2020 ANNUAL REPORT

AFFINITY INTERNATIONAL

AFFINITY INTERNATIONAL

and Its Subsidiaries

(Registration number 52632)

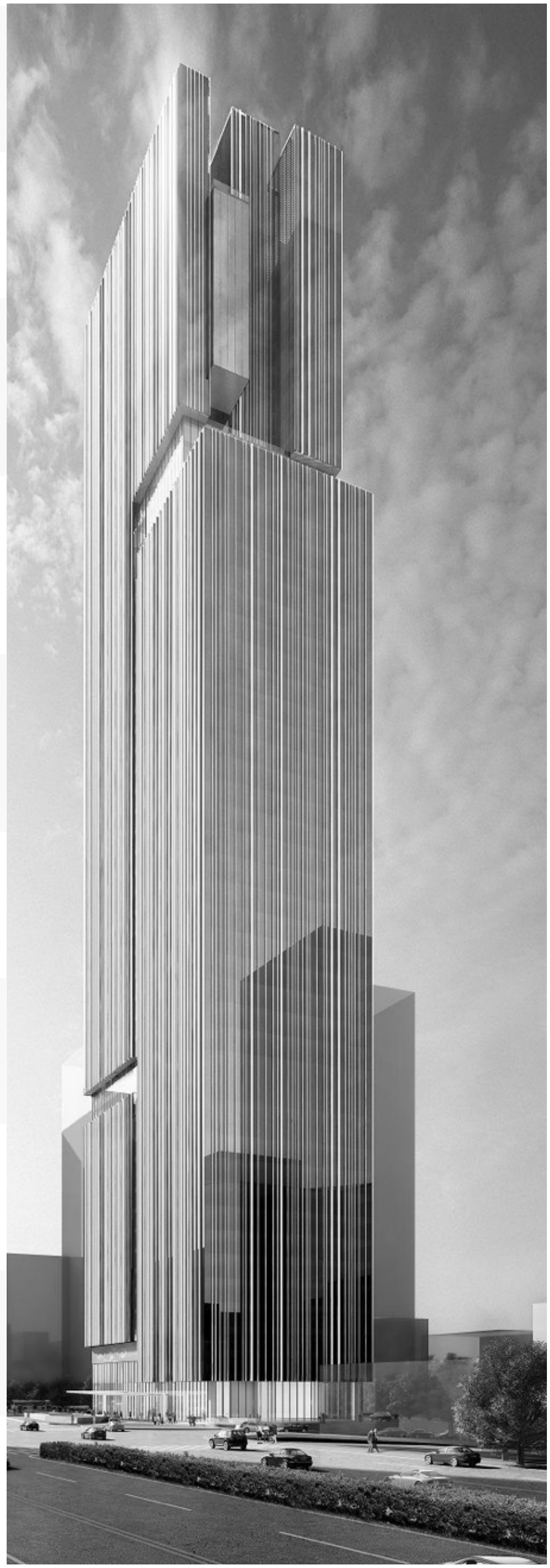
Annual financial statements
for the year ended 29 February 2020

These annual financial statements were prepared by:
L Reyneke & Associates Incorporated

Issued 1 March 2021

GENERAL INFORMATION

Country of incorporation and domicile	Bermuda
Nature of business and principal activities	Investment Holding
Directors	M Hewlett M F Wilson J A F Watlington L A de Koker
Registered office	Belvedere Building 69 Pitts Bay Road Pembroke HM 08 Bermuda
Business Address	Belvedere Building 69 Pitts Bay Road Pembroke HM 08 Bermuda
Postal Address	PO Box HM 833 Hamilton HM CX Bermuda
BSX Listing Sponsor	Clarien BSX Services Limited
Auditors	L Reyneke & Associates Inc. Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors
Secretary	Alexander Management Ltd
Issued	1 March 2021



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Published 1 March 2021

RISK MANAGEMENT & INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEES

Internal Audit

The Risk Management and Internal Audit Committees considered the effectiveness of the internal audit function and monitored adherence to the annual internal audit plan. All internal audit reports were reviewed and discussed at meetings and, where appropriate, recommendations were made to the Board.

