

Company Registration No. 08230041 (England and Wales)

G DOC LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

G DOC LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Dr J L Bayley	
Dr A M A Coombes	
Dr R D Hollands	
Mr A Mawby	
Dr R M Probert	
Dr J Unwin	(Appointed 25 September 2019)
Dr R Zamir	(Appointed 25 September 2019)
Dr E Crutchlow	(Appointed 15 July 2020)

Company number 08230041

Registered office

Eastgate House
Eastgate Street
Gloucester
Gloucestershire
GL1 1PX

Auditor

Azets Audit Services
Pillar House
113-115 Bath Road
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL53 7LS

G DOC LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Statement of financial position	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 17

G DOC LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of healthcare services and all of the GP Practices in Gloucestershire are shareholders.

On 29 August 2019, the company acquired 100% of the share capital of GLOUCESTER GP CONSORTIUM LIMITED for consideration of £369,389. Subsequently, on 31 December 2019, the business and assets of the subsidiary undertaking, GLOUCESTER GP CONSORTIUM LIMITED, were transferred to the company. The principal activity of GLOUCESTER GP CONSORTIUM LIMITED was the provision of healthcare services.

The directors expect these activities to continue in the future.

Directors

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

Dr J L Bayley	
Dr A M A Coombes	
Dr R D Hollands	
Mr A Mawby	
Dr R M Probert	
J C Tambini	(Resigned 18 December 2019)
Dr J Unwin	(Appointed 25 September 2019)
Dr R Zamir	(Appointed 25 September 2019)
Dr E Crutchlow	(Appointed 15 July 2020)

Post reporting date events

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

Auditor

On 7 September 2020, Group Audit Services Limited (trading as Baldwins Audit Services) changed its name to Azets Audit Services Limited. The name it practices under is Azets Audit Services and, accordingly, it has signed the Report of the Independent Auditors in its new name.

G DOC LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr A Mawby
Director

4 November 2020

G DOC LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF G DOC LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of G DOC LTD (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 March 2020 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

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.

G DOC LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF G DOC LTD

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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

G DOC LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF G DOC LTD

Use of our report

This 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.

Claire Clift (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

6 November 2020

Pillar House
113-115 Bath Road
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL53 7LS

G DOC LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Year ended 31 March 2020 £	15 month period ended 31 March 2019 £
Turnover	2,696,961	3,267,456
Cost of sales	(1,891,010)	(2,337,082)
Gross profit	805,951	930,374
Administrative expenses	(749,467)	(830,238)
Other operating income	1,796	75,981
Operating profit	58,280	176,117
Interest receivable and similar income	361	294
Profit before taxation	58,641	176,411
Tax on profit	(17,951)	(30,265)
Profit for the financial year	40,690	146,146

G DOC LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		7,292		5,652
Investments	5		363,814		-
			<u>371,106</u>		<u>5,652</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		8,962		-	
Debtors	6	532,591		368,767	
Cash at bank and in hand		667,054		575,166	
		<u>1,208,607</u>		<u>943,933</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,041,358)</u>		<u>(451,227)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>167,249</u>		<u>492,706</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>538,355</u>		<u>498,358</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		-		(90)
Net assets			<u><u>538,355</u></u>		<u><u>498,268</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			31,528		31,899
Capital redemption reserve			580		209
Profit and loss reserves			506,247		466,160
Total equity			<u><u>538,355</u></u>		<u><u>498,268</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 November 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Mawby
Director

Company Registration No. 08230041

G DOC LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2018	31,899	209	320,014	352,122
Period ended 31 March 2019:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	146,146	146,146
Balance at 31 March 2019	31,899	209	466,160	498,268
Year ended 31 March 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	40,690	40,690
Repurchase of own shares	(371)	371	(603)	(603)
Balance at 31 March 2020	<u>31,528</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>506,247</u>	<u>538,355</u>

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

G DOC LTD is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Eastgate House, Eastgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL1 1PX.

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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

1.2 Business combinations

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

The cost of the combination includes the estimated amount of contingent consideration that is probable and can be measured reliably, and is adjusted for changes in contingent consideration after the acquisition date.

Provisional fair values recognised for business combinations in previous periods are adjusted retrospectively for final fair values determined in the 12 months following the acquisition date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of primary healthcare services supplied, when a right to consideration has been obtained in exchange for performance of contractual rights.

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.4 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	20% straight line
Plant and equipment, etc	20% to 30% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

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.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Cash held in accounts administered on behalf of Primary Care Networks are excluded from amounts recognised as assets and liabilities of the company.

1.9 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.10 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.

1.11 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 income statement 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 income statement, 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.

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 1 January 2015 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to profit or loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. Other grants are credited to profit or loss as the related expenditure is incurred.

