1,26
- Open schemes	1,61	1,64	-1,83
- Restricted schemes	1,48	1,48	0,00

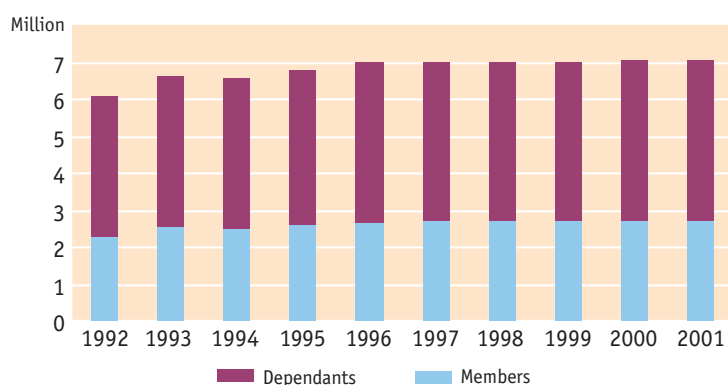
Membership trends during the last decade

Figure 6 shows the trends in beneficiaries over the last ten years. The number of beneficiaries increased steadily over the years and reached approximately 7 million in 1996. Since then membership has remained fairly steady. There is evidence to suggest that membership of medical schemes has not reached a peak. According to the October Household Survey of 1999, the rate of coverage of individuals by medical schemes range from 56% in the R2 500 to R4 999 income group to over 72% in the R10 000 and more income group. Currently, medical schemes cover only 16% of the population. Estimates are that there are an additional 7 million individuals who are employed and are potential medical scheme members by virtue of their income. If all of them were to join medical schemes, the percentage of the population covered could increase considerably.

There are efforts underway in various quarters to increase coverage of medical schemes by targeting people who are employed but are not covered by medical schemes. Many of these efforts centre on the development of low-cost medical schemes and low-cost benefit options within existing medical schemes.

A 2001 survey by the University of Cape Town, Centre for Actuarial Research, identified an increasing number of medical schemes offering a range of low-cost packages ranging

Figure 6: Trend analysis of coverage of beneficiaries



in price from R380 to R904. The benefits covered included primary care provided predominantly through primary care networks, and hospital benefits that were covered predominantly in private hospitals with a few schemes covering them in public hospitals. Hospital benefits came with monetary limits or were restricted to preferred providers. While most low-cost options provided chronic medicines, these were done mainly through primary care facilities.

The survey recommended that in order to further develop low-cost options and attract more low income people onto schemes, consideration should be given to a move away from a fee for service method of payment to risk sharing arrangements. In addition, consideration should be given to hospitalization in public hospitals offering differential amenities. More use of specialist services in public hospitals should also be considered, while primary care offered in the private sector should be through capitated networks.

The Need for low-cost Options and an Analysis of Benefit Designs Used in 2001, by Shivani Ranchod, Heather McLeod and Samora Adams, Care monograph 6, University of Cape Town

Number and size of medical schemes

Table 5 shows the number of medical schemes during 2001 according to membership. Open schemes made up 37%, while restricted schemes represented 63% of all medical schemes. More than two thirds (67%) of the restricted schemes are small while 53% of open schemes are large.

SIZE OF SCHEME	TYPE OF SCHEME			TOTAL
	OPEN	RESTRICTED	BARGAINING COUNCIL	
Small (<6 000 members)	17	65	5	87
Medium (>6 000 members but <30 000 beneficiaries)	6	18	1	25
Large (30 000 or more beneficiaries)	26	14	2	42
Total	49	97	8	154

Financial performance of medical schemes during 2001

This section reviews the financial results of medical schemes during 2001. The analysis shows improvements in financial performances of medical schemes relative to the past few years. There was strong performance in key industry markers such as profits from operations, profits after investment income and the net asset position of medical schemes.

Total contribution income and benefits

Total gross contribution income increased to R37bn during 2001, an increase of 19,6% on 2000. Risk contributions (defined as those contributions other than for personal medical savings accounts) rose 19,7% to R33,4bn. Savings accounts contributions increased by 18,8% to R36bn.

Total benefits paid by medical schemes rose 13,7% to R30,8bn during 2001. Figure 7 shows total benefits paid during the last decade by category. Expenditure on hospitals continues to outpace expenditure on all other items, followed by medicines and medical specialists. The next important items of expenditure were on general practitioner services and other allied health professionals.

Figure 7: Total benefits paid (2001 prices)

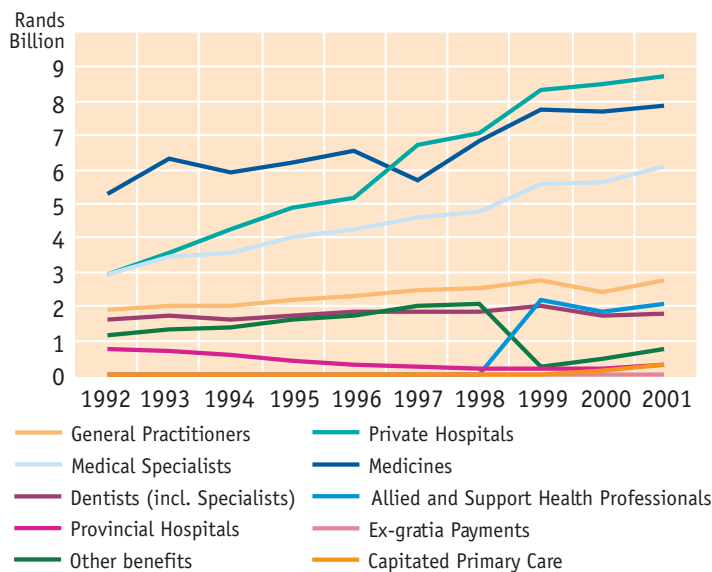


Figure 7a shows the expenditure trends per beneficiary. Spending on private hospitals during 2001 was R1 242 per beneficiary, and has increased by 2% from 2000. Expenditure on medical specialists was R864 per beneficiary, an increase of 7,9% from 2000. Medicines increased 1,7% to R1 123 per beneficiary during 2001. General practitioner spending was R394 per beneficiary, a 13,9% increase from 2000.

Key trends evident in the figure above show that the rate of increase in the costs related to claims (especially hospital and medical specialists) has flattened since the Medical Schemes Act was implemented from 2000. There is also a marked divergence in the trend of spending on hospitals, medicines and specialists compared to other medical service providers. These strongly suggest systemic problems with the market for these services probably due to high levels of market concentration and limited competition. General practitioner services appear to be shifting out into the out-of-pocket market. Overall expenditure for these services is therefore not fully tracked in the medical scheme data.

Figure 7a: Real cost per beneficiary (constant 2001 prices)

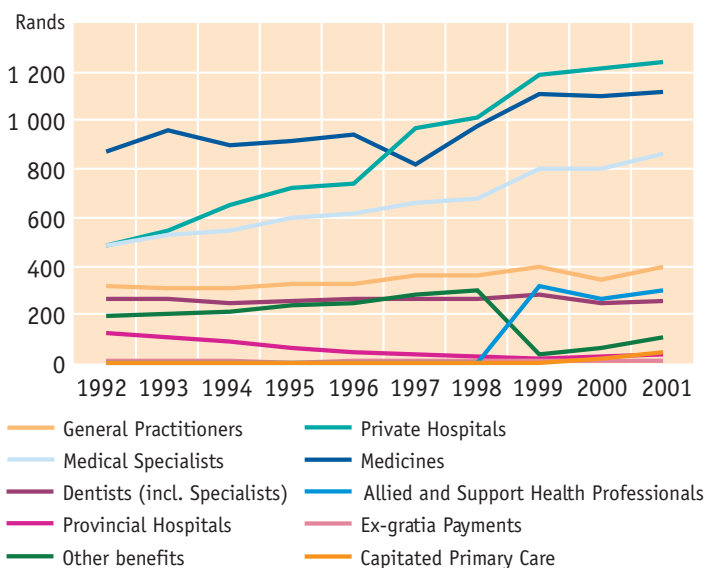


Figure 8 shows benefits paid by medical schemes out of the risk pool portion of income. Risk benefits increased 11,4% to R27,8bn in 2001. Expenditure on hospital services (32,4%) and medicines (23,5%) accounted for more than half of the overall risk pool budget. This was, however, slightly less than the amounts spent in the previous year. Medical specialists accounted for a further 20,2% of risk pool expenditure, while general practitioners took up 8,5%. The remaining expenditure is accounted for by allied and complementary health professionals.

Figure 8: Risk pool benefits paid - 2001

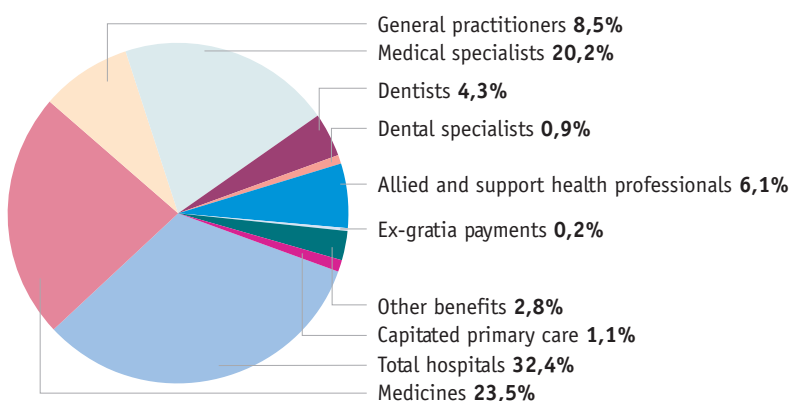
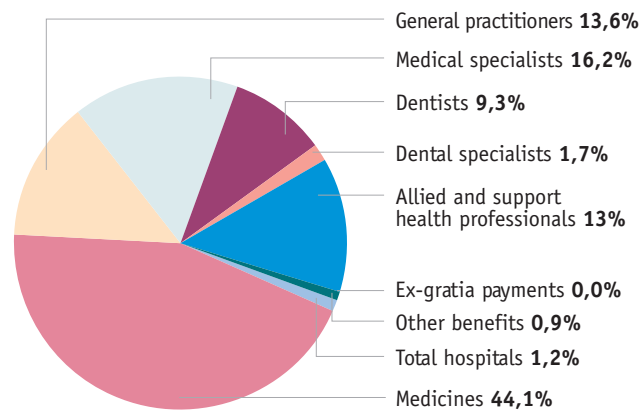


Figure 9 depicts the composition of expenditure paid out of medical savings accounts. Approximately 44,2% of expenditure from medical savings account went to medicines, which rose from 39,8% in 2000. This was followed by medical specialists (16,1%), general practitioners (13,6%) and allied and support health professionals (13,0%). A small proportion of the expenditure from medical savings accounts was utilised for hospital services (1,2%).

Figure 9: Benefits paid: medical savings accounts



Operating results during 2001 and trends

Medical schemes showed a total profit from operations of R278m during 2001 compared to a total loss from operations of R1bn during 2000. Figure 10 shows that medical schemes have made significant operating losses from 1995 (with the exception of 1997), and that the industry has been largely sustained by income from investments. The operating profits achieved in 2001 represent an impressive turnaround. This surplus increases to R1,5bn when income from investments is taken into account.

The composition of investments, both long and short term, held by medical schemes, is shown in figure 11. 53% of investments were held through cash and cash equivalents, and 18% in bonds.

An analysis of industry operating results and net results over a ten-year period indicates how crucial investment income has been in ensuring that medical schemes remain financially viable.

Figure 10: Operating results

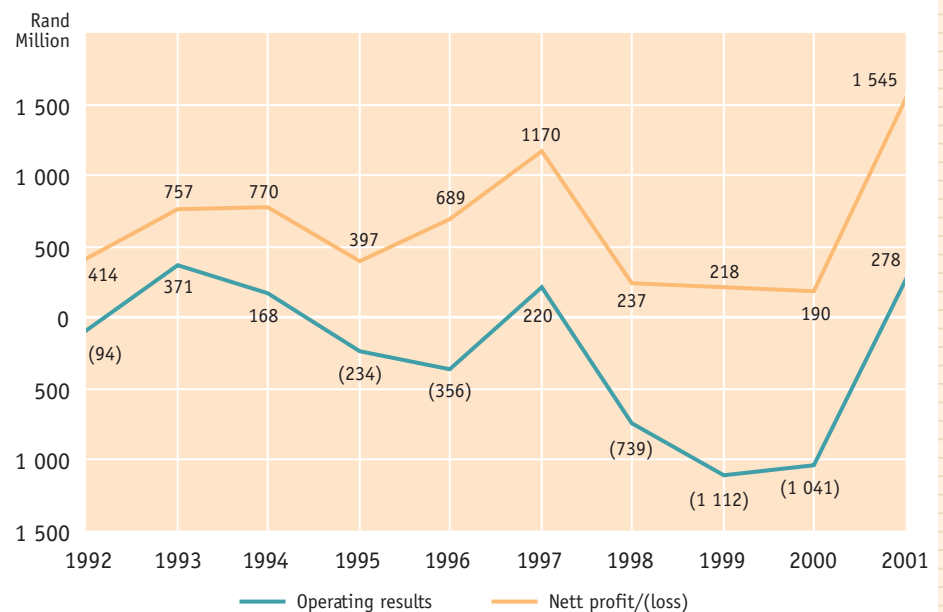
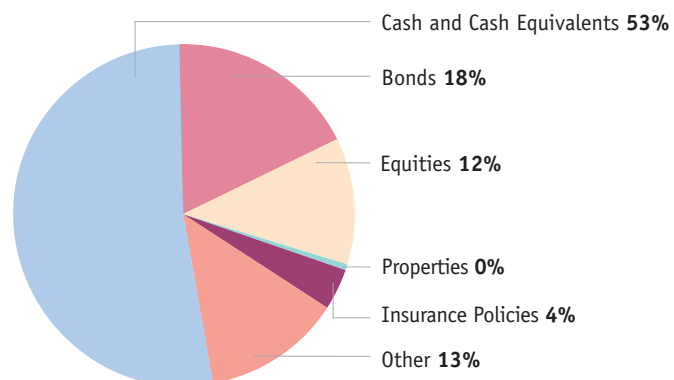


Figure 11: Composition of scheme investments



Medical schemes costs during 2001 and trends

Medical scheme premiums again rose sharply during 2001. Much debate has occurred in recent years concerning the cause of the premium increases. This section provides an analysis of these costs trends, based on the statutory returns.