Management has reviewed the internal control over internal financial controls, including disclosure and procedures, and presented their findings to the audit and risk committee. Based on this review, nothing has come to the attention of the committee to indicate that significant internal financial controls have not operated as intended.

Risk Management

The Committee reviewed the Company risk register prior to it being presented to the Board. The committee also had two meetings dedicated to risk during the year where matters of risk were discussed.

Going Concern Status

The Committee has considered the going concern status of the Company on the basis of review of the annual financial statements and the information available to the committee and recommended such going concern status for the adoption by the Board.

The Board statement on the going concern status of the Company is contained on page 5 in the statement of directors' responsibilities.

Discharge of Responsibilities

The Committee is satisfied that during the financial year under review it has conducted its affairs, discharged its legal and other responsibilities as outlined in its charter. The Board concurred with this assessment concern status for the adoption by the Board.

Annual Report

The Committee has considered all factors and risks that may impact the integrity of this annual report. The Committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with the external auditors and executive management as reported in the annual report. Apart from the annual financial statements set out on pages 14 to 34 that form part of the annual report, no other external assurance has been obtained for information contained in the annual report.

The Committee is satisfied that the report complies with the Bermuda Companies Act of 1981 and IFRS and has therefore recommended the annual financial statements for approval to the Board.

A D de Koker
Chairman of the Risk Management Committee

M Cronje
Chairman of the Internal Audit Committee

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES & APPROVAL

The directors are required in terms of the Local legislation over companies to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting

Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board of directors sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 28 February 2021 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 11 to 34, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 1 March 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements:

M Hewlett
Director
Group Chief Executive Officer

M F Wilson
Director
Group Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

L REYNEKE & ASSOCIATES INC
Public Accountants & Auditors, Tax Advisors & Management Consultants

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE DIRECTORS OF AFFINITY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

REGISTRATION NUMBER : 52632

We have audited the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of Affinity International Limited and Its Subsidiaries set out on pages 14 to 34, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 29 February 2020, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Affinity International Limited and Its Subsidiaries as at 29 February 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of the current year. The matters were address in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion there on, and we do not provide separate opinion on these matters.

We have determine that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, which we obtained prior to issuing this report. Other information

L REYNEKE & ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED Reg No: 1995/000503/21
Public Accountants & Auditors, Tax Advisors & Mangement Consultants

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P O Box 4240 Halfway House 1685 Telephone: 011 315 4283
DIRECTORS: L REYNEKE, CA (SA) ,RA ASSOCIATE: S T DAWSON, (AGA) SA

does not include the Consolidated annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

The group’s directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Consolidated Annual Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Annual Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

L Reyneke CA (SA) RA

2 March 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Affinity International Limited, and Its Subsidiaries for the year ended 29 February 2020.

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated in Bermuda under registration number 52632 on 05 June 2017 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

Affinity International Limited is an investment holding company and is listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange (BSX). The business profile of the Affinity International Limited Group includes the supply of medical insurance, medicine and other related services, financial services, and information technology.

Affinity International Limited's registered office is located at Belvedere Building, 69 Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke HM 08, Bermuda.

The BSX is a member of the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE), an affiliate member of the International Organisation of Securities Commission (IOSCO) and regulated by the Bermuda Monetory Authority (BMA). The BSX is recognised by the US Securities Exchange Commission as a Designated Offshore Securities Exchange (DOSM), and by the UK Financial Services Authority (FSA) as a 'Designated Investment Exchange'.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The results of the Group and the company are set out in the attached annual financial statements, as reflected on pages 14 to 34.

3. Shareholding and changes

The company was incorporated with an authorised capital of $50,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of $0.001 par value Class A Voting Shares (the Class A Voting Shares) and 49,999,000 shares of $0.001 par value Class B Non-voting Shares (the Class B Non-Voting Shares).

The Company has issued 200 Class A Voting Shares since the date of incorporation until 23 October 2019, and 10,000,000 Class B Non-voting Shares at a par value of US$0.001 per share on 23 October 2019. The authorised and issued share capital of the Company as at 29 February 2020 is set out in Note 11 “Share Capital” of the consolidated financial statements.

