



1.	LATEST NEWS	2
1.1	FSB Report on the results of the short-term insurance industry for the period ended June 2011	2
2.	IMAGE AND REPUTATION	9
2.1	Consumer Education Project 2010/2011	9
2.2	Functions planned for 2011	10
2.3	Sustainability	10
3.	LEGISLATION & REGULATION	11
3.1	National Policy Statement: Microinsurance	11
3.2	Short-Term Insurance Act (STIA)	13
3.3	Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (FAIS): Regulatory Examinations (RE) ...	13
3.4	Reflecting on progress towards a comprehensive International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS) for insurance contracts	14
3.5	National Health Insurance (NHI): Release of Green Paper	16
4.	MOTOR	17
4.1	Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Project	17
4.2	Microdotting	18
4.3	Cost of Parts	18
5.	TRANSFORMATION	18
5.1	Financial Sector Charter (FSC)	18
5.2	Access Product Standards Review	21
6.	SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT (SAM) INITIATIVE	21
7.	SHORT-TERM INSURANCE DATA EXCHANGE (STRIDE)	22
8.	OTHER ARTICLES	23
8.1	SAIA Board agrees to an information exchange review	23
9.	PRESS CLIPPINGS	24
9.1	Press Clippings: July 2011	24
10.	CIRCULARS	25
10.1	SAIA	25
10.2	AMUSA	26
10.3	IGF	26
10.4	SAIA Managing Directors	27
10.5	Motor	27

1. LATEST NEWS

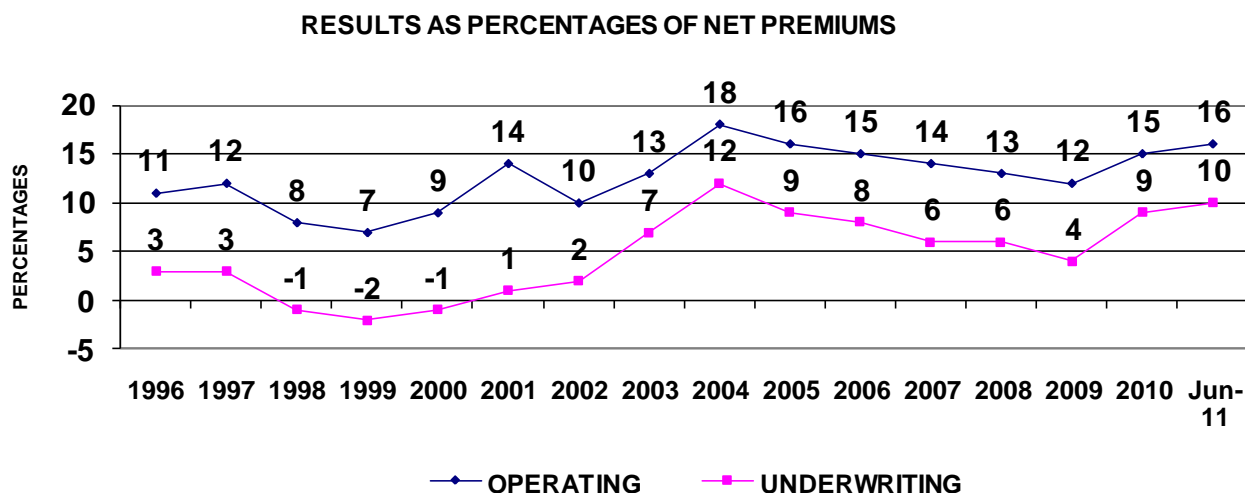
1.1 Financial Services Board Report on the results of the short-term insurance industry for the period ended June 2011

Industry results - Typical insurers (typical insurers, for the purpose of this report, are those insurers who offer most types of policies to, mostly, the general public).

The table below sets out combined statistics (net after reinsurance) for typical insurers for the calendar years 2006 to 2010 and for the first six months of 2011 as well as comparative figures for the first six months of 2010. The figures are unaudited.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	6 months ended June'10	6 months ended 1 June'11
Net premiums R'm	31 093	34 351	37 556	39 512	42 337	19 987	22 787
Underwriting profit/(loss) R'm	2 482	2 169	2 327	1 722	3 696	1 486	2 210
Underwriting and investment income R'm	4 588	4 851	5 064	4 741	6 331	2 802	3 667
Claims (as % of earned premiums)	65	66	66	67	61	63	57
As % of net written premiums:							
Management Expenses and Commission	25	27	27	28	31	31	34
Underwriting profit/(loss)	8	6	6	4	9	7	10
Underwriting and investment income	15	14	13	12	15	14	16
Net premium increase (year to year)	16	10	9	5	7	5	14
Surplus asset ratio (median)	42	43	40	43	38	39	39

The following graph indicates how underwriting and operating (including investment income) results of the typical insurers have fluctuated over the past fifteen years and the first quarter of 2011.



Six of the twenty-nine insurance companies classified as typical insurers reported an underwriting loss for the six months ended June 2011 compared with twelve who reported an underwriting loss for the three months ended March 2011.

Four of the twenty-nine insurance companies reported an operating loss for the six months ended June 2011 compared with six for the three months ended March 2011.

Statutory surplus asset ratios

The following table indicates the spread of the statutory solvency percentages of the typical insurance companies.

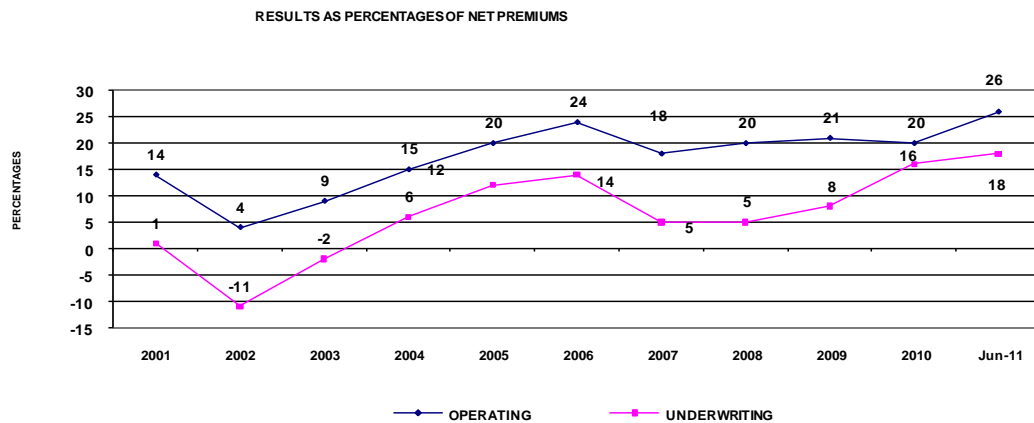
	Number of insurers					
	December 2006	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	June 2011
Below 15%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Between 15% and 20%	0	1	1	0	1	0
Between 20% and 25%	3	0	1	2	1	1
Between 25% and 30%	3	6	2	1	2	4
Between 30% and 40%	4	2	8	7	11	10
Between 40% and 50%	4	5	4	5	6	5
Between 50% and 100%	4	5	4	8	5	7
Above 100%	3	3	3	2	3	2

Industry results - Cell captive insurers (cell captive insurers, for the purpose of this report, are those insurers who offer insurance structures on a cell ownership basis for first party and third party cell owners).

