

GPDF

General Practitioners Defence Fund



Annual Report and Financial Statements 2017

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GPDF

General Practitioners Defence Fund

Company Registration No. 01508388 (England and Wales)

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

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Chairman's Statement

Introduction

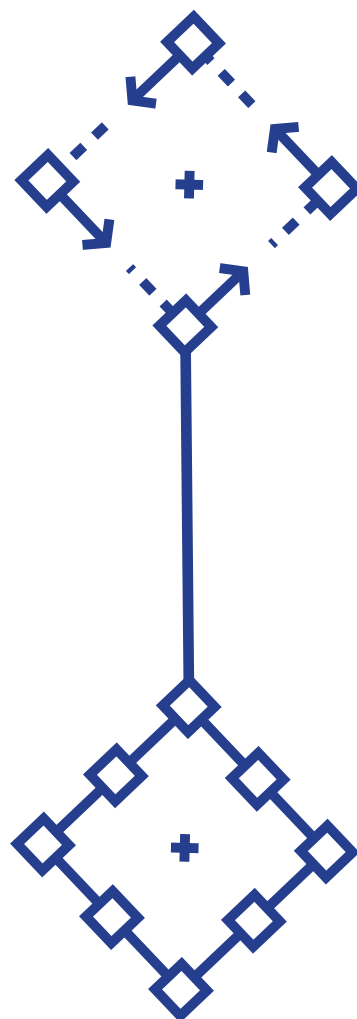
The year in review has been an important one for the General Practitioners Defence Fund ('GPDF') as the company has continued its positive transformation into a focused, Local Medical Committee ('LMC') led organisation.

Throughout this year, we have sought to build on the positive reform agenda set out in the Meldrum Report of early 2016, which LMCs and the GPC endorsed. I am pleased to report that we have made good progress in enacting that reform agenda this year.



Amending the GPDF's Articles of Association to enable LMC control

I would like to thank members of the GPDF for your support in carrying through the initial plank of transformation, voting in favour of the recommended proposals to amend the GPDF's Articles of Association. In passing the amendments, control of the GPDF is now solely in the hands of LMCs.



Concluded historic financial issues & good progress on new BMA relationship

Following discussions with the BMA during the period under review, the disputed financial arrangements and issues around an historic Memorandum of Understanding were settled.

We are now working towards creating a future working relationship between the BMA and the GPDF with greater clarity regarding funding, responsibility, accountability and responsiveness to the needs of GPs and LMCs.

Our aim is to provide greater support to GPs and LMCs in a manner that better reflects the working environment of GPs today and is flexible to their rapidly changing requirements, while at the same time ensuring crucial national representation for our special branch of practice.

Several meetings have been held between the BMA and the GPDF. We are both encouraged by the progress achieved to date. As the BMA and GPDF move towards finalising the details of new arrangements, we will keep all GPs, LMCs and the GPC fully updated with progress.

The GPDF at work

One of the criticisms laid at the door of the GPDF is that people simply don't know what we do. As we transform, one of our key tasks is to better communicate the positive things that we are supporting for LMCs and the GP caucus UK wide, better reflecting what you need and want. I hope that the short case studies below begin to illustrate the tangible work the GPDF does.



Support for local practice:

A dispute between Littlewick Medical Centre, a levy paying practice of Derby & Derbyshire LMC, and NHS England over reimbursement claims for Childhood immunisations was settled with the support of the GPDF. NHS England had withheld payment on the basis that the practice had not used the correct system for claiming. After Derby & Derbyshire LMC took up this case on behalf of the practice, legal representation and costs were supported by the GPDF. Further to legal discussions, a GPDF-funded solicitor successfully secured a decision from the Family Health Services Appeal Unit in favour of Littlewick Medical Centre, ruling that NHS England's communication of the system change had been insufficient. A full reimbursement of £27,000 has now been made to Littlewick Medical Centre by NHS England. The GPDF's support and financial backing for this case were critical in achieving a successful outcome, clearly demonstrating how the GPDF can support individual GP practices with specific cases, that build legal precedent for practices everywhere.



GDPR guidance: GPDF has provided the resources to Paul Cundy to develop a useful guidance for all GP practices on their GDPR obligations. GPDF then commissioned its lawyers to work with Paul on the development of information packs for LMCs to help prepare them for the introduction of GDPR. This will be followed by a series of workshops for LMCs, both event-based and by webinar, to provide further information and an opportunity for questions and answers. At these sessions, further advice will be provided to LMCs on how they should guide their constituent practices.