4. Accounting Practices

The financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC), interpretations applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, the Financial Reporting Standards Council. The financial statements are based on appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

5. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to the shareholders during the year under review.

6. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Director	Office	Designation	Nationality	Changes
M Hewlett	Group Chief Executive Officer	Executive	South African	
M F Wilson	Group Chief Financial Officer	Executive	British	
L A de Koker		Executive	Hungarian	Appointed 18 Feb 2019
J A F Watlington		Non-Executive	Bermudian	Appointed 1 July 2019

7. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the company had an interest and which significantly affected the business of the company.

8. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

9. Going concern

The directors believe that the company and group have adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company and group is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

10. Secretary

The company secretarial is performed by Alexander Management Ltd. Prior to Alexander Management Ltd being appointed as secretary on 23 March 2020, James A F Watlington acted as the secretary and Alexander Management Ltd was the assistant secretary.

11. Interest in Subsidiary Companies

The holding of the company in its subsidiary companies is:

Name	Cost USD	Held by Company
Affinity Health (Botswana) Private Ltd	12	100%
	12	

The company has elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements in 2019, as its subsidiaries were not material for the purpose of giving true and fair view of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

Expressed in USD	Note(s)	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-	2 402 917	-
Goodwill	3	-	-	220 258	-
Investment in subsidiary loans	4	12	12	-	-
Loans to group companies	5	732 968	-	-	-
Deferred tax	6	-	-	54 492	-
		732 980	**12**	**2 677 667**	**-**
Current Assets					
Inventories	7	-	-	6 106	-
Trade and other receivables	8	-	-	908 453	-
Other financial assets	9	-	-	4 174 702	-
Current tax receivables		-	-	142 587	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-	6 838 840	-
		-	**-**	**12 070 688**	**-**
Total Assets		**732 980**	**12**	**14 748 355**	**-**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	11	10 000	-	10 000	-
Reserves		-	-	(155 833)	-
Retained income		-	-	8 104 956	-
		10 000	**-**	**7 959 123**	**-**
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Finance lease liabilities	13	-	-	36 447	-
Other financial liabilities	15	722 980	-	722 980	-
		722 980	**-**	**759 427**	**-**
Current Liabilities					
Finance lease liabilities	13	-	-	22 112	-
Trade and other payables	14	-	-	1 081 434	-
Other financial liabilities	15	-	12	285 634	-
Current tax payable		-	-	490 389	-
Bank overdraft	10	-	-	62 222	-
Insurance contract liabilities	16	-	-	4 088 014	-
		-	**12**	**6 029 805**	**-**
Total Liabilities		**722 980**	**12**	**6 789 232**	**-**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**732 980**	**12**	**14 748 355**	**-**

M Hewlett
Director
Group Chief Executive Officer

M F Wilson
Director
Group Chief Financial Officer

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Expressed in USD	Note(s)	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019
Service fees	17	-	-	20 750 898	-
Cost of services		-	-	(9 203 075)	-
Gross profit		**-**	**-**	**11 547 823**	**-**
Other operating income	18	-	-	379 624	-
Other operating expenses		-	-	(9 142 387)	-
Operating profit	19	**-**	**-**	**2 785 060**	**-**
Investment income	20	-	-	60 150	-
Finance costs		-	-	(20 010)	-
Profit before taxation		**-**	**-**	**2 825 200**	**-**
Taxation	21	-	-	(875 306)	-
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**1 949 894**	**-**
Other comprehensive income:					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		-	-	(155 833)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation		**-**	**-**	**(155 833)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**1 794 061**	**-**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Expressed in USD	Company Share capital	Company Retained income	Company Total equity	Group Share capital	Group Foreign currency translation reserve	Group Retained income	Group Total equity
Balance at 1 March 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 1 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1 949 894	1 949 894
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(155 833)	-	(155 833)
Group share reserves - Business combination acquisitions (Note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	6 155 062	6 155 062
Share capital issued	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7 959 123**
Balance at 29 February 2020	**10,000**	**-**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**(155 833)**	**8 104 956**	**7 959 123**
Note(s)	11			11			

