



Guide on the Determination of Medical Tax Credits (Issue 11)

Income Tax



South African Revenue Service

Guide on the Determination of Medical Tax Credits

Preface

This guide provides general guidelines regarding the medical scheme fees tax credit and additional medical expenses tax credit for income tax purposes. It does not delve into the precise technical and legal detail that is often associated with tax, and should, therefore, not be used as a legal reference.

This guide is not an “official publication” as defined in section 1 of the Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011 and accordingly does not create a practice generally prevailing under section 5 of that Act. It should, therefore, not be used as a legal reference. It is also not a binding general ruling under section 89 of the Tax Administration Act. Should an advance tax ruling be required, visit the **SARS website** for details of the application procedure.

This guide includes the amendments effected by section 2 of the Rates and Monetary Amounts and Amendment of Revenue Laws Act 32 of 2019, promulgated on 15 January 2020, and by sections 5 and 6 of the Taxation Laws Amendment Act 23 of 2018, promulgated on 17 January 2019. As the year of assessment of an individual ends on the last day of February, the amendments apply to the years of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2019 (that is, the 2020 year of assessment).

All guides, interpretation notes, forms, returns and tables referred to in this guide are available on the **SARS website** and are as at the date of this publication.

Should you require additional information concerning any aspects of taxation, you may –

- visit the SARS website at **www.sars.gov.za**;
- visit your nearest SARS branch;
- contact your tax advisor or tax practitioner;
- contact the SARS Contact Centre –
 - if calling locally, on 0800 00 7277; or
 - if calling from abroad, on +27 11 602 2093 (only between 8am and 4pm South African time).

Comments on this guide may be sent to **policycomments@sars.gov.za**.

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SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

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Glossary

In this guide, unless the context indicates otherwise –

- **“AMTC”** means the additional medical expenses tax credit;
- **“contributions”** mean fees paid to a medical scheme;
- **“HPCSA”** means the Health Professions Council of South Africa, established under section 2(1) of the Health Professions Act 56 of 1974;
- **“MS Act”** means the Medical Schemes Act 131 of 1998;
- **“MTC”** means the medical scheme fees tax credit;
- **“paragraph”** means a paragraph of the Seventh Schedule to the Act;
- **“registered medical scheme”** means a medical scheme registered under section 24(1) of the MS Act;
- **“section”** means a section of the Act;
- **“the Act”** means the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962; and
- any other word or expression bears the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.

1. Background

Expenditure of a personal nature is generally not taken into account in determining a taxpayer's income tax liability, under South Africa's tax system. One of the notable exceptions relates to medical expenditure. South Africa is aligned with the practice in many other countries of granting tax relief for medical expenditure.

There are a number of reasons that tax systems provide such relief. One of the reasons is that serious injury or illness can present taxpayers with disproportionately high medical bills in relation to income, which can be difficult to meet. The resulting hardship affects a number of economic areas for taxpayers, including the ability to settle obligations to the *fiscus*, such as a tax bill.

Historically, South Africa utilised a deduction system to facilitate tax relief for medical expenditure. Allowances, subject to certain limits, were permitted to be deducted from income for contributions to medical schemes, as well as for out-of-pocket medical expenditure.

In 2012, tax relief for medical expenditure began a phased-in conversion from a deduction system to a tax credit system. The reason for the change was to eliminate vertical inequity relating to medical contributions: those at higher marginal tax rates received a larger reduction of tax payable than those on lower marginal rates, in respect of the same amount of medical expenditure. The purpose of the change was to spread tax relief more equally across income groups, thus bringing about horizontal equity – those who pay equal values for medical expenditure receive absolute equal tax relief.

A tax credit system differs from a deduction system in that, instead of permitting a deduction of the medical allowance against a taxpayer's income, the relief is granted as a reduction in tax payable. It therefore operates as a tax rebate.

The new dispensation consists of a two-tier credit system:

1. A **medical scheme fees tax credit (MTC)** that applies in respect of qualifying contributions to a medical scheme.
2. An **additional medical expenses tax credit (AMTC)** that applies in respect of other qualifying medical expenses.

The application of the AMTC system falls into three categories:

- (a) Taxpayers aged 65 years and older.
- (b) Taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability.
- (c) All other taxpayers.

In order to qualify for the AMTC in the "65 years and older" category, the taxpayer must be 65 years or older on the last day of the relevant year of assessment or, had he or she lived, would have been 65 years or older on the last day of the relevant year of assessment.

The two types of credits are dealt with separately in this guide, namely:

- (i) **Part A** – the **MTC**, dealing with contributions to a medical scheme; and
- (ii) **Part B** – the **AMTC** (which replaced the deduction of the medical allowance)¹ dealing with other qualifying medical expenses, including out-of-pocket expenses.

For ease of reference, the legislation applicable to section 6A (which provides for the MTC) and section 6B (which provides for the AMTC) is quoted in **Annexure A**.

2. Part A – Section 6A rebate (medical scheme fees tax credit)

Taxpayers qualify to claim an MTC in respect of contributions paid by them (or deemed to have been paid by them) to a registered medical scheme.

2.1 Qualifying persons for whom contributions may be claimed

Only medical scheme contributions paid by a taxpayer for him- or herself, and his or her dependant(s) may be considered in the determination of an MTC.

2.1.1 Meaning of a “dependant”

Before 1 March 2018, a “dependant” for purposes of the MTC was a “dependant” as defined in section 1 of the MS Act. This resulted in a “dependant” for purpose of the MTC and a “dependant” for purpose of the AMTC having different meanings. With effect from years of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2018, a dependant for purposes of the MTC has the same meaning as a dependant for purposes of the AMTC, that is, a “dependant” as defined in section 6B(1). The amendment ensures alignment of the “dependant” principle under both sections 6A and 6B.

A “dependant” as defined in section 6B(1) means –

- “(a) a person’s spouse;
- (b) a person’s child and the child of his or her spouse;
- (c) any other member of a person’s family in respect of whom he or she is liable for family care and support; or
- (d) any other person who is recognised as a dependant of that person in terms of the rules of a medical scheme or fund contemplated in section 6A(2)(a)(i) or (ii),

at the time the fees contemplated in section 6A(2)(a) were paid, the amounts contemplated in paragraph (a) and (b) of the definition of ‘qualifying medical expenses’ were paid or the expenditure contemplated in paragraph (c) of that definition was incurred and paid”.

The definition of “dependant” in section 6B(1) includes any other member of a person’s family² in respect of whom the person is liable for family care and support.

¹ Section 18 (repealed with effect from 1 March 2014).

² The phrase “any other member of a person’s family” includes relations by blood, adoption and marriage etc.

2.1.2 The meaning of “spouse”

The definition of “dependant” includes a reference to a person’s spouse. “Spouse”³ in relation to any person, means a person who is the partner of that person –

- “(a) in a marriage or customary union recognised in terms of the laws of the Republic;
- (b) in a union recognised as a marriage in accordance with the tenets of any religion; or
- (c) in a same-sex or heterosexual union which is intended to be permanent”.

2.1.3 The meaning of “child”

The definition of “dependant” also includes a person’s child and the child of his or her spouse. A “child”⁴ as defined in section 6B(1) means –

“a person’s child or child of his or her spouse who was alive during any portion of the year of assessment, and who on the last day of the year of assessment—

- (a) was unmarried and was not or would not, had he or she lived, have been—
 - (i) over the age of 18 years;
 - (ii) over the age of 21 years and was wholly or partially dependent for maintenance upon the person and has not become liable for the payment of normal tax in respect of such year; or
 - (iii) over the age of 26 years and was wholly or partially dependent for maintenance upon the person and has not become liable for the payment of normal tax in respect of such year and was a full-time student at an educational institution of a public character; or
- (b) in the case of any other child, was incapacitated by a disability from maintaining himself or herself and was wholly or partially dependent for maintenance upon the person and has not become liable for the payment of normal tax in respect of that year;”.

2.2 Person paying the contributions

2.2.1 Contributions paid by the taxpayer

Only qualifying contributions that were paid to a registered medical scheme (and that can be proven to have been paid by a taxpayer either directly or indirectly), will be taken into account in determining the MTC that the taxpayer will be entitled to claim. The taxpayer claiming the contributions must be able to prove that he or she actually paid the contributions.

More than one taxpayer could pay a portion of the contributions due to a registered medical scheme. The MTC in such cases must be apportioned between each taxpayer that makes payment.⁵ See 2.5 for a discussion and example in this regard.

³ Section 1(1).

⁴ Includes children adopted by any person under the law of the Republic; or under the law of any country other than the Republic, provided the adopted person is, under such law, accorded the status of a legitimate child of the adoptive parent and the adoption was made at a time when the adoptive parent was ordinarily resident in such country [refer to the definition of “child” in section 1(1)].

⁵ Section 6A(3A).

Qualifying contributions paid by a person other than the taxpayer⁶ will **not** be taken into account when the MTC is determined, except for –

- qualifying contributions paid by the estate of a deceased taxpayer⁷ for the period up to the date of the taxpayer's death. These costs are deemed to have been paid by the taxpayer on the day before his or her death; and
- qualifying contributions paid by an employer of a taxpayer, to the extent that the amount has been included in the income of the taxpayer as a taxable benefit.⁸

Example 1 – Contributions paid on behalf of a member of a medical scheme

Facts:

X, a friend of Y, paid monthly contributions of R1 000 to Excellent Health SA, a registered medical scheme. The amounts were paid for Y and Y's spouse and children, who are not dependants of X.

Result:

Y may not claim an MTC for the amounts paid by X. X may also not claim an MTC for the amounts paid for Y, since the contributions have not been paid for X or a dependant of X.

2.2.2 Contributions to a registered medical scheme

Contributions paid by the taxpayer for him- or herself, and any "dependant" (as defined, – see 2.1.1), to a registered medical scheme, may be taken into account when the MTC is determined.

Example 2 – Contributions to an unregistered medical scheme

Facts:

AA paid monthly contributions of R2 000 to XYZ Health SA as part of a health insurance plan, which is not a registered medical scheme. The contributions are for AA, AA's mother, AA's spouse and their two children. They are all considered dependants.⁹

Result:

The amounts paid by AA were not paid to a registered medical scheme and, as a result, are not regarded as qualifying contributions.

Example 3 – Contributions to a registered medical scheme

Facts:

AB paid monthly contributions of R2 000 to ABC Health SA, a registered medical scheme. The contributions are for AB, AB's mother, AB's spouse and their two children. They are all considered "dependants" as defined in section 6B(1).

⁶ See 4 of this guide for practical application.

⁷ Section 6A(3)(a).

⁸ Section 6A(3)(b), read with paragraphs 2(i) and 12A of the Seventh Schedule.

⁹ As defined in section 6B(1).

Result:

The total monthly contributions of R24 000 for the relevant year of assessment are regarded as qualifying contributions.