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Pension

NHS Pension scheme

Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the NHS Pension Scheme. The scheme is an unfunded defined benefit scheme that covers NHS employers, General Practices and other bodies allowed under the direction of the Secretary of State, in England and Wales. The scheme is not designed to be run in a way that would enable NHS bodies to identify their share of the underlying scheme assets and liabilities. Therefore, the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme: the cost to the company of participating in the scheme is taken as equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the accounting period.

For early retirements, other than those due to ill health, the additional pension liabilities are not funded by the scheme. The full amount of the liability for the additional costs is charged in expenditure at the time the company commits itself to the retirement, regardless of the method of payment.

Defined contribution pension plan

The company also operates a defined contribution plan for some of its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statements of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.17 Related parties

The company has taken advantage of exemption under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	45	28

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Directors' remuneration

	2020	2019
	£	£
Remuneration paid to directors	141,873	138,406

During the period, retirement benefits of £18,757 accrued to one director (2019: £16,290) in respect of the NHS Pension Scheme. This is included in the emoluments disclosed above.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2019	-	23,001	23,001
Additions	-	120	120
Disposals	-	(50)	(50)
Transfers from group companies	200,702	43,212	243,914
	<u>200,702</u>	<u>43,212</u>	<u>243,914</u>
At 31 March 2020	200,702	66,283	266,985
	<u>200,702</u>	<u>66,283</u>	<u>266,985</u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2019	-	17,349	17,349
Depreciation charged in the year	-	3,659	3,659
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(50)	(50)
Transfers from group companies	200,702	38,033	238,735
	<u>200,702</u>	<u>38,033</u>	<u>238,735</u>
At 31 March 2020	200,702	58,991	259,693
	<u>200,702</u>	<u>58,991</u>	<u>259,693</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	-	7,292	7,292
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,292</u>	<u>7,292</u>
At 31 March 2019	-	5,652	5,652
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,652</u>	<u>5,652</u>

5 Fixed asset investments

	2020	2019
	£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	363,814	-

G DOC LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)	
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in group undertakings	
		£	
	Cost or valuation		
	At 1 April 2019		-
	Additions		369,389
	At 31 March 2020		<u>369,389</u>
	Impairment		
	At 1 April 2019		-
	Impairment losses		5,575
	At 31 March 2020		<u>5,575</u>
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		<u>363,814</u>
	At 31 March 2019		<u>-</u>
6	Debtors	2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	194,470	197,886
	Other debtors	11,149	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	326,972	170,881
		<u>532,591</u>	<u>368,767</u>
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	101,088	49,275
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	335,332	-
	Corporation tax	42,730	30,770
	Other taxation and social security	34,944	17,275
	Other creditors	136,978	96,081
	Accruals and deferred income	390,286	257,826
		<u>1,041,358</u>	<u>451,227</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

8	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2020	2019
		£	£
	Accruals and deferred income	-	90
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Pensions

The NHS Pension Scheme is an unfunded multiemployer defined benefit scheme, the provisions of which are contained in the NHS Pension Scheme Regulations (SI 1995 No. 300). The Scheme is notionally funded, with payment liabilities underwritten by the Exchequer. Scheme accounts are prepared annually by the NHS Pensions Agency and are examined by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Government Actuary's Department values the NHS Pension Scheme every four years, and those quadrennial reports are published. The Scheme has a money purchase Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) arrangement which is available to employees to enhance their pension benefits.

Between valuations the Government Actuary's Department provides an update of the scheme liabilities on an annual basis. The latest assessment of the liabilities of the Scheme is contained in the Report of the Actuary, which forms part of the NHS Pension Scheme & Compensation for Premature Retirement Scheme Resource Accounts, published annually. These accounts can be viewed on the NHS Pensions Agency website at www.nhs.gov.uk. Copies can also be obtained from the Stationery Office.

Under NHS Pension Scheme regulations, the Agency and participating employees are required to pay contributions, as specified by the Secretary of State for Health. These contributions are used to defray the costs of providing the NHS Pension Scheme benefits. For the period ended 31 March 2020, employees were required to pay tiered contributions of between 5% and 14.5% of pensionable pay. The employer's contribution amounted to 14.3% of pensionable pay. With effect from 1 April 2017, employers have also been required to pay an additional 0.08% administration levy to pay for the administration of the scheme. All of these costs are charged to profit or loss as and when they become due.

The company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme. The company considers that the scheme should be accounted for as defined contribution in nature as required by Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 28.

The total amount payable in company contributions to the fund during the period was £119,165 (2019: £119,827).

There were total outstanding contributions at 31 March 2020 of £118,905 (2019: £25,718).

10 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2020, the company had total commitments, guarantees and contingencies of £40,706 (2019: £2,461).

11 Events after the reporting date

After the balance sheet date but before the date of this report, the company exchanged contracts on the acquisition of the trade and certain assets of a business which is due to complete after the approval of these financial statements. The consideration due has not been finalised as at the date of this report.

12 Related party transactions

On 31 December 2019, the business and assets of the subsidiary undertaking, GLOUCESTER GP CONSORTIUM LIMITED, were transferred to the company.

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.