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Expressed in USD	Note(s)	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	22	-	-	3 402 668	-
Interest income		-	-	60 150	-
Finance costs		-	-	(20 010)	-
Tax paid	23	-	-	(525 089)	-
Net cash from operating activities		**-**	**-**	**2 917 719**	**-**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Increase in investment in subsidiaries		-	(12)	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	-	-	(2 895 181)	-
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	2	-	-	41 529	-
Premium on business combination		-	-	5 722 066	-
Payment to loans from group companies		(732 968)	-	-	-
Increase in other financial assets		-	-	(4 174 702)	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(732 968)**	**(12)**	**(1 306 288)**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds on share issue	11	10 000	-	10 000	-
Proceeds from other financial liabilities		722 968	12	1 008 614	-
Increase in insurance contract liabilities		-	-	4 088 014	-
Finance lease payments		-	-	58 559	-
Net cash movement for the year		**732 968**	**12**	**5 165 187**	**-**
Total cash movement for the year		**-**	**-**	**6 776 618**	**-**
Total cash at end of the year	10	**-**	**-**	**6 776 618**	**-**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Corporate information

Affinity International Limited is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Bermuda.

The annual financial statements for the year ended 29 February 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 1 March 2021.

1. Significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Bermuda Companies Act of 1981.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in US Dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Consolidation

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated annual financial statements incorporate the annual financial statements of the company and all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) which are controlled by the group.

The group has control of an entity when it is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from involvement with the entity and it has the ability to affect those returns through use its power over the entity.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the annual financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the group.

All inter-company transactions, balances, and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated in full on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the group's interest therein, and are recognised within equity. Losses of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interest even if this results in a debit balance being recognised for non-controlling interest.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and are recognised directly in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The difference between the fair value of consideration paid or received and the movement in non-controlling interest for such transactions is recognised in equity attributable to the owners of the company.

Where a subsidiary is disposed of and a non-controlling shareholding is retained, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Business combinations

The group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are expensed as incurred, except the costs to issue debt which are amortised as part of the effective interest and costs to issue equity which are included in equity.

Any contingent consideration is included in the cost of the business combination at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequent changes to the assets, liability or equity which arise as a result of the contingent consideration are not affected against goodwill, unless they are valid measurement period adjustments. Otherwise, all subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in either profit or loss or in other comprehensive income, in accordance with relevant IFRS's. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities which meet the recognition conditions of IFRS 3 Business combinations are recognised at their fair values at acquisition date, except for non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations, which are recognised at fair value less costs to sell.

Contingent liabilities are only included in the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree where there is a present obligation at acquisition date.

On acquisition, the acquiree's assets and liabilities are reassessed in terms of classification and are reclassified where the classification is inappropriate for group purposes. This excludes lease agreements and insurance contracts, whose classification remains as per their inception date.

Non-controlling interests in the acquiree are measured on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share in the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. This treatment applies to non-controlling interests which are present ownership interests, and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at their acquisition date fair values, unless another measurement basis is required by IFRS's.

In cases where the group held a non-controlling shareholding in the acquiree prior to obtaining control, that interest is measured to fair value as at acquisition date. The measurement to fair value is included in profit or loss for the year. Where the existing shareholding was classified as an available-for-sale financial asset, the cumulative fair value adjustments recognised previously to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Goodwill is determined as the consideration paid, plus the fair value of any shareholding held prior to obtaining control, plus non-controlling interest and less the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree. If, in the case of a bargain purchase, the result of this formula is negative, then the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested on an annual basis for impairment. If goodwill is assessed to be impaired, that impairment is not subsequently reversed.

Goodwill arising on acquisition of foreign entities is considered an asset of the foreign entity. In such cases the goodwill is translated to the functional currency of the group at the end of each reporting period with the adjustment recognised in equity through to other comprehensive income.

1.3 New Standards and Interpretations

1.3.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new for the classification and measurements of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a)impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a "fair value through other comprehensive income" (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on outstanding principal, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt and equity investments are measured at fair value at the end of subsequent reporting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effect of the changes of the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in fair value of a financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit orloss.

- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. It is therefore no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principal of an "economic relationship". Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2018.