Cost of benefit claims

Figure 12 shows the relationship between risk contributions and benefits incurred over the last decade. This relationship effectively translates into a claims ratio. Figure 12 shows the growing divergence between contributions

and benefits incurred, and shows substantial increases in the claims ratio until 1999 when it began to decline. The claims ratio decreased to 83,1% in 2001 (89,3% in 2000). This effectively means that medical schemes paid 83,1% of contributions in benefit claims, suggesting that the premium increases in medical schemes are not being driven by medical costs.

The slight change in demographics reported in Figure 5 (on age distribution) has not been a significant contributor to cost increases. These demographic shifts, when weighted for predicted costs by age category, accounted for real per beneficiary

cost change of 5,1%. Real claims costs have increased by approximately this amount during this period, suggesting that the demographic changes have not resulted in unusually high cost increases.

Administration and managed care expenditure

Administration expenditure in medical schemes (excluding the bargaining council schemes) increased to R3,5bn during 2001 an increase of 41,7% from R2,5bn in 2000. Administration expenditure in open schemes went up to R2,8bn during 2001, an increase of 52,68% on 2000. Restricted schemes, on the other hand showed administration expenditure of R739m, an increase of 11,2% compared with 2000. Managed care expenditure went up to R986m from R885m during 2000.

Reinsurance results

Table 6 shows the performance of medical schemes with regard to reinsurance. Overall medical schemes made reinsurance losses of R334m during 2001 (up 61% from R207m in 2000). Open schemes accounted for 99% of these losses.

Figure 12: Claims ratios (underwriting results) for risk benefits

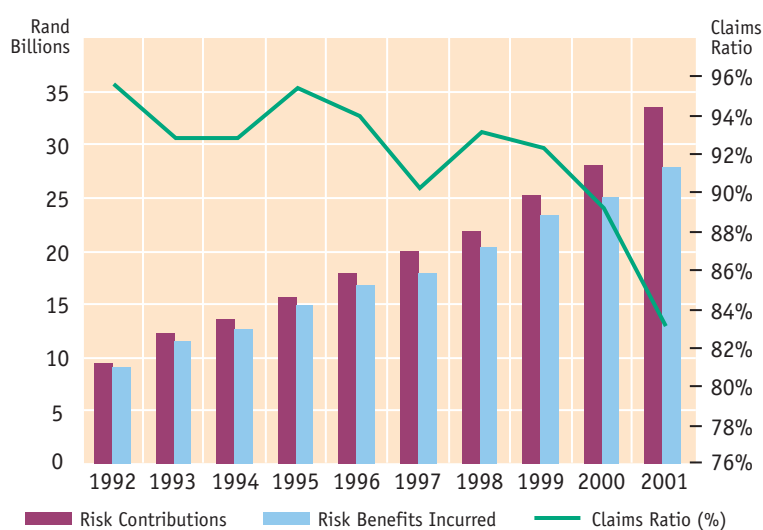


Table 6: Reinsurance results, by size of medical scheme

SMALL MEDICAL SCHEMES (WITH LESS THAN 6 000 MEMBERS)

	Reinsurance Premium paid R	Reinsurance Recoveries R	No of Medical Schemes	Members	Beneficiaries
1996	(121 985 145)	111 144 310	19	50 480	144 426
1997	(117 550 017)	100 198 706	22	62 114	162 337
1998	(13 191 863)	9 254 987	25	70 432	187 958
1999	(45 978 321)	39 498 159	35	91 137	241 739
2000	(76 272256)	77 678 819	41	120 411	307 132
2001	(121 386 687)	105 858 644	40	117 242	294 750
Total	(496 364 289)	443 633 625			

MEDIUM SCHEMES (< 30 000 BENEFICIARIES & ≥ 6 000 MEMBERS)

	Reinsurance Premium paid R	Reinsurance Recoveries R	No of Medical Schemes	Members	Beneficiaries
1996	(3 280 425)	1 694 309	5	44 857	107 128
1997	(6 422,032)	2 018 406	6	51 221	121 764
1998	(13 543 836)	15 469 206	7	64 549	162 822
1999	(44 556 819)	36 828 409	10	81 721	208 548
2000	(22 481 555)	27 055 721	7	57 429	145 860
2001	(46 941 001)	35 770 249	8	70 708	165 323
Total	(137 225 668)	118 836 300			

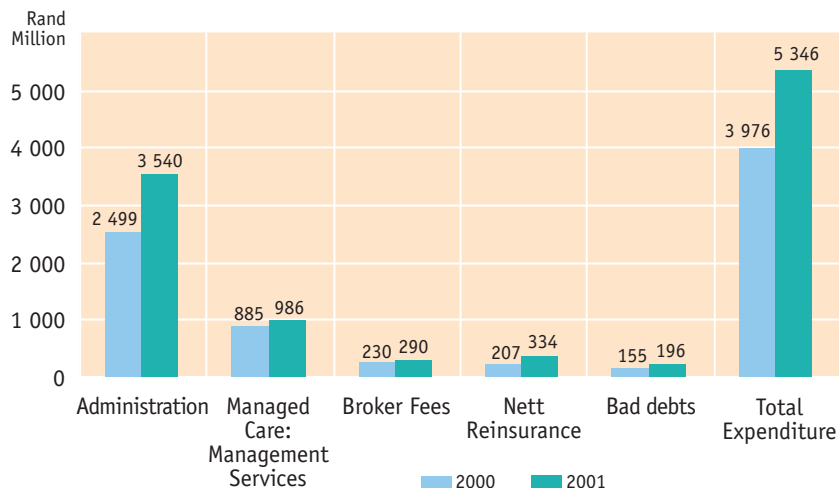
LARGE SCHEMES (≥ 30 000 BENEFICIARIES & ≥ 6 000 MEMBERS)

	Reinsurance Premium paid R	Reinsurance Recoveries R	No of Medical Schemes	Members	Beneficiaries
1996	(944 639 564)	947 082 780	15	589 771	1 717 763
1997	(1 230 141 622)	1 117 594 353	19	802 701	2 145 240
1998	(1 377 798 449)	1 357 075 108	20	802 481	2 192 734
1999	(1 810 862 098)	1 767 046 609	23	1 241 285	3 430 289
2000	(2 612 073 164)	2 371 748 762	23	1 122 608	2 968 288
2001	(2 583 252 898)	2 261 034 496	16	990 145	2 621 523
Total	(10 558 767 795)	9 821 582 108			

Brokers' fees

Fees paid to health care brokers rose to R290m from R230m during 2000. Given the fairly static number of beneficiaries covered in 2000 and 2001, the increase in broker fees has not added members to the industry but rather moved them from the one scheme to the other. However, since commission is paid as a percentage of gross contributions, this increase may also be attributable to the increase in contributions referred to earlier.

Figure 13: Total non-health expenditure for registered schemes



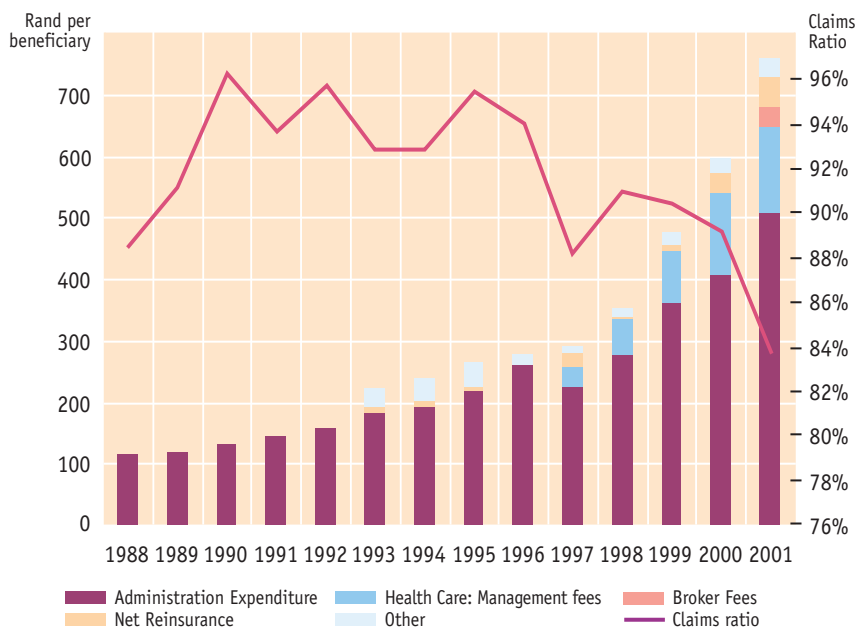
Trends in total non-health expenditure

Figure 13 shows the trends in total expenditure for administration, managed care, reinsurance and brokers' fees for 2000 and 2001. The figure also shows the levels of bad debts during the two years. Figure 13 shows that non-health expenditure has risen dramatically compared with claims costs, and may provide an important explanation for the increased pressure on premiums (and solvency, as will show in later sections).

Figure 14 depicts non-health expenditure per beneficiary in real terms. The figure clearly demonstrates the widening gap between contributions and claims paid, and suggests that higher premiums have gone into financing higher non-health expenditure. Another important implication is that increases in member contributions are not necessarily the answer to building reserves within the context of rising costs of non-health items. Trustees need to be mindful of the trends depicted in figure 14 when entering into an agreement with a third party in respect of intermediary services.

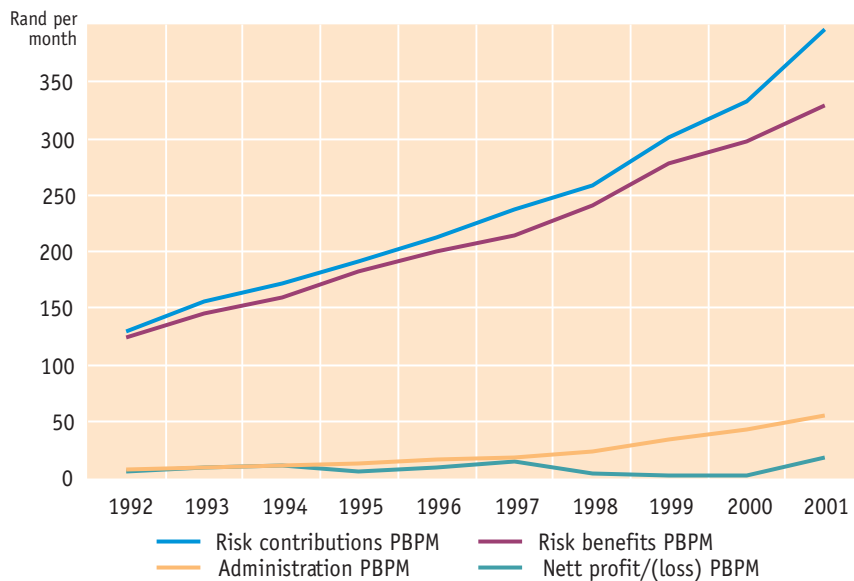
Figure 15 below depicts much of the information on contributions, benefits, administration expenditure and annual profits (loss) discussed previously on a *beneficiary per month*

Figure 14: Real non-health expenditure per beneficiary (2001 constant prices)



basis. The analysis shows a remarkable trade-off since 1997 between gross administration expenses and annual surpluses per beneficiary per month: Gross administration expenses per beneficiary have grown at the expense of scheme reserves and contributions. This trade-off is not as much in 2001 as it was in 2000. However this could have been fuelled by the rate of increase in the contribution levels per beneficiary, which may well be contributing towards the marginal increase of only 0, 23% in beneficiaries during the same period. This translates into the members paying more for service delivery. The figure also again shows the growing divergence in contributions and claims per member per month.

Figure 15: Risk contributions, benefits, and non-health expenditure per beneficiary



Accumulated funds and solvency positions during 2001 and trends in solvency

Regulation 29 of the Medical Schemes Act prescribes minimum accumulated funds to be maintained by medical schemes. Accumulated funds, meaning the net asset value of the scheme *excluding funds set aside for specific purposes and unrealized non-distributable reserves*, must at all times be maintained, expressed as a percentage of gross annual contributions for the accounting period under review, at a level not less than 25%. This is subject to a phasing-in period from 2000 to 2004. According to these phase-in provisions the required reserve ratio was 13,50% for 2001 and 10% for 2000. The “minimum accumulated funds” is more commonly referred to as a scheme’s “reserves”. The minimum accumulated funds, when expressed as a percentage of gross contribution, is known as the solvency level. The net asset position of schemes is defined as the total assets less the total liabilities. Solvency levels provide an indication of the financial soundness and sustainability of a medical scheme and, in effect, represent a buffer against unforeseen and adverse fluctuations.

Net assets rose 27,5% from R6,5bn to R8,3bn between 2000 and 2001. Minimum accumulated funds grew by 21,3% from R6,1bn in 2000 to R7,4bn in 2001. Again, this represents a significant real improvement in accumulated funds as it was achieved off a membership base that, effectively, has not grown.

Figure 16: Prescribed solvency levels and number of members



When calculated in terms of the requirements of Regulation 29, overall industry average solvency was 20,1% – almost unchanged from 2000 (20,2%). Restricted schemes achieved a reserve ratio of 36, 1%, up from 34,2% in 2000. Open schemes’ reserves ratio was 13,1% in 2001 compared with 13,3% in 2000. Reserves levels of the various schemes are detailed in Annexures K and L.

Figure 16 shows the number of members in those schemes that have attained the prescribed solvency levels and those that have not reached the solvency ratios. The analysis is further categorized into open and restricted schemes. The relevant solvency levels used in figure 16 are 10% and 13,5% for 2000 and 2001 respectively.

