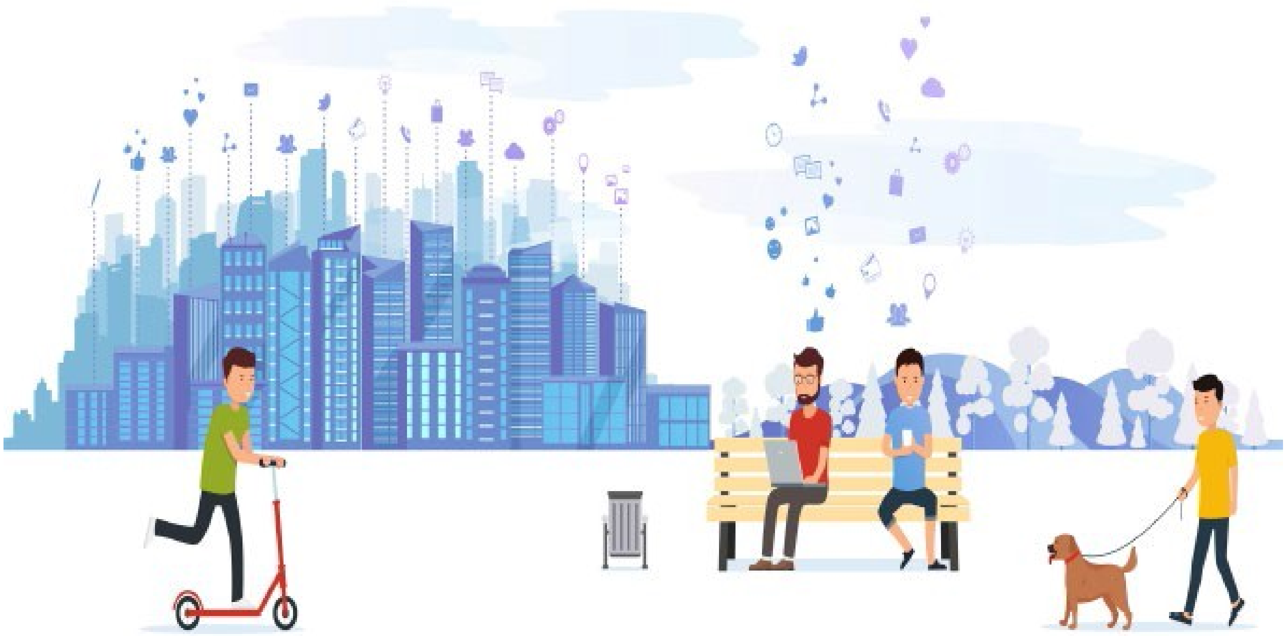
Hutchinson Pension Scheme
2nd Generation
Trustee Report 2018



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1. Introduction

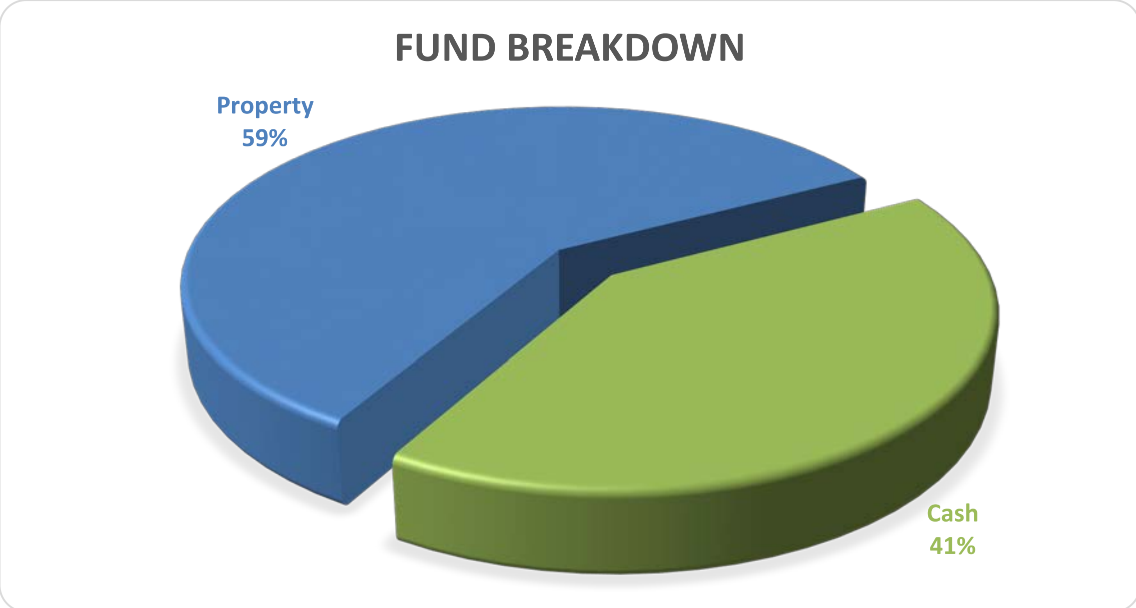
I am pleased to enclose our annual trustee report for your scheme.