Contributions paid by a taxpayer to *any* registered medical scheme in respect of him- or herself and any dependant will be a qualifying contribution. It is not a requirement that the taxpayer's spouse or dependant, for example, be admitted as a dependant on the *taxpayer's* medical scheme in order for the taxpayer to qualify for an MTC. The requirement is that the taxpayer's spouse or dependant merely be admitted on *any* registered medical scheme.

Example 4 – Contributions to a different medical scheme

Facts:

GE paid monthly contributions of R2 500 to ABC Health SA, a registered medical scheme. The contributions are for GE, GE's spouse and their two children. They are all considered "dependants" as defined in section 6B(1). GE also paid monthly contributions of R1 500 to Tip Top Health (a registered medical scheme) for his mother who is dependent on GE for family care and support, and is a "dependant" as defined in section 6B(1).

Result:

The total monthly contributions of R48 000, that is, R30 000 (R2 500 × 12) + R18 000 (R1 500 × 12), are regarded as qualifying contributions in GE's hands in that applicable year of assessment.

2.2.3 Contributions that do not qualify for a medical scheme fees tax credit

Certain medical-related arrangements are entered into between taxpayers and entities that are not regulated by the MS Act. Products offered by long-term or short-term insurers, which can include, for example, gap cover or hospital insurance, do not qualify for an MTC because they are not paid to a registered medical scheme. Certain bargaining councils¹⁰ establish and operate medical aid funds.¹¹ If these funds are not registered under the MS Act, the contributions do not qualify for an MTC.

Example 5 – Contributions to an insurer

Facts:

X paid a monthly premium of R249 to the LMN GAP Cover Fund, underwritten by ABC Life Assurance Ltd. The monthly premium is paid for X and X's spouse. The LMN GAP Cover Fund is not a registered medical scheme.

Result:

The total premiums of R2 988 for the year of assessment are not regarded as qualifying contributions, as these amounts have not been paid to a registered medical scheme.

¹⁰ Established under section 27 of the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 (the LRA).

¹¹ Under section 28(1)(g) of the LRA.

2.2.4 Contributions to a foreign medical fund

Contributions paid by the taxpayer to any other fund registered under provisions similar to the provisions of the MS Act in the laws of any other country, may also be taken into account in the calculation of the MTC.¹² If a foreign fund is not regulated under legislation that is similar to the MS Act, it will not qualify for an MTC.

Example 6 – Contributions to a foreign medical fund

Facts:

AC lives in South Africa and is liable to tax in South Africa. AC paid monthly contributions of R2 000 to British Health Corporation, which is not registered as a medical scheme under the MS Act, but is registered under similar laws in the United Kingdom. The contributions are for AC, AC's spouse and their children. They are all considered "dependants" as defined in section 6B(1).

Result:

The total monthly contributions of R24 000 for the year of assessment are regarded as qualifying contributions.

2.3 Medical scheme fees tax credit

The MTC is set at a fixed amount **per month**. Since the MTC is a "rebate" and not a "deduction", it is not refundable and cannot exceed the amount of normal tax payable.

An employer that effects payment of the medical scheme fees is obliged to take into account the MTC when calculating the employees' tax to be deducted or withheld from employees' remuneration.¹³ This is usually carried out using the various payroll systems. The MTC may be taken into account *at the option of the employer* where the employer does not effect payment of the medical scheme fees, and if proof of payment of those fees has been furnished to the employer. Taxpayers who have not had their MTC taken into account may claim the applicable rebate by submitting an annual ITR12 income tax return to take advantage of the credit.

A South African employer that makes contributions to a foreign medical fund in respect of an employee has the obligation to determine whether the legislation that governs such foreign fund is similar to the provisions of the MS Act and whether such contributions will therefore qualify for an MTC.

2.4 Amount of medical scheme fees tax credit to be deducted from tax due

The MTC for the year of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2019 is as follows:¹⁴

- R310 in respect of benefits to the taxpayer; or in respect of a member of a registered medical scheme or a dependant of that member, where the taxpayer is not a member of a medical scheme or fund;
- R620 in respect of benefits to the taxpayer and one dependant; **or**

¹² Section 6A(2)(a)(ii).

¹³ Paragraph 9(6) of the Fourth Schedule to the Act.

¹⁴ Section 6A(2)(b).

- R620 in respect of benefits to two dependants;¹⁵ **and**
- R209 in respect of benefits for every additional dependant,

for each **month** in that year of assessment for which contributions are paid.

In cases where the taxpayer is not a member of a registered medical scheme, but pays fees for a dependant person, and that dependant person is a member of a registered medical scheme or fund, the MTC of R310 referred to above would also be allowed in the taxpayer's hands. An example of such a case might be where the taxpayer pays fees in respect of a parent that is dependent on him or her.

Example 7 – Determination of MTC

Facts:

AG (aged 45) paid contributions of R5 000 per month to ABC Health SA, a registered medical scheme, during the 2020 year of assessment. The contributions are for AG, AG's spouse and their two children. They are all considered "dependants" as defined in section 6B(1).

Result:

	R
Contributions made by AG to ABC Health SA (R5 000 × 12)	60 000

MTC calculation

Taxpayer and one dependant	620
Plus: R209 for every additional dependant (R209 × two children)	<u>418</u>
Total monthly credit	1 038

The MTC to be deducted from normal tax payable by AG for the 2020 year of assessment: (R1 038 × 12)	12 456
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R12 456 represents the *maximum* MTC rebate for the year of assessment.

Example 8 – Effect of MTC on tax payable

Facts:

For the 2020 year of assessment, LM (aged 47) paid R1 700 per month in medical scheme contributions and did not incur any other medical expenses during the year. LM's taxable income for the 2020 year of assessment is R125 000. LM is the main member of the medical scheme, and has one dependant registered on that scheme.

Result:

	R
MTC calculation	
Total contributions: R1 700 × 12	20 400

MTC: Member and one dependant = R620 per month, thus:
 R620 × 12 months = R7 440 *maximum* rebate for the year of assessment

¹⁵ As above.

Calculation of net normal tax

	R
Normal tax on R125 000 (at 18%)	22 500
Less: Primary rebate	<u>(14 220)</u>
	8 280
Less: MTC	<u>(7 440)</u>
Net normal tax due	<u>840</u>

The MTC is a rebate against taxes payable and is, as a result, limited to the tax payable before the offset of employees' tax and provisional tax. The MTC can accordingly never create a refund, nor can any excess be carried forward to the next year of assessment.

Example 9 – MTC may not create a refund*Facts:*

For the 2020 year of assessment, BA (aged 52) paid R2 500 per month for 10 months in medical scheme contributions and did not incur any other medical expenses during the year. BA's taxable income is R95 000 for the 2020 year of assessment. BA is the main member of the medical scheme, and has two dependants registered on that scheme.

Result:

	R
Contributions paid to the medical scheme for the 2020 year of assessment: R2 500 × 10	25 000

MTC calculation

Member and two dependants
R620 + R209 = R829 per month
R829 × 10 months = R8 290 *maximum* MTC rebate

Tax due

Normal tax on R95 000 (at 18%)	17 100
Less: Primary rebate	<u>(14 220)</u>
	2 880
Less: MTC (R8 290 limited to R2 880)*	<u>(2 880)</u>
Net normal tax due	<u>0</u>

* a rebate may never create a refund.

2.5 Apportionment of the medical scheme fees tax credit where contributions are paid by more than one taxpayer

There may be situations in which contributions are paid to a registered medical scheme by more than one taxpayer – for example, siblings who share the costs for a parent who is a “dependant” as defined. In such cases, the MTC must be apportioned between each person paying the contributions.¹⁶ The following formula can be used to determine the MTC that may be claimed by each taxpayer:

$$\frac{\text{Contributions payable by the person}}{\text{Total contributions payable}} \times \text{Total MTC}$$

Example 10 – Apportionment of MTC

Facts:

M, aged 80, is a member of a registered medical scheme. M is reliant on her two children, X and Y, for family care and support. M’s monthly medical scheme contributions of R5 000, were paid by X and Y, in an equal share, during the 2020 year of assessment. M is a “dependant” as defined in section 6B(1) of both X and Y. Neither X nor Y is a member of a medical scheme.

Result:

	R
Contributions payable by M to the registered medical scheme (R5 000 × 12)	60 000
Contributions paid by X on behalf of M (half of R60 000)	30 000
Contributions paid by Y on behalf of M (half of R60 000)	30 000

MTC calculation

MTC for one dependant	<u>310</u>
Total monthly credit	<u>310</u>
Total MTC for the 2020 year of assessment (R310 × 12)	3 720

The MTC to be deducted from normal tax payable by each of X and Y for the 2020 year of assessment:

R30 000 / R60 000 × R3 720	1 860
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R1 860 represents the *maximum* MTC rebate that each of X and Y may claim for the 2020 year of assessment.

The burden of proving that an amount was paid by more than one taxpayer, and that an MTC may be claimed by each taxpayer, will rest on the taxpayer.¹⁷

¹⁶ Section 6A(3A).

¹⁷ Section 102 of the Tax Administration Act.

3. Part B – Section 6B rebate (additional medical expenses tax credit)

3.1 Background

The AMTC is a rebate against taxes payable and is, as a result, limited to the tax payable before the offset of employees' tax and provisional tax. The AMTC can accordingly not create a refund, nor can any excess be carried forward to the next year of assessment.

Taxpayers could qualify to claim an AMTC, however, the extent to which these qualifying medical expenses can be taken into account to calculate the AMTC is different depending on the **category** within which a taxpayer falls, as explained in more detail below (see **3.6**).

A taxpayer who is 65 years of age or older may qualify for a portion of the AMTC to be taken into account through the monthly employees' tax system. See the paragraph headed "Employees' tax" in **3.6.1** for more detail.

3.2 Qualifying persons for whom expenses may be claimed

The AMTC can be claimed by a taxpayer in respect of that taxpayer and any of his or her "dependants" as defined. The definition of "dependant" is discussed in **2.1.1** of this guide.

3.3 Qualifying medical expenses

Qualifying medical expenses fall into four categories, each of which is discussed below:

- (a) Qualifying medical expenses incurred inside the Republic (see **3.3.1**)
- (b) Qualifying medical expenses incurred outside the Republic (see **3.3.2**)
- (c) Qualifying medical expenses for a disability (see **3.3.3**)
- (d) Qualifying medical expenses for a physical impairment (see **3.3.4**)

3.3.1 Qualifying medical expenses incurred inside the Republic

Expenses paid by a taxpayer during the year of assessment to any duly registered –¹⁸

- “(i) medical practitioner, dentist, optometrist, homeopath, naturopath, osteopath, herbalist, physiotherapist, chiropractor, or orthopaedist for professional services rendered or medicines supplied to the person or any dependant of the person;
- (ii) nursing home or hospital or any duly registered or enrolled nurse, midwife or nursing assistant (or to any nursing agency in respect of services of such nurse, midwife or nursing assistant) in respect of the illness or confinement of the person or any dependant of the person; or
- (iii) pharmacist for medicines supplied on the prescription of any person mentioned in subparagraph (i) for the person or any dependant of the person,”

will be taken into account in determining the AMTC, provided these expenses have been paid for the taxpayer or any dependant of the taxpayer.

