

Company Registration No. 02421641 (England and Wales)

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2022

Approved for and on behalf of the company

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

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GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D A Wildman Mrs G Wildman
Secretary	Mrs G Wildman
Company number	02421641
Registered office	General & Medical House Napier Place Peterborough Cambridgeshire United Kingdom PE2 6XN
Auditor	Haines Watts Bristol Limited Bath House 6-8 Bath Street Bristol BS1 6HL
Accountants	TC Group 20 Commerce Road Lynchwood Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE2 6LR

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company are administering the:

- i) Provision of private health insurance for individuals, associations and companies
- ii) Provision of accident & health insurance
- iii) Provision of commercial insurances
- iv) Sport related insurances
- v) Worldwide travel insurance
- vi) Procurement of healthcare & medical services

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr D A Wildman
Mrs G Wildman

Financial instruments

Financial instruments

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Liquidity risk

The company manages its cash and borrowing requirements in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring the company has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans. The company uses interest rate derivatives to manage the mix of fixed and variable rate debt so as to reduce its exposure to changes in interest rates.

Credit risk

Investments of cash surpluses, borrowings and derivative instruments are made through banks and companies which must fulfil credit rating criteria approved by the Board.

All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. Trade debtors are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts where necessary.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Auditor

Haines Watts Bristol Limited were appointed as auditor to the company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Mrs G Wildman

Director

13 December 2023

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of General And Medical Finance Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the company is not entitled to claim exemption in preparing a strategic report due to it being a member of an ineligible group.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the sector in which it operates. We determined the following laws and regulations of most significance were: Companies Act 2006, UK GAAP and UK corporate taxation laws.

We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making inquiries of management.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.

Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Identifying and assessing the effectiveness of controls management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- Understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations; and
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulation are from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Jordan FCA

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Haines Watts Bristol Limited

13 December 2023

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

**Bath House
6-8 Bath Street
Bristol
BS1 6HL**

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Gross transactional value		13,588,552	12,345,092
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Commissions received	3	2,553,343	2,600,799
Cost of sales		(686,990)	(647,933)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Gross profit		1,866,353	1,952,866
Administrative expenses		(1,351,967)	(1,269,459)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Operating profit	4	514,386	683,407
Interest receivable and similar income	6	9,369	1,791
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit before taxation		523,755	685,198
Tax on profit	7	(19,491)	(31,098)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit for the financial year		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		504,264	654,100
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		879,591		773,640
Tangible assets	10		40,841		47,727
			<u>920,432</u>		<u>821,367</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	11	5,238,768		4,652,840	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,064,753		723,085	
		<u>6,303,521</u>		<u>5,375,925</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(5,375,201)		(4,541,295)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current assets			928,320		834,630
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total assets less current liabilities			1,848,752		1,655,997
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	14	172,896		153,405	
		<u></u>	(172,896)	<u></u>	(153,405)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net assets			1,675,856		1,502,592
			<u><u></u></u>		<u><u></u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,625,856		1,452,592
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total equity			1,675,856		1,502,592
			<u><u></u></u>		<u><u></u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D A Wildman
Director

Company Registration No. 02421641

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2021		50,000	1,150,492	1,200,492
Year ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	654,100	654,100
Dividends	8	-	(352,000)	(352,000)
Balance at 31 December 2021		50,000	1,452,592	1,502,592
Year ended 31 December 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	504,264	504,264
Dividends	8	-	(331,000)	(331,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022		50,000	1,625,856	1,675,856

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

General And Medical Finance Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is General & Medical House, Napier Place, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom, PE2 6XN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of General and Medical Securities Limited as at 31 December 2022. These consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House..

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Gross transactional value

Gross transactional value relates to the full revenue charged to customers in respect of insurance prior to any amounts paid to the underwriter.

Revenue

Revenue represents net retained brokerage and profit commission arising on the placement of insurance contracts by the Company.

Brokerage is recognised when the Company's contractual right to such income is established, and to the extent that the Company's relevant obligation under the contracts concerned have been performed. For most of the Company's broking activities, this means that brokerage is recognised at the inception of the underlying contract of the insurance concerned. To the extent that the Company is contractually obliged to provide services after this date, a proportion of income is deferred and recognised over the life of the relevant contracts to ensure that revenue appropriately reflects the cost of fulfilling those obligations.

Profit commission is a commission paid by an insurer based on the overall profitability of the business placed during a particular period and is determined after the period. Where it is possible to reasonably estimate the profit commission revenue, the revenue is recognised on an earned basis after making allowances for future and ongoing claims based on the terms of the profit commission arrangements, net of any associated profit commission paid by the Company to a third party.

Due to the fact that the Company's role is that of an agent, included within insurance debtors and accruals and deferred income represents the full transaction values of insurance which will be collected by the Company post year end of which the relevant amounts will be paid over to the insurer. This is further explained in accounting policy 1.15.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	10 years
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1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	15% reducing balance
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.15 Insurance intermediary assets and liabilities

Insurance brokers usually act as an agent in placing the insurable risks of their clients with insurers and as such, generally, are not liable as principals for the amounts arising from such transactions. Notwithstanding these legal relationships, debtors and creditors arising from insurance broking transactions are shown as assets and liabilities. This recognises that the insurance broker is entitled to retain investment income on any cash flows arising from these transactions and is included as fiduciary investment income in the Statement of Comprehensive income.