Regulatory updates: The GPDF was aware that the current Regulations and SFE in England are set out in diverse publications. Confirming an interpretation can be time consuming because reference to several documents is needed, many of which may amend a previous amendment. A firm of experienced solicitors in the regulatory and legal areas were commissioned to produce a consolidated set of Regulations for General and Personal Medical Services, the Performers List and the SFE. With positive feedback from the initial consolidated documents, we have entered into an agreement with DR Solicitors to update the documents annually. Copies will be made available to LMCs to assist their GPs and practices.

Chairman's Statement

Building a future GPDF 'purpose' around LMC views

I am strongly committed to ensuring that the Board of the GPDF engages directly with LMCs to listen to your views and aspirations. While I have personally visited a number of LMCs and am very grateful for your time and have other meetings diarised, it has not been possible to visit you all so far.

It is vital that the future GPDF is built around the needs of LMCs, so we have commissioned an extensive phase of research to listen to the views of LMCs regarding the Company's future purpose. Independent researchers, James Law Research Associates, are conducting a completely confidential survey with the first wave of online research already providing some important themes. The full results of the research will be published this Autumn and will play an important part in shaping the future purpose of the GPDF.



Living within our means – the 2018 Levy

We have set out to create a more efficient and effective GPDF that better meets the present and future requirements of LMCs and the broader GP caucus across England, Scotland and Wales. The Board has heard and recognised LMCs' desire for the GPDF to provide a more focused and structured response. It is clear we must live within our means and operate for the benefit of all, eschewing special pleadings.

At the same time there is a clear desire to provide appropriate support, nationally and locally, to GPs actively involved in professional medical policy work and annual discussions with Governments over a range of topics.

In the midst of our transformation we cannot envisage all future eventualities. However, we recognise the desire for the GPDF to be more cost conscious and deliver better value for money. Consequently, the Board has determined that for 2018 the per capita levy rate should remain unchanged, for the third year running, at 6 pence per registered patient.

Finally I would like to thank my fellow Board members for their support and all the LMCs, the levy payers, for your continuing support during this period of change. There is a lot to do and there will inevitably be challenges. With focus and dedication, we will continue to build on the positive reform agenda set out in the Meldrum Report in the year ahead.



Dr Douglas A Moederle-Lumb
Chair, General Practitioners Defence Fund

Company Information

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS DEFENCE FUND LIMITED

Directors

J Densem
R L Morley
V Wright
P Holden
D Moederle-Lumb
K McIntyre (Appointed 15 September 2017)
A Rayani (Appointed 15 September 2017)
P Roblin (Appointed 15 September 2017)

Secretary

J H Christie

Company number

01508388 (England and Wales)

Registered office

125 Wood Street
London
EC2V 7AW

Auditors

Goodman Jones LLP
29–30 Fitzroy Square
London
W1T 6LQ

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The Company acts to protect the interests of general medical practitioners rendering services in the United Kingdom under the National Health Service and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. The members of the Company include the voting members of the General Practitioners Committee (GPC) and the nominees of Local Medical Committees.

The results of the Company show a surplus after taxation of £1,931,564 (2016: £1,522,156). The closing balance on the accumulated fund now stands at £15,935,962 (2016: £14,004,398), of which £14,292,028 (2016: £13,272,550) represents fixed asset investments held at fair value and which have a related deferred tax liability on them of approximately £708,216 (2016: £563,161).

Directors

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

S Kay	(Resigned 15 September 2017)
J Densem	
R L Morley	
C Nagpaul	(Resigned 19 June 2017)
V Wright	
G Beck	(Resigned 15 September 2017)
P Holden	
A McDevitt	(Resigned 12 February 2018)
D Moederle-Lumb	
K McIntyre	(Appointed 15 September 2017)
A Rayani	(Appointed 15 September 2017)
P Roblin	(Appointed 15 September 2017)
R Vautrey	(Appointed 20 July 2017 and resigned 12 February 2018)

Principal risk and uncertainties

Risks are monitored by the board of directors and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them.

The Company's portfolio of investments is subject to some valuation risk as a result of volatility in share prices.

The directors are confident that the Company has sufficient resources to meet its future obligations.

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Goodman Jones LLP as auditors of the company will be proposed at the next annual general meeting.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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 auditors

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.

By order of the board.

Signed by J H Christie on 6 June 2018

J H Christie
Secretary

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of General Practitioners Defence Fund Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of General Practitioners Defence Fund Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet 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 December 2017 and of its surplus 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of General Practitioners Defence Fund 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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of General Practitioners Defence Fund Limited

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.