The company has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020 financial statements. The impact of the standard is not material.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases is a new standard which replaces IAS 17 Leases, and introduces a single lessee accounting model. The main changes arising from the issue of IFRS 16 which are likely to impact the company are as follows:

Company as lessee:

- Lessees are required to recognise a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases, except short term leases or leases where the underlying asset has a low value, which are expensed on a straight line or other systematic basis.

- The cost of the right-of-use asset includes, where appropriate, the initial amount of the lease liability; lease payments made prior to commencement of the lease less incentives received; initial direct costs of the lessee; and an estimate for any provision for dismantling, restoration and removal related to the underlying asset.
- The lease liability takes into consideration, where appropriate, fixed and variable lease payments; residual value guarantees to be made by the lessee; exercise price of purchase options; and payments of penalties for terminating the lease.
- The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured on the cost model at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. However, right-of-use assets are measured at fair value when they meet the definition of investment property and all other investment property is accounted for on the fair value model. If a right-of-use asset relates to a class of property, plant and equipment which is measured on the revaluation model, then that right-of-use asset may be measured on the revaluation model.
- The lease liability is subsequently increased by interest, reduced by lease payments and re-measured for reassessments or modifications.
- Re-measurements of lease liabilities are affected against right-of-use assets, unless the assets have been reduced to nil, in which case further adjustments are recognised in profit or loss.
- The lease liability is re-measured by discounting revised payments at a revised rate when there is a change in the lease term or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.
- The lease liability is re-measured by discounting revised lease payments at the original discount rate when there is a change in the amounts expected to be paid in a residual value guarantee or when there is a change in future payments because of a change in index or rate used to determine those payments.
- Certain lease modifications are accounted for as separate leases. When lease modifications which decrease the scope of the lease are not required to be accounted for as separate leases, then the lessee re-measures the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right of lease asset to reflect the full or partial termination of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the full or partial termination of the lease is recognised in profit or loss. For all other lease modifications which are not required to be accounted for as separate leases, the lessee re-measures the lease liability by making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.
- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities should be presented separately from other assets and liabilities. If not, then the line item in which they are included must be disclosed. This does not apply to right-of-use assets meeting the definition of investment property which must be presented within investment property. IFRS 16 contains different disclosure requirements compared to IAS 17 leases.

Company as lessor:

- Accounting for leases by lessors remains similar to the provisions of IAS 17 in that leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases. Lease classification is reassessed only if there has been a modification.
- A modification is required to be accounted for as a separate lease if it both increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and the increase in consideration is commensurate to the stand alone price of the increase in scope.
- If a finance lease is modified, and the modification would not qualify as a separate lease, but the lease would have been an operating lease if the modification was in effect from inception, then the modification is accounted for as a separate lease. In addition, the carrying amount of the underlying asset shall be measured as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the modification. IFRS 9 is applied to all other modifications not required to be treated as a separate lease.
- Modifications to operating leases are required to be accounted for as new leases from the effective date of the modification. Changes have also been made to the disclosure

requirements of leases in the lessor's financial statements.

Sale and leaseback transactions:

- In the event of a sale and leaseback transaction, the requirements of IFRS 15 are applied to consider whether a performance obligation is satisfied to determine whether the transfer of the asset is accounted for as the sale of an asset.
- If the transfer meets the requirements to be recognised as a sale, the seller-lessee must measure the new right-of-use asset at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right-of-use retained. The buyer-lessor accounts for the purchase by applying applicable standards and for the lease by applying IFRS16.
- If the fair value of consideration for the sale is not equal to the fair value of the asset, then IFRS 16 requires adjustments to be made to the sale proceeds. When the transfer of the asset is not a sale, then the seller-lessee continues to recognise the transferred asset and recognises a financial liability equal to the transfer proceeds. The buyer-lessor recognises a financial asset equal to the transfer proceeds.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 January 2019.

The company has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2020 financial statements. The impact of the standard is not material.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	6 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 years
Computer software	Straight line	2 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	10 years
Other fixed assets	Straight line	6 years

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

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

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.5 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. This excludes investments which are held for sale and are consequently accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the company are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the company, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or
- Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost; or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit orl oss).

Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular waypurchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

1.7 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused STC credits to the extent that it is robable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused STC credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income,or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

1.8 Leases

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

Finance leases – lessee

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

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

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

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset. This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the first-in-first-out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion andestimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Inventories includes a "right to returned goods asset" which represents the company right to recover products from customers where customers exercise their right of return under the company returns policy. The company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. A corresponding adjustment is recognised against cost of sales.

1.10 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the company also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceedthe carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.11 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

1.12 Employee benefits Short-term employee benefits

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

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

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

1.13 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a pastevent;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

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

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
    - the business or part of a business concerned;
    - the principal locations affected;
    - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
    - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
    - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.14 Revenue from contracts with customers

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Dividends received from it's investments – Holding company
- Sales of service in the form of medical insurance contracts – Subsidiary company

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

1.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:

- Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.

- Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the entity on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalised do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when:

- expenditures for the asset have occurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred, and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.16 Translation of foreign currencies Foreign currency transactions

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2 Property, plant and equipment – Group

Expressed in USD

	2020			2019		
	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	886 608	(427 444)	459 164	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	369 861	(213 456)	156 405	-	-	-
Office equipment	295 686	(133 339)	162 347	-	-	-
IT equipment	1 199 088	(496 521)	702 567	-	-	-
Computer software	103 091	(54 127)	48 964	-	-	-
Leasehold improvements	451 116	(69 896)	381 220	-	-	-
Other fixed assets	1 059 218	(566 968)	492 250	-	-	-
Total	**4 364 668**	**(1 961 751)**	**2 402 917**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment – 2020 - Group

	Opening balance	Additions	Additions through business combinations	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	-	66 230	479 386	-	(86 452)	459 164
Motor vehicles	-	12 405	231 548	(31 111)	(56 437)	156 405
Office equipment	-	32 046	164 754	(4 499)	(29 954)	162 347
IT equipment	-	202 453	615 028	-	(114 914)	702 567
Computer software	-	1 910	57 800	-	(10 746)	48 964
Leasehold improvement	-	106 511	316 721	-	(42 012)	381 220
Other fixed assets	-	23 915	584 474	-	(116 139)	492 250
Total	**-**	**445 470**	**2 449 711**	**(35 610)**	**(454 654)**	**2 402 917**

Property, plant and equipment encumbered as a security

Certain motor vehicles are encumbered by an instalment sale agreement (Refer to Note 13)

3. Goodwill – Group

Expressed in USD	2020			2019		
	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Goodwill	220 258	-	220 258	-	-	-

Reconciliation of goodwill – 2020

Expressed in USD	Opening balance	Additions through business combinations	Total
Goodwill	-	220 258	220 258

Expressed in USD	**Company 2020**	**Company 2019**	**Group 2020**	**Group 2019**
4. Investment in subsidiaries				
The carrying amounts of subsidiaries are shown net of impairment losses				
Shares at carrying value	12	12	-	-
5. Loans to group companies				
Subsidiaries				
Affinity Health (Botswana) (Private) Ltd	732,968	-	-	-
	732,968	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-Current assets	732,968	-	-	-
The loans are interest free and are repayable on demand.				
6. Deferred Tax				
The major components of the deferred tax balance are as follows:				
Deferred tax asset arising as result of temporary differences on:				
Previously unrecognised loss	**-**	**-**	**54 492**	**-**
7. Inventories				
Merchandise	**-**	**-**	**6 106**	**-**

Expressed in USD	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019

8. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments:

Trade receivables	-	-	654 063	-
Other receivables	-	-	254 390	-
Total trade and other receivables	**-**	**-**	**908 453**	**-**

Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other receivables

At amortised cost	-	-	908 453	-

Exposure to currency risk

The net carrying amounts, in US Dollar, of trade and other receivables, excluding non-financial instruments, are denominated in the foreign currencies. The amounts have been presented in US Dollar by converting the foreign currency amount at the closing rate at the reporting date.