¹⁸ Section 6B(1), definition of "qualifying medical expenses" paragraph (a).

In order for the expenses to qualify for the AMTC, the expenses must not have been recoverable by the taxpayer from any person, for example, from the taxpayer's medical scheme or an insurer under a medical gap cover insurance plan.

Example 11 – Expenditure not recoverable from medical scheme

Facts:

BA belongs to a registered medical scheme, to which Dr F (who is a duly registered medical practitioner) submitted a claim of R1 000 for consultation fees. The medical scheme only paid R600 of this expense, resulting in BA having to pay the remaining R400 to Dr F.

Result:

The difference of R400 (R1 000 less R600) that was not paid by the medical scheme but paid by BA is regarded as a “qualifying medical expense” and will be taken into account when the AMTC is determined.

Example 12 – Payment to an unregistered medical practitioner

Facts:

BB paid R1 000 to C for a medical consultation. C is a final-year medical student.

Result:

The payment of R1 000 is not a “qualifying medical expense” and will not be taken into account when the AMTC is determined, as the amount which BB paid was not to a duly registered medical practitioner.

Example 13 – Non-prescription medicine

Facts:

BC purchased headache tablets off-the-shelf at the local pharmacy for R50.

Result:

As the headache tablets were not prescribed by a duly registered medical practitioner, nor was the expense prescribed by the Commissioner in consequence of a physical impairment, the R50 is not regarded as a “qualifying medical expense” and will not be taken into account when the AMTC is determined.

3.3.2 Qualifying medical expenses incurred outside the Republic

Expenses for medical services and supplies that have been incurred outside South Africa¹⁹ may be taken into account in the determination of the AMTC during a year of assessment if they –

- have been paid during that year of assessment, and
- are substantially similar to qualifying medical services rendered or medicines supplied in South Africa.

¹⁹ Section 6B(1), definition of “qualifying medical expenses” paragraph (b).

3.3.3 Qualifying medical expenses for a disability

Expenditure prescribed by the Commissioner²⁰ and which is necessarily incurred and paid for by the taxpayer in consequence of a disability, qualifies for an AMTC under section 6B, but is subject to certain limitations, depending on the **category** within which a taxpayer falls. (see **3.6**) These expenses are set out in the *List of Qualifying Physical Impairment or Disability Expenditure*, published by SARS on 1 March 2012 (see **Annexure B**).²¹

A “disability”²² means –

“a moderate to severe limitation of a person’s ability to function or perform daily activities as a result of a physical, sensory, communication, intellectual or mental impairment, if the limitation—

- (a) has lasted or has a prognosis of lasting more than a year; and
- (b) is diagnosed by a duly registered medical practitioner in accordance with criteria prescribed by the Commissioner”.

The expense must be ***in consequence of*** a disability suffered by the taxpayer or any dependent of the taxpayer. The expense will only qualify if it was ***necessarily incurred*** and paid by the taxpayer.²³

The terms “**necessarily incurred**” and “**in consequence of**” are not defined in the Act; therefore, they retain their ordinary meaning. “Necessary” is defined as “required to be done...needed”, while “consequence” is defined as “a result or effect; as a result”.²⁴ In their context within the Act, these phrases mean that there must be a direct link between the expenditure incurred and the disability, and the item or service acquired must be necessary to alleviate or support such disability. This means that a prescribed expense does not automatically qualify for an AMTC by mere reason of its listing.

For example, if a person with a disability, who has no visual impairment, purchases a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS), the cost of the hand-held GPS will not qualify for an AMTC even though the expense has been prescribed (listed) by the Commissioner. This is because the hand-held GPS is not directly connected to this person’s disability and is hence neither necessarily incurred, nor incurred in consequence of the disability. In the case of a person who is, for example, visually impaired, the cost of the hand-held GPS may qualify for a deduction.

²⁰ Section 6B(1), definition of “qualifying medical expenses” paragraph (c).

²¹ The *List of Qualifying Physical Impairment or Disability Expenditure* has been extensively updated, but only for years of assessment commencing on or after 1 March 2020 (2021 year of assessment), so will not be discussed in this guide.

²² Section 6B(1).

²³ Section 6B(1), definition of “qualifying medical expenses” paragraph (c).

²⁴ Concise Oxford English Dictionary. Edited by Catherine Soanes and Angus Stevenson. 11th ed. Oxford University Press.

(a) Prescribed diagnostic criteria for a disability

For each of the impairments in the definition of a “disability” in section 6B, the Commissioner has prescribed diagnostic criteria. These criteria seek to assess the functional impact of the impairment on a person’s ability to perform daily activities and not the diagnosis of a medical condition. These criteria are discussed below:

Vision

The minimum requirement for a person to be classified as a blind person is –

- visual acuity in the better eye with best possible correction, less than 6/18 (0.3); and
- visual field 10 degrees or less around central fixation.

“6/18” means that, what a person with normal vision can read at 18 metres, the person being tested can only read at 6 metres.

“Best possible correction” refers to the position after a person’s vision has been corrected by means of spectacles, contact lenses or intraocular (implanted) lenses.

Communication

A person is regarded as having a moderate to severe communication disability if, despite appropriate therapy, medication or suitable devices, one or more life activities (as listed below, pending age appropriateness), is substantially limited, that is, more than merely inconvenient or bothersome. In other words, if one or more of the following apply, the individual will be regarded as suffering from a moderate to severe communication disability:

- Inability to make self-understood to familiar communication partners using speech in a quiet setting.
- Inability to make self-understood to both familiar or non-familiar communication partners and incapability of meeting appropriate communication needs for his or her age by using speech, in less than 30 intelligible words.
- Problems in understanding meaningful language by familiar communication partners that lead to substantial difficulty in communicating.
- The need to rely on augmentative or alternative communication (AAC), including unaided (for example, sign language or other manual signs) or aided means of communication (ranging from communication boards to speech generating devices).

Physical

A person is regarded as a person with a disability if the impairment is such that the person is –

- unable to walk, for example, a wheelchair user;
- only able to walk with the use of assistive devices, for example, callipers, crutches, walking frames and other similar devices;
- able to walk without the use of assistive devices, but with a degree of difficulty, for example, persons with Cerebral Palsy, Polio (that is, persons who require an inordinate amount of time to walk); and
- functionally limited in the use of the upper limbs.

Mental

With the exclusion of intellectual disability, a person is regarded as having a mental disability if that person has been diagnosed (in accordance with accepted diagnostic criteria as prescribed in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual DSM-V*) by a mental health care practitioner who is authorised to make such diagnosis, and such diagnosis indicates a mental impairment that disrupts daily functioning and which moderately or severely interferes or limits the performance of major life activities, such as learning, thinking, communicating and sleeping, amongst others.

A moderate impairment means a Global Assessment Functioning Score (GAF-Score) of 31 to 60. A severe impairment means a GAF-Score of 30 and below.

Hearing

The term “hearing impairment” refers to the functional limitations resulting from a hearing impairment. Hearing impairment is a sensory impairment that will influence verbal communication between speaker and listener.

An **adult** is considered moderately to severely hearing impaired when the hearing loss, without the use of an amplification device, is described as follows:

- Bilateral hearing loss with a pure tone average equal to or greater than 25 dBHL in each ear.
- Unilateral hearing loss with pure tone average equal to or greater than 40 dBHL in the affected ear.

A **child** is considered moderately to severely hearing impaired when the hearing loss, without the use of an amplification device, is as follows:

- Bilateral hearing loss with a pure tone average greater than 15 dBHL in each ear.
- Unilateral hearing loss with a pure tone average equal to or greater than 20 dBHL in the affected ear.

Notes:

- Hearing impairment is an abnormal or reduced function in hearing resulting from an auditory disorder.
- A child is a person who is not over the age of 18 years.
- Amplification devices include hearing aids, implantable devices and assistive listening devices.
- Pure Tone Average (PTA): average of hearing sensitivity thresholds (in decibel hearing level) to pure tone signals at 500Hz and 1000Hz, 2000Hz and 4000Hz of each ear.
- Bilateral hearing loss is a hearing sensitivity loss in both ears.
- Unilateral hearing loss is a hearing sensitivity loss in one ear only.

Intellectual

A person is regarded as having an intellectual disability if he or she has a moderate to severe impairment in intellectual functioning that is accompanied by a significant limitation in adaptive functioning in at least two of the following skill areas:

- Communication
- Self-care
- Home living
- Social or interpersonal skills
- Use of community resources
- Self-direction
- Functional academic skills, work, leisure, health and safety

A moderate impairment means an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 35 to 49. A severe impairment means an IQ of 34 and below.

(b) Confirmation of disability (ITR-DD form)

A person who wishes to claim an AMTC for disability expenses²⁵ must first complete a Confirmation of Diagnosis of Disability form (**ITR-DD**) to allow a registered medical practitioner to diagnose and confirm, amongst others, the extent of the disability before the taxpayer submits an income tax return. The ITR-DD must not be submitted with the annual income tax return, but must be retained for compliance purposes in the event of a SARS audit.²⁶

The ITR-DD must be completed and endorsed by a duly registered medical practitioner²⁷ who is qualified to express an opinion on the disability.

The ITR-DD form is valid for a particular period, depending on the nature and permanency of the disability, as provided below:

If the disability is of a permanent nature

If the person qualified as a person with a disability for the first time on or after 1 March 2019, the ITR-DD will be valid for 10 years, provided that the disability remains moderate to severe.

If the person qualified as a person with a disability for the first time before 1 March 2019 and, on 1 March 2019, that person held a valid ITR-DD form expiring after that date, that ITR-DD form will be valid for a further five years from its date of expiry. It is not necessary to complete a new ITR-DD until date of expiry of that form, provided the disability remains moderate to severe.

If the disability is not of a permanent nature

If the person qualifies as a person with a disability that is not of a permanent nature, the ITR-DD is valid for one year from 1 March of each year of assessment, and must be renewed annually.

²⁵ Refer to **4** in this guide for details of how to make the claim.

²⁶ Section 31 of the Tax Administration Act, 2011.

²⁷ Registered with the HPCSA.

The ITR-DD consists of four main parts, all of which must be completed in full.

Part A of the ITR-DD must be completed by the person with the disability. To ensure that there is no breach of patient-doctor confidentiality, it is important that the authorisation in Part A is duly signed by the person with the disability. The ITR-DD must be signed by a parent, guardian or court-appointed curator, as the case may be, if the person with the disability is a minor, or is physically or mentally unable to do so.

Part B of the ITR-DD must be completed by a duly registered medical practitioner who is qualified to express an opinion regarding the person's disability. The practitioner needs to complete the appropriate diagnostic criteria.