The figure illustrates that for open schemes, many more members were in the 17 schemes that failed to meet the prescribed solvency level in 2001, compared with the number of members in the 29 open schemes that met the solvency level (this is largely the result of two to three ‘big’ schemes which have not yet attained the solvency level). Restricted schemes, on the other hand, had the majority of their members within those schemes that met the required solvency levels.

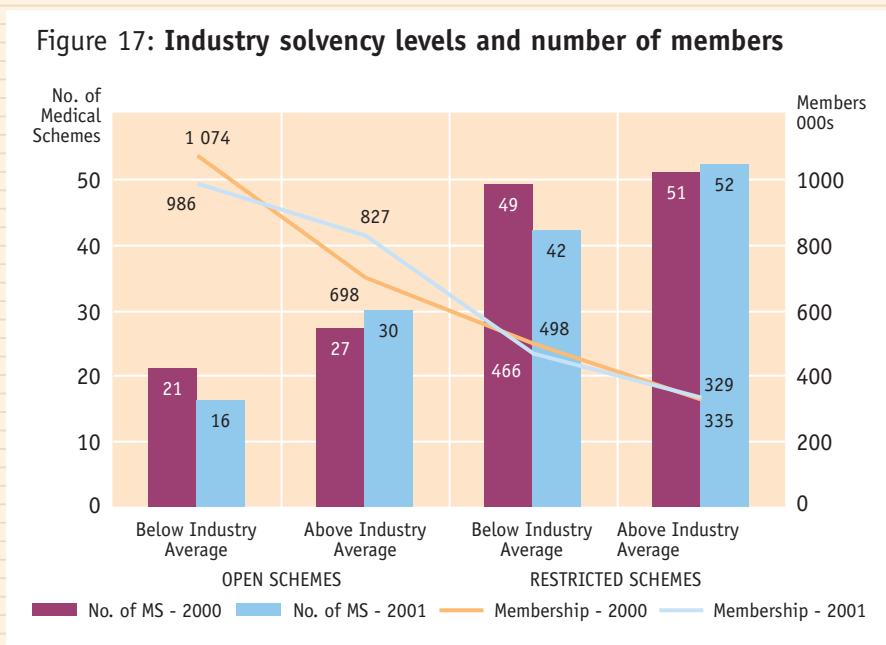


Figure 17 offers similar information to Figure 16, but with reference to the industry average solvency levels of 13,1% (2000: 13,3%) for open schemes and 36,1% (2000: 34,2%) for restricted schemes.

On an industry basis, restricted scheme members have a higher average reserve position than members of open schemes. The improvement in the restricted scheme member reserve position from 2000 to 2001 reflects in part the lower claims experience and non-health expenditure in these schemes. The improvement may also be attributed to the movement of members from the restricted schemes to the open schemes.

Factors that have impacted on solvency of medical schemes during 2001

Figures 18 and 19 review the solvency positions of open and restricted schemes respectively for 2000 and 2001. The figures depict the relationships between gross administration expenditure, claims ratio and the solvency position of the schemes. For each year, the schemes are further categorized into those “under close monitoring” by the Registrar and “normal” schemes. Both figures show a noticeable inverse relationship between administration expenditure (high) and solvency (low) for schemes “under close monitoring” compared with “normal” schemes, where administration expenditure are low and solvency is high.

Administration expenditure for those open schemes under close monitoring increased as a percentage of gross contribution income from 14,9% to 15,8%, an increase of 6%, this in spite of their solvency problems. Conversely, the administration expenditure for those restricted schemes under close monitoring decreased as a percentage of gross contribution income to 8,6% from 10,7%, a decrease of 19,7%, reflecting an attempt to constrain non-health expenditure and to build solvency. The solvency ratio of these restricted schemes also improved significantly

It must be noted that the claims ratio of schemes is not increasing, which would normally suggest greater capacity by schemes to improve their solvency levels. The fact that such solvency build up is not taking place is worrying, and suggests that a greater proportion of member contributions is going towards non-health expenditure.

Figures 18 and 19 also show that both open and restricted schemes under close monitoring have managed to improve their solvency position, and show the importance of taking concerted and focused action jointly with the trustees of these schemes. Restricted schemes have, in addition, seen a decrease in their administration expenditure.

Figure 18: Solvency, ratio claims and administration expenditure in open schemes

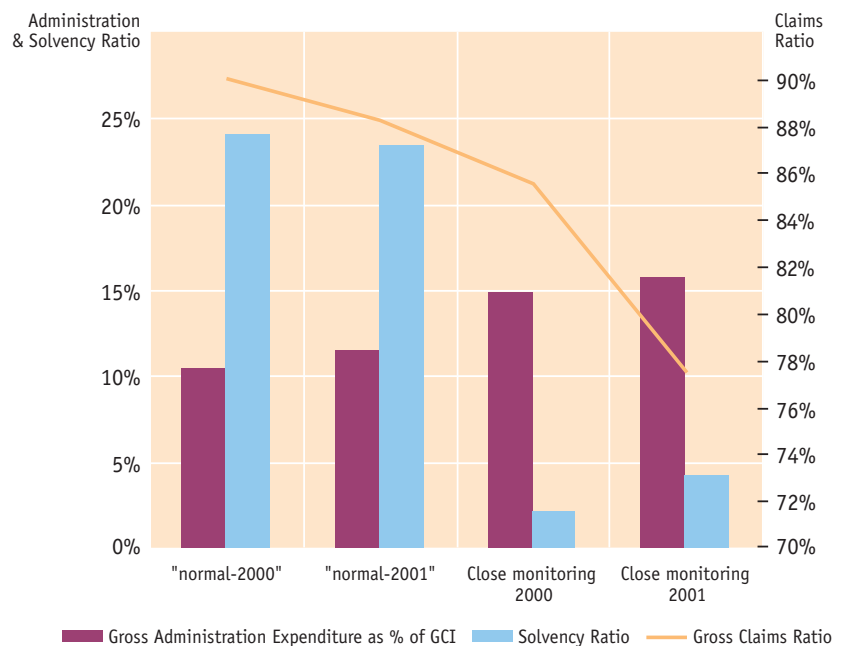


Figure 19: Solvency, claims ratio and administration expenditure in restricted schemes

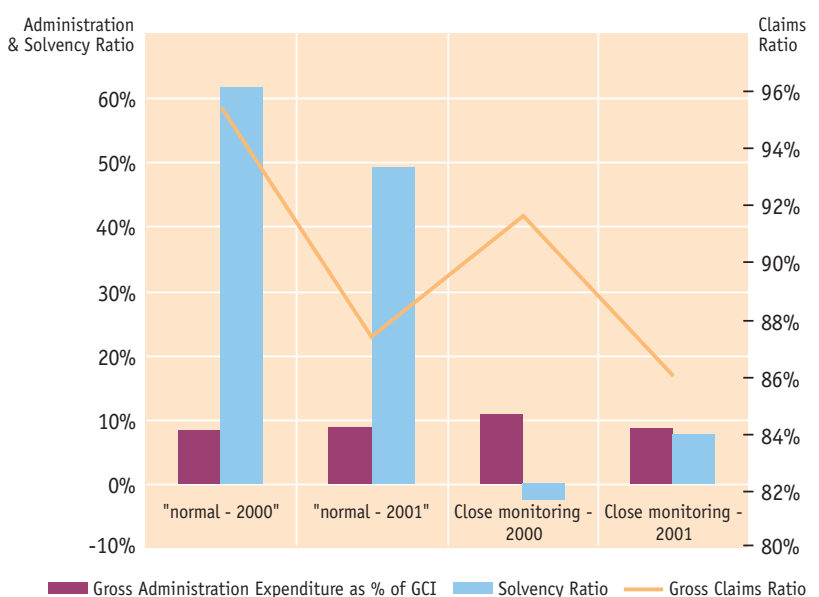


Figure 20: Income distribution in open schemes with solvency < 13,5%

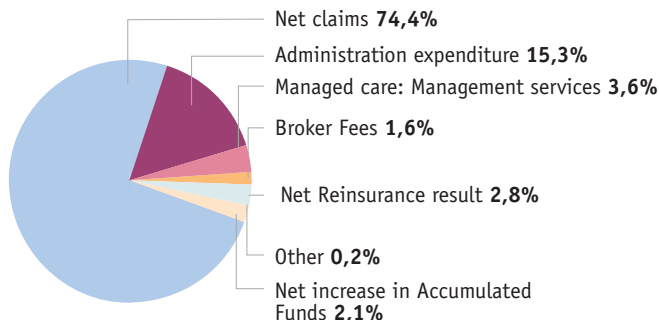


Figure 21: Income distribution in restricted schemes with solvency < 13,5%

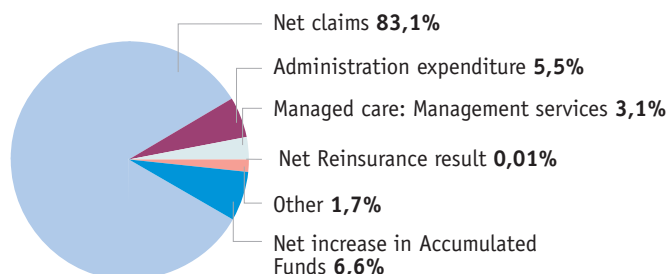


Figure 22: Administration fees as % of GCI and Solvency in respect of open schemes under close monitoring during 2001

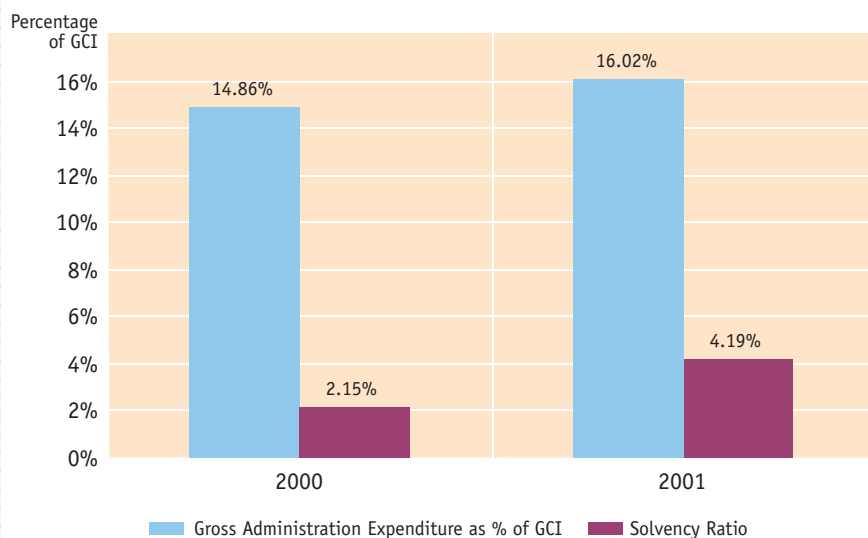


Figure 20 shows the distribution of income of those open schemes that failed to meet the prescribed solvency level of 13,5% during 2001. Both administration (risk + savings) and managed care expenditure are higher than the open scheme industry average of 10,9% (2000: 9,6%) and 2,8% (2000: 2,9%) respectively.

Figure 21 shows the distribution of income of restricted schemes that failed to meet the prescribed 13, 50% solvency level for 2001. Both administration (risk and savings) and managed care expenditure are higher than the industry average for restricted schemes of 6,6% (2000: 6 5%) and 2,3% (2000: 3,1%) respectively.

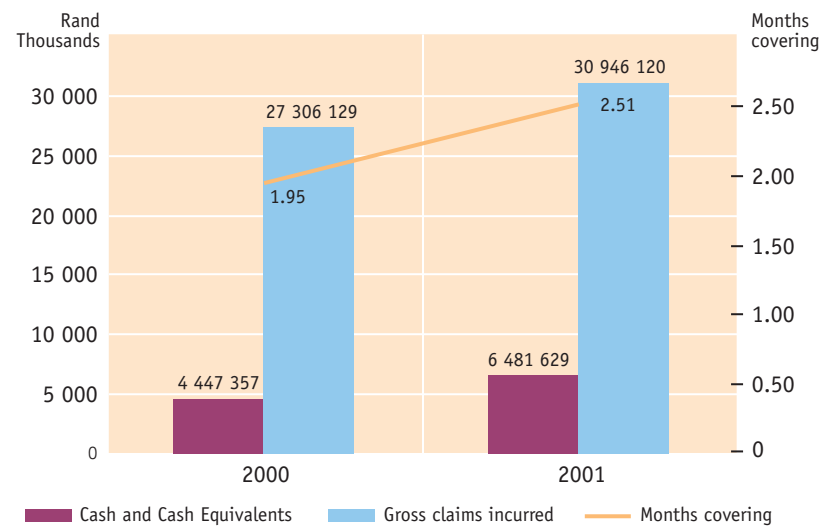
The movement in the solvency of those open schemes that did not reach the 10% solvency level at December 2000 is shown in Annexure M. The overall position of the 15 schemes improved from an average solvency level of 2,2% to 4,2%. However, average contributions per beneficiary per month increased by 29%, the claims incurred by 16% and the gross administration expenditure by a remarkable 40%. The implication is clear: these schemes will find it difficult to address their solvency positions without dealing with non-health expenditure.

Figure 22 shows the relationship between administration expenditure as a percentage of gross contribution income and solvency for those schemes under close monitoring by the Registrar's office. The figure shows that while solvency margins are still low, administration expenditures as a percentage of gross contribution income are high, and continue to rise.

Claims paying ability of medical schemes

Figure 23 depicts the claims paying ability of schemes measured in months of cover. This is the number of months' claims that the scheme is able to cover with their existing cash and cash equivalents. The cash coverage has improved from 2 to 3 months, implying that schemes in general have improved their claims paying ability. Details of individual scheme claims paying ability are outlined in Annexure N.