Debtors and creditors arising from a transaction between a client and insurers are recorded simultaneously. consequently, there is a high level of correlation between the total reported in respect of the insurance broking debtors and insurance broking creditors.

The position of the insurance broker as an agent means that generally the credit risk is borne by the principals. there can be circumstances where the insurance broker acquires credit risk - through statute, or through the act or omission of the insurance broker or one of the principals. There is much that cannot be evaluated, Therefore, the total of the insurance broking debtors appearing in the balance sheet is not an indication of credit risk.

It is normal practice for insurance brokers to settle accounts with other intermediaries, clients, insurers and market settlement bureaux on a net basis. Thus, large cheques in both insurance broking debtors and creditors can result from comparatively small cash settlements. For this reason, the totals of insurance debtors give no indication of future cash flows.

1.16 Cost of sales

Commissions payable are included in cost of sales. Commissions and other acquisition expenses relating to unearned premiums are deferred and charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income based on the average customer retention period.

1.17 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic life which if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2022	2021
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Commissions receivable	1,712,226	2,278,318
Procurement of healthcare services	75,836	19,204
Other income	765,281	303,277
	<u>2,553,343</u>	<u>2,600,799</u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	9,369	1,791
	<u>9,369</u>	<u>1,791</u>

4 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange differences	(4,858)	-
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	6,886	8,080
Amortisation of intangible assets	126,574	103,321
Operating lease charges	47,915	47,683
	<u>175,517</u>	<u>159,084</u>

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022****5 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Operational staff	32	32
Management staff	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	34	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	785,747	760,003
Social security costs	73,988	63,275
Pension costs	24,529	24,222
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	884,264	847,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	9,369	1,791
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	14,857
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(2,755)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	-	12,102
	<hr/>	<hr/>

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7	Taxation	(Continued)	
		2022 £	2021 £
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	19,491	18,996
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total tax charge	19,491	31,098
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:			
		2022 £	2021 £
	Profit before taxation	523,755	685,198
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	99,513	130,188
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	741	598
	Group relief	(23,500)	(43,147)
	Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	1,380
	Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	19,631
	Research and development tax credit	(57,925)	(93,703)
	Other permanent differences	-	(90)
	Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	(2,755)
	Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	662	18,996
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Taxation charge for the year	19,491	31,098
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8	Dividends	2022 £	2021 £
	Final paid	331,000	352,000
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	1,033,214
Additions	232,525
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	1,265,739
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	259,574
Amortisation charged for the year	126,574
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	386,148
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	879,591
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2021	773,640
	<hr/> <hr/>

The individual intangible assets which are material to the financial statements are as follows:

Computer software

2017 £81,264 4 years remaining amortisation period

2018 £107,690 5 years remaining amortisation period

2019 £141,447 6 years remaining amortisation period

2020 £171,847 7 years remaining amortisation period

2021 £168,071 8 years remaining amortisation period

2022 £209,273 9 years remaining amortisation period

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	448,932
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	401,205
Depreciation charged in the year	6,886
At 31 December 2022	408,091
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	40,841
At 31 December 2021	47,727

11 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,598,851	3,215,246
Amounts owed by group undertakings	401,485	476,600
Prepayments and accrued income	1,238,432	960,994
	5,238,768	4,652,840

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, are interest free and are repayable on demand.

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	13	1,043,457	766,560
Amounts owed to group undertakings		228,230	225,994
Corporation tax		3,449	18,306
Other taxation and social security		30,540	25,141
Other creditors		7,410	6,780
Accruals and deferred income		4,062,115	3,498,514
		<u>5,375,201</u>	<u>4,541,295</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, are interest free and are repayable on demand.

13 Loans and overdrafts

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	<u>1,043,457</u>	<u>766,560</u>
Payable within one year	<u>1,043,457</u>	<u>766,560</u>

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2022 £	Liabilities 2021 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	7,181	7,701
Short term timing differences	(1,408)	(1,288)
Intangible assets timing difference	167,123	146,992
	<u>172,896</u>	<u>153,405</u>

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2022
Movements in the year:	£
Liability at 1 January 2022	153,405
Charge to profit or loss	19,491
	<hr/>
Liability at 31 December 2022	172,896
	<hr/>

15 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	24,529	24,222
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

16 Share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

17 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Within one year	31,794	31,080
	<hr/>	<hr/>

18 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

GENERAL AND MEDICAL FINANCE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

18 Related party transactions

(Continued)

The company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS102 section 33.1A Related Party Disclosures, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of General and Medical Securities Limited, and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned entities which form part of its Group.

The consolidated financial statements of the parent, within which the company is included, are publicly available at Companies House.

The directors who are the key management personnel of the company only received remuneration from the immediate parent company, General Medical Securities Limited.

19 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate and ultimate parent company is General and Medical Securities Limited and the registered office is General & Medical House, Napier Place, Peterborough, PE2 6XN.

The ultimate controlling parties are Mr D Wildman and Mrs G Wildman.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.