In **Part C** of the ITR-DD the registered medical practitioner must –

- indicate and describe if the functional limitations with respect to performing activities of daily living are regarded as either “mild” or “moderate to severe”;
- indicate if the disability has lasted, or is expected to last for a continuous period of more than 12 months; and
- sign the declaration.

Examples of duly registered medical practitioners specially trained to deal with a particular disability include the following:

Vision:	Practitioner trained to use a Snellen chart (for example, an optometrist or ophthalmologist).
Hearing:	Practitioner trained to perform or conduct a battery of the diagnostic audiometry tests (for example, an ear, nose and throat specialist or an audiologist).
Speech:	Speech-language pathologist.
Physical:	Orthopaedic surgeon, neuro surgeon, physiotherapist or occupational therapist.
Intellectual:	Psychiatrist or clinical psychologist.
Mental:	Psychiatrist or clinical psychologist.

In **Part D** of the ITR-DD, the registered medical practitioner must complete his or her details, such as personal information, HPCSA number, physical address, postal address etc.

See **3.6.2** for a detailed discussion of how the AMTC is determined when a taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability.

3.3.4 Qualifying medical expenses for a physical impairment

Taxpayers are also permitted to take into account qualifying medical expenses for a physical impairment in calculating the AMTC.²⁸

The term “physical impairment” is not defined in the Act. However, in the context of section 6B(1), it is regarded as a disability that is less restraining than a “disability” as defined. This means the restriction or limitation on the person’s ability to function or perform daily activities **after maximum correction** is less than a “moderate to severe limitation”. Maximum correction in this context means appropriate therapy, medication and use of devices.

Physical impairments will, for example, include –

- bad eyesight;
- hearing problems;
- paralysis of a portion of the body; and
- brain dysfunctions such as dyslexia, hyperactivity or lack of concentration.

Diabetes and asthma are recognised as medical conditions and not as physical impairments.

Once again, the expense must be **in consequence of** a physical impairment suffered by the taxpayer or any dependant of the taxpayer. The expense will only qualify if it was **necessarily incurred** and paid by the taxpayer. For a discussion on the terms, “in consequence of” and “necessarily incurred”, please refer to **3.3.3**.

Example 14 – Necessarily incurred, in consequence of

Facts:

JC purchased a wig for R2 500. It is not known why the wig was purchased, as JC has not suffered any abnormal hair loss as a result of disease, accident or medical treatment. It appears JC suffers solely from hereditary baldness.

Result:

Although the expense of a wig is prescribed by the Commissioner, the expenditure of R2 500 is not a qualifying expense, as the expense is not necessarily incurred in consequence of a physical impairment (hereditary baldness cannot be regarded as a physical impairment).

A taxpayer will be able to claim an AMTC if he or she or any of his or her dependants has a physical impairment that is not a “disability” as defined. These qualifying expenses will, however, be subject to the 7,5% limitation (see **3.6.3**).²⁹

²⁸ Section 6B(1), definition of “qualifying medical expenses” paragraph (c).

²⁹ Section 6B(3)(c). This limitation does not apply to taxpayers aged 65 years and older.

3.4 Timing of claim for qualifying medical expenses

Qualifying medical expenses can only be claimed in the year of assessment during which they are actually **paid**. Expenses can be incurred during a year of assessment but may not necessarily be paid in that same year of assessment. This will, for example, be the case where the obligation to pay expenses has been incurred towards the end of a year of assessment but has only been paid in the subsequent year of assessment, or where medical expenses are incurred on account and the instalments are only paid in the subsequent year of assessment.

3.5 Contributions and qualifying medical expenses deemed to be paid by the taxpayer

Contributions to a medical scheme and qualifying medical expenses paid by a person other than the taxpayer³⁰ will **not** be taken into account when the AMTC is determined, except for –³¹

- qualifying contributions and medical expenses paid by the estate of a deceased taxpayer for the period up to the date of the taxpayer's death. These costs are deemed to have been paid by the taxpayer on the day before the taxpayer's date of death; and
- qualifying contributions and medical expenses paid by an employer of a taxpayer, to the extent that the amount has been included in the income of the taxpayer as a taxable benefit.³²

3.6 Amount of additional medical expenses tax credit to be deducted from tax due

The calculation of the AMTC to which a person is entitled, is determined based on the following categories:

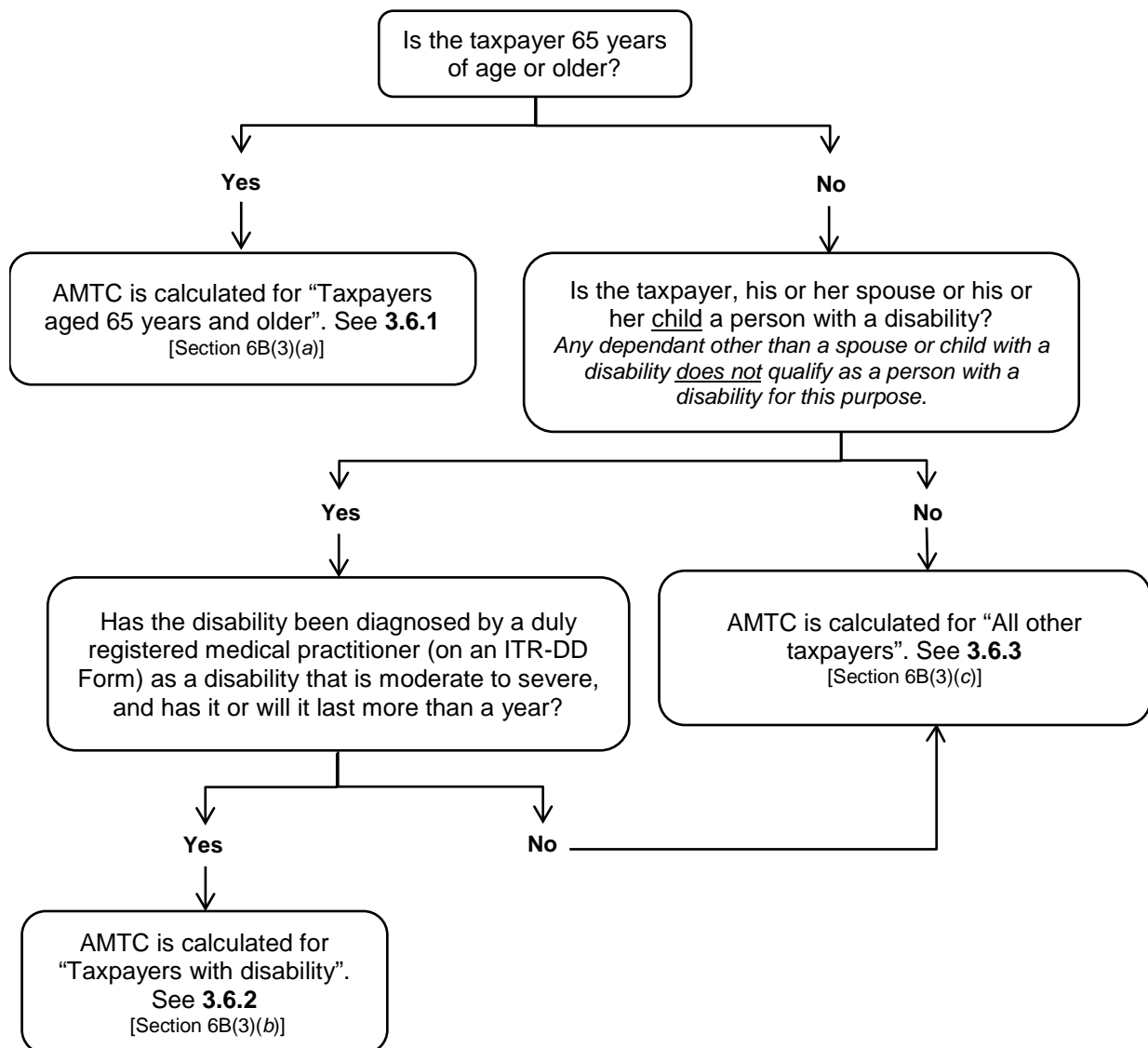
- (a) Taxpayers aged 65 years and older (see **3.6.1**)
- (b) Taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability (see **3.6.2**)
- (c) All other taxpayers (see **3.6.3**)

³⁰ See **4** of this guide for practical application.

³¹ Section 6B(4).

³² As provided in paragraph 2(j), read with paragraph 12B.

Please refer to the flowchart below in order to understand the category that would apply to you:



3.6.1 Taxpayers aged 65 years and older

Persons aged 65 years and older could qualify for the AMTC, which is calculated as follows:

Qualifying medical expenditure paid during the year of assessment, amounting to –³³

- 33,3% of the fees paid to a medical scheme or qualifying foreign fund as exceeds three times the amount of the MTC³⁴ to which that person is entitled; plus
- 33,3% of qualifying medical expenses³⁵ paid (out-of-pocket expenses).

³³ Section 6B(3)(a).

³⁴ Section 6A(2)(b).

³⁵ Section 6B(1), definition of “qualifying medical expenses”.

To simplify this calculation, the following formula can be used:

$$33,3\% \times \{[A - (3 \times B)] + C\}$$

in which formula –

“A” represents fees paid to a medical scheme or qualifying foreign fund for the year of assessment;

“B” represents the MTC for the year of assessment; and

“C” represents all qualifying medical expenses paid during the year of assessment.

Example 15 – Calculation of AMTC for person who is 65 years of age or older

Facts:

For the 2020 year of assessment, AZ (aged 67) earned a pension of R215 000 (from which employees' tax of R18 215 was withheld) and annuity income of R42 000. AZ incurred and paid the following medical expenses:

- R3 100 per month for medical scheme contributions for AZ and AZ's spouse.
- R6 250 for out-of-pocket expenses relating to prescription items and visits to duly registered medical practitioners.
- R2 500 for spectacles (that were not covered by the medical scheme) for a physical impairment.
- R500 for medical consultation fees incurred to rush a friend to the emergency room following an accident (the friend is not a dependant of AZ).
- R280 for a consultation with a general practitioner on 20 February 2019. The amount was only paid by AZ on 2 March 2020.

All amounts were correctly reflected on AZ's IRP5, and AZ was not entitled to any exemption or deduction during the 2020 year of assessment.