The table below sets out combined statistics (net after reinsurance) for cell captive insurers for the calendar years 2006 to 2010 and for the first six months of 2011 as well as comparative figures for the first six months of 2010. The figures are unaudited.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	6 months ended June 2010	6 months ended June 2011
Net premiums R'm	4 144	4 511	5 460	5 368	6 318	3 454	3 890
Underwriting profit/(loss) R'm	568	224	295	410	962	467	719
Underwriting and investment income R'm	980	810	1 079	1 150	1 579	762	1 010
Claims (as % of earned premiums)	52	62	67	62	50	50	39
As % of net written premiums:							
Management Expenses and Commission	31	33	25	27	33	32	29
Underwriting profit/(loss)	14	5	5	8	16	15	18
Underwriting and investment income	24	18	20	21	20	19	26
Surplus asset ratio (median)	59	60	56	64	82	83	56

The following graph indicates how underwriting and operating (including investment income) results of the cell captive insurers have fluctuated over the past ten years and the first quarter of 2011.



Of the ten operational cell captive insurers, three have reported underwriting losses and none an operating loss for the six months ended June 2011 compared with four of ten who reported underwriting losses and two reported operating losses for the three months ended March 2011.

The following table indicates the spread of the statutory solvency percentages of the cell captive insurance companies.

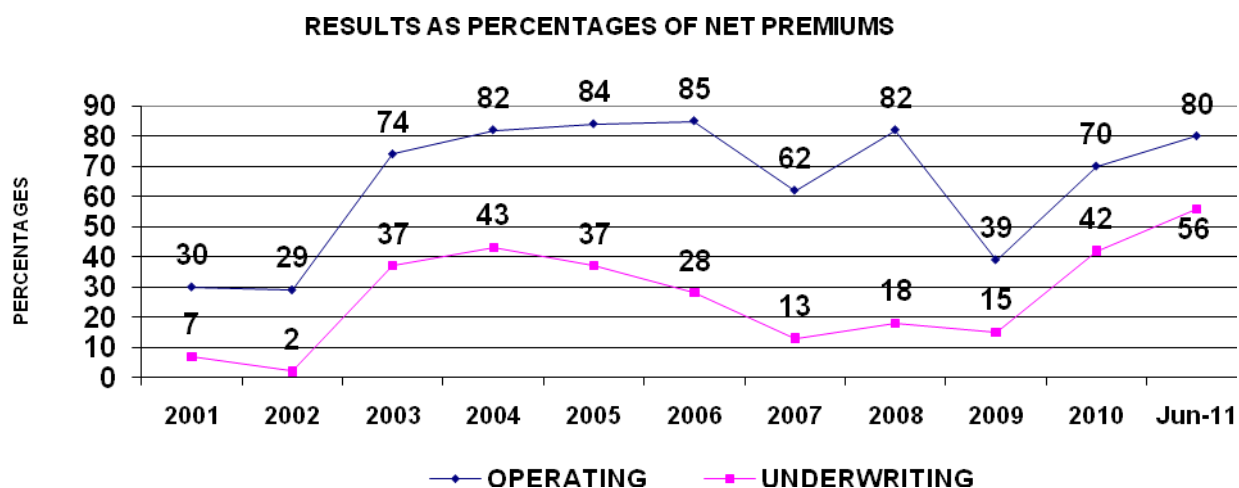
	Number of insurers					
	December 2006	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	June 2011
Below 15%	0	0	1	0	0	0
Between 15% and 20%	0	0	0	0	0	1
Between 20% and 25%	0	2	1	1	0	0
Between 25% and 30%	1	0	1	1	2	3
Between 30% and 40%	1	2	2	2	2	1
Between 40% and 50%	1	1	0	1	0	0
Between 50% and 100%	4	2	3	2	3	3
Above 100%	2	3	2	4	3	2

Industry results - Captive insurers (captive insurers, for the purpose of this report, are those insurers who offer cover of the risks of the owners' company or companies only).

The table below sets out combined statistics (net after reinsurance) for captive insurers for the calendar years 2006 to 2010 and for the first six months of 2011 as well as comparative figures for the first six months of 2010. The figures are unaudited.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	6 months ended June 2010	6 months ended June 2011
Net premiums R'm	144	200	185	329	395	278	195
Underwriting profit/(loss) R'm	40	26	34	80	169	139	109
Underwriting and investment income R'm	122	125	152	212	280	197	156
Claims (as % of earned premiums)	63	84	79	74	52	22	26
As % of net written premiums:							
Management Expenses and Commission	11	2	4	2	(6)	(2)	6
Underwriting profit/(loss)	28	13	18	24	42	50	56
Underwriting and investment income	85	62	82	64	70	71	80
Surplus asset ratio (median)	437	435	334	402	377	458	374

The following graph indicates how underwriting and operating (including investment income) results of the captive insurers have fluctuated over the past ten years and the first quarter of 2011.



Three of the ten captive insurers have reported underwriting losses and one an operating loss for the six months ended June 2011 compared with one of the ten captive insurers who reported underwriting loss and operating loss for the three months ended March 2011.

The following table indicates the spread of the statutory solvency percentages of the captive insurance companies.

	Number of insurers					
	December 2006	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	June 2011
Below 15%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 15% and 20%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 20% and 25%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 25% and 30%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 30% and 40%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 40% and 50%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Between 50% and 100%	1	0	0	0	0	0
Above 100%	9	10	11	10	10	10

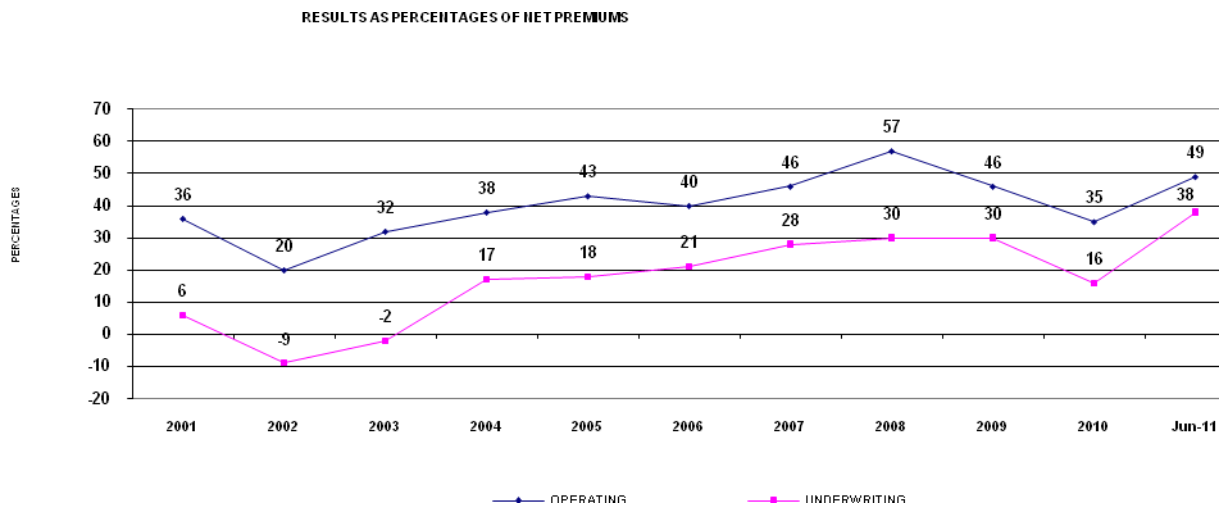
Industry results - Niche insurers (niche insurers, for the purpose of this report, are those insurers who offer, mostly, specialised cover only, in certain niche markets).