Signed by Graeme Bursack on 6 June 2018

Graeme Bursack
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

29–30 Fitzroy Square
London
W1T 6LQ

Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Income	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Voluntary levy contributions		3,798,143	3,697,591
Listed investment income		298,471	295,799
Interest on short term deposits		1,027	3,439
BMA contributions	4	1,393,263	900,000
		<u>5,490,904</u>	<u>4,896,829</u>
Less expenditure			
Conferences and annual report to representatives of LMCs		623,921	563,285
Committee fares and subsistence		716,464	642,790
Honoraria paid to committee members		2,273,519	2,461,966
Staff costs		369,392	153,829
Bank and finance charges		74,888	78,751
Administration expenses		412,335	367,894
Audit fee		31,000	30,000
Projects		136,049	91,190
Electoral Reform Society		14,242	31,474
		<u>4,651,810</u>	<u>4,421,179</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) before net investment gains, investment provisions and exceptional items		839,094	475,650
Realised gains on financial instruments held at Fair Value		565,449	448,739
Change in year to year value of financial instruments		952,021	757,562
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		<u>2,356,564</u>	<u>1,681,951</u>
Taxation – prior years		-	(479)
- current year	5	(255,000)	(84,316)
- deferred tax provision (charged)/released		(170,000)	(75,000)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>1,931,564</u>	<u>1,522,156</u>

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	£	2017 £	£	2016 £
Fixed assets					
Investments	6		14,292,028		13,272,550
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,943,324		1,448,096	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,632,099		594,186	
		<u>3,575,423</u>		<u>2,042,282</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,256,489)		(805,434)	
Net current assets			2,318,934		1,236,848
Total assets less current liabilities			16,610,962		14,509,398
Provisions for liabilities	9		(675,000)		(505,000)
Net assets			<u>15,935,962</u>		<u>14,004,398</u>
Members' funds					
Income and expenditure account			<u>15,935,962</u>		<u>14,004,398</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 6 June 2018.

Signed by Douglas Moederle-Lumb on 6th June 2018

Company Registration No. 01508388

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

General Practitioners Defence Fund Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 125 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7AW.

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 on the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out within these notes.

1.2 Going concern

The attached financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the Directors consider is appropriate based on LMCs continuing to support the Company financially and meet the annual voluntary levy demanded of them.

1.3 Income and expenditure

Voluntary levy contributions, net of provisions, are taken to income in the year to which they relate. Amounts received by the balance sheet date in respect of future years are deferred. Investment income, interest received and other income are included in the financial statements on an accruals basis.

Expenses are included in the financial statements as they become due and include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

1.5 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the income and expenditure account, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 are recognised at transaction price.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Taxation

Current tax is the tax payable (or repayable) on taxable income (or deficit) arising in the period. Taxable income differs from the income reported in the income and expenditure 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 date.

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 and expenditure account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to the members' funds, in which case the

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

deferred tax is also dealt with in the members' funds. 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.

1.7 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

1.8 Companies Act 2006

Due to the special nature of its operations the Directors are of the opinion that the formats of the income and expenditure account prescribed by the Act are not relevant to the Company.

2 Operating surplus/(deficit)

	2017	2016
	£	£
Operating surplus/(deficit) for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>31,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 19 (2016:20).

Amounts paid during 2017 to Directors of the Company and members of GPC negotiating teams who served during the year are listed in note 13.

4 Contributions from the British Medical Association

In 2011 the Company entered into an agreement with the BMA (the Memorandum of Understanding or the MoU) for the latter to make an annual contribution for honoraria and other costs, including the cost of conferences and meetings of various sub-committees, sustained by the Company which the BMA ordinarily incurs on behalf of its other Branches of Practice.

Negotiations with the BMA to resolve the position with regard to the sums that the Company believed it was entitled covering various accounting periods ended 31 December 2017 were concluded in early 2018 (the January 2018 Agreement); as part of these negotiations agreement was also reached on the value of the BMA's contribution for the six months to 30 June 2018. During 2017 and early 2018 in settlement of its historical liability, the BMA made payments of £1,393,263 (2016: £900,000); furthermore it committed to pay a contribution of £300,000 for the six months ending 30 June 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

Under the January 2018 Agreement the MoU automatically terminates on 30 June 2018 and unless otherwise agreed as part of new financial arrangements entered into by the GPDF and the BMA, the BMA will solely determine the activities of the BMA's General Practitioners Committee (GPC), and will take sole responsibility for the funding of the GPC and its national subcommittees, and UK and national conferences from 1 July 2018 onwards.