Figure 23: Average gross claims covered by cash and cash equivalents

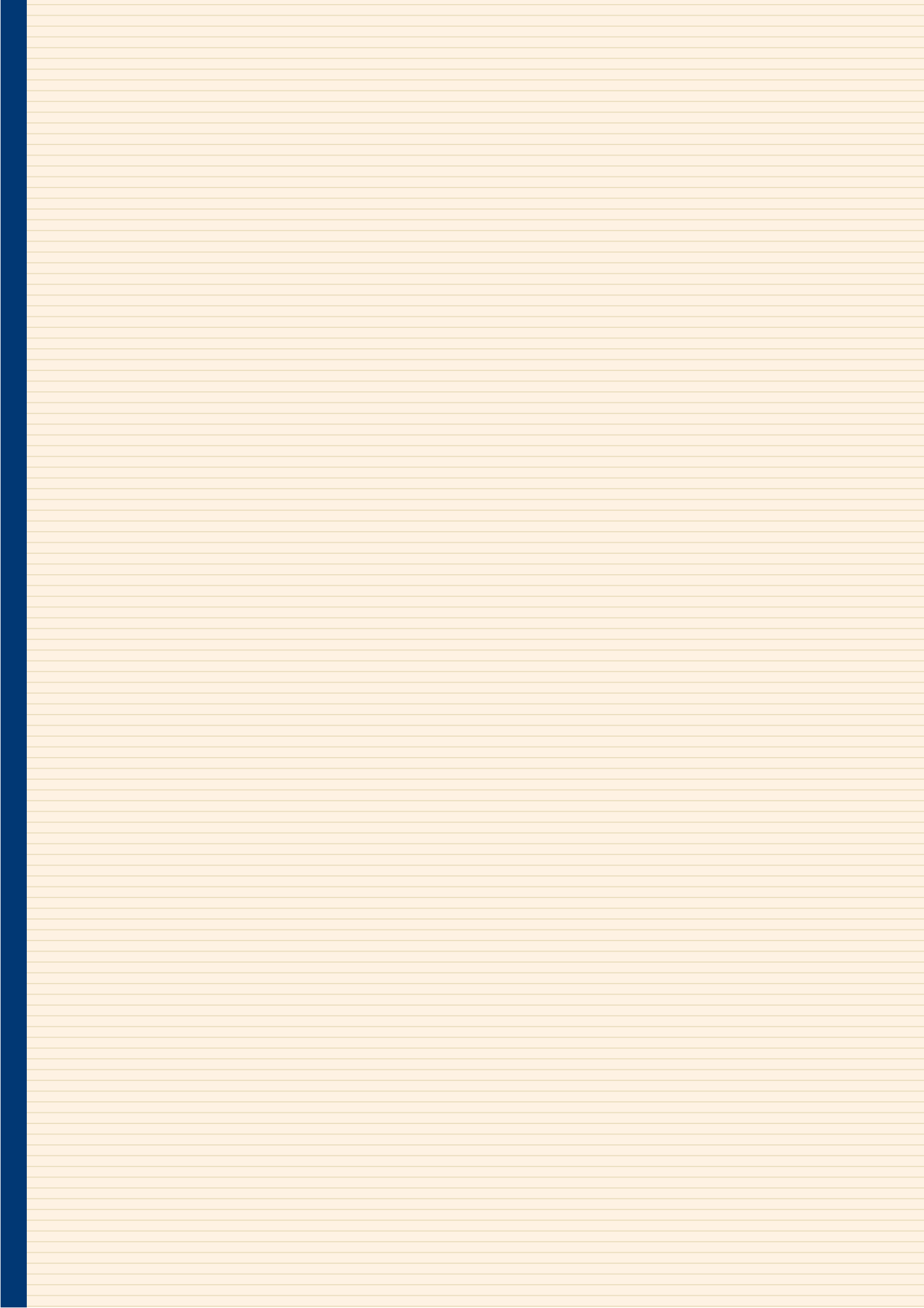


Concluding comments

The changes to the annual statutory reports and the new accounting guidelines agreed between the Registrar's Office and SAICA are beginning to provide useful data that allow for a more robust examination of the performance and financial soundness of medical schemes in South Africa. This information is critical for an assessment of policy options on medical schemes, as well as of the management of schemes.

This report has detailed some encouraging trends with regard to the performance of medical schemes during 2001. Schemes have turned around a Rbn operating loss during 2000 into a R278m profit (which rises to R1,5bn when investment income is taken into account). Accumulated funds have increased to R7,4 bn. Prescribed solvency ratios have held up fairly well over the year, and have even increased in the restricted schemes market. Many of the schemes that were under active monitoring by the Registrar's Office have also performed better in 2001. Claims Costs per beneficiary per month have not increased, suggesting that the key fundamental pillars of the Act (community rating and prescribed minimum benefits) are not having a negative impact on costs. In fact, these measures appear to be driving the market towards more efficient management of claims cost. Lastly, the claim paying ability of medical schemes has increased from two to three months of coverage.

There are, nonetheless, a number of areas for concern. The most important relates to escalating non-health expenditure. Rising delivery costs have prevented prescribed solvency margins from being built up more rapidly, which would have been expected as a result of the declining claims ratio. These costs are also beginning to be an important contributor to premium increases. It is important that trustees review these costs carefully in the course of their stewardship of schemes. The data outlined in this report shows that raising contributions is no longer an appropriate response to solvency pressures in schemes in the absence of constraining non-health expenditure.



Composition of the Council during 2001

During the year there were several changes to the Council members. There were 3 resignations, 3 members whose term of office expired and 5 new appointees.

Resignations:

Ms. Fatima Hassan	March 2001
Ms. Debbie Pearmain	May 2001
Dr. Jud Cornell	December 2001

Expired Term:

Mr. Blamo Brooks	August 2001
Mr. Stranger Kgamphe	August 2001
Dr.Siva Pillay	August 2001

Dr. Siva Pillay was re-appointed for a further 3-year term.

At December 2001, the final composition of Council was as follows:

Chairperson

Professor Nicky Padayachee
Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town

Deputy Chairperson

Ms. Gando Matyunza
Deputy CEO – Petronet

Dr. Siva Pillay
Medical Practitioner in Uitenhage, Eastern Cape

Professor Heather McLeod
Associate Professor of Actuarial Science, University of Cape Town

Dr. Reno Morar
Director – Cape Clothing Benefit Fund

Dr. Ayanda Ntsaluba
Director-General of the National Department of Health

Ms. Riah Phiyega
Senior General Manager for Ports and Corporate Affairs, Portnet
Commissioner – Road Accident Fund Commission

Dr. Jakes Jekwa
Medical Practitioner – East London, Eastern Cape

Mr. Barry Crookes
Formerly of Old Mutual Employee Benefits division
Retired Actuary

Mr. Henry Mbha
Senior attorney in private practice

Dr. Thandi Tsotetsi
Complementary medicine practitioner

Ms. Nomonde Mgunane
Senior Commissioner – Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration.

Professor John Murphy
Pension Funds Adjudicator

Dr. MS Kariem
Public Health Specialist, University of Cape Town

Compliance with submission of audited financial statements and statutory returns

Section 37 of the Act requires every medical scheme to submit to the Registrar its audited annual financial statements and statutory returns by 30 April in respect of its financial year.

A number of faulty or incomplete returns have once again delayed the processing of the data. Better co-operation from the schemes in this regard will be appreciated.

The following medical schemes submitted their documentation after the deadline required by the Act. Section 66(3) requires that penalties be imposed on such schemes unless good cause can be shown.

Annual financial statements

1. Aacmed	17. Fedhealth	33. Parmed
2. Afrox Medical Aid Society	18. Foodworkers	34. PG Bison
3. Allcare Medical Scheme	19. Gen-health Medical Scheme	35. Pharos
4. Alpha Group Medical Aid Society	20. Global Health	36. Platinum Health
5. Altron	21. Golden Arrows	37. Polprismed
6. Aranda	22. Ingwe	38. Prozano
7. Bestmed	23. KwaZulu-Natal Medical Aid Scheme	39. Protector Health
8. Bonitas	24. Malcor	40. Provia
9. BP Medical Society	25. Medcor	41. Remedi
10. CAMAF	26. Medicover 2000	42. Samwu
11. Cape Medical Plan	27. Medimed	43. Selfmed
12. Cawmed	28. Methhealth	44. Suremed
13. Community Medical Aid Plan	29. Mutual & Federal	45. Topmed
14. Edcon	30. Naspers	46. Trawlernens
15. Engen Medical Benefit Plan	31. Ninas	47. Vilamed
16. Eyethumed	32. Omnihealth	48. Wooltru Healthcare

	REGISTERED		BARGAINING COUNCIL		CONSOLIDATED		Average Per Member		Average Per Beneficiary	
	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	2001 R	2000 R	2001 R	2000 R
ASSETS										
Non-current Assets	6 098 135	6 327 110	222 077	213 216	6 320 212	6 540 326	2 323	2 429	906	942
Property, Plant and Equipment	210 642	235 142	8 979	9 627	219 620	244 768	81	91	31	35
Investments	5 887 493	6 091 968	213 098	203 589	6 100 591	6 295 557	2 243	2 338	875	907
Current Assets	8 700 070	6 657 186	110 543	110 546	8 810 613	6 767 732	3 239	2 513	1 263	975
Inventories	414	2 409	688	1 499	1 102	3 908	0	1	0	1
Accounts Receivable	2 218 027	2 207 420	43 938	45 865	2 261 965	2 253 285	831	837	324	324
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6 481 629	4 447 357	65 918	63 182	6 547 546	4 510 539	2 407	1 675	939	650
	14 798 205	12 984 296	332 620	323 762	15 130 825	13 308 057	5 562	4 942	2 170	1 916
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES										
Members' Funds	8 259 864	6 481 018	264 993	255 365	8 524 857	6 736 382	3 134	2 502	1 222	970
Accumulated Funds	6 830 113	5 046 725	264 354	254 790	7 094 467	5 301 515	2 608	1 969	1 017	763
Revaluation Reserve - Investments	377 148	297 138	326	262	377 473	297 400	139	110	54	43
Revaluation Reserve - Property, Plant and Equipment	20 507	20 435	-	-	20 507	20 435	8	8	3	3
Reserves set aside for specific projects	445 648	60 583	313	313	445 962	60 896	164	23	64	9
Other Reserves	586 448	1 056 136	-	-	586 448	1 056 136	216	392	84	152
Non-current Liabilities	250 776	342 161	3 847	3 686	254 623	345 847	94	128	37	50
Borrowings	250 776	342 161	3 847	3 686	254 623	345 847	94	128	37	50
Current Liabilities	6 287 565	6 161 118	63 780	64 711	6 351 345	6 225 828	2 335	2 312	911	897
Savings Plan Liability	1 817 134	1 650 656	-	619	1 817 134	1 651 275	668	613	261	238
Accounts Payable	1 918 528	2 098 987	29 515	29 390	1 948 043	2 128 377	716	790	279	306
Provision for Outstanding Claims	2 551 903	2 411 475	34 265	34 702	2 586 168	2 446 177	951	908	371	352
	14 798 205	12 984 296	332 620	323 762	15 130 825	13 308 057	5 562	4 942	2 170	1 916

NOTES:

- The 2000 closing balances for the following Registered Schemes that failed to submit documents for the 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme - no balances were brought forward)
 - Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
 - Projections were made in respect of the non-financial data for Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)
 - The 2000 closing balances for the following Bargaining Council Schemes that failed to submit documents for 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - BIMAF (Eastern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Free State & Northern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Furniture & Allied workers (SWD)
 - Hairdressers (Natal)
 - Knitting Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Motor Industry (MIMED)
 - The following schemes submitted draft financial statements:
 - Discovery Health Medical Scheme
 - Selfmed Medical Scheme
 - Polprised
 - Automed (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Clothing Industry Health Care Fund (Cape Town)
- (Non-financial data were projected)
- Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Western Cape)
1. Due to failure to submit documents for the 2000 financial year, the 1999 closing balances that were brought forward for the following schemes in 2000 were corrected in this report in order to reflect the latest data as per the comparative data in their 2001 Annual Financial Statements:
 - CGU
 - Edcon
 - Wooltru
 - Polprised
 2. Pretmed was reclassified to the open schemes group
 3. CTP was liquidated during the year and as a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
 4. Due to Medcor and Building & Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund registration during the year, the 2000 balances were reclassified from the Bargaining Council Schemes to Registered Restricted Schemes for comparative reasons
 5. BIMAF (North & West Boland) and Electrical Natal - As a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
- Bargaining Council Schemes were formerly known as Exempt Schemes
 - Although Haggie has amalgamated with NMP, some assets are still to be transferred to NMP after December 2001

	REGISTERED		BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES		CONSOLIDATED		Average PMPM		Average PBPM	
	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	2001 R	2000 R	2001 R	2000 R
Gross Contribution Income	36 977 784	30 597 175	129 857	426 044	37 107 640	31 023 218	1 137	960	443	372
(Savings Contribution Income)	(3 678 841)	(3 094 811)	-	(989)	(3 678 841)	(3 095 800)	-113	-96	-44	-37
(Nett Claims Incurred)	(27 666 804)	(24 545 916)	(113 564)	(382 471)	(27 780 368)	(24 928 388)	-851	-771	-332	-299
Own Facility Profit/(Loss)	(1 668)	(15 773)	-	-	(1 668)	(15 773)	-0	-0	-0	-0
Gross Underwriting Results	5 630 471	2 940 675	16 293	42 583	5 646 763	2 983 258	173	92	67	36
(Administration Expenditure)	(3 540 449)	(2 499 039)	(22 592)	(39 386)	(3 563 041)	(2 538 424)	-109	-79	-43	-30
(Managed Care: Management Services)	(985 645)	(885 352)	-	(4 642)	(985 645)	(889 993)	-30	-28	-12	-11
(Broker Fees)	(289 809)	(229 799)	-	-	(289 809)	(229 799)	-9	-7	-3	-3
Nett Re-insurance Profit/(Loss)	(333 812)	(206 665)	-	(2 572)	(333 812)	(209 238)	-10	-6	-4	-3
Nett Underwriting Results	480 755	(880 180)	(6 299)	(4 017)	474 456	(884 196)	15	-27	6	-11
(Bad Debts Written Off)	(122 448)	(80 530)	(82)	(674)	(122 530)	(81 204)	-4	-3	-1	-1
Bad Debts Recovered	12 186	11 617	-	-	12 186	11 617	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Provision for Bad Debts	(85 705)	(86 421)	-	(361)	(85 705)	(86 782)	-3	-3	-1	-1
Profit/(Loss) from Operations	284 787	(1 035 514)	(6 381)	(5 052)	278 406	(1 040 566)	9	-32	3	-12
Other Income/(Loss)	98 528	279 995	138	207	98 666	280 202	3	9	1	3
Nett Investment Income	826 523	727 155	16 339	27 363	842 863	754 518	26	23	10	9
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Investments	331 242	193 357	507	16	331 749	193 373	10	6	4	2
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	92	2 139	-	228	92	2 367	0	0	0	0
(Impairment losses on Property, Plant and Equipment)	(1 000)	(63)	(200)	-	(1 200)	(63)	-0	-0	-0	-0
(Impairment losses on Investments)	(4 797)	-	-	-	(4 797)	-	-0	-	-0	-
NETT PROFIT/(LOSS)	1 535 376	167 070	10 403	22 762	1 545 779	189 832	47	6	18	2