The table below sets out combined statistics (net after reinsurance) for niche insurers for the calendar years 2006 to 2010 and for the first six months of 2011 as well as comparative figures for the first six months of 2010. The figures are unaudited.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	6 months ended June 2010	6 months ended June1 2011
Net premiums R'm	3 293	3 872	4 976	5 712	6 465	3 703	3 420
Underwriting profit/(loss) R'm	699	1 078	1 514	1 723	1 006	533	1 289
Underwriting and investment income R'm	1 308	1 779	2 839	2 617	2 238	1 017	1 673
Claims (as % of earned premiums)	48	43	40	41	46	41	31
As % of net written premiums:							
Management Expenses and Commission	28	27	27	29	30	36	25
Underwriting profit/(loss)	21	28	30	30	16	14	38
Underwriting and investment income	40	46	57	46	35	27	49
Surplus asset ratio (median)	120	72	77	58	95	63	125

1 In March 2011, there was reclassification of companies as a result four niche insurers were moved to typical.

The following graph indicates how underwriting and operating (including investment income) results of the niche insurers have fluctuated over the past ten years and the first quarter of 2011.



Seven of the twenty-nine operational niche insurers have reported underwriting losses for the six months ended June 2011 and five have reported operating losses compared with eight of the twenty-nine operational niche insurers who reported underwriting losses for the three months ended March 2011 and five who reported operating losses.

The following table indicates the spread of the statutory solvency percentages of the niche insurance companies.

	Number of insurers					
	December 2006	December 2007	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	June 2011
Below 15%	0	0	0	1	0	0
Between 15% and 20%	1	0	1	1	4	2
Between 20% and 25%	0	1	2	1	1	0
Between 25% and 30%	0	1	0	2	1	4
Between 30% and 40%	3	2	4	5	5	2
Between 40% and 50%	3	5	4	3	1	1
Between 50% and 100%	6	10	9	8	5	6
Above 100%	19	14	13	13	13	14

Industry results – Re-insurers (re-insurers, for the purpose of this report, are those insurers who offer specialised cover, only to primary insurers).

The table below sets out combined statistics (net after reinsurance) for re-insurers for the calendar years 2007 and 2010 and for the first six months of 2011 as well as comparative figures for the first six months of 2010. The figures are unaudited.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	6 months ended June 2010	6 months ended June 2011
Net premiums R'm	1 899	2 388	2 314	2 170	992	1 129
Underwriting profit/(loss) R'm	192	37	55	205	62	2
Underwriting and investment income R'm	651	492	464	507	232	150
Claims (as % of earned premiums)	58	64	66	56	63	65
As % of net written premiums:						
Management Expenses and Commission	30	34	31	32	31	35
Underwriting profit/(loss)	10	2	2	9	6	0
Underwriting and investment income	34	21	20	23	23	13
Surplus asset ratio (median)	146	149	243	93	70	53

Two of the six operational re-insurers have reported underwriting losses and operating losses for the six months ended June 2011 compared with three of the six operational re-insurers who reported underwriting losses and operating losses for the three months ended March 2011.

The following table indicates the spread of the statutory solvency percentages of the re-insurance companies.

	Number of reinsurers			
	December 2008	December 2009	December 2010	June 2011
Below 15%	0	0	0	0
Between 15% and 20%	0	0	1	1
Between 20% and 25%	0	0	0	0
Between 25% and 30%	0	0	0	1
Between 30% and 40%	1	0	0	0
Between 40% and 50%	0	1	1	0
Between 50% and 100%	2	2	2	2
Above 100%	4	5	2	2

 **Further information : Barry Scott**
 barry@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

2. IMAGE & REPUTATION

2.1 Consumer Education Project 2010/2011

The Teachers Training Development (Managing Your Money)

We have received the evaluation report which reflects that this schools project has secured a successful education process that has revealed evidence of education impact. In this year the external validation of grade 12 results as well as the comparison with the government Dinaledi initiative, has shown the positive impact as the result of this project. The results have extended the reach of the project to the teachers in all provinces, reaching an almost universal reach to Mathematical Literacy teachers in Grades 10, 11 and 12.

Community Workshops

A total of 20 Risk and Savings community workshops were held across the nine provinces over a 6-week period in the targeted Living Standards Measure (LSM) 1-5 communities. The workshop implementation proved to be successful as each week the current workshop attendees told other community members that they attended and found the workshop to be very informative and hence encouraged others to attend the following weekend. The workshop attendance numbers did increase week-on-week, ensuring a constant flow of community members being empowered each week.

Note: The full evaluation report for 2010/2011 will be distributed to all SAIA Members.

SAIA Consumer Education Projects 2011/2012

The Teacher Development Project and Community Awareness

The Teacher Development and Community Radio projects are currently in the initiation phase and will be implemented in the first quarter of 2012. The Teacher Development Project will target Economic and Management Sciences at schools, especially teachers and learners in Grade 9. The community radio project has an extensive reach and do have an educational impact on communities. This project will build further on the great results that were achieved by the Financial Education Fund Radio Project implemented over the past 18 months.

Community Awareness Project

The community awareness project has been put on hold due to the delay regarding the approval of the Financial Service Board (FSB) in providing their portion of the project cost.

The project will highlight the importance and benefits of establishing and maintaining a stable and healthy financial lifestyle and the focus will be towards densely populated urban areas and the media types that will be used are as follows:

Rank TV is large, state of the art, television screens with audio, found in 12 key ranks nationally.

Comuta Radio is a national digital radio station which broadcast live directly to 24 key taxi ranks.

Star Music CDs are produced in-house to capture the essence of commuter communication; these are distributed throughout the life of the project.

Outdoor Broadcast Units will be at selected sites and linked with studios to create a real 'vibe', giving the campaign additional excitement and relevance.

The above project is scheduled to start in the fourth quarter, or early in 2012.

☞ **Further information : Reginald Charles**

✉ reginald@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

2.2 Functions planned for 2011

Listed below are the dates for the South African Insurance Association (SAIA) functions that will take place in 2011. This is a standard section in the SAIA Bulletin. Please note that the dates are subject to change. Changes will be marked in colour.

- SAIA Assistants Lunch – 23 September 2011
- SAIA Consumer Education Report Back Function – 6 October 2011
- SAIA Committee Lunch – 20 October 2011
- SAIA/FIA Board Liaison Meeting & Lunch – 24 November 2011

☞ **Further information : Vivienne Pearson**

✉ viviene@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

2.3 Sustainability

SAIA to Initiate a Solar Water Heater (SWH) Committee

The SAIA Board has agreed to set up a SWH Committee to address SWH replacements of insured electric geysers.

SWH replacements are part of the South African government's agenda and with the short-term insurance industry being the largest annual purchaser of geysers within the market, the short-term insurance industry is a major potential contributor to a solution that would achieve the installation of 1 million geysers into South African homes by 2014.

This initiative is directly aligned with the Strategic Risk Forum's objective of identifying areas of collaboration to address the long-term Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risks that could impact on the sustainability of the insurance industry over the next 10 – 15 year period.

As such, the SWH geyser initiative fits into the area of Environmental Risk: "Environmental management issues; due to how we manage our activities and its impact".

Some indicators of why SWH geysers are such a burning issue:

- Eskom regard SWH as a cornerstone of their demand side management initiatives to promote energy, security and avoid load shedding.
- The Department of Energy (DOE), who has a publicly stated ambition of ensuring that one million SWH are installed by 2014.
- The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), who together with DOE recently announced new regulations promulgating that all new buildings will require SWH, heat pumps or other non electrical water heating.
- Minister Patel and the Economic Development Department (EDD), see the SWH as a cornerstone of the Green Economy strategy related to the New Growth Path.
- The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), for whom this is a component part of their strategy, to deliver on the Climate Change commitments they made in Copenhagen.