Result:

Total contributions (R3 100 × 12)	R 37 200,00
MTC calculation	
MTC: (R620) × 12	7 440,00

Calculation of tax liability

	R
Taxable income (R215 000 + R42 000)	257 000,00
Normal tax on R257 000 (as per tax tables)	51 152,00
Less: Primary rebate	<u>(14 220,00)</u>
	36 932,00
Less: Secondary rebate	<u>(7 794,00)</u>
	29 138,00
Less: MTC (section 6A rebate)	<u>(7 440,00)</u>
	21 698,00
Less: AMTC (section 6B rebate) (see calculation below)	<u>(7 868,79)</u>
Net normal tax	13 829,21
Less: Employees' tax	<u>(18 215,00)</u>
Due to AZ	<u>(4 385,79)</u>

Calculation of AMTC

A = R37 200 (contributions to a medical scheme)

B = R7 440 (MTC)

C = R8 750 (qualifying medical expenses of R6 250 + R2 500) [Note 1]

Formula to calculate AMTC:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AMTC} &= 33,3\% \times \{[A - (3 \times B)] + C\} \\ &= 33,3\% \times \{[R37 200 - (3 \times R7 440)] + R8 750\} \\ &= 33,3\% \times [(R37 200 - R22 320) + R8 750] \\ &= 33,3\% \times (R14 880 + R8 750) \\ &= 33,3\% \times R23 630 \\ &= \underline{R7 868,79} \end{aligned}$$

Notes:

1. The expense of R500 for the friend who had to be rushed to the emergency room is not a qualifying medical expense since the friend is not a dependant of AZ. The R280 paid for the consultation with a general practitioner will also not be considered a qualifying medical expense in the 2020 year of assessment since it was paid during the 2021 year of assessment, and can thus only be claimed in the 2021 year of assessment.

Employees' tax

A taxpayer who is 65 years of age or older may qualify to have a portion of the AMTC taken into account when calculating the employees' tax to be deducted from his or her remuneration. The taxpayer must be a member of a registered medical scheme and, if the employer –

- (i) pays the medical scheme contributions directly, the employer is required to take the qualifying portion of the AMTC into account;³⁶ or

³⁶ Paragraph 9(6)(b)(i) of the Fourth Schedule.

- (ii) does not pay the medical scheme contributions directly, the employer may take the qualifying portion of the AMTC into account, if the taxpayer has provided proof of payment of the contributions.³⁷

The portion of the AMTC that qualifies to be taken into account in calculating the employees' tax to be deducted, is the portion that relates to the "excess contributions", calculated as follows:³⁸

33,3% of the fees paid to a medical scheme or qualifying foreign fund as exceeds three times the amount of the MTC³⁹ to which that person is entitled.

Out-of-pocket expenses may not be taken into account for employees' tax purposes.⁴⁰ Taxpayers who have not had their AMTC taken into account for employees' tax purposes may submit a tax return to SARS to take advantage of the AMTC.

3.6.2 Taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability

The calculation of the AMTC⁴¹ for persons with a disability is only available where the taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her *child* is a person with a *disability*.

In other words, two criteria must be met in order for the taxpayer to claim the AMTC for persons with a disability, namely –

- (i) there must be a "**disability**" as defined (in other words, the disability must be, for example, moderate to severe); and
- (ii) the person with a disability must be either the taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her **child**.

Dependants other than a spouse or child will not fall into this category (regardless of disability status), but qualifying medical expenses may still be claimed for such dependants under the category "all other taxpayers". (see **3.6.3**). Thus, if the taxpayer wishes to claim qualifying medical expenses for –

- a dependant other than his or her spouse or his or her child (such as the taxpayer's parent); or
- an impairment that does not meet the definition of disability (for example, if the disability is mild),

only the AMTC⁴² for "all other taxpayers" (see **3.6.3**), which is subject to a limitation of 7,5% of the taxpayer's taxable income, can be claimed.

³⁷ Paragraph 9(6)(b)(ii) of the Fourth Schedule.

³⁸ Section 6B(3)(a)(i).

³⁹ Section 6A(2)(b).

⁴⁰ Paragraph 9(6) of the Fourth Schedule only permits an employer to take into account the AMTC contemplated in section 6B(3)(a)(i), and not the AMTC contemplated in section 6B(3)(a)(ii).

⁴¹ As envisaged in section 6B(3)(b).

⁴² As envisaged in section 6B(3)(c).

As indicated above, the AMTC in the category “Taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability” recognises, as qualifying medical expenses, amounts (other than expenses recoverable by the taxpayer or his or her spouse) necessarily incurred and paid by the taxpayer in consequence of a disability suffered by him or her, his or her spouse or his or her child.

The following AMTC may be claimed in respect of qualifying medical expenditure paid during the year of assessment:⁴³

- 33,3% of the fees paid to a medical scheme or qualifying foreign fund as exceeds three times the amount of the MTC⁴⁴ to which that person is entitled; plus
- 33,3% of qualifying medical expenses⁴⁵ paid (out-of-pocket expenses).

To simplify this calculation, the following formula can be used:

$$33,3\% \times \{[A - (3 \times B)] + C\}$$

in which formula –

“A” represents fees paid to a medical scheme or qualifying foreign fund for the year of assessment;

“B” represents the MTC for the year of assessment; and

“C” represents all qualifying medical expenses paid during the year of assessment, including disability expenditure.

Example 16 – Calculation of the AMTC for a person with disability

Facts:

During the 2020 year of assessment, Y (aged 34) earned a salary of R280 000 (excluding any taxable benefit). Y contributed R46 900 towards ABC Medical Aid Scheme, of which the employer paid R24 000. Y’s employer withheld employees’ tax of R39 201 from Y’s remuneration of R304 000 (R280 000 + R24 000), after accounting for the MTC. Y has an ITR-DD, completed and signed by a duly registered medical practitioner, confirming that Y’s 4-year old daughter is a person with a disability, since she has a moderate-to-severe hearing impairment in both ears. Y claims R32 691 [Note 1] for two hearing aids for the daughter and also other allowable out-of-pocket medical expenses of R9 232. Y has kept proof of all expenses, and is the main member on the ABC Medical Aid Fund, with two dependants – a spouse and daughter. All amounts were correctly reflected on Y’s IRP5 certificate, and Y was not entitled to any exemption or deduction during the 2020 year of assessment.

⁴³ Section 6B(3)(b).

⁴⁴ Section 6A(2)(b).

⁴⁵ Section 6B(1), definition of “qualifying medical expenses”.

Result:

	R
MTC	
(R620 + R209) × 12	9 948,00
Tax liability	
Income (R280 000 + R24 000) [Note 2]	304 000,00
Taxable income	304 000,00
Normal tax on R304 000 (as per tax tables)	63 372,00
Less: Primary rebate [section 6(2)(a)]	<u>(14 220,00)</u>
	49 152,00
Less: MTC [section 6A(2)]	<u>(9 948,00)</u>
	39 204,00
Less: AMTC [section 6B(3)(b)] (see calculation below)	<u>(19 640,01)</u>
Net normal tax	19 563,99
Less: Employees' tax	<u>(39 201,00)</u>
Due to Y	<u>(19 637,01)</u>

Calculation of AMTC

A = R46 900 (contributions to a medical aid or fund)

B = R9 948 (MTC)

C = R41 923 (qualifying medical expenses of R32 691 + R9 232)

Formula to calculate AMTC:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AMTC} &= 33,3\% \times \{[A - (3 \times B)] + C\} \\ &= 33,3\% \times [R46 900 - (3 \times R9 948)] + R41 923 \\ &= 33,3\% \times [R46 900 - R29 844] + R41 923 \\ &= 33,3\% \times (R17 056 + R41 923) \\ &= 33,3\% \times R58 979 \\ &= \underline{R19 640,01} \end{aligned}$$

Notes:

1. The payment for the two hearing aids will be a qualifying medical expense since the amount was necessarily incurred and paid for the taxpayer's child in consequence of the child's physical disability.
2. The amount of R24 000 paid by the employer for the employee's benefit represents a taxable benefit under paragraph 2(j), read with paragraph 12B. This amount must be included in gross income.

3.6.3 All other taxpayers

In addition to the MTC, all other taxpayers – that is, taxpayers who have not qualified under the categories “Taxpayers aged 65 years and older” or “Taxpayer, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability” (see 3.6.1 and 3.6.2) – will be entitled to an AMTC that is limited to 25% of the amount by which the sum of the amounts listed below exceeds 7,5% of the taxable income (excluding retirement fund lump sum benefits, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefits, and severance benefits)⁴⁶ before taking into account this AMTC:

- (i) All contributions made by the taxpayer to a registered medical scheme (in respect of the taxpayer, his or her spouse and any dependant) that exceeds **four times** the MTC; and
- (ii) Actual qualifying medical expenses (including expenses for a physical impairment or for a disability that is mild and not moderate to severe) paid by the taxpayer and not recoverable from the medical scheme in respect of the taxpayer and any *dependant*.

In (ii) above, the following expenses must be taken into account in the determination of the AMTC:

- All qualifying out-of-pocket medical expenses relating to services and prescribed supplies; and
- Expenses relating to a physical impairment (if applicable).

To simplify this calculation, the following formula can be used:

$$25\% \times \{[A - (4 \times B)] + C\} - (7,5\% \times D)$$

in which formula –

“**A**” represents fees paid to a medical scheme or fund for the year of assessment;

“**B**” represents the MTC for the year of assessment;

“**C**” represents all qualifying medical expenses paid during the year of assessment; and

“**D**” represents taxable income (excluding any retirement fund lump sum benefit, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefit and severance benefit).

⁴⁶ Section 6B(3)(c).

Example 17 – All other taxpayers

Facts:

During the 2020 year of assessment, Y (aged 34) earned a salary of R300 000 (excluding any taxable benefit). Y contributed R46 900 to ABC Medical Aid Scheme. Y's employer paid R24 000 of the R46 900. Y's employer withheld employees' tax of R45 308 from Y's remuneration of R324 000 (R300 000 + R24 000), after accounting for the MTC. All amounts were correctly reflected on Y's IRP5 certificate, and Y was not entitled to any exemption or deduction during the 2020 year of assessment.

Y is claiming allowable out-of-pocket medical expenses of R19 232 as well as R2 691 incurred and paid for over-the-counter medication for a physical impairment (the qualifying expenses appear on the prescribed list). Y has kept proof of all expenses. Y is the main member on ABC Medical Aid Fund and has two dependants.

Result:

	R
Total contributions paid	46 900,00

MTC Calculation

MTC: (R620 + R209) × 12	9 948,00
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Tax liability

Taxable income (R300 000 + R24 000) [Note 1]	324 000,00
Normal tax on R324 000 (as per tax tables)	69 479,50
Less: Primary rebate	<u>(14 220,00)</u>
	55 259,50
Less: MTC	<u>(9 948,00)</u>
Net normal tax	45 311,50
Less: AMTC (see calculation below)	<u>(1 182,75)</u>
	44 128,75
Less: Employees' tax	<u>(45 308,00)</u>
Due to Y	<u>(1 179,25)</u>

Calculation of AMTC

A = R46 900 (contributions to a medical aid or fund)

B = R9 948 (MTC)

C = R21 923 (qualifying medical expenses of R19 232 + R2 691)

D = R324 000 (represents taxable income, excluding any retirement fund lump sum benefit, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefit and severance benefit)

Formula to calculate AMTC:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AMTC} &= 25\% \times \{[A - (4 \times B)] + C\} - (7,5\% \times D) \\ &= 25\% \times \{[(R46\ 900 - (4 \times R9\ 948)] + R21\ 923\} - (7,5\% \times R324\ 000) \\ &= 25\% \times [(R46\ 900 - R39\ 792) + R21\ 923] - R24\ 300 \\ &= 25\% \times (R29\ 031 - R24\ 300) \\ &= 25\% \times R4\ 731 \\ &= \underline{R1\ 182,75} \end{aligned}$$

Notes:

1. The amount of R24 000 paid by the employer for the employee's benefit represents a taxable benefit under paragraph 2(j), read with paragraph 12B. This amount must be included in gross income.