NOTES:

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 4. Due to Medcor and Building & Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund registration during the year, the 2000 balances were reclassified from the Bargaining Council Schemes to Registered Restricted Schemes for comparative reasons
 5. BIMAF (North & West Boland) and Electrical Natal - As a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
- Bargaining Council Schemes were formerly known as Exempt Schemes
- Although Haggie has amalgamated with NMP, some assets are still to be transferred to NMP after December 2001
- PMPM – per member per month
- PBPM – per beneficiary per month

	REGISTERED		BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES		CONSOLIDATED		Average PM		Average PB	
	2001 R 000	2000 R 000	2001 R 000	2000 R 000	2001 R 000	2000 R 000	2001 R	2000 R	2001 R	2000 R
ACCUMULATED FUNDS										
Balances at beginning of year	5 180 782	4 674 155	254 790	232 180	5 435 571	4 906 335	1 998	1 822	779	707
– As previously reported	5 046 725	4 597 365	254 790	232 508	5 301 515	4 829 873	1 949	1 794	760	695
– Prior year adjustment	134 057	76 790	–	(329)	134 057	76 462	49	28	19	11
Nett Profit/(Loss) for the year	1 535 376	167 070	10 403	22 762	1 545 779	189 832	568	71	222	27
Gains/(Losses) on remeasurement of properties and investments	2 247	24 653	–	–	2 247	24 653	1	9	0	4
Transfer to/(from) accumulated funds	111 756	180 848	262	(152)	112 017	180 696	41	67	16	26
Other	(47)	–	(1 100)	–	(1 148)	–	–0	–	–0	–
Balances at end of year	6 830 113	5 046 725	264 354	254 790	7 094 467	5 301 515	2 608	1 969	1 017	763
REVALUATION RESERVE (INVESTMENTS)										
Balances at beginning of year	297 138	330 294	262	151	297 400	330 445	109	123	43	48
Gains/(Losses) on remeasurement of investments	101 036	17 103	326	111	101 362	17 214	37	6	15	2
Transfer to/(from) reserves	31 555	(50 259)	(262)	–	31 294	(50 259)	12	–19	4	–7
Other	(52 582)	–	–	–	(52 582)	–	–19	–	–8	–
Balances at end of year	377 148	297 138	326	262	377 473	297 400	139	110	54	43
Representing:										
– Investments relating to the Accumulated Funds	372 133	293 725	326	262	372 459	293 987	137	109	53	42
– Investments relating to the Savings plan accounts	5 014	3 413	–	–	5 014	3 413	2	1	1	0
REVALUATION RESERVE (PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT)										
Balances at beginning of year	20 435	21 030	–	–	20 435	21 030	8	8	3	3
Gains/(Losses) on remeasurement of property, plant and equipment	71	(1 839)	–	–	71	(1 839)	0	–1	0	–0
Transfer to/(from) reserves	–	1 244	–	–	–	1 244	–	0	–	0
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balances at end of year	20 507	20 435	–	–	20 507	20 435	8	8	3	3
OTHER RESERVES										
Balances at beginning of year	1 056 136	1 111 838	–	–	1 056 136	1 111 838	388	413	151	160
Transfer to/(from) reserves	(49 238)	(55 702)	–	–	(49 238)	(55 702)	–18	–21	–7	–8
Other	(420 450)	–	–	–	(420 450)	–	–155	–	–60	–
Balances at end of year	586 448	1 056 136	–	–	586 448	1 056 136	216	392	84	152
RESERVES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS										
Balances at beginning of year	60 583	32 120	313	313	60 896	32 433	22	12	9	5
Transfer to/(from) reserves	385 066	28 463	–	–	385 066	28 463	142	11	55	4
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balances at end of year	445 648	60 583	313	313	445 962	60 896	164	23	64	9

NOTES:

- The 2000 closing balances for the following Registered Schemes that failed to submit documents for the 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme – no balances were brought forward)
- Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
- Projections were made in respect of the non-financial data for Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)
- The 2000 closing balances for the following Bargaining Council Schemes that failed to submit documents for 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - BIMAF (Eastern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Free State & Northern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Furniture & Allied workers (SWD)
 - Hairdressers (Natal)
 - Knitting Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Motor Industry (MIMED)
- The following schemes submitted draft financial statements:
 - Discovery Health Medical Scheme
 - Selfmed Medical Scheme
 - Polprismed
 - Automed (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Clothing Industry Health Care Fund (Cape Town) (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Western Cape)
- The 2000 comparative figures have been restated due to the following:
 1. Due to failure to submit documents for the 2000 financial year, the 1999 closing balances that were brought forward for the following schemes in 2000 were corrected in this report in order to reflect the latest data as per the comparative data in their 2001 Annual Financial Statements:
 - CGU
 - Edcon
 - Wooltru
 - Polprismed
 2. Pretmed was reclassified to the open schemes group
 3. CTP was liquidated during the year and as a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
 4. Due to Medcor and Building & Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund registration during the year, the 2000 balances were reclassified from the Bargaining Council Schemes to Registered Restricted Schemes for comparative reasons
 5. BIMAF (North & West Boland) and Electrical Natal – As a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
 - Bargaining Council Schemes were formerly known as Exempt Schemes
 - Although Haggie has amalgamated with NMP, some assets are still to be transferred to NMP after December 2001
 - PM – per member
 - PB – per beneficiary

	MEMBERS			DEPENDANTS			BENEFICIARIES		
	2001	2000	% Change	2001	2000	% Change	2001	2000	% Change
Registered schemes	2 624 762	2 598 865	1,00%	4 132 321	4 130 686	0,04%	6 757 083	6 729 551	0,41%
– Open schemes	1 823 896	1 771 517	2,96%	2 944 180	2 904 582	1,36%	4 768 076	4 676 099	1,97%
– Restricted schemes	800 866	827 348	–3,20%	1 188 141	1 226 104	–3,10%	1 989 007	2 053 452	–3,14%
Bargaining Council Schemes	114 521	119 436	–4,12%	149 202	155 649	–4,14%	263 723	275 085	–4,13%
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	2 739 283	2 718 301	0,77%	4 281 523	4 286 335	–0,11%	7 020 806	7 004 636	0,23%
Registered schemes	2 603 861	2 572 457	1,22%	4 094 801	4 086 081	0,21%	6 698 662	6 658 538	0,60%
– Open schemes	1 797 961	1 720 712	4,49%	2 899 661	2 815 101	3,00%	4 697 622	4 535 813	3,57%
– Restricted schemes	805 900	851 745	–5,38%	1 195 139	1 270 980	–5,97%	2 001 039	2 122 725	–5,73%
Bargaining Council Schemes	116 511	120 177	–3,05%	159 083	165 789	–4,04%	275 594	285 966	–3,63%
AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP	2 720 372	2 692 634	1,03%	4 253 884	4 251 870	0,05%	6 974 256	6 944 504	0,43%
Average No of dependants per member	1,56	1,58							
Overall Pensioner Ratio	6%	6%							

NOTES:

- The 2000 closing balances for the following Registered Schemes that failed to submit documents for the 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme – no balances were brought forward)
- Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
- The 2000 closing balances for the following Bargaining Council Schemes that failed to submit documents for 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - BIMAF (Eastern Cape)
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 - Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Furniture & Allied workers (SWD)
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- Bargaining Council Schemes were formerly known as Exempt Schemes

	Registered – open per 1000 beneficiaries			Registered – restricted per 1000 beneficiaries			Combined open and restricted per 1000 beneficiaries			NUMBER OF PATIENTS SEEN			NUMBER OF PATIENTS SEEN		
	Registered – open per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Combined open and restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – open per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Combined open and restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – open per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Combined open and restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – open per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Combined open and restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – open per 1000 beneficiaries	Registered – restricted per 1000 beneficiaries	Combined open and restricted per 1000 beneficiaries
Primary and emergency care services				Medical Specialists									Allied and Support Health Professionals		
Number of beneficiaries visiting a GP at least once a year	662,61	818,04	690,44	Dermatologists	47,75	64,46	52,53	Podiatrists	13,86	19,00	15,31				
Number of beneficiaries visiting dentists at least once a year	238,16	348,47	257,91	Obstetrics & Gynaecologists	399,79	507,80	429,97	Optometrists	236,92	322,80	261,18				
Number of beneficiaries using ambulances at least once a year	4,59	6,09	4,85	Pulmonologist	8,72	14,01	10,23	Physiotherapists	316,49	280,87	306,43				
Private Hospitals:				Physicians	124,70	159,52	134,66	Orthoptists	0,30	0,74	0,42				
No. of beneficiaries admitted	89,46	155,12	101,22	Gastroenterologists	7,51	4,84	6,75	Speech Therapists	31,46	26,31	30,01				
No. of beneficiaries admitted for Prescribed Minimum Benefits	1,23	34,27	7,14	Neurologists	18,02	22,37	19,26	Psychologists	87,11	84,46	86,36				
No. of beneficiaries admitted at day clinics/ unattached operating theatres (discipline 76 and 77)	5,90	18,21	8,11	Cardiologist	24,60	21,67	23,76	Occupational Therapy	38,41	27,36	35,28				
Number of Beneficiaries receiving MRI & CT scans	11,78	20,02	13,26	Psychiatrists	29,77	33,08	30,72	Private Nurses	25,07	23,68	24,68				
Number of MRI & CT scans administered	23,70	30,08	24,84	Medical Oncologists	4,54	3,01	4,10	Dieticians	14,77	13,75	14,48				
Number of Mammograms paid for	60,02	81,11	63,27	Neuro–surgeons	15,73	18,92	16,64	Complementary medicine	47,65	42,39	46,16				
Number of Pap smears paid for	107,55	91,38	104,71	Nuclear Medicine	2,90	7,96	4,35	Medical Technologists	12,90	24,30	16,12				
Number of Deaths	0,50	9,51	2,11	Ophthalmologists	49,85	81,35	58,86	Other	118,08	163,95	131,04				
Public Hospitals:				Orthopaedic Surgeons	63,53	87,68	70,44								
No. of beneficiaries admitted	9,56	7,25	9,15	Otorhinolaryngologists	50,66	71,63	56,66								
No. of beneficiaries admitted for Prescribed Minimum Benefits	0,12	0,45	0,18	Paediatricians	323,07	339,17	327,39								
Number of Beneficiaries receiving MRI & CT scans	0,41	0,04	0,35	Paediatric Cardiologists	9,72	2,36	7,75								
Number of MRI & CT scans administered	0,36	0,06	0,31	Specialists in Physical Medicine	0,60	1,04	0,72								
Number of Mammograms paid for	0,00	0,10	0,02	Plastic & Reconstructive Surgeons	6,57	10,32	7,64								
Number of Pap smears paid for	0,01	0,25	0,05	Radiotherapists	17,88	34,21	22,55								
Number of Deaths	0,01	0,10	0,03	Surgeons	70,22	55,86	66,11								
				Thoracic Surgeons	7,23	11,19	8,36								
				Urologists	29,86	38,16	32,23								
				<i>Clinical Support Specialists:</i>											
				Anaesthetists	106,55	145,90	117,81								
				Radiologists	212,97	349,89	252,14								
				Pathologists	431,59	395,92	421,38								
				Laboratory Technologists	67,76	242,70	117,80								
				Other	11,83	130,37	45,74								
				Dental Specialists											
				Maxilla, Facial & Oral Surgeons	16,11	22,43	17,92								
				Oral Pathologists	0,34	0,16	0,29								
				Orthodontists	32,85	37,97	34,31								
				Periodontists	7,24	5,31	6,69								
				Prosthodontists	3,45	3,27	3,40								

NOTES:

- Data on the utilisation of health services was submitted by 51% of registered schemes representing 62% of beneficiaries in these schemes
- Mammogram: the denominator represents all women beneficiaries aged 40 to 60 years
- Pap smears: the denominator represents all women beneficiaries over 20 years of age
- Obstetrics and gynaecologists: the denominator represents all women beneficiaries over the age of 15 years
- Paediatricians/Paediatric Cardiologists: the denominator represents all beneficiaries under the age of 15 years
- Complementary medicine includes: chiropractors and osteopaths, homeopaths, naturopaths and phytotherapists, therapeutic massage, aromatherapy and reflexology, ayurvedic practitioners, and acupuncture and Chinese medicine