The SWH Committee will be set up based on the high level Terms of Reference indicated below: .

- Address how to overcome the key challenges facing the large scale introduction of SWH by the insurance industry (these issues are available on request).
- Access relevant and current information on SWH in order to assist in addressing these challenges. In particular, to share, discuss and disseminate research, information and practical solutions (subject of course to advice on competition issues and/or a ruling from the Commission).
- Consider how to appropriately and manageably (whilst being mindful of the pressure) phase the introduction of SWH/ heat pumps by the insurance industry (including numbers, regions and timeframes), and to make recommendations to the Board at their meeting in November.
- Approach the Competitions Commission to discuss the process, and obtain a ruling if necessary.
- Consider and report on the proposal to prepare (national or local) legislation to address this issue (perhaps as a final measure once the insurance industry has had the opportunity to implement a phased and managed roll out).
- Consider and make recommendations on appropriate targets for the procurement of locally manufactured SWH and heat pumps, in order to support the country's need to create jobs.
- Explore and implement ways for the industry to streamline accessing the rebate from Eskom.
- Explore and report back to the SAIA Board with a plan to, as simply and easily as possible, access carbon credits for the insurance industry to assist in the financing of the SWH roll out.
- Discuss and propose ways in which insurers can negotiate lower prices for the industry as the demand scales up.
- Propose timeframes for a baseline survey to determine how many replacement geysers are annually being installed by the insurance industry, and how many of these are SWH systems and heat pumps. This survey should then be conducted on an annual basis to monitor progress against the annually agreed commitments.
- Recommend a set of terms of reference to the Board for SWH Committee's on-going supervision of the SWH initiative beyond the November Board meeting.



Further information : Debbie Donaldson



debbie@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

3. LEGISLATION & REGULATION

3.1 National Policy Statement: Microinsurance

National Treasury recently published its Policy Document confirming the proposed regulatory framework for Microinsurance in South Africa that is envisaged to be incorporated into a Microinsurance Act.

The Policy Document confirms five objectives namely:

- Extending access to a variety of good-value formal insurance products appropriate to the needs of low income households
- Facilitate formalised insurance
- Lower barriers to entry
- Enhancing consumer protection in the microinsurance market segment
- Facilitating effective supervision and enforcement thereby supporting the integrity of the insurance market as a whole

Microinsurance products will have to comply to certain product features and standards namely:

- Risk only benefits with no surrender value. No savings component may be included.
- Benefits provided should be defined on a first loss / sum assured basis.
- Defined benefits caps. The caps will be individual and therefore will apply to one person insured under a policy with one insurer. Where more than one person is insured under a single policy the caps will apply severally to each insured and not collectively to the policy as a whole. The following caps will apply:
 - A maximum benefit of R50 000 per insured life, per insurer for any insurance related to a death event.
 - A maximum benefit of R100 000 per person, per insurer, per contract period for all insurance on assets provided that the aggregate sum assured does not exceed the cap of R100 000.
 - A maximum benefit of R50 000 per insured life, per insurer for all other risk events.

The above stated limits apply per insurer. It is further proposed that microinsurance policies should have a contract term of up to but not exceeding 12 months. Where policies are underwritten on a group basis it is proposed that insurers should not be able to selectively cancel individual policies within the group.

The lower prudential requirements of R3 million capital had also been confirmed. Micro insurers will be allowed to reach the minimum capital requirement over a period of three years from the enactment of the new microinsurance legislation.

Upon registration, all micro insurers must hold at least R1.5 million in unencumbered capital to be phased up to R3 million at the end of the third year of operation.

The FAIS requirements for sellers of microinsurance products will be streamlined with commission that is proposed to be uncapped. As entry level criteria, a microinsurance representative will be required to be able to read and write (in English) and calculate. The Financial Services Board will accordingly proceed with more effective supervision and enforcement. It is envisaged that a targeted consumer education project on microinsurance will follow.

Insurers registered under the Short-term Insurance Act (STIA) and Long-term Insurance Act (LTIA) will be allowed to provide microinsurance products under the new Microinsurance Act, provided that said insurers obtain a microinsurance licence and conduct their microinsurance activities in a separate legal entity or convert an existing entity to a micro insurer. The process for insurers wishing to apply for a microinsurance licence is outlined in the document. Initial pricing and subsequent price changes on microinsurance policies have to be signed off by an actual technician based on verifiable risk considerations.

Microinsurance will be excluded from an equivalent provision to section 45 of the STIA and the Solvency Assessment and Management (SAM) framework. The microinsurance framework will incorporate relevant elements regarding transparency and governance to be in line with SAM Pillar II and II but appropriate to the nature of the business of micro insurers.

The microinsurance regime will be phased in over a three year transition period to comply with the act. Draft legislation is anticipated for 2012, for tabling in parliament in 2013. Implementation is likely to follow in 2013/2014.

 **Further information : Suzette Strydom**
 suzette@saia.co.za

3.2 Short-Term Insurance Act (STIA)

Proposed Demarcation Regulations

It is expected that the National Treasury will release the proposed Demarcation Regulations within the next month. The Demarcation Regulations are expected to clear the lines between what constitutes insurance business and what constitutes the business of a medical scheme.

Outsourcing draft Directive

The Financial Services Board (FSB) recently released an outsourcing draft Directive for comment. The scope of the draft Directive includes all aspects of insurance business that are outsourced to a third party and includes ancillary services provided under a reinsurance contract but does not apply to the insurance provided under such a contract.

The draft Directive confirms that insurers that outsource must have an outsourcing policy in place that is approved by the Board of Directors. The outsourcing policy must address the principles outlined in the draft Directive with which any outsourcing must comply, including that all outsourcing must be governed by a written contract. The minimum requirements of an outsourcing policy and the review thereof are confirmed in the draft Directive.

The draft Directive furthermore confirms an obligation on insurers to inform the Registrar of the proposed outsourcing prior to entering any outsourcing contracts.

All outsourcing undertaken prior to the effective date of the Directive must comply with the Directive when the outsourcing is extended, renewed or amended but no later than 30 June 2012.

The SAIA will proceed with a written industry submission on the draft directive by the due date.

 **Further information : Suzette Strydom**

 suzette@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

3.3 Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act (FAIS): Regulatory Examinations (RE)

In the last SAIA Bulletin the SAIA had reported that the deadlines published by the FSB does not refer to Representatives appointed from January 2010 and accordingly they will have to complete the level 1 RE before the end of December 2011.

Following enquiries to the FSB, confirmation had been received that the deadline confirmed in the circular will also apply to Representatives and Key Individuals who were appointed on/after 1 January 2010.

The exemption notice, confirming the extension of the deadlines including the Representatives and Key Individuals appointed on/after 1 January 2010, has been drafted by the FSB and will be published shortly.