Subsequently, the GPDF and the BMA commenced negotiations over a new agreement (the Spring 2018 Agreement) whereby the GPDF is likely to commit to making payment of a grant of up to £1,650,000 to the BMA during the year ending 30 June 2019 in order to maintain honoraria payments and expenses to GPC members and to fund the UK and national conferences of the GPC.

5 Taxation

The Company has tax losses of £nil (2016: £188,486) available to be carried forward against future taxable income.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Investments	14,292,028	13,272,550

The value of investments is determined by reference to market value and any gain or loss on the movement is taken to the income and expenditure account.

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2017	13,272,550
Additions	2,613,838
Valuation changes	1,291,723
Disposals	(2,886,083)
At 31 December 2017	14,292,028
Historic Cost	
At 31 December 2017	9,501,795
At 31 December 2016	9,429,369

The company owns two issued ordinary shares of £1 each in Factorasset Limited, a dormant company registered in England & Wales with a nominal share capital of £1,000; the company remains dormant.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2017	2016
	£	£
Levies due from LMCs	1,216,925	777,438
Sums due from the BMA	695,000	600,000
Other debtors, prepayments and accrued income	31,399	70,658
	1,943,324	1,448,096

8 Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	77,897	344,699
Corporation tax	255,000	84,316
Other creditors	136,434	-
Accruals and deferred income	787,158	376,419
	1,256,489	805,434

9 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities
	2017	2016
Balances:	£	£
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,866)	(2,276)
Investment revaluations	708,216	563,161
Other short term timing differences	(31,350)	(55,885)
	675,000	505,000

10 Members' liability

The Company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding £1.

The Company's reserves are non-distributable because, as set out in its Memorandum of Association, the income and property of the Company is to be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects, and the Company may not pay or transfer, directly or indirectly, any dividend or bonus.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2017

In the event of the Company being dissolved or wound up its Memorandum of Association requires any remaining assets to be distributed to other bodies with purposes similar to its own. They may not be paid or distributed to the Company's members at the time.

11 Related party transactions

There were no transactions with related parties during the year which require to be disclosed (2016: none).

12 Ultimate controlling party

During 2017 the members of the Company included the voting members of the General Practitioners Committee (GPC) and the nominees of Local Medical Committees (LMCs). In January 2018, a Special Resolution was passed so that from 28 June 2018 any members of the Company that are members by virtue of being a voting member of the GPC will cease to be members of the Company. Membership of the Company will be limited to nominees of LMCs, with each LMC entitled to nominate one natural person as a member of the Company at any one time. There is no ultimate controlling party.

13 Payments to Directors who served during the year

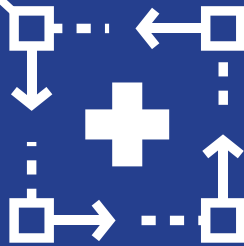
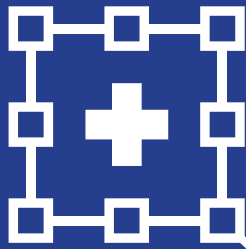
		Locum			2017	2016
		Honoraria	Fees	Expenses	Total	Total
Directors		£	£	£	£	£
Beck	G	5,863	-	438	6,300	12,258
Canning	J	-	-	-	-	68,660
Densem	J	19,000	-	-	19,000	19,000
Holden	P	22,838	-	898	23,735	32,065
Kay	S	9,712	-	1,216	10,928	9,934
McDevitt	A	106,190	-	7,219	113,409	123,176
Mcintyre	K	1,575	-	403	1,978	-
Moederle-Lumb	D	20,000	-	1,215	21,215	18,199
Morley	R	30,975	-	1,869	32,844	30,953
Nagpaul	C	91,525	-	956	92,481	187,157
Rayani	A	1,050	-	443	1,493	-
Roblin	P	2,100	-	43	2,143	-
Vautrey	R	78,587	-	9,150	87,737	-
Wright	V	19,500	-	301	19,801	19,666

Honoraria include amounts payable under contract as well as any amounts paid during the year to individuals who ceased to act as a member of a negotiating team. National Insurance Contributions payable by the Company are not aggregated with the amounts disclosed.

Amounts disclosed as Expenses represent the direct reimbursement of costs (principally travel, subsistence and accommodation) incurred by an individual whilst travelling on business on behalf of the GPC or the Company.

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General Practitioners Defence Fund



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