	REGISTERED – OPEN			REGISTERED – RESTRICTED			REGISTERED – OPEN			REGISTERED – RESTRICTED			BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES				CONSOLIDATED				Average PBPM						
	2001			2001			2000			2000			2001			2000			2001			2000			2001	2000	%
	R'000	%		R'000	%		R'000	%	Change	R'000	%	Change	R'000	%	Change	R'000	%	Change	R'000	%	Change	R'000	%	Change	R	R	Change
DENTISTS	1 060 181	5,03		433 258	4,48		929 783	393 972	12,8		2 876	2,54	54 627	-94,7	1 496 316	4,85	1 378 382	8,6	17,88	16,54	8,1						
DENTAL SPECIALISTS	212 423	1,01		88 013	0,91		199 789	73 615	9,9		4 312	3,80	5 821	-25,9	304 748	0,99	279 226	9,1	3,64	3,35	8,7						
Maxilla, Facial & Oral Surgeons	77 161	0,37		24 790	0,26		53 906	21 594	35,0		4 232	3,73	1 652	156,2	106 183	0,34	77 152	37,6	1,27	0,93	37,0						
Oral Pathologists	211	0,00		52	0,00		13 380	118	-98,1		-	0,00	26	-100,0	263	0,00	13 524	-98,1	0,00	0,16	-98,1						
Orthodontists	107 267	0,51		50 010	0,52		104 361	42 904	6,8		77	0,07	3 501	-97,8	157 354	0,51	150 767	4,4	1,88	1,81	3,9						
Periodontists	14 643	0,07		6 630	0,07		13 654	4 679	16,0		3	0,00	358	-99,2	21 276	0,07	18 691	13,8	0,25	0,22	13,3						
Prosthodontists	13 140	0,06		6 531	0,07		14 489	4 319	4,6		-	0,00	284	-100,0	19 672	0,06	19 092	3,0	0,24	0,23	2,6						
ALLIED AND SUPPORT HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	1 455 593	6,90		634 006	6,56		1 220 055	486 306	22,5		8 194	7,22	59 311	-86,2	2 097 793	6,80	1 765 672	18,8	25,07	21,19	18,3						
Podiatrists	6 273	0,03		2 189	0,02		4 564	1 345	43,2		8	0,01	318	-97,3	8 470	0,03	6 227	36,0	0,10	0,07	35,4						
Optometrists	773 092	3,67		299 303	3,09		634 450	224 168	24,9		4 908	4,33	29 333	-83,3	1 077 303	3,49	887 950	21,3	12,87	10,66	20,8						
Physiotherapists	236 452	1,12		91 212	0,94		197 258	86 839	15,3		179	0,16	9 188	-98,0	327 843	1,06	293 285	11,8	3,92	3,52	11,3						
Orthoptists	1 873	0,01		3 510	0,04		1 769	638	123,6		1	0,00	1 664	-100,0	5 384	0,02	4 071	32,2	0,06	0,05	31,7						
Speech Therapists	32 668	0,15		15 965	0,17		31 539	11 932	11,9		6	0,00	2 625	-99,8	48 639	0,16	46 096	5,5	0,58	0,55	5,1						
Psychologists	89 488	0,42		36 019	0,37		108 835	30 213	-9,7		38	0,03	10 577	-99,6	125 545	0,41	149 625	-16,1	1,50	1,80	-16,5						
Occupational Therapy	27 848	0,13		23 217	0,24		25 283	7 911	53,8		15	0,01	1 544	-99,1	51 080	0,17	34 739	47,0	0,61	0,42	46,4						
Private Nurses	16 293	0,08		11 928	0,12		19 743	11 602	-10,0		6	0,01	543	-98,9	28 227	0,09	31 889	-11,5	0,34	0,38	-11,9						
Dieticians	9 301	0,04		2 420	0,03		6 898	2 074	30,6		3	0,00	83	-96,8	11 724	0,04	9 055	29,5	0,14	0,11	28,9						
Complementary medicine	21 000	0,10		8 956	0,09		25 311	7 874	-9,7		55	0,05	523	-89,6	6 496	0,02	33 709	-80,7	0,08	0,40	-80,8						
Medical Technologists	33 576	0,16		33 493	0,35		48 634	23 757	-7,4		2 961	2,61	1 453	103,8	70 030	0,23	73 844	-5,2	0,84	0,89	-5,6						
Other	207 729	0,99		105 794	1,09		115 770	77 952	61,8		14	0,01	1 461	-99,0	313 537	1,02	195 183	60,6	3,75	2,34	60,0						
EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS	46 578	0,22		8 972	0,09		34 824	8 868	27,1		3 559	3,14	2 295	55,0	59 109	0,19	45 988	28,5	0,71	0,55	28,0						
OTHER BENEFITS	513 664	2,44		298 048	3,08		247 282	164 870	96,9		1 039	0,92	13 952	-92,6	812 751	2,63	426 104	90,7	9,71	5,11	89,9						
Appliances (supplied outside hospitals excl prosthesis)	55 508	0,26		33 083	0,34		62 158	42 508	-15,4		113	0,10	7 016	-98,4	88 705	0,29	111 682	-20,6	1,06	1,34	-20,9						
Prostheses	231 319	1,10		29 346	0,30		30 614	7 408	585,6		-	0,00	17	-100,0	260 666	0,84	38 039	585,3	3,11	0,46	582,3						
Ambulance Services	24 234	0,11		8 552	0,09		17 820	16 134	-3,4		3	0,00	1 800	-99,9	32 788	0,11	35 754	-8,3	0,39	0,43	-8,7						
Other	202 602	0,96		227 067	2,35		136 690	98 820	82,4		923	0,81	5 120	-82,0	430 592	1,40	240 630	78,9	5,15	2,89	78,2						
CAPITATED PRIMARY CARE	162 594	0,77		129 599	1,34		82 051	6 601	229,6		-	0,00	-	0,0	292 194	0,95	88 652	229,6	3,49	1,06	228,2						
TOTAL BENEFITS	21 080 682	100		9 670 850	100		17 630 163	8 525 304	17,6		113 424	100	1 001 732	-88,7	30 864 956	100	27 157 199	13,65	368,80	325,88	13,2						

NOTES:

- The 2000 comparative figures have not been restated
- The following registered scheme that failed to submit its results at the time of printing this report was omitted from this particular schedule:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme – no balances were brought forward)
- Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
- PBPM – per beneficiary per month

	REGISTERED – OPEN			REGISTERED – RESTRICTED			REGISTERED – OPEN			REGISTERED – RESTRICTED			BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES				CONSOLIDATED				Average PBPM		
	2001 R'000	%	2001 R'000	%	2000 R'000	2000 R'000	% Change	2001 R'000	%	2000 R'000	% Change	2001 R'000	%	2000 R'000	% Change	2001 R	2000 R	% Change					
DENTISTS	822 367	4,43	364 857	4,11	733 956	337 865	10,8	2 876	2,54	54 588	-94,7	1 190 100	4,31	1 126 409	5,7	14,22	13,52	5,2					
DENTAL SPECIALISTS	176 766	0,95	69 230	0,78	149 529	64 906	14,7	4 312	3,80	5 818	-25,9	250 308	0,91	220 253	13,6	2,99	2,64	13,2					
Maxilla, Facial & Oral Surgeons	71 397	0,38	23 338	0,26	44 148	20 474	46,6	4 232	3,73	1 652	156,2	98 967	0,36	66 274	49,3	1,18	0,80	48,7					
Oral Pathologists	141	0,00	46	0,00	13 339	113	-98,6	-	0,00	26	-100,0	187	0,00	13 477	-98,6	0,00	0,16	-98,6					
Orthodontists	83 844	0,45	37 305	0,42	73 656	36 698	9,8	77	0,07	3 499	-97,8	121 227	0,44	113 853	6,5	1,45	1,37	6,0					
Periodontists	11 071	0,06	4 627	0,05	8 832	3 951	22,8	3	0,00	357	-99,2	15 701	0,06	13 140	19,5	0,19	0,16	19,0					
Prosthodontists	10 313	0,06	3 913	0,04	9 554	3 671	7,6	-	0,00	284	-100,0	14 226	0,05	13 509	5,3	0,17	0,16	4,9					
ALLIED AND SUPPORT HEALTH																							
PROFESSIONALS	1 129 767	6,08	532 650	5,99	915 214	415 734	24,9	8 194	7,22	59 267	-86,2	1 670 611	6,06	1 390 215	20,2	19,96	16,68	19,7					
Podiatrists	3 749	0,02	1 323	0,01	2 900	722	40,0	8	0,01	316	-97,3	5 081	0,02	3 938	29,0	0,06	0,05	28,5					
Optometrists	549 197	2,96	232 052	2,61	445 268	179 441	25,1	4 908	4,33	29 307	-83,3	786 157	2,85	654 017	20,2	9,39	7,85	19,7					
Physiotherapists	198 792	1,07	77 043	0,87	157 232	76 334	18,1	179	0,16	9 183	-98,0	276 015	1,00	242 749	13,7	3,30	2,91	13,2					
Orthoptists	1 811	0,01	2 780	0,03	1 712	624	96,6	1	0,00	1 664	-100,0	4 592	0,02	3 999	14,8	0,05	0,05	14,3					
Speech Therapists	26 168	0,14	14 262	0,16	24 745	10 484	14,8	6	0,00	2 624	-99,8	40 436	0,15	37 852	6,8	0,48	0,45	6,4					
Psychologists	62 519	0,34	30 459	0,34	82 112	24 066	-12,4	38	0,03	10 570	-99,6	93 016	0,34	116 749	-20,3	1,11	1,40	-20,7					
Occupational Therapy	20 970	0,11	21 222	0,24	19 182	6 261	65,8	15	0,01	1 544	-99,1	42 206	0,15	26 987	56,4	0,50	0,32	55,7					
Private Nurses	14 426	0,08	11 198	0,13	17 586	10 953	-10,2	6	0,01	543	-98,9	25 630	0,09	29 082	-11,9	0,31	0,35	-12,2					
Dieticians	6 649	0,04	1 680	0,02	4 770	1 585	31,1	3	0,00	82	-96,7	8 332	0,03	6 437	29,4	0,10	0,08	28,9					
Complementary medicine	13 057	0,07	5 840	0,07	16 873	5 477	-15,4	55	0,05	521	-89,5	18 952	0,07	22 871	-17,1	0,23	0,27	-17,5					
Medical Technologists	33 190	0,18	33 024	0,37	45 098	23 504	-3,5	2 961	2,61	1 453	103,8	69 174	0,25	70 054	-1,3	0,83	0,84	-1,7					
Other	199 240	1,07	101 766	1,15	97 736	76 282	73,0	14	0,01	1 461	-99,0	301 021	1,09	175 480	71,5	3,60	2,11	70,8					
EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS	46 572	0,25	8 972	0,10	34 824	8 860	27,1	3 559	3,14	2 295	55,0	59 102	0,21	45 979	28,5	0,71	0,55	28,0					
OTHER BENEFITS	494 186	2,66	286 899	3,23	222 593	146 331	111,7	1 039	0,92	13 944	-92,5	782 124	2,84	382 868	104,3	9,35	4,59	103,4					
Appliances (supplied outside hospitals excl prosthesis)	48 065	0,26	31 535	0,35	53 922	41 613	-16,7	113	0,10	7 013	-98,4	79 713	0,29	102 549	-22,3	0,95	1,23	-22,6					
Prostheses	230 909	1,24	28 828	0,32	30 339	6 440	606,2	-	0,00	17	-100,0	259 737	0,94	36 796	605,9	3,10	0,44	602,9					
Ambulance Services	23 799	0,13	8 463	0,10	17 545	16 063	-4,0	3	0,00	1 800	-99,9	32 264	0,12	35 408	-8,9	0,39	0,42	-9,3					
Other	191 413	1,03	218 073	2,45	120 786	82 215	101,7	923	0,81	5 114	-82,0	410 409	1,49	208 115	97,2	4,90	2,50	96,4					
CAPITATED PRIMARY CARE	162 594	0,87	129 599	1,46	82 051	6 601	229,6	-	0,00	-	0,0	292 194	1,06	88 652	229,6	3,49	1,06	228,2					
TOTAL RISK BENEFITS	18 584 540	100	8 887 676	100	15 596 552	7 817 795	17,3	113 424	100	1 001 356	-88,7	27 585 640	100	24 415 703	12,98	329,61	292,99	12,5					

NOTES:

- The 2000 comparative figures have not been restated
- The following registered scheme that failed to submit its results at the time of printing this report was omitted from this particular schedule:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme – no balances were brought forward)
- Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
- PBPM – per beneficiary per month