 **Further information : Suzette Strydom**

 suzette@saia.co.za

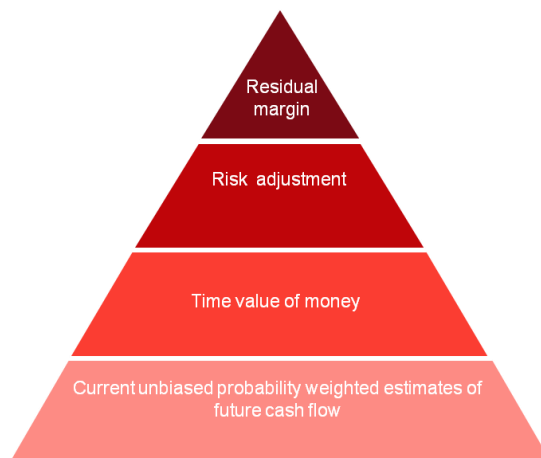
[Back to Index](#)

3.4 Reflecting on progress towards a comprehensive International Financing Reporting Standards (IFRS) for insurance contracts

What is the issue?

Over the past seven months, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) have been actively deliberating the insurance contracts project in an attempt to bring the long-running insurance contract project to a close.

They have considered comments received on the IASB exposure draft (ED) and the FASB Discussion Paper (DP) as well as input from their extensive outreach activity. The ED required all insurance contracts to be measured using a current estimate of the present value of expected cash flows to fulfil the contractual obligations.



This measurement model is based on the building blocks of discounted probability-weighted cash flows, a risk adjustment and a residual margin to eliminate any initial profit, except for certain short duration contracts. The boards have now agreed to a number of amendments to the proposals in the ED as set out below.

What are the key changes to the Exposure Draft proposals?

- The discount rate should reflect the characteristics of the liability but the boards have introduced more flexibility in allowing a top-down or bottom-up calculation of the rate.
- They will discuss further detailed disclosures to support the rates selected.
- The IASB has decided to adjust the residual margin prospectively for both positive and negative changes in cash flows, but not for changes in the risk adjustment.
- Acquisition costs included in the building block will be direct costs incremental at the portfolio level rather than at the contract level.
- The contract boundary wording has been amended to exclude contracts where the insurer can re-assess and re-price at the portfolio level. This will enable some health insurance contracts to qualify as short duration contracts.
- Contracts will be recognised when coverage begins with an onerous test for the pre-coverage period, rather than when the parties agree to the contract.
- The IASB has decided to continue with the existing scope to allow financial guarantee contracts to be accounted for either as insurance contracts under IFRS 4 or financial instruments under International Accounting Standards (IAS) 39/IFRS 9. The FASB has yet to conclude whether these will be in the scope of financial instruments.
- Contracts will be required to be unbundled for embedded derivatives that are not closely related. Explicit account balances and other goods and services will be unbundled using guidance being developed in the revenue recognition project.
- Cedants will no longer recognise a day 1 gain on entering into a reinsurance contract but it will be recognised over the term of the contract. A cedant should apply the financial instruments impairment model when assessing recoverability of the reinsurance asset.

What are the key differences between IASB and FASB proposals?

It should be noted that there are a number of other differences between the IASB and FASB proposals:

- The IASB has confirmed its support for an explicit risk adjustment, whereas the FASB would have a single composite margin and is considering further the amortisation pattern for this margin.
- The IASB would include all direct acquisition costs at the portfolio level in the measurement model, whereas the FASB would exclude those relating to unsuccessful sales.
- The FASB would not unlock the composite margin for changes in cash flows.

What aspects of the proposals have the boards not yet re-deliberated or decided?

Whilst the boards have discussed the majority of the ED proposals, they have still to conclude on the following topics:

- Calculation of risk adjustment including the level of measurement (unit of account)
- Premium allocation approach for short duration contracts
- Presentation including the use of other comprehensive income
- Calculation of residual margin on transition
- Certain aspects surrounding reinsurance contracts
- Disclosures

Many companies will be interested in the final outcome of these discussions as they will affect how management will be able to use the new accounting requirements to explain the underlying performance of their business.

When is the final standard expected and what will the effective date be?

The new standard was expected by 30 June 2011. The most recent IASB work plan now indicates that the proposals will be re-exposed or a review draft will be available some time in 2012. With the proposal to move the mandatory date of IFRS 9 to 1 January 2015, the new insurance contracts standard is now not expected to be effective before this date at the earliest.

Given the myriad of different measurement models applied to insurance contracts today, there is consensus that there is an urgent need for a globally accepted, high quality IFRS for insurance contracts. However, there are clearly differences in views between the two boards. Once the SEC decides on the direction for the adoption of IFRS and as the boards continue with their extensive outreach activity (particularly in the US), it will become clearer in the months to come which direction the boards will take.

Clearly the best outcome would be the timely resolution of differences between the two boards to achieve a converged insurance contract standard, but not at the cost of undue delay or compromising on quality. If the boards are unable to agree on the key differences, it is possible that the IASB may decide to move ahead alone in order to provide its constituents with a global standard to apply in accounting for insurance contracts. This decision may also be influenced by the extent of convergence the boards are able to achieve in the accounting for financial assets.

What do I need to do?

Management need to continue to monitor the debate and understand where the proposals could affect their organisations. If the proposals are re-exposed, there will be a formal opportunity to comment. Understanding the size of the change on an organisation's financial statements and key performance indicators, will better assist in the preparation of comment letters and lobbying positions.

In addition, if substantial changes are being made to financial reporting or actuarial modelling systems, driven for example by Solvency Assessment and Management, companies should consider how to make these flexible enough to accommodate future changes as a result of the insurance project. Once we have further clarity on the timing and direction of the IASB, companies should fully assess the impact of the proposals on their change programmes, considering the financial, process, systems and people impact to appropriately plan for implementation.

Drafted by Ilse French from KPMG.

☞ **Further information : Suzette Strydom**

✉ suzette@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

3.5 National Health Insurance (NHI): Release of Green Paper

Minister of Health, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi launched the Green Policy Paper on the proposed NHI on Thursday 11 August 2011 for public commentary.

The purpose of the Green Paper, as explained in Minister Motsoaledi's media statement accompanying the Green Paper, "is to outline the broad policy proposals for the implementation of NHI".

It must be understood that the proposed NHI is not proposed to exist in a vacuum, as it is envisaged to be a part of the broader social security protection plan together with the proposed social retirement reform, and the existing Road Accident Fund, Unemployment Insurance Fund and the fund for Compensation for Occupational Injury and Diseases. The implementation of the NHI and the migration from our current health system to the proposed NHI environment is envisaged to take place through three phases over a fourteen year period.

The Green Paper expounds upon a number of issues key to the reasoning behind the creation of the NHI, namely:

- The burden of disease in South Africa highlighting the problems of HIV/AIDS and TB, maternal, infant and child mortality rates, non-communicable diseases, and the high prevalence of incidences of injury and violence.
- The current status and quality of healthcare in South Africa and the disparity in the quality, availability and distribution of healthcare services in the private healthcare arena versus the public healthcare arena.
- The current disparity in the pro rata expenditure per capita amongst the different socio-economic bands of South Africa's population.
- The disparity of South African healthcare expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product in relation to the recommended standards of the World Health Organisation, and further the incongruence of South African spend in comparison to other countries in similar and different income bands.
- The principles of national health insurance, including amongst others the Right of Access to health care services as enshrined by Section 27 of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution.

The paper then breaks down the objectives of NHI in South Africa and further expands upon the nature and features of the proposed benefits to be offered. It also outlines the proposed designations of hospitals and the medical services to be offered under the different designations; and furthermore it sets out a proposed framework for payment, coding and reimbursement for health care services providers under the NHI.

Two key questions inherent to the proposed NHI:

- How is the NHI to be funded?
- What is the nature of the proposed relationship between the NHI and the private sector?