9. Other financial assets

Other loans

Other loan receivables	-	-	4 174 702	-
	-	**-**	**4 174 702**	**-**
Total other financial assets	**-**	**-**	**4 174 702**	-
Current asset				
Other loans	-	-	4 174 702	-

The loans are unsecured interest free and are repayable on demand.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	-	-	2 468	-
Bank balances	-	-	3 601 761	-
Short-term deposits	-	-	3 234 611	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	(62 222)	-
	-	-	6 776 618	-
Current assets	-	-	6 838 840	-
Current liabilities	-	-	(62 222)	-
	-	-	6 776 618	-

Expressed in USD	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019

11. Share capital

Authorised

1000 Class A Voting shares at par value of $0.001 per share	1	1	1	1
49 999 000 Class B Non Voting Shares at par value of $0.001 per share	49,999	1	49,999	1
	50,000	**1**	**50,000**	**1**

Issued

200 Class A Voting Shares of $0.001 per share	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
10 000 000 Class B Non Voting Shares of $0.001 per share	10,000	-	10,000	-
	10,000	**-**	**10,000**	**-**

12. Group share of reserves - Business Combination Acquisition

During the financial year the group merged two companies: The Good Friend Medical Society (Pty) Ltd and Affinity Enterprise Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

13. Finance lease liabilities

Non-current liabilities	-	-	36 447	-
Current liabilities	-	-	22 112	-
	-	**-**	**58 559**	**-**

It is company policy to lease certain motor vehicles under finance leases.

The average lease term was 5 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 10%.

Interest rates are linked to prime at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

The company's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets (refer to note 2).

Expressed in USD	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019

14. Trade and other payables

Financial instruments:

Trade payables	-	-	982 878	-
Other payables	-	-	98 556	-
	-	**-**	**1 081 434**	**-**

Financial instrument and non-financial

At amortised cost	**-**	**-**	**1 081 434**	**-**

Exposure to currency risk

The net carrying amounts, in US Dollar, of trade and other payables, excluding non-financial instruments, are denominated in the foreign currencies. The amounts have been presented in US Dollar by converting the foreign currency amount at the closing rate at the reporting date.

15. Other financial liabilities

At fair value through profit (loss)

Other loans	722,980	12	1 008 614	-
	722,980	**12**	**1 008 614**	**-**
Non-current liabilities	722,980	-	722,980	-
Current liabilities	-	12	285 634	-
	722,980	**12**	**1 008 614**	**-**

The loans are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

16. Insurance Contract Liabilities

Claims reserves	-	-	1 268 567	-
Underwriting reserves	-	-	2 819 447	-
	-	**-**	**4 088 014**	**-**

17. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

Service fees	-	-	20 750 898	-

Expressed in USD	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019

18. Other operating income

Sundry income	-	-	373 706	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	5 919	-
	-	**-**	**379 625**	**-**

19. Operating profit

Operating profit for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:

Auditor's remuneration - external				
Audit fees	-	-	9 573	-
Employee costs				
Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits	-	-	5 409 053	-
Directors' remuneration	-	-	202 838	-
Directors' fees	-	-	49 227	-
Total employee costs	-	-	**5 661 118**	-
Operating lease changes				
Premises:				
- Contractual amounts	-	-	597 054	-
Equipment				
- Contractual amount	-	-	17 802	-

20. Investment Income

Interest income				
Investments in financial assets:				
Bank and other cash	-	-	56 959	-
Interest - other	-	-	3 191	-
	-	-	**60 150**	-

Expressed in USD	Company 2020	Company 2019	Group 2020	Group 2019

21. Taxation

Major components of the tax expense				
Current				
Local income tax - current period	-	-	813 431	-
Under provision - prior year	-	-	59 460	-
	-	-	**872 891**	-
Deferred				
Benefit of unrecognised tax loss	-	-	2 415	-
	-	-	**2 415**	-
	-	-	**875 306**	-

22. Cash generated from operations

Profit before taxation	-	-	2 825 200	-
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	-	-	456 654	-
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	(5 919)	-
Interest income	-	-	(60 150)	-
Finance costs	-	-	20 010	-
Changes in working capital:				
Inventories:	-	-	(6 106)	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	(908 453)	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	1 081 432	-
	-	-	**3 402 668**	-

23. Tax paid

Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(872 891)	-
Balance at end of the year	-	-	347 802	-
	-	-	**(525 089)**	-