	REGISTERED – OPEN			REGISTERED – RESTRICTED			REGISTERED – OPEN			REGISTERED – RESTRICTED			BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES				CONSOLIDATED				Average PBPM						
	2001 R'000	%		2001 R'000	%		2000 R'000	%		2000 R'000	%		2001 R'000	%		2001 R'000	%		2000 R'000	%		2001 R	2000 R	%			
DENTISTS	237 814	9,53		68 402	8,73		195 828	56 107	21,5				–			38	–100,0		306 216	9,34		251 973	21,5		3,66	3,02	21,0
DENTAL SPECIALISTS	35 656	1,43		18 783	2,40		50 260	8 709	–7,7				–			3	–100,0		54 440	1,66		58 972	–7,7		0,65	0,71	–8,1
Maxilla, Facial & Oral Surgeons	5 764	0,23		1 452	0,19		9 758	1 121	–33,7				–			0	–100,0		7 216	0,22		10 879	–33,7		0,09	0,13	–34,0
Oral Pathologists	70	0,00		5	0,00		41	6	61,6				–			–	0,0		76	0,00		47	61,6		0,00	0,00	61,0
Orthodontists	23 423	0,94		12 704	1,62		30 705	6 207	–2,1				–			2	–100,0		36 128	1,10		36 914	–2,1		0,43	0,44	–2,5
Periodontists	3 572	0,14		2 003	0,26		4 822	728	0,4				–			1	–100,0		5 575	0,17		5 551	0,4		0,07	0,07	0,0
Prosthodontists	2 827	0,11		2 619	0,33		4 934	648	–2,5				–			–	0,0		5 446	0,17		5 583	–2,5		0,07	0,07	–2,9
ALLIED AND SUPPORT HEALTH PROFESSIONALS	325 826	13,05		101 356	12,94		304 841	70 572	13,8				–			44	–100,0		427 182	13,03		375 457	13,8		5,10	4,51	13,3
Podiatrists	2 524	0,10		866	0,11		1 663	623	48,3				–			2	–100,0		3 389	0,10		2 288	48,1		0,04	0,03	47,5
Optometrists	223 896	8,97		67 250	8,59		189 182	44 726	24,5				–			25	–100,0		291 146	8,88		233 934	24,5		3,48	2,81	23,9
Physiotherapists	37 660	1,51		14 169	1,81		40 025	10 505	2,6				–			6	–100,0		51 829	1,58		50 536	2,6		0,62	0,61	2,1
Orthoptists	62	0,00		730	0,09		58	14	1002,5				–			–	0,0		792	0,02		72	1002,5		0,01	0,00	997,8
Speech Therapists	6 500	0,26		1 704	0,22		6 794	1 448	–0,5				–			1	–100,0		8 203	0,25		8 244	–0,5		0,10	0,10	–0,9
Psychologists	26 969	1,08		5 560	0,71		26 722	6 147	–1,0				–			7	–100,0		32 528	0,99		32 876	–1,1		0,39	0,39	–1,5
Occupational Therapy	6 878	0,28		1 995	0,25		6 101	1 650	14,5				–			–	0,0		8 874	0,27		7 752	14,5		0,11	0,09	14,0
Private Nurses	1 868	0,07		730	0,09		2 157	649	–7,4				–			–	0,0		2 597	0,08		2 806	–7,4		0,03	0,03	–7,8
Dieticians	2 652	0,11		740	0,09		2 128	489	29,6				–			0	–100,0		3 392	0,10		2 618	29,5		0,04	0,03	29,0
Complementary medicine	7 943	0,32		3 116	0,40		8 439	2 397	2,1				–			2	–100,0		11 059	0,34		10 838	2,0		0,13	0,13	1,6
Medical Technologists	386	0,02		470	0,06		3 536	254	–77,4				–			–	0,0		855	0,03		3 790	–77,4		0,01	0,05	–77,5
Other	8 489	0,34		4 028	0,51		18 034	1 669	–36,5				–			–	0,0		12 517	0,38		19 703	–36,5		0,15	0,24	–36,7
EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS	7	0,00		–	0,00		–	9	–24,1				–			–	0,0		7	0,00		9	–24,1		0,00	0,00	–24,4
OTHER BENEFITS	19 478	0,78		11 149	1,42		24 689	18 538	–29,1				–			8	–100,0		30 627	0,93		43 236	–29,2		0,37	0,52	–29,5
Appliances (supplied outside hospitals excl prosthesis)	7 443	0,30		1 548	0,20		8 236	895	–1,5				–			3	–100,0		8 992	0,27		9 133	–1,6		0,11	0,11	–2,0
Prostheses	410	0,02		518	0,07		275	968	–25,3				–			–	0,0		928	0,03		1 243	–25,3		0,01	0,01	–25,6
Ambulance Services	435	0,02		89	0,01		274	71	51,8				–			–	0,0		524	0,02		345	51,8		0,01	0,00	51,1
Other	11 189	0,45		8 994	1,15		15 904	16 605	–37,9				–			6	–100,0		20 183	0,62		32 514	–37,9		0,24	0,39	–38,2
CAPITATED PRIMARY CARE	–	0,00		–	0,00		–	–	0,0				–			–	0,0		–	0,00		–	0,0		0,00	0,00	0,0
TOTAL SAVINGS BENEFITS	2 496 142	100		783 174	100		2 033 611	707 509	19,6				–			376	–100,0		3 279 316	100		2 741 496	19,62		39,18	32,90	19,1

NOTES:

- The 2000 comparative figures have not been restated
- The following registered scheme that failed to submit its results at the time of printing this report was omitted from this particular schedule:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme – no balances were brought forward)
- Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
- PBPM – per beneficiary per month

Ref. No	Name of Medical Scheme	Members 31/12/01	Beneficiaries 31/12/01	No of Dependents per member	Gross Contributions Income (GCI)		Gross Administration expenses (RISK +PMSA)			Managed Care: Management Services			Broker Fees R'000	Net Reinsurance Results R'000	Nett claims incurred: Nett contributions %	Gross Underwriting Results R'000	Nett Underwriting Results R'000	Profit/(Loss) from Operations R'000	Nett Surplus/(Deficit) R'000	Nett Assets (Members Funds per BS) R'000	Net Assets Per Regulation 29 R'000	Solvency Ratio %
					R'000	PMPM	R'000	As % of GCI	PMPM	R'000	As % of GCI	PMPM										
1291	Witbank Coalfields Medical Aid Scheme	8 281	23 201	1,80	160 777	1 618	4 359	2,71	44	851	0,53	9	-	-	84,42	18 253	13 044	12 640	19 151	111 044	99 470	61,87
1293	Wooltru Healthcare Fund	8 049	17 757	1,21	74 619	773	8 571	11,49	89	1 367	1,83	14	-	-	79,05	15 274	5 336	5 592	9 624	56 787	40 400	54,14
1253	Xstrata Medical Aid Scheme	2 718	8 779	2,23	30 552	937	2 343	7,67	72	1 562	5,11	48	-	(568)	88,74	3 440	(1 033)	(1 195)	(730)	4 426	3 055	10,00
SUB-TOTAL – Registered Restricted schemes		800 866	1 989 007	1,48	11 256 666	1 171	739 040	6,57	77	253 947	2,26	26	1 561	(2 583)	86,45	1 408 284	411 606	388 511	995 176	4 750 132	4 053 330	36,10
TOTAL REGISTERED SCHEMES		2 624 762	6 757 083	1,57	36 977 784	1 174	3 542 214	9,58	112	985 645	2,67	31	289 809	(333 812)	83,09	5 630 471	480 755	284 787	1 535 376	8 259 864	7 428 895	20,13

NOTES:

- a As Pathfinder registered with effect from 9 April 2001 and was not in full operation for 12 months, its solvency ratio is not directly comparable to the rest of the industry
- b As X-Press Care Medical Scheme registered with effect from 30 March 2001 and was not in full operation for 12 months, its solvency ratio is not directly comparable to the rest of the industry
- c Although Haggie has amalgamated with NMP, some assets are still to be transferred to NMP after December 2001
- d A subordinated loan was included in the calculation of the solvency ratio
- e As Netcare Medical Scheme registered with effect from 19 December 2000 and was only in full operation for 12 months, its solvency ratio is not directly comparable to the rest of the industry who had to achieve the second year phase in solvency
- f Polprismed did not receive contributions for the 2000 financial year
- g The solvency ratio for this scheme is not applicable as no contributions were received
- Procure, an unregistered entity, submitted a return for the 2001 financial year. This information was not disclosed in this schedule, but was taken into account for purposes of completeness
 - Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
 - Projections were made in respect of the non-financial data for Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)
 - The following schemes submitted draft financial statements:
 - Discovery Health Medical Scheme
 - Selfmed
 - Polprismed
 - The following registered scheme that failed to submit its results at the time of printing this report was omitted from this particular schedule:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme – no balances were brought forward)
 - PMPM – per member per month

Ref. No.	Name of Medical Scheme	Beneficiaries			Gross Contribution Income (GCI)						Net claims incurred (incl PMSA claims)						Gross Administration expenses (Incl PMSA & Managed care)						Year End Reserve Position (Per Regulation 29)						Solvency ratio	
		31/12/2001	31/12/2000	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	PBPM 2000 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	PBPM 2000 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	PBPM 2000 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PB 2001 R	PB 2000 R	% Growth	2001 %	2000 %
		1538	Toyomed The Toyota Medical Society	-	9 368	-100	-	60 554	-100	-	539	-100	-	54 128	-100	-	481	-100	-	4 605	-100	-	41	-100	-	3 060	-100	-	327	-100
1582	Transmed Medical Fund	209 216	232 372	-10	1 114 443	1 075 170	4	444	386	15	875 686	1 008 812	-13	349	362	-4	107 186	106 747	0	43	38	12	244 385	(90 912)	369	1 168	-391	399	21,93	-8,46
1271	Trawlermen's Medical Fund	3 103	3 148	-1	2 002	2 173	-8	54	58	-7	1 279	1 856	-31	34	49	-30	536	609	-12	14	16	-11	1 177	756	56	379	240	58	58,76	34,77
1434	Umed	26 026	25 898	0	154 522	146 124	6	495	470	5	153 035	143 805	6	490	463	6	12 308	9 305	32	39	30	32	77 797	79 846	-3	2 989	3 083	-3	50,35	54,64
1539	Universal Medical Scheme	9	11	-18	-	-	0	-	-	0	(0)	1	-161	-3	4	-175	8	8	3	77	61	26	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
1520	University of Natal Medical Scheme	6 659	6 727	-1	29 638	24 887	19	371	308	20	22 809	24 508	-7	285	304	-6	2 555	2 539	1	32	31	2	19 631	15 414	27	2 948	2 291	29	66,24	61,94
1282	University of the Witwatersrand Staff Medical Aid Scheme	6 634	6 741	-2	38 885	37 484	4	488	463	5	34 666	29 378	18	435	363	20	4 538	3 044	49	57	38	51	22 600	16 154	40	3 407	2 396	42	58,12	43,10
1291	Witbank Coalfields Medical Aid Scheme	23 201	25 369	-9	160 777	137 111	17	577	450	28	130 370	148 274	-12	468	487	-4	5 209	4 272	22	19	14	33	99 470	88 213	13	4 287	3 477	23	61,87	64,34
1293	Wooltru Healthcare Fund	17 757	17 898	-1	74 619	66 829	12	350	311	13	60 262	41 317	46	283	192	47	9 938	8 117	22	47	38	23	40 400	30 776	31	2 275	1 720	32	54,14	46,05
1253	X-Strata Medical Aid Scheme	8 779	8 966	-2	30 552	28 570	7	290	266	9	27 112	24 570	10	257	228	13	3 905	3 873	1	37	36	3	3 055	3 785	-19	348	422	-18	10,00	13,25
SUB-TOTAL - Registered Restricted Schemes		1 989 007	2 053 452	-3,14	11 256 666	10 154 165	11	472	412	14	9 765 843	9 325 632	5	409	378	8	992 987 8,82%	957 208 9,43%	4	42	39	7	4 053 330	3 397 254	19	2 038	1 654	23	36,10	34,17
TOTAL REGISTERED SCHEMES		6 757 083	6 729 551	0,41	36 977 784	30 597 175	20,85	456	379	20	30 946 120	27 291 072	13,39	382	338	13	4 527 859	3 532 828	28,17	56	44	28	7 428 895	6 125 711	21	1 099	910	21	20,13	20,16

NOTES:

- a As Pathfinder registered with effect from 9 April 2001 and was not in full operation for 12 months, its solvency ratio is not directly comparable to the rest of the industry
- b As X-Press Care Medical Scheme registered with effect from 30 March 2001 and was not in full operation for 12 months, its solvency ratio is not directly comparable to the rest of the industry
- c Although Haggie has amalgamated with NMP, some assets are still to be transferred to NMP after December 2001
- d A subordinated loan was included in the calculation of the solvency ratio
- e As Netcare Medical Scheme registered with effect from 19 December 2000 and was only in full operation for 12 months, its solvency ratio is not directly comparable to the rest of the industry who had to achieve the second year phase in solvency
- f Polprised did not receive contributions for the 2000 financial year
- g The solvency ratio for this scheme is not applicable as no contributions were received
- h The solvency ratios for these schemes changed materially due to reclassification of reserves
 - Procure, an unregistered entity, submitted a return for the 2001 financial year. This information was not disclosed in this schedule, but was taken into account for purposes of completeness
 - The 2000 closing balance for the following registered schemes that failed to submit documents for 2001 financial year was brought forward:
 - Eyethumed Medical Scheme (new scheme - no balances were brought forward)
 - Projections were made for Medcor due to failure to submit documents for the 2001 financial year
 - The 2000 comparative figures have been restated due to the following:
 1. Due to failure to submit documents for the 2000 financial year, the 1999 closing balances that were brought forward for the following schemes in 2000 were corrected in this report in order to reflect the latest data as per the comparative data in their 2001 Annual Financial Statements:
 - CGU
 - Edcon
 - Wooltru
 - Polprised
 2. Pretmed was reclassified to the open schemes group
 3. CTP was liquidated during the year and as a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
 4. Due to Medcor and Building & Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund registration during the year, the 2000 balances were reclassified from the Bargaining Council Schemes to Registered Restricted Schemes for comparative reasons
 - There will be no 2001 figures for the colour coded schemes due to :
 - Schemes liquidating during the year
 - Scheme amalgamating with other schemes during the year
 - There will be no 2000 figures for the colour coded schemes due to :
 - Schemes registered for the first time during the year
 - Therefore the solvency ratios are not directly comparable to the rest of the industry

Open medical schemes with a solvency below 10% at the end of 2000 and their solvency movement at end of 2001

Ref. No.	Name of Medical Scheme	Gross Contribution Income (GCI)		Net claims incurred (incl PMSA claims)		Gross Administration expenses (Incl PMSA & Managed care)			Year End Reserve Position (Per Regulation 29)				Solvency ratio	
		PBPM 2001 R	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	% Growth	As % of GCI 2001	PBPM 2001 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	PB 2001 R	% Growth	2001 %	2000 %
REGISTERED SCHEMES – OPEN														
1252	Bestmed Medical Scheme	557	18	449	0	8	44	-1	22 503	(2 805)	463	824	6,93	-1,13
1140	Medshield Medical Scheme	317	21	241	12	22	69	14	71 846	(2 672)	240	2230	6,31	-0,36
1202	Fedsure Health	533	79	394	48	18	95	263	103 623	5 228	420	3066	6,57	0,37
1422	Topmed Medical Scheme	554	12	464	3	15	85	32	7 830	4 034	126	101	1,89	1,05
1560	Methealth Openplan Medical Scheme	477	37	400	23	11	53	9	27 377	14 295	131	119	2,29	1,44
1125	Discovery Health Medical Scheme	466	14	346	7	17	80	19	144 248	60 166	144	73	2,58	1,70
1170	NBC Medical Scheme	590	4	529	3	12	68	-16	(1 579)	3 500	-78	-146	-1,11	2,52
1555	Phila Medical Scheme	-	-100	-	-100	0	-	-100		2 668	-	-100	N/A	2,78
1576	ProVia Medical Scheme	453	24	290	3	12	53	16	20 529	6 751	448	195	8,24	3,45
1215	Caremed Medical Scheme	357	48	269	18	17	61	40	81 945	27 981	469	294	10,97	4,12
1139	Omnihealth	530	46	440	39	13	67	38	23 210	55 370	108	-53	1,69	5,23
1577	Ingwe Health Plan	214	29	162	18	14	29	35	9 000	2 499	237	77	9,22	6,74
1496	AllCare Chamber Medical Plan	477	0	415	-2	7	36	-11	6 121	4 830	469	8	8,18	7,56
1446	Selfmed Medical Scheme	437	-15	334	-16	17	76	3	35 696	18 867	724	50	13,79	7,80
1148	Visimed Medical Scheme	463	13	418	13	14	65	-2	8 608	15 461	272	-29	4,89	7,81