The costing model used in the estimation of all costs relating to the establishment of the NHI is the approach recommended by the International Labour Office. This model indicates that R125 billion is required in 2012, R214 billion is required in 2020 and R255 billion in 2025 if the proposed 14 year implementation term recommended in the Green Paper is followed. The Green Paper does not however outline exactly how these funds are to be raised although it recommends that the funding base should be as wide as possible, and suggests that the funds may be raised from a number of sources, namely the fiscus, employers and individuals. This is a question of absolute paramountcy and the Green Paper provides that clarity on this issue will be available within the next six months.

On the question of the relationship between the NHI and the private sector, it is envisioned that the NHI and the private sector are to co-exist in collaboration with one another as opposed to being in diametric competition. It must be noted however that it is envisaged that membership of the NHI will be mandatory for all South Africans, though anyone would be allowed to voluntarily remain a member of his/her private medical scheme if she/he should so choose.

Members are invited to review the NHI Green Paper, and the impact of the NHI on their business.

In order to allow an industry submission to the Department of Health, SAIA members are invited to submit their comments on/before close of business Wednesday, 5 October 2011.

 **Further information : Denzil Ohlson**

 denzil@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

4 MOTOR

4.1 Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) Project

This project, as approved by the South African Insurance Association (SAIA) Board in November 2010, is well under way and three of the five cameras sponsored by SAIA motor members are fully operational. It was anticipated that the other two would also be fully implemented by the end of August 2011.

The SAIA sponsored sites are part of the bigger Business Against Crime (BACSA) initiative, the "Strategic deployment of ANPR Technology to deal with Vehicle Crime", which has proven itself as a force multiplier for law enforcement. According to the latest Quarterly Report from BACSA it was confirmed that this technology has been successfully deployed at 35 fixed sites and 11 roaming vehicles fitted with ANPR. Alerts from these fixed sites and roaming vehicles are monitored by 15 remote monitoring users (mostly South African Police Services). More than 12,000 vehicles are checked against 21 databases on a daily basis.

During the first six months the SAPS reported 225 successes which included vehicle impoundments and arrests.

The successes from the SAIA sponsored sites for the same period resulted in 38 vehicles being impounded. A conservative estimate of the value of the vehicles recovered is more than R 4 million and it is anticipated that the number of successes will increase.

 **Further information : Dawie Buys**

 dawie@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

4.2 Microdotting

As previously reported, the Department of Transport (DoT) recently published Amendments to the National Road Traffic Act (93/1996), requiring the compulsory microdotting of all new motor vehicles from 1 July 2011. The improved identification of motor vehicles has been championed by the South African Police Services (SAPS), Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) and SAIA for many years as a means of curbing vehicle theft and hijackings (actuarial evidence shows that these may be reduced significantly). BACSA reports that this Regulation places South Africa at the forefront of similar efforts across the globe and is viewed as the most significant intervention in efforts to reduce vehicle theft and hijackings.

Everyone is waiting in great anticipation for the final promulgation of the amendments and confirmation of the final implementation date by the Department of Transport (DoT).

 **Further information : Dawie Buys**

 dawie@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

4.3 Cost of Parts

A SAIA industry task team recently returned from a trip to Taiwan and China during which motor parts manufacturers and other relevant role players were visited with a view to finalise a simplified way forward for a certified parts project. Various outstanding issues were clarified during this trip.

The SAIA is currently investigating some of the final details of such a proposed way forward, and is planning a discussion process with members and other relevant role players which will happen soon.

In addition, the SAIA is also in the process of discussing the cost of original equipment parts with the relevant manufacturers.

 **Further information : Vivienne Pearson**

 vivienne@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

5. TRANSFORMATION

5.1 Financial Sector Charter (FSC)

Following a meeting of the Ministers of Finance and Trade & Industry and the Financial Sector Charter (FSC) Council board on 30 July 2010 it was agreed to gazette the Financial Sector Charter as a three phase process.

Phase 1: Phase 1 specifically excluded Access to Financial Services, Empowerment Financing, Enterprise Development and some aspects of the measurement of Black ownership (primarily the concept of “Once Empowered Always Empowered”).

Agreement has been reached on a Phase 1 Draft Financial Sector Code document and this was submitted to Treasury on 18 October 2010 and gazetted for public comment under section 9(1) of the DTI Generic Codes on 10 December 2010.

The period for public comment ended on 26 February 2011 and the DTI, in participation with a technical sub-committee of the FSC Gazetting committee, have collated and considering the comments received.

Phase 2: Phase 2 aims to achieve consensus on all remaining issues after which a final version of the Draft Financial Sector Code will be published for public comment.

The major matters to be discussed and agreed during this phase comprise:

- Access to financial products (incorporating Consumer Education)
- Empowerment financing and enterprise development
- Ownership – the issue of “Once empowered always empowered”
- Establishment of revised levels for Designated Investments to be applied to Empowerment financing
- Targets

After consideration of public comments, the Minister of Trade and Industry will be asked to gazette the Draft Financial Sector Code under Section 9(1) of the Commission on Government Procurement (CoGP) as a binding Code on the Financial Sector.

Phase 3: It is currently anticipated that gazetting of the final FSC code will take place during the second half of 2011, assuming that agreement on the current areas of discussion under Phase 2 can be achieved.

Current Position

The timetable for completion of phase 2 of the gazetting process has been revised and aims to reach finalisation of the process and submission of a draft Financial Sector Charter document to the Minister during September 2011.

The current status on the Phase 2 issues is as follows:

i. **Access to financial services and consumer education**

The SAIA position paper on the subjects of Access to Financial Services and Consumer Education which seeks to assess progress made during the implementation of the Financial Sector Charter to date and incorporates the recommendations arising from Eighty20 research report and the input of SAIA members, has been circulated to the Financial Sector Charter Council participants and agreement has been reached based on the recommendations contained in the position paper. The issue of qualifying product standards and consumer education standards will be debated following the gazetting of the FSC Code.

ii. **Access:**

It is proposed that each industry sector adopts access principles that are best suited to the particular sector. For the short-term insurance sector the following has been proposed and has received approval in principle by the FSC Gazetting committee:

- The target market be expanded to encompass LSM 1 to 7 segments.
- The target market will be identified and targets set based on a maximum insured amount for each identified short-term insurance type.
- The sector target for access will be established based on a percentage market penetration for each short-term insurance type.

iii. Consumer education:

- The target for Consumer Education spend has been increased from 0.2% to 0.4% of post tax profit.
- The definition of permissible Consumer Education has been extended to include education that supports the general aims of the Charter and thus will be expanded to include specific (non branded) product education beyond homeowners and householders insurance.
- The current 80:20 restriction in favour of consumer education spend in the form of community workshops will be reviewed as part of the product standards exercise that will follow the gazetting of the FSC.

The National Treasury Policy Statement on Microinsurance has been finalised and was issued for public comment in July 2011.

iv. Enterprise Development and Empowerment Financing

The original Financial Sector Charter included Enterprise Development as part of Procurement with Empowerment Financing as a separate section of the Charter. In order to achieve its Empowerment Financing targets the short-term insurance industry was largely dependent on the banking and investment sectors originating investment structures into which the short-term insurance companies could invest.

In the revised Code, it is recommended that Enterprise Development and Empowerment Financing be combined and that the short-term insurance industry be given the choice of meeting its target requirements in this section through a combination Enterprise Development and / or Empowerment Financing. This position has gained support from the trade association grouping within the Charter Council.