Example 18 – All other taxpayers

Facts:

During the 2020 year of assessment, X (aged 38) earned a salary of R280 000 (excluding any taxable benefit). X contributed R68 000 towards ABC Medical Aid Scheme. X's employer paid R18 000 of the R68 000. X's employer withheld employees' tax of R32 625 from X's remuneration of R298 000 (R280 000 + R18 000), after accounting for the MTC. All amounts were correctly reflected on X's IRP5 certificate, and X was not entitled to any exemption or deduction during the 2020 year of assessment.

X is claiming allowable out-of-pocket medical expenses of R14 866. X has kept proof of all expenses. X is the main member on ABC Medical Aid Fund and has four dependants – a spouse and three children.

Result:

	R
Total contributions	68 000,00

MTC Calculation

MTC: (R620 + R209 + R209 + R209) × 12	14 964,00
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Calculation of tax liability

Taxable income (R280 000 + R18 000) [Note 1]	298 000,00
Normal tax on R298 000 (as per tax tables)	61 812,00
Less: Primary rebate	<u>(14 220,00)</u>
	47 592,00
Less: MTC	<u>(14 964,00)</u>
	32 628,00
Less: AMTC (see calculation below)	<u>(165,00)</u>
Net normal tax	32 463,00
Less: Employees' tax	<u>(32 625,00)</u>
Due to X	<u>162,00</u>

Calculation of AMTC

A = R68 000 (contributions to a medical aid or fund)

B = R14 964 (MTC)

C = R14 866 (qualifying medical expenses)

D = R298 000 (represents taxable income - excluding any retirement fund lump sum benefit, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefit and severance benefit)

Formula to calculate AMTC:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AMTC} &= 25\% \times \{[A - (4 \times B)] + C\} - (7,5\% \times D) \\ &= 25\% \times \{[R68\,000 - (4 \times R14\,964)] + R14\,866\} - (7,5\% \times R298\,000) \\ &= 25\% \times [(R68\,000 - R59\,856) + R14\,866] - R22\,350 \\ &= 25\% \times (R8\,144 + R14\,866) - R22\,350 \\ &= 25\% \times (R23\,010 - R22\,350) \\ &= 25\% \times R660 \\ &= \underline{R165} \end{aligned}$$

Notes:

1. The amount of R18 000 paid by the employer for the employee's benefit represents a taxable benefit under paragraph 2(j), read with paragraph 12B. This amount must be included in gross income.

An AMTC may not create a refund before the offset of employees' tax and provisional tax, since it is not a deduction, but a tax rebate.

Note that, when determining the AMTC, an assessed loss brought forward from a previous year of assessment must first be set off against the taxable income of the current year of assessment before calculating the 7,5% limitation.

Example 19 – Claim for physical impairment expenditure

Facts:

During the 2020 year of assessment, X (aged 38) earned a salary of R280 000 (excluding any taxable benefits). X contributed R42 000 towards ABC Medical Aid Scheme. X's employer paid R18 000 of the R42 000. X's employer withheld employees' tax of R37 641 from X's remuneration of R298 000 (R280 000 + R18 000), after accounting for the MTC. All amounts were correctly reflected on X's IRP5 certificate, and X was not entitled to any exemption or deduction during the 2020 year of assessment.

X is claiming allowable out-of-pocket medical expenses of R14 866 as well as R9 450 incurred and paid for over-the-counter medication because of a physical impairment (the qualifying expenses appear on the prescribed list). X has kept proof of all expenses. X is the main member on ABC Medical Aid Fund and has two dependants – a spouse and one child.

Result:

Total contributions	R 42 000,00
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MTC calculation

MTC: (R620 + R209) × 12	9 948,00
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Calculation of tax liability

Taxable income	298 000,00
Normal tax on R298 000 (as per tax tables)	61 812,00
Less: Primary rebate	<u>(14 220,00)</u>
	47 592,00
Less: MTC	<u>(9 948,00)</u>
	37 644,00
Less: AMTC (see calculation below)	<u>(1 043,50)</u>
Net normal tax	36 600,50
Less: Employees' tax	<u>(37 641,00)</u>
Due to X	<u>(1 040,50)</u>

Calculation of AMTC

A = R42 000 (contributions to a medical aid or fund)

B = R9 948 (MTC)

C = R24 316 (qualifying medical expenses of R14 866 + R9 450)

D = R298 000 (represents taxable income - excluding any retirement fund lump sum benefit, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefit and severance benefit)

Formula to calculate AMTC:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AMTC} &= 25\% \times \{[A - (4 \times B)] + C\} - (7,5\% \times D) \\ &= 25\% \times \{[R42\,000 - (4 \times R9\,948)] + R24\,316\} - (7,5\% \times R298\,000) \\ &= 25\% \times [(R42\,000 - R39\,792) + R24\,316] - R22\,350 \\ &= 25\% \times (R26\,524 - R22\,350) \\ &= 25\% \times R4\,174 \\ &= \underline{R1\,043,50} \end{aligned}$$

4. How to claim the medical scheme fees tax credit and additional medical expenses tax credit

4.1 Persons registered for income tax

Included in the documentation that must be retained for audit purposes when an MTC or AMTC is claimed for a year of assessment is the following:

- Proof of contributions paid to a registered medical scheme or to any other funds registered under similar provisions in the laws of any other country. Contributions paid to a registered medical scheme will be reflected on the medical aid certificate.
- A statement from the medical scheme indicating the total amount of claims submitted to the fund that were not refunded to the taxpayer or paid by the scheme to the service provider. The medical statements, which are generally released by each medical scheme in February or March each year, usually reflect the total amount for the year of assessment. Taxpayers could be asked to prove that they have paid the amounts disclosed on the medical aid certificates.
- A completed list of amounts not submitted to or recoverable from the taxpayer's medical scheme, together with proof of such amounts incurred and paid.
- In cases where receipts have been made out in the name of a dependant, or contributions or fees in respect of a dependant have been made to a different medical aid to the one to which the taxpayer belongs, SARS will accept a sworn affidavit in which the taxpayer indicates that the contributions, fees or qualifying expenses claimed for the dependant, have actually been paid by the taxpayer (either directly or indirectly).
- A letter from the taxpayer's medical scheme, stating that the benefits allocated to certain medical procedures are exhausted, when applicable.
- A duly completed and signed Confirmation of Disability (ITR-DD) form, if applicable.

The aforementioned documentation, as well as receipts, must not be submitted with the annual income tax return, but must be stored and made available on SARS's request, in the event that a taxpayer is required to substantiate the medical claims. A taxpayer is required to keep records such as receipts, paid cheques, bank statements, deposit slips and invoices for five years from the date of submission of the return.⁴⁷ In cases where objections and appeals have been lodged against assessments, the taxpayer must keep all records and data relating to the assessments under objection or appeal until such time that the objection or appeal has been finalised, even if the timeframe for finalisation exceeds five years.

4.2 Persons not registered for income tax

Taxpayers who are not required to submit tax returns are generally either employees, or are taxpayers whose income is below the tax threshold. These taxpayers may have an MTC or AMTC that was not taken into account during the year of assessment. The mere submission of a tax return will have no effect on the taxpayer's tax liability if the employer has already taken the MTC or AMTC into account. The MTC or AMTC will also not create a refund if the taxpayer has no liability for normal tax.

⁴⁷ Section 29(3) of the Tax Administration Act.

Taxpayers must request an income tax return at the local SARS branch office, via the SARS Contact Centre or online through the SARS eFiling website (www.sarsefiling.co.za) if there is an MTC or AMTC that has not been taken into account, and if the taxpayers wish to apply for a refund. Should the MTC or AMTC result in a reduction of the tax paid, the taxpayer will become entitled to a refund.

5. How to object to the disallowance of a medical scheme fees tax credit or additional medical expenses tax credit

A taxpayer who claimed an MTC or AMTC and who is aggrieved with the assessment issued may object to it. The objection must be in the prescribed form “Notice of Objection” (NOO) which can be obtained via eFiling or at a SARS branch office. The NOO, which states the grounds on which the objection is lodged, must reach the relevant SARS branch office where the taxpayer is on register for income tax within 30 business days after the date of the assessment, or “due date”.⁴⁸

The relevant documentation as discussed in 4.1 must be submitted together with the objection. Further information regarding the objection and appeal procedure is available on the **SARS website** and is set out in the *SARS Guide on Tax Dispute Resolution*.

6. Other information

6.1 Relief of customs and excise duty on a motor vehicle adapted for a person with disability

The full customs or excise duty on motor vehicles may, by specific permit, be claimed as a rebate under the conditions prescribed by the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) (imported vehicles) or SARS (locally manufactured vehicles), after consultation with the National Council for Persons with Physical Disabilities in South Africa. These vehicles, including station wagons (but excluding racing cars), must be principally designed for the transport of persons and adapted or be adapted so that they can be driven solely by a person with a physical disability. The following conditions apply in this regard:

In respect of a motor car or other motor vehicle to be **driven** solely by persons with a physical disability:

- (a) The adaptation of the motor vehicle must be of such a nature that the driver (with a physical disability) of the motor vehicle has easy access to all controls necessary to drive such a vehicle.
- (b) The permit may not be issued within three years of the issue of a previous permit to such person with a disability.
- (c) Permits may, however, be issued within a shorter period provided that proof is submitted that the motor vehicle previously entered under rebate of duty was stolen or written off by the licensing authorities.

⁴⁸ Section 104(5) of the Tax Administration Act, read with the Rules promulgated under section 103 of that Act (GN 550 in *Government Gazette* 37819, dated 11 July 2014).

- (d) If the vehicle is offered, advertised, lent, hired, let under a lease agreement, pledged, given away, exchanged, sold or otherwise disposed of within three years from the date of entry in terms of this item, such foregoing acts shall render the vehicle liable to the payment of duty on a *pro-rata* basis.

In respect of a motor car or other motor vehicle for the **transport** of persons with a physical disability:

- (a) Such permit may only be issued to a person or organization who is registered to care for and to transport persons with a physical disability.
- (b) If such a motor vehicle is offered, advertised, lent, hired, leased, pledged, given away, exchanged, sold or otherwise disposed of within three years from the date of entry under this rebate item, such foregoing acts shall render such vehicle liable to the payment of duty on a *pro rata* basis.