NOTES:

- PBPM – per beneficiary per month
- PM – per beneficiary

Ref. No.	Name of Medical Scheme	Members 31/12/01	Beneficiaries 31/12/01	No. of Dependants per member	Gross Contributions Income (GCI)		Gross Administration expenses (RISK +PMSA)			Managed Care: Management services			Broker Fees R'000	Nett claims Reinsurance Results R'000	incurred: Nett contributions %	Gross Underwriting Results R'000	Profit/ Nett Underwriting Results R'000	(Loss) from Operations R'000	Nett Assets Surplus/ (Deficit) R'000	Nett Assets (Members Funds per BS) R'000	Per Regulation 29 R'000	Solvency Ratio %
					R'000	PMPM	R'000	As % of GCI	PMPM	R'000	As % of GCI	PMPM										
3456	Autoworkers Medical Aid Fund (Automed)	19 187	55 490	1,89	76 426	332	7 809	10,22	34	-	0,00	0	-	-	90,92	6 936	(872)	(954)	10 127	108 657	108 657	142,17
3514	Bargaining Council for the Building Industry (Kimberly)	83	114	0,37	529	531	515	97,28	517	-	0,00	0	-	-	36,77	335	(180)	(180)	(69)	1 754	1 754	331,52
3302	Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Western Cape)	4 552	16 309	2,58	8 414	154	2 488	29,57	46	-	0,00	0	-	-	88,91	933	(1 555)	(1 555)	(820)	5 064	5 064	60,19
3304	Clothing Industry Health Care Fund (Cape Town)	34 310	90 332	1,63	27 075	66	6 195	22,88	15	-	0,00	0	-	-	90,66	2 529	(3 666)	(3 666)	(64)	45 594	45 594	168,40
3318	Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)	17 392	17 392	-	8 336	40	2 944	35,32	14	-	0,00	0	-	-	58,70	3 442	499	499	1 241	6 482	6 482	77,76
3378	East London Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (ELBIMAF)	149	386	1,59	1 039	581	373	35,93	209	-	0,00	0	-	-	126,96	(280)	(653)	(653)	(540)	607	607	58,45
3316	Electrical Industry (Cape)	1 658	4 532	1,73	4 993	251	630	12,61	32	-	0,00	0	-	-	90,05	497	(133)	(133)	23	2 728	2 728	54,63
3479	Natal Furniture Workers Sick Benefit Society	1 929	9 645	4,00	3 045	132	1 638	53,80	71	-	0,00	0	-	-	37,58	1 901	263	263	505	2 175	1 849	60,74
TOTAL BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES		79 260	194 200	1,45	129 857	137	22 592	17,40	24	-	0,00	0	-	-	87,45	16 293	(6 299)	(6 381)	10 403	173 061	172 735	133,02

NOTES:

- The following Bargaining Council schemes that failed to submit their results at the time of printing this report were omitted from this particular schedule:
 - BIMAF (Eastern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Free State & Northern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Furniture & Allied workers (SWD)
 - Hairdressers (Natal)
 - Knitting Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Motor Industry (MIMED)
- The following schemes submitted draft financial statements:
 - Automed (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Clothing Industry Health Care Fund (Cape Town) (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Western Cape)
- Bargaining Council Schemes were formerly known as Exempt Schemes
- Projections were made in respect of the non-financial data for Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)
- PMPM – per member per month

Ref. No.	Name of Medical Scheme	Beneficiaries			Gross Contribution Income (GCI)						Net claims incurred (incl. PMSA claims)						Gross Administration expenses (Incl. PMSA & Managed care)						Reserve Position (Per Regulation 29)						Solvency ratio	
		31/12/2001	31/12/2000	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	PBPM 2000 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	PBPM 2000 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PBPM 2001 R	PBPM 2000 R	% Growth	2001 R'000	2000 R'000	% Growth	PB 2001 R	PB 2000 R	% Growth	2001 %	2000 %
3456	Autoworkers Medical Aid Fund (Automed)	55 490	56 008	-1	76 426	69 218	10	115	103	11	69 490	60 303	15	104	90	16	7 809	5 424	44	12	8	45	108 657	98 530	10	1 958	1 759	11	142,17	142,35
3514	Bargaining Council for the Building Industry (Kimberly)	114	1 777	-94	529	430	23	387	20	1816	195	180	8	142	8	1589	515	545	-6	376	26	1373	1 754	1 824	-4	15 387	1 026	1399	331,52	423,65
3299	Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Bloemfontein)	0	248	-100		603	-100	-	203	-100		98	-100	-	33	-100		98	-100	-	33	-100	N/A	1 058	-100	N/A	4 267	-100	N/A	175,44
3322	Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Eastern Cape)	3 174	3 174	0		5 043	-100	-	132	-100		3 703	-100	-	97	-100		1 122	-100	-	29	-100	N/A	110	-100	N/A	35	-100	N/A	2,17
3302	Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Western Cape)	16 309	15 859	3	8 414	9 346	-10	43	49	-12	7 481	7 932	-6	38	42	-8	2 488	2 424	3	13	13	0	5 064	5 622	-10	310	354	-12	60,19	60,15
3327	Clothing Industry (Free State & Northern Cape)	435	435	0		152	-100	-	29	-100		133	-100	-	25	-100		25	-100	-	5	-100	N/A	315	-100	N/A	725	-100	N/A	206,98
3339	Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)	7 419	7 419	0		4 131	-100	-	46	-100		3 005	-100	-	34	-100		675	-100	-	8	-100	N/A	1 190	-100	N/A	160	-100	N/A	28,80
3304	Clothing Industry Health Care Fund (Cape Town)	90 332	96 473	-6	27 075	31 320	-14	25	27	-8	24 546	25 224	-3	23	22	4	6 195	6 103	2	6	5	8	45 594	45 658	0	505	473	7	168,40	145,78
3318	Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)	17 392	17 392	0	8 336	10 408	-20	40	50	-20	4 894	5 668	-14	23	27	-14	2 944	3 410	-14	14	16	-14	6 482	5 242	24	373	301	24	77,76	50,36
3378	East London Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (ELBIMAF)	386	569	-32	1 039	1 089	-5	224	159	41	1 319	1 409	-6	285	206	38	373	329	13	81	48	67	607	1 147	-47	1 573	2 015	-22	58,45	105,29
3316	Electrical Industry (Cape)	4 532	5 013	-10	4 993	4 808	4	92	80	15	4 497	4 461	1	83	74	11	630	718	-12	12	12	-3	2 728	2 705	1	602	539	12	54,63	56,25
3336	Furniture & Allied Workers (S.W.D.)	1 669	1 669	0		732	-100	-	37	-100		821	-100	-	41	-100		65	-100	-	3	-100	N/A	579	-100	-	347	-100	N/A	79,01
3314	Hairdressers (Natal)	878	878	0		794	-100	-	75	-100		374	-100	-	36	-100		285	-100	-	27	-100	N/A	440	-100	-	502	-100	N/A	55,46
3315	Hairmed	0	1 843	-100		10 506	-100	-	475	-100		6 324	-100	-	286	-100		876	-100	-	40	-100	N/A	42	-100	-	23	-100	N/A	0,40
3419	Knitting Industry (Northern Areas)	957	957	0		463	-100	-	40	-100		271	-100	-	24	-100		65	-100	-	6	-100	N/A	1 372	-100	-	1 434	-100	N/A	296,54
3324	Motor Industry Medical Aid Fund (MIMED)	54 991	54 991	0		274 206	-100	-	416	-100		261 676	-100	-	397	-100		20 342	-100	-	31	-100	N/A	87 613	-100	-	1 593	-100	N/A	31,95
3479	Natal Furniture Workers Sick Benefit Society	9 645	10 380	-7	3 045	2 792	9	26	22	17	1 144	1 265	-10	10	10	-3	1 638	1 521	8	14	12	16	1 849	1 344	38	192	130	48	60,74	48,15
TOTAL BARGAINING COUNCIL SCHEMES		263 723	275 085	-4	129 857	426 044	-70	41	129	-68	113 564	382 847	-70	36	116	-69	22 592	44 027	-49	7	13	-46	172 735	254 790	-32	655	926	-29	133,02	59,80

NOTES:

- The 2000 closing balances for the following Bargaining Council Schemes that failed to submit documents for 2001 financial year were brought forward:
 - BIMAF (Eastern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Free State & Northern Cape)
 - Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Furniture & Allied workers (S W D)
 - Hairdressers (Natal)
 - Knitting Industry (Northern Areas)
 - Motor Industry (MIMED)
- Projections were made in respect of the non-financial data for Clothing Industry Sick Benefit Fund (Natal)
- The following schemes submitted draft financial statements:
 - Automed (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Clothing Industry Health Care Fund (Cape Town) (Non-financial data were projected)
 - Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Western Cape)
- The 2000 comparative figures have been restated due to the following:
 - Due to Medcor and Building & Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund registration during the year, the 2000 balances were reclassified from the Bargaining Council Schemes to Registered Restricted Schemes for compara-

- Due to Medcor and Building & Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund registration during the year, the 2000 balances were reclassified from the Bargaining Council Schemes to Registered Restricted Schemes for comparative reasons.
 - BIMAF (North & West Boland) and Electrical Natal – As a result of failure to submit data since 1999, the 1999 balances brought forward in the 2000 Annual Report were removed from the 2000 comparative figures
- Bargaining Council Schemes were formerly known as Exempt Schemes
 - There will be no 2001 figures for the color coded schemes due to :
 - Schemes liquidating during the year
 - PBPM – per beneficiary per month
 - PM – per beneficiary

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE ANNEXURES C-P

- At the time of preparing this report, the following medical schemes had not submitted Audited Financial Statements or Statutory Returns for the 2001 financial year end:

Ref no.	Name
1446	Selfmed
1585	Eyethumed
3322	BIMAF (Eastern Cape)
3517	BIMAF (North & West Boland)
3327	Clothing Industry (Free State & Northern Cape)
3339	Clothing Industry (Northern Areas)
3336	Furniture & Allied workers (S W D)
3314	Hairdressers (Natal)
3419	Knitting Industry (Northern Areas)
3324	Motor Industry (MIMED)

- The following medical schemes names were changed during the year:

Ref no.	New name	Old name
1496	Allcare Chamber Medical Plan	Allcare Medical Aid Scheme
1507	Barlowworld Medical Scheme	Barlow Medical Scheme
1464	Suremed Health	Erica Medical Aid Society
1162	Global Health	Natalmed
1164	NBS/BOE Group Medical Aid Fund	NBS Group Medical Aid Fund
1583	Platinum Health	Platmed
1285	Protector Health	Vaalmed
1176	Retail Medical Scheme	Shoprite Medical Scheme

- The following medical schemes amalgamated with other schemes at beginning or during the 2001 financial year:

Ref no.	Name
1431	ICS Medical Aid Society with Tiger Brands Medical Scheme
1050	CGU with Mutual & Federal
1295	Kopano with Protector Health
1416	Haggie Medical Scheme with National Medical Plan
1528	Oilmmed and Polifin + M-Med (option of Caremed) with Sasolmed

- The following medical schemes were wound-up or dissolved (voluntary/automatic) during the 2001 financial year:

Ref no.	Name
1210	SA Eagle Medical Aid Scheme
1538	Toyota Medical Society
1276	Union Flour Mills Sick Fund
1558	Publiserve Healthcare Scheme
1423	Medsure Medical Aid Scheme
1553	Phila Medical Scheme
1065	CTP Medical Aid Scheme
1573	ICI – was omitted from this report due to its liquidation in 2002
3299	Building Industry Medical Aid Fund (Bloemfontein)
3310	Electrical Industry (Natal)
3315	Haimmed

- The following medical schemes were registered during the 2001 financial year:

Ref no.	Name
1590	Building and Construction Industry Medical Aid Fund (BIMAF (Gauteng))
1588	Medical Scheme for Correctional Services (MEDCOR)
1584	Netcare Medical Scheme
1587	Pathfinder
1585	Eyethuned Medical Scheme
1586	Xpress Care Medical Scheme
2922	Procure – Registration pending

Our vision

A medical schemes industry which is regulated to protect the interests of members and to promote fair and equitable access to private health financing in order to maximise the health of South Africa.

Our Mission:

- The Council will act in an administrative, fair and transparent manner with integrity and professionalism and will achieve the vision by:
- Informing the public about their rights and obligations in respect of access to medical schemes;
- Ensuring that all entities conducting the business of medical schemes comply with the Act;
- Ensuring that complaints raised by members and the public are handled appropriately and speedily;
- Contributing to improved management, governance of medical schemes; and
- Advising the Minister of appropriate regulatory interventions that will attain national health policy objectives.



COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL SCHEMES

Produced by the Council for Medical Schemes,

Designed by Shahn Irwin

Repro and print by The Bureau

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 - Contributing to improved management, governance of medical schemes; and
 - Assisting the Minister of appropriate regulatory interventions that will assist in attaining a national health policy objective.



COUNCIL FOR MEDICAL SCHEMES