The research report of Naledi (National Labour and Economic Development Institute) re-emphasised the dependence of the short-term insurance sector on the banking sector in attaining its current Empowerment Financing targets.

Discussion continues in this regard.

v. Ownership – “Once Empowered Always Empowered”

The Ownership concept of “Once Empowered Always Empowered” formed a cornerstone of the original Financial Sector Charter. The Banking Association wished to retain this concept in the Code while the Labour and Community constituencies originally required this provision to be omitted from the Code.

Discussion continues on those areas where agreement has yet to be reached.

vi. Designated investments

The level of Designated Investments applied to each participant subject to the Financial Sector Code requires to be updated and research in this regard has been completed and a proposal has been tabled for agreement of the FSC Gazetting committee.

Targets

Revised targets for each section of the Code are currently under discussion as part of the phase 2 discussions.

☞ **Further information : Barry Scott / Gary Benton**

✉ barry@saia.co.za / gbenton@telkomsa.net

[Back to Index](#)

5.2 Access Product Standards Review

The SAIA has received the first draft report of the 'Review of the Charter-led insurance and savings product standard experiences' which considered the experiences and learnings gained from the Zimele and Mzansi insurance products standards, as well as the Fundisa product. The draft report was followed by a joint SAIA and ASISA stakeholder workshop facilitated by The Centre for Financial Regulation & Inclusion (Cenfri) who was commissioned by the SAIA, Old Mutual and FinmarkTrust to do the review.

The stakeholder workshop took place at the Johannesburg Country Club in Auckland Park on 25 August 2011, and included representatives from the SAIA and its member companies, as well as representatives from ASISA member companies, in the microinsurance and access areas.

The discussions at the stakeholder workshop further fine tuned the review, and the final report will be available shortly.

From the report and the workshop, it seems clear that both the Mzansi and Zimele product standards catalysed and shaped products in the access environment, and both in the short-term insurance market (with little prior experience in the low income market) and the life insurance industry.

There were also some lessons learnt and opportunities lost, and a proposed way forward for product standards in the low income market (microinsurance and access space) was considered.

The full and final report will be available shortly.

The SAIA would like to thank those member companies who provided funding for this product on a voluntary basis.

☞ **Further information : Vivienne Pearson**

✉ vivienne@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

6. SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT (SAM) INITIATIVE

The future of tax on insurers

The members of the newly constituted Tax Task Group operating under Pillar IV of the SAM Governance structure have a number of challenges ahead.

The mandate of the Tax Task Group is to consider the impact of the implementation of SAM on the taxation of insurers in South Africa. The task group will also consider the impact of the implementation of the Solvency II Directive principles on the taxation of insurers by jurisdictions comparable to South Africa. This will then ultimately lead to proposals from the Task Group on amendments to Section 28 (short-term insurers) and

Section 29A (long-term insurers) of the Income Tax Act (Act No 58 of 1962 as amended), including proposals on indirect taxes, if any.

In many European countries the tax calculation is driven by Solvency I regulation. Solvency II however will not necessarily create a viable alternative source of taxable profit and as such, many European countries are considering a shift towards an International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) based profit as the starting point for tax purposes. This too shall be applicable to South African insurers and reinsurers, and will therefore need to be considered by the Tax Task Group.

The deadline for finalisation of the various proposals will be challenging. Annual tax proposals are announced in February each year as part of the National Budget and the related tax legislation is then drafted by May in the same year. The process to consider tax proposals starts approximately six months before the Minister of Finance delivers his Budget speech. Therefore, in order for National Treasury to consider the SAM proposals for approval by Parliament and implementation in January 2014, the Task Group would need to finalise proposals by September 2012.

As both National Treasury and the South African Revenue Services (SARS) have representatives on the Task Group it creates a unique opportunity for the industry to raise concerns and to discuss proposals addressing all tax-related issues. We therefore encourage active participation by insurers in this Task Group as it can make a fundamental difference to the way insurers will be taxed when SAM is eventually implemented.

 **Further information : Nico Esterhuizen**

 nico@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

7. SHORT-TERM INSURANCE DATA EXCHANGE (STRIDE)

STRIDE Update

Are you ready to switch? Over the last couple of months we have talked a lot about what STRIDE and Astute are doing to implement an industry switch. I would like to take time this month to focus on what the individual participating members would need to do within their organisations to enable them to communicate via the STRIDE switch.

Firstly, it is recommended that an internal project team is created. At a minimum, this team should consist of a project manager, developer, business analyst (per system impacted) and a testing team. In order to be ready to communicate via the switch by April 2012, internal projects should be initiated during October 2011.

The following points are an indication of the internal activities that should be planned:

- Data extraction from legacy systems in accordance with specific STRIDE requirements
- Batching of data in accordance with STRIDE requirements
- Formatting of batches, creation of message envelopes in accordance with SA ACORD AML standards
- Mapping of data to the SA ACORD AML standard
- Transmission of messages in accordance to STRIDE requirements
- Receipt of messages from the STRIDE Switch
- Resubmission of messages to the STRIDE Switch
- Error message handling in accordance with STRIDE requirements
- Receipt of data and processing into legacy systems

Error message handling and related business processes must be defined, documented and standardised across all participants and included in the Service Level Agreement (SLA).

Astute will make an implementation guide available to the industry during September 2011 (dependant on the acceptance of the technical specification); this will enable participants to initiate their internal projects. Astute and STRIDE will also be available to consult with participants and will offer assistance to map the participant data to ACORD.

☞ **Further information : Jenny Theunissen**
jenny@stridesa.co.za or visit the website at www.stridesa.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

8. OTHER ARTICLES

8.1 SAIA Board Agrees to an Information Exchange Review

Current information exchange initiatives across the short-term insurance industry (STI) have been established to address a number of business applications e.g. the South African Insurance Crime Bureau (SAICB) to address organised crime and the Insurance Data System (IDS) to address multiple claimants and streamline information exchange for underwriting and claims efficiencies specifically pertinent to high volume transacting environments.

In addition, the binder regulations, Solvency Assessment and Management (SAM) and the Motor Strategy are examples of extremely important initiatives that are highly dependent on the quality and depth of information exchanged across the industry.

An initial evaluation of the core dependencies for the successful optimisation of these solutions to address the STI needs has identified:

- Data quality across the industry
- Full participation of the industry in industry initiatives
- Ability to implement efficient business processes within the STI value chain to maximise the usage of these tools

The outcome of the review will include:

- A jointly designed road map across SAIA and other stakeholders with regards to existing and/or new vendors of information exchange mechanisms.
- Addressing the issues of quality, completeness (quantity) and streamlined exchange mechanisms in an efficient and consistent manner.
- A business case to change behaviour including a project plan coming from this review and cost benefit analysis for the industry.
- The business case and project plan will include and support areas identified for collaboration by the Strategic Risk Forum.