The full rebate of either customs or excise duty of such vehicles is regulated as follows:⁴⁹

- Imported vehicles: Part 2 of Schedule 4 to the Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964, rebate item 460.17, tariff heading 87.00 rebate code 04.02 (transport) and tariff heading 87.03 rebate code 02.04 (to be driven).
- Locally manufactured vehicles: Part 2 of Schedule 6 to the Customs and Excise Act, rebate item 630.20 (transport) and 630.22 (to be driven).

⁴⁹ For further information, please refer to the Excise Guide SE-ADV-02-G01: *Vehicles Adapted for Persons with Physical Disabilities*.

Annexure A – The law

Section 6A of the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962

6A. Medical scheme fees tax credit—(1) In determining the normal tax payable by any natural person there must be deducted an amount, to be known as the medical scheme fees tax credit, equal to the sum of the amounts allowed to that natural person by way of rebates under subsection (2), subject to subsection (3A).

(2) (a) The medical scheme fees tax credit applies in respect of fees paid by the person to—

- (i) a medical scheme registered under the Medical Schemes Act; or
- (ii) a fund which is registered under any similar provision contained in the laws of any other country where the medical scheme is registered,

that relate to benefits from that fund in respect of that person or of any person that is a dependant of that person.

(b) The amount of the medical scheme fees tax credit must be—

- (i) (aa) R310, in respect of benefits to the person, or if the person is not a member of a medical scheme or fund in respect of benefits to a dependant who is a member of a medical scheme or fund or a dependant of a member of a medical scheme or fund;
- (bb) R620, in respect of benefits to the person, and one dependant; or
- (cc) R620, in respect of benefits to two dependants; and
- (ii) R209, in respect of benefits to each additional dependant,

for each month in that year of assessment in respect of which those fees are paid.

(3) For the purposes of this section, any amount contemplated in subsection (2) that has been paid by—

- (a) the estate of a deceased person is deemed to have been paid by the person on the day before his or her death; or
- (b) an employer of the person is, to the extent that the amount has been included in the income of that person as a taxable benefit in terms of the Seventh Schedule, deemed to have been paid by that person.

(3A) Where more than one person pays any fees in respect of benefits to a person or dependant, the amount allowed to be deducted in respect of the medical scheme fees tax credit under subsection (1) must be an amount that bears to the total amount in respect of that person or dependant contemplated in subsection 2(b) the same ratio as the amount of the fees paid by that person bears to the total amount of the fees payable.

(4) For the purposes of this section a “**dependant**” in relation to a person means a “dependant” as defined in section 6B(1).

(5) (a) The Minister may announce in the national annual budget contemplated in section 27(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, that, with effect from a date or dates mentioned in that announcement, the amounts allowed to the natural person by way of rebates under subsection (2) will be altered to the extent mentioned in the announcement.

(b) If the Minister makes an announcement of an alteration contemplated in paragraph (a), that alteration comes into effect on the date or dates determined by the Minister in that announcement and continues to apply for a period of 12 months from that date or those dates subject to Parliament passing legislation giving effect to that announcement within that period of 12 months.

Section 6B of the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962

6B. Additional medical expenses tax credit.—(1) For the purposes of this section—

“**child**” means a person’s child or child of his or her spouse who was alive during any portion of the year of assessment, and who on the last day of the year of assessment—

- (a) was unmarried and was not or would not, had he or she lived, have been—
 - (i) over the age of 18 years;
 - (ii) over the age of 21 years and was wholly or partially dependent for maintenance upon the person and has not become liable for the payment of normal tax in respect of such year; or
 - (iii) over the age of 26 years and was wholly or partially dependent for maintenance upon the person and has not become liable for the payment of normal tax in respect of such year and was a full-time student at an educational institution of a public character; or
- (b) in the case of any other child, was incapacitated by a disability from maintaining himself or herself and was wholly or partially dependent for maintenance upon the person and has not become liable for the payment of normal tax in respect of that year;

“**dependant**” means—

- (a) a person’s spouse;
- (b) a person’s child and the child of his or her spouse;
- (c) any other member of a person’s family in respect of whom he or she is liable for family care and support; or
- (d) any other person who is recognised as a dependant of that person in terms of the rules of a medical scheme or fund contemplated in section 6A(2)(a)(i) or (ii),

at the time the fees contemplated in section 6A(2)(a) were paid, the amounts contemplated in paragraph (a) and (b) of the definition of “qualifying medical expenses” were paid or the expenditure contemplated in paragraph (c) of that definition was incurred and paid;

“**disability**” means a moderate to severe limitation of any person’s ability to function or perform daily activities as a result of a physical, sensory, communication, intellectual or mental impairment, if the limitation—

- (a) has lasted or has a prognosis of lasting more than a year; and
- (b) is diagnosed by a duly registered medical practitioner in accordance with criteria prescribed by the Commissioner;

“**qualifying medical expenses**” means—

- (a) any amounts (other than amounts recoverable by a person or his or her spouse) which were paid by the person during the year of assessment to any duly registered—
 - (i) medical practitioner, dentist, optometrist, homeopath, naturopath, osteopath, herbalist, physiotherapist, chiropractor or orthopedist for professional services rendered or medicines supplied to the person or any dependant of the person;
 - (ii) nursing home or hospital or any duly registered or enrolled nurse, midwife or nursing assistant (or to any nursing agency in respect of the services of such a nurse, midwife or nursing assistant) in respect of the illness or confinement of the person or any dependant of the person; or
 - (iii) pharmacist for medicines supplied on the prescription of any person mentioned in subparagraph (i) for the person or any dependant of the person;

- (b) any amounts (other than amounts recoverable by a person or his or her spouse) which were paid by the person during the year of assessment in respect of expenditure incurred outside the Republic on services rendered or medicines supplied to the person or any dependant of the person, and which are substantially similar to the services and medicines contemplated in paragraph (a); and
- (c) any expenditure that is prescribed by the Commissioner (other than expenditure recoverable by a person or his or her spouse) necessarily incurred and paid by the person during the year of assessment in consequence of any physical impairment or disability suffered by the person or any dependant of the person.

(2) In determining the normal tax payable by any natural person there must be deducted an amount, to be known as the additional medical scheme fees tax credit, equal to the sum of the amounts allowed to that natural person by way of rebates under subsection (3).

(3) The amount of the additional medical expenses tax credit must be—

- (a) where the person is entitled to a rebate under section 6(2)(b), the aggregate of—
 - (i) 33,3 per cent of so much of the amount of the fees paid by the person to a medical scheme or fund contemplated in section 6A(2)(a) as exceeds three times the amount of the medical scheme fees tax credit to which that person is entitled under section 6A(2)(b); and
 - (ii) 33,3 per cent of the amount of qualifying medical expenses paid by the person;
- (b) where the person, his or her spouse or his or her child is a person with a disability, the aggregate of—
 - (i) 33,3 per cent of so much of the amount of the fees paid by the person to a medical scheme or fund contemplated in section 6A(2)(a) as exceeds three times the amount of the medical scheme fees tax credit to which that person is entitled under section 6A(2)(b); and
 - (ii) 33,3 per cent of the amount of qualifying medical expenses paid by the person; or
- (c) in any other case, if the aggregate of—
 - (i) the amount of the fees paid by the person to a medical scheme or fund contemplated in section 6A(2)(a) as exceeds four times the amount of the medical scheme fees tax credit to which that person is entitled under section 6A(2)(b); and
 - (ii) the amount of qualifying medical expenses paid by the person,

exceeds 7,5 per cent of the person's taxable income (excluding any retirement fund lump sum benefit, retirement fund lump sum withdrawal benefit and severance benefit), 25 per cent of the excess.

(4) For the purposes of this section, any amount contemplated in subsection (3) or the definition of "qualifying medical expenses" that has been paid by—

- (a) the estate of a deceased person is deemed to have been paid by the person on the day before his or her death; or
- (b) an employer of the person is, to the extent that the amount has been included in the income of that person as a taxable benefit in terms of the Seventh Schedule, deemed to have been paid by that person.

(5) (a) The Minister may announce in the national annual budget contemplated in section 27(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, that, with effect from a date or dates mentioned in that announcement, the amounts allowed to the natural person by way of rebates under subsection (3) will be altered to the extent mentioned in the announcement.

(b) If the Minister makes an announcement of an alteration contemplated in paragraph (a), that alteration comes into effect on the date or dates determined by the Minister in that announcement and continues to apply for a period of 12 months from that date or those dates subject to Parliament passing legislation giving effect to that announcement within that period of 12 months.

Annexure B – The prescribed list of expenditure

The prescribed list of expenditure⁵⁰ for purposes of disability and physical impairment is set out below:

NATURE OF EXPENSE
<p>PERSONAL ATTENDANT CARE EXPENSES</p> <p>1. Expenditure that is incurred and paid for purposes of special care, for special services to assist, guide, care for a person with a physical impairment or disability, regardless of the place the services are rendered (for example home, nursing home, retirement home etc.).</p> <p>Examples of expenditure in this category include nursing services, special care for a person with a disability etc.</p> <p>This will include salaries paid to care attendants, agency fees if the care attendant is provided by an agency as well as fees for professional services performed by, for example, nursing homes.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The parents of a child with a disability employ someone primarily to care for and look after the needs of the child who incidentally assists with general housekeeping activities. The salary paid to such person will qualify. However, if the parents employ the person primarily to perform housekeeping activities who incidentally assists with the child, the salary paid to such person will not qualify.• Actual living-in expenses: Electricity, food and water incurred and paid by the taxpayer for the care attendant. SARS would generally allow the living-in expenses incurred and paid by the taxpayer, if the aggregate amount of such expenses does not exceed 10% of the annual salary payable to a care attendant up to a limit of 50% of the annual domestic worker minimum wage under Area A of the Sectoral Determination 7 for Domestic Workers (currently R18 076.08). <p>Exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The spouse, parent or child is excluded as a care attendant. For example, if the wife is a person with a disability and the husband looks after her, the amount paid to the husband by the wife will not qualify for a deduction.• Any living-in expenses for a person with a disability and any other living-in expenses other than food, electricity and water for a care attendant. For example, the taxpayer cannot claim for the space (for example room) used by the person with a disability in the house.

⁵⁰ Published 1 March 2012. An amended List has been published with effect from 1 March 2020 (2021 year of assessment), but is not the subject of this guide.

2. Training for workers and or parents and related expenditure.

Examples of expenditure in this category include special courses, training undergone by the parents or care attendant who will care for a person with a disability.

TRAVEL & OTHER RELATED EXPENSES

Expenditure in this category refers to reasonable travelling expenses (including accommodation, where applicable) incurred and paid by the taxpayer to acquire goods or services (including maintenance of such goods) required by a person with a physical impairment or disability.

Please remember that the qualifying travel expenses are limited to goods or services required as a consequence of disability. For example, if a person with a disability goes to the doctor with flu, the travelling expenses for this trip do not qualify for a deduction.

Examples:

1. Reasonable travelling expenses (including accommodation) incurred and paid for the person to attend a place that trains him or her in the handling of service animals (including hearing and guide dogs) and other aids or supporting devices.
2. Transportation costs specifically incurred and paid for a learner with a disability who attends a specialised school in instances where such school is not available within the 10 km radius from where the person lives.
3. Reasonable transportation costs incurred and paid to transport a person with a disability to and from home to a protective workshop or day care centre if the following conditions are met:
 - The person must, due to the nature of his or her disability, have no reasonable prospect of finding employment in the open labour market;
 - The person must need daily care and supervision;
 - The person must be a “child” as contemplated in section 18(4) of the Act, who has a “disability” as defined in section 18(3) of the Act; and
 - The protective workshop or day care centre must be a public benefit organisation (PBO) approved by SARS under section 30(3) of the Act.
4. Transportation costs incurred and paid for repairs and maintenance to aids and other supporting devices. For example, if the person takes a wheelchair to the manufacturer for maintenance or repairs, the travelling expenses will be deductible.
5. Transportation costs and other related expenses (for example boarding) paid for an assistant or care attendant away from the primary residence of a person with a disability. For example, if the person with a disability is going away on business or on holiday accompanied by a care attendant, the actual cost of air travel, train, bus or taxi for the care attendant will be deductible. No travelling expenses will be deductible under section 18 of the Act if the taxpayer uses his or her own vehicle or hires a vehicle for the trip.

Note:

1. Actual qualifying expenses incurred and paid by the taxpayer must be deducted. However, if a private motor vehicle is used and accurate records of qualifying kilometres are kept:
 - The taxpayer may estimate the expenses incurred by using the rates per kilometre prescribed by the Minister of Finance. These rates are to be found in the Regulation titled “Fixing of rate per kilometre in respect of motor vehicles for the purposes of section 8(1)(b)(ii) and (iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1962”; and
 - The modification costs for the vehicle must be excluded from the cost of the vehicle since these costs are claimed under section 18 of the Act.

Example:

If the cost price of the vehicle was R250 000 (which include modification costs of R50 000), the value to be used in determining the rate per kilometre will be R200 000 (that is R250 000 minus R50 000).

2. Travelling must be to the nearest place where the goods or services can be acquired.

INSURANCE, MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES

Expenditure in this category refers to expenses incurred and paid by the taxpayer to insure, maintain, supplement and repair aids, special devices, alterations to assets, and artificial limbs and organs required by a person with a physical impairment or disability so that they can function or perform daily activities.

PROSTHETICS

1. Prosthetic breasts (needed because of a radical mastectomy), limbs or eyes.
2. Custom-made braces for limbs and woven or elasticised stockings.
3. Wigs – the amount paid for a wig by a person who has suffered abnormal hair loss due to a disease, accident, or medical treatment.
4. False teeth or dentures.

AIDS & OTHER DEVICES (EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, SECURITY SYSTEMS, SWIMMING POOLS AND OTHER SIMILAR ASSETS)

Expenditure in this category refers to expenses incurred and paid by the taxpayer for aids and other devices, required and used by a person with a physical impairment or disability so that they can function or perform daily activities (includes temporal hire of aids or other devices whilst the person’s aid or device is being repaired).

Examples:

1. Air conditioner, heater, fan, air filter, cleaner, or purifier and environment control system (computerised or electronic) to prevent hypothermia or hyperthermia for a person with spinal cord injury or as required by a person with epilepsy.
2. Computer devices and related equipment (including the software to operate such devices) required by a person with a disability due to a moderate to severe impairment in hand functions or visual ability (for example track ball).
3. Computer or other electronic equipment required in order to convert printed material or image files into text, Braille, speech or any other accessible format, including peripheral equipment such as scanners, Braille printers, speakers and headphones for the personal use by or for a person with a disability.
4. Converted, printed and graphical material, including talking, Braille and large print textbooks, maps or drawings for a person with a disability.
5. Helmets (protective gear) – used by people with epilepsy to prevent injury, especially head injuries during seizures.
6. Household tools (without which performing a task would not be possible) that enable a person with a disability to perform tasks of daily living.
7. Iron lung, a portable chest respirator that performs the same function and a continuous positive airway pressure machine.
8. Kidney machine, oxygen concentrator and extremity pump for a person diagnosed with chronic lymphedema.
9. Magnification and image-enhancement devices that enable a person to read, including optacons, large-screen computer monitors, magnifiers, video magnifiers, CCTV readers, video goggles, electronic magnifiers that plug into a computer, monitor or TV and telescopic spectacles.
10. Mobile ramps and tie-downs, used to assist wheelchair users in moving in and out of the vehicles or buildings that have no ramps.
11. Mobility aids, including wheelchairs, wheelchair carriers, crutches and walking frames.
12. Navigation aids, including white canes, sonic or tactile echo location devices and hand-held GPS devices and related software required by a person with a disability.
13. Orthopaedic shoes, boots, and inserts, including braces and including standard shoes and boots used by a person who walks with an unsteady gait when not using such aid.
14. Pacemakers.
15. Page-turning devices to assist a person to turn the pages of a book or other bound document for persons whose disability moderately or severely restricts their ability to use arms or hands.
16. Prescription spectacles and contact lenses.

17. Pressure care mattresses and body positioners to assist a person with a spinal cord injury to prevent pressure sores and correct postural alignment while lying down.
18. Shake awake alarms.
19. Signalling devices – emits light instead of sound (for example, a light emitting doorbell).
20. Sound-recording, amplification and playback devices (for example, audio recorders, hearing aids and dictaphones).
21. Speech-generating devices that enable a person to communicate, including a relevant keyboard.
22. Specialised anti-glare screens – for televisions and computers used by a person with photosensitive epilepsy to minimise exposure to seizures.
23. Special educational toys (for example, touch, feel, sound etc) for a person with a disability.
24. Talking and sound-making devices that enable a person to perform daily tasks, including talking calculators, specially adapted cell phones, specially adapted watches, alarm clocks, kitchen and bathroom scales, light detectors, electronic hand held bar code readers and liquid level indicators.
25. Teletypewriters or similar devices required by a person with a disability to make or receive phone calls.
26. Television closed caption decoders (including volume control feature and visual or vibratory signalling device) required by a person with a disability.
27. Water filter, cleaner, or purifier – the expense incurred by a person to cope with or overcome a severe chronic respiratory ailment, or severe chronic immune system degeneration.
28. Word-to-text devices – for a person with a disability that causes moderate to severe impairment in hand functions or visual or hearing impairments) such as some persons with Cerebral Palsy.

SERVICES

Expenditure in this category refers to expenditure incurred and paid by the taxpayer for services acquired by him or her which are required by a person with a physical impairment or disability so that he or she can function or perform daily activities.

Only services that are acquired from an independent service provider who is not a spouse or a relative of a person with a disability (unless the spouse or relative is in the business of providing such service) will qualify.

Examples:

1. Deaf-blind intervening services.
2. Lip-speaker services.
3. Note-taking services, including real-time captioning.
4. Reading services.
5. Rehabilitative therapy to teach a person to function or perform basic daily activities (for example, how to use a wheel chair, dressing, grooming etc).
6. Sign-language interpretation services used by a person with a hearing impairment.
7. Special education schools for learners with disabilities. Qualifying expenses will include –
 - school assistant or classroom costs; and
 - school fees limited to the amount in excess of the fees that would have been payable if the person attended the closest fee-paying public school not specialising in learners with special educational needs.
8. School not specialising in learners with special educational needs – limited to additional expenses incurred and paid as a result of the disability.
9. Tutoring services used by, and which are supplementary to the primary education of a person with a learning disability or impairment in intellectual or mental functions, and paid to someone in the business of providing such services that is not related to the person being tutored.
10. Driver services for a person with a disability.
11. Special training services for a person with a disability – this category includes expenditure incurred and paid for specialised training provided to a person with a disability for rehabilitation purposes. This will include training to cope with the disability, how to use an assistive device or aid etc.

CONTINENCE PRODUCTS

1. Catheters, catheter trays, tubing, or other products required for incontinence management.
2. Colostomy, urostomy and ileostomy products, and associated products and aids.
3. Diapers, disposable briefs, pads, linen and mattress savers for a person who is incontinent due to an illness, injury or affliction.
4. Anal-irrigation kits (bowel management).

SERVICE ANIMALS

Expenditure in this category refers to expenditure incurred and paid for a service animal required by a person with a disability in order to function or perform daily activities.

Examples:

1. The cost of an animal specifically trained to be used as an aid to perform daily functions.
2. The care and maintenance (including food and veterinarian care) of such an animal.

ALTERATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS TO ASSETS ACQUIRED OR TO BE ACQUIRED

Expenditure in this category refers to expenditure incurred and paid by the taxpayer for alterations or modifications to assets to make such assets accessible or usable by a person with a physical impairment or disability so that they can function or perform daily activities.

Examples:

1. Power-operated stairs/lift or guided chairs to be used in a stairway and their installation cost. Driveway access – reasonable amounts paid to alter the driveway of the main residence.
2. Elevators to enable access to different levels of a building, enter or leave a vehicle, or place a wheelchair on or in a vehicle.
3. Amounts paid for alterations to a new or existing primary residence to give a person reasonable access, mobility or functioning to or within the home, such as, –
 - buying and installing outdoor ramps where stairways impede the person's mobility;
 - enlarging halls and doorways to give the person wheelchair-access to the various rooms of the residence;
 - lowering kitchen or bathroom cabinets to give the person access to them; and
 - bathroom aids to help a person get in or out of a bath or shower or to get on or off a toilet.

Note:

The cost of acquiring the dwelling does not qualify for the deduction.

4. Vehicles – modifications to the vehicle to permit a person with a disability to gain access in and out of the vehicle or to drive the vehicle.

Note:

The cost of acquiring the vehicle will not qualify for a deduction.

5. Security systems – modifications to a security system (for example, alarms) to enable a person with a disability to use or operate it. For example, modifications to the alarm system to emit a red light instead of making a sound to warn a person with a hearing impairment that the alarm has been activated will qualify.

Note:

The cost of acquiring and installing the security system itself will not qualify for a deduction.

6. Swimming pools – modifications or alterations to a swimming pool to enable a person with a disability to gain access in and out of the swimming pool, for example, installing rails or a hoist.

Note:

The construction and installation cost of the swimming pool will not qualify.

7. Garage doors, gates or doorway (only for persons with a moderate to severe mobility impairment (for example, a wheelchair user etc.) and a double amputee of upper limbs – the cost of automating a garage door, a gate or doorway (including a remote).

Note:

The cost of acquiring and installing a gate, garage door or door itself will not qualify.