☞ **Further information : Debbie Donaldson**
✉ debbie@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

9. PRESS CLIPPINGS

9.1 Press Clippings: July 2011

Publication	Person/DN	Subject
Cover July 2011	# 87453 *Viviene	Consumer Education: Short-term insurance industry a shining example worldwide for financial literacy initiatives
	# 87454 *SAIA	Motor Insurance Industry: “Urgent call for compulsory vehicle insurance welcomed”
	# 87455	Policyholder Protection Rules (PPR): Short-term insurance policyholders benefits from new amendments
	# 87468	Ombudsman for short-term insurance: Beware the Carprehensive policy?
Financial Mail July 2011	# 86931 *SAIA	State of the short-term insurance market: It’s looking promising
FIA Insight 2011 2 nd Quarter Edition	# 87521 *Debbie	Sustainability of the Insurance Industry – Not Negotiable
	# 87522 *SAIA	Regulator issues ‘roadmap’ to avoid wrong turns in Treating Customers Fairly implementation
RiskSA July 2011	# 87469 *Viviene	The Insurance Conference: Promoting Sustainable Development – The Motor Cover Conundrum
	# 87470	Motor Insurance Industry: RMI calls for regular vehicle testing
	# 87471	Solvency Assessment and Management (SAM) is on his way
	# 87290	Climate Change: Profound changes coming to insurance industry
Insurance Gateway 14/7/2011	# 87259 *SAIA	Insure for acid mine water risk
FAnews 14/7/2011	# 87261 *SAIA	Insure for acid mine water risk
	# 87267	Financial Services Board (FSB): Regulator takes steps to cool the exam pressure cooker!
Business Day 15/7/2011	# 87261	Financial Services Board (FSB): Advisers’ exam deadline extended
Financial Mail 15/7/2011	# 87279	The New Companies Act: BEE loopholes
Sunday Times 17/7/2011	# 87281	Newsmaker: John Oliphant: Generating returns for the people
	# 87284	Banks are open to deposit insurance
Money web 18/7/2011	# 87314	Discovery Insure changes head
Business Report 19/7/2011	# 87333	FSB fines insurance firms for transgressing codes
Business Day 20/7/2011	# 87366	Nuclear disaster plan ‘is adequate’
FAnews 20/7/2011	# 87368 *Ronnie	SAIA Donation/Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA): Short-term insurers take the fight to organised crime

Publication	Person/DN	Subject
Business Report 21/7/2011	# 87367	SACP asks why Black Management Forum (BMF) was a part of Business Unity SA (Busa)
Mining Weekly 22/7/2011	# 87395 *SAIA	Acid mine drainage has 'quietened down' but still poses a threat to companies coffers, says risk manger
SabinetLaw 22/7/2011	# 87412	New Regulations for Long-Term and Short-Term Insurance in the Pipeline
Business Day 25/7/2011	# 87410	September summit could see black business bodies leave Busa
FAnews 26/7/2011	# 87685	Winter's Burst Geysers Provide Options for Solar Upgrades
FAnews 27/7/2011	# 87435 *Ronnie	The Insurance Conference 2011 : The short-term insurance sector takes
Noseweek 27/7/2011	# 87438 *Viviene	Heads they win – Tails they win
Business Day 27/7/2011	# 87446	Fraudulent insurance claims on the rise
Business Report 28/7/2011	# 87450	'Disarray' at CIPC as backlogs expand
Business Report 28/7/2011	# 87451	Special Projects: Retail Motor Industry keen for its codes to be adopted
Business Report 28/7/2011	# 87452	Confederation of Black Business Organisations (CBBO) asks Busa for delay on chief
the Marketingsite.com 28/7/2011	# 87466	Motor Insurance Industry : Why does it matter who the regular driver of my car is?
Business Day 29/7/2011	# 87467	New microinsurance legislation may be implanted by 2014
Beeld Sake24 29/7/2011	# 87476	Koeberg - veiligheid kan verbeter
Cover 29/7/2011	# 87484 *SAIA	Cover Awards celebrate excellence!
Mail & Guardian 29/7/2011	# 87519	SA's nuclear safety is reassessed

☞ **Further information : Sonja Etsebeth**

✉ sonja@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

10. CIRCULARS

The following circulars were issued during the month of July 2011: (Number of circular, title, date issued and contact person)

10.1 SAIA

SG 2011/051	Regulation 4, Section 45 of the Short-term Insurance (Act 53 of 1998 Register to the Status of the Credit Intermediaries (1/7/2011) Contact: Princess Mlambo
SG 2011/052	Submittance of (CIPC) Annual Returns for Companies (11/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom

SG 2011/053	Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (FAIS ACT FAIS Circular 7/2011 Information Circular: Regulatory Examinations (RE) (13/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom
SG 2011/054	SAMIA Golf Day – 7 September 2011 (18/7/2011) Contact: Charles Hitchcock
SG 2011/055	SAIA Submission on the National Treasury Policy Document: A Safer Financial Sector to Serve South Africa Better (19/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom
SG 2011/056	Application for Membership of the SAIA – Discovery Insure (19/7/2011) Contact: Sonja Etsebeth
SG 2011/057	Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002 (FAIS) FAIS Circular 8/2011: Late Notification of Section 14 (1) of the FAIS Act Debarments by Financial Services Providers (20/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom
SG 2011/058	Short-term Insurance Act, 1998 (STIA): Publication of Binder Regulations for Public Comment (22/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom
SG 2011/059	Short-Term Insurance Act, 1998 (STIA): Request for Comment: Draft information letter: Insurance offered by couriers and transporters to their clients/insurance related activities of couriers and transporters (22/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom
SG 2011/060	Comment Document by the Financial Services Board (FSB) in response to Submissions received on the draft Binder Regulations (22/7/2011) Contact: Suzette Strydom

10.2 AMUSA

AM 2011/060	Casualty Advice “MSC EUGENIA” (1/7/2011) Contact: Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/061	Update Piracy Advice : “SUSAN K” (1/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/062	Casualty Advice: “ISHTAR” (14/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/063	Casualty Advice : “SEABOXER” (14/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/064	Piracy Advice : “JUBBA XX” (18/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/065	Piracy Advice : “AEGEAN STAR” (19/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/066	Casualty Advice : “MAURITZ” (20/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/067	Invitation to attend : Maritime Law Association of South Africa Meeting on 3 August 2011 (25/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten
AM 2011/068	Casualty Advice : “PHOENIX ” (28/7/2011) Contact : Elsebe Vetten

10.3 IGF

IG 2011/004	Bordereau for the 2 nd Quarter 2011 (11/7/2011) Contact : Tilly Welgemoed
-------------	---

10.4 SAIA Managing Directors

MD 2011/029	Application of Rulings in Terms of the Value Added Tax Act, (VAT) 1991 as Amended : Reconfirmation of 1991 South African Revenue Service (SARS) Rulings (18/7/2011) Contact : Charles Hitchcock
MD 2011/030	Invitation to Participate in the TCF Regulatory Alignment Analysis Task Teams (29/7/2011) Contact : Suzette Strydom
MD 2011/031	National Treasury (NT) Microinsurance Policy Document released (28/7/2011) Contact : Vivienne Pearson

10.5 Motor

MT 2011/011	Request from Renault South Africa to provide information on vehicles (5/7/2011) Contact : Dawie Buys
MT 2011/012	Gauteng Tow Truck Initiative (15/7/2011) Contact : Dawie Buys
MT 2011/013	Vehicle Industry Yard (20/7/2011) Contact : Dawie Buys

🔍 Further information on all of the above-mentioned circulars : Sonja Etsebeth

✉ sonja@saia.co.za

[Back to Index](#)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Should you know someone, who is not a SAIA member, who might be interested in receiving the SAIA Bulletin, let them contact Vivienne Pearson at SAIA.

✉ E-mail: vivienne@saia.co.za 📞 Tel: (011) 726 5381

☎ Fax: (011) 726 5352

www.saia.co.za



COPYRIGHT WARNING NOTICE

Copyright subsists in this Bulletin. No part of the Bulletin may be reproduced, transmitted or downloaded in any form or by any means, without the permission of SAIA. © 1999-2010

#87934