We have prepared benefit statement for each of you and can of course tailor this according to your needs and planning requirements. I have excluded the crystallised rights for Derek as under flexible access there is no restriction on the amount of funds payable from the scheme.

In the autumn of 2018 we are launching a new online platform, which is intended to help you get value for money, and build retirement capital via Fintech. This is the first of it’s kind for the UK market for SSAS clients and it has taken us a number of years to develop. We hope that this will be of benefit to you. You can of course opt out of this online service, and keep everything as it is. I will contact you separately on this following this report.

I would also like to thank you for choosing us to act as the Practitioner for your pension scheme.

2. Fund Composition



The income generated is equivalent to 4.74% net yield to the Scheme.

3. Scheme Tax Return and Reporting

Below is a copy of our tax report submission for the period ending 5 April 2018 and our supporting comments.

The scheme reporting is one of the most important aspects of scheme management as the data submitted may be reviewed by an Inspector in connection with scheme fund movements. It is particularly important that where transactions are undertaken which may involve the scheme connected to persons or businesses associated with either the scheme members or the employer that we report that information in the correct format.

It is important that clients notify us in advance of any transactions involving either a scheme member, a close connected company or someone connected to a scheme member, such as a relative or business partner.

The following data has been submitted;

Details

Pension Scheme Tax Reference	00738501RH
Pension Scheme Name	Hutchinson Pension Fund Second Generation
Is the scheme an Occupational scheme?	Yes
Tax Year ended	05 Apr 2018
Date submitted	06 Jan 2019
Submitted by	The Practitioners Partnership LP
Scheme Administrator	equip4work limited
Amended Return	No
Accounting Period	06 Apr 2017 - 05 Apr 2018
During this period, was the aggregate of payments to and from the scheme greater than £100,000?	No
Specify the aggregate of payments to and from the scheme	£14821
At the end of this period, did the scheme have assets with a total value before pension liabilities greater than £400,000?	Yes

Connected Parties

At any time during the period from 06/04/2017 to 05/04/2018 did the scheme either directly or indirectly own assets that it had acquired from either: a. a sponsoring employer or any person connected with that employer? *or* b. a person who was a director of or a person connected to a director of a close company that was also a sponsoring employer? *or* c. a person who was either a sole owner or partner or a person connected with the sole owner or partner of a business which was a sponsoring employer? *or* d. a member or person connected with a member?	No

Cash and Bank Information

Total amount of all cash and bank balances at the beginning of the period	£1307739
Total amount of all cash and bank balances at the end of the period	£1474632
Total amount of interest credited to these accounts	£1884

Arms Length Transactions

Total cost or market value of any assets owned at the end of the period	£2112670
Specify whether this amount is	Market value
Total amount of income from assets received	£168186

There were no activities to report which fell under AFT reporting – which are summarised as:

Payment	When the charge applies
Short service refund lump sum charge	Payable when the scheme refunds contributions to a member who was a member for less than 2 years.
Lifetime allowance charge	This tax is due when the scheme pays a pension to a member and they've used up their lifetime allowance.
Special lump sum death benefit charge	A 45% tax due if the scheme pays certain sums
Serious ill-health lump sum charge	From 16 September 2016 the serious ill-health lump sum payment is treated as taxable income and will form part of the Real Time Information (RTI) reporting that pension scheme administrators have to do.
Authorised surplus payments charge	A 35% tax that is due if the scheme pays surplus scheme funds to an employer.
De-registration charge	A tax charge of 40% of the pension scheme value if HMRC removes the tax registration of the pension scheme.
Annual allowance charge	Where the member has given the scheme administrator a notice requiring them to pay the tax for the member.
Overseas transfer charge	A tax charge of 25% on taxable overseas transfers made from 9 March 2017.

Arms Length Transactions

Arms length transactions is any person, body or firm that falls outside of the connected part definition given above. It is possible to change from connected party to arms length and vice versa. If you are unsure of the arms length status of the scheme's holdings please let us know.

The arms length holdings were submitted as property and cash at bank. There were no event reports arising in the scheme year which are updated as:

Event report number	Details of events to be reported
1	The scheme made or is treated as having made an unauthorised payment.
2	Payments of lump sum death benefit(s) of more than 50% of the lifetime allowance.
3	Payment of benefits to a member under age 55 who is a scheme employer, director of a scheme employer (or associated company) or connected to such a person.
4	Payment of a serious ill-health lump sum to a member who is a scheme employer, director of a scheme employer (or associated company) or connected to such a person.
5	The scheme stops paying out an ill-health pension.
6	A member's benefits are tested against the lifetime allowance (a benefit crystallisation event) and: - they have an enhanced lifetime allowance, enhanced protection, fixed protection, fixed protection 2014 or individual protection 2014 - their total benefits are more than the lifetime allowance The Event Report does not currently include fixed protection 2016 (FP2016) and individual protection 2016 (IP2016), so you will not be able to use the 2016 to 2017 or 2017 to 2018 Event Reports to report reference numbers of your members relying on FP2016 or IP2016 from 6 April 2016. If your members have relied on fixed protection 2016 or individual protection 2016.
7	Payment of a pension commencement lump sum which is both: - more than 25% of the member's pension pot - between 7.5% and 25% of the lifetime allowance
8	Payment of a pension commencement lump sum to a member with primary or enhanced protection, and the lump sum is more than the maximum lump sum payable to a member without lump sum protection.

Event report number	Details of events to be reported
8A	Payment of a stand-alone lump sum (100% lump sum) and the member had either: - protected lump sum rights of more than £375,000 with either primary protection or enhanced protection - scheme specific lump sum protection and the lump sum is more than 7.5% of the lifetime allowance
9	A transfer to a qualifying recognised overseas pension scheme (QROPS) where the transfer was requested before 6 April 2012.
10	The scheme becomes or stops being an investment regulated pension scheme.
11	The scheme changes its rules to either: - require the scheme to make an unauthorised payment - allow the scheme to have investments other than insurance policies
12	A scheme treated as 2 schemes by HMRC before 6 April 2006 changes any of its rules.
13	The scheme's structure changes.
14	The number of members at the end of the tax year has changed band compared to the band at the end of the previous tax year. The bands are: - 1 member - 2 to 11 members - 12 to 50 members - 51 to 10,000 members - more than 10,000 members
18	The scheme administrator is subject to a scheme sanction charge because of investment in taxable property.
19	The scheme changes its country of establishment.
20	The scheme becomes or stops being an occupational pension scheme.
20A	The scheme becomes or stops being a Master Trust scheme. This must be reported within 30 days of this event.
21	Either a member or dependant moves into flexible drawdown - tax years 2012 to 2013, 2013 to 2014 and 2014 to 2015 only.

Event report number	Details of events to be reported
22	The scheme administrator has automatically issued a ‘standard’ pension savings statement
23	The scheme administrator has automatically issued a ‘money purchase’ pension savings statement

4. Online Platform

We have developed a new online platform for you. This will allow you to manage your SSAS. We have called this platform, Retirement Capital. Each member of the scheme will be able to login and access their own account and fund share via our new platform aptly named: retirement.capital. Each scheme member will have their own login and password, each share of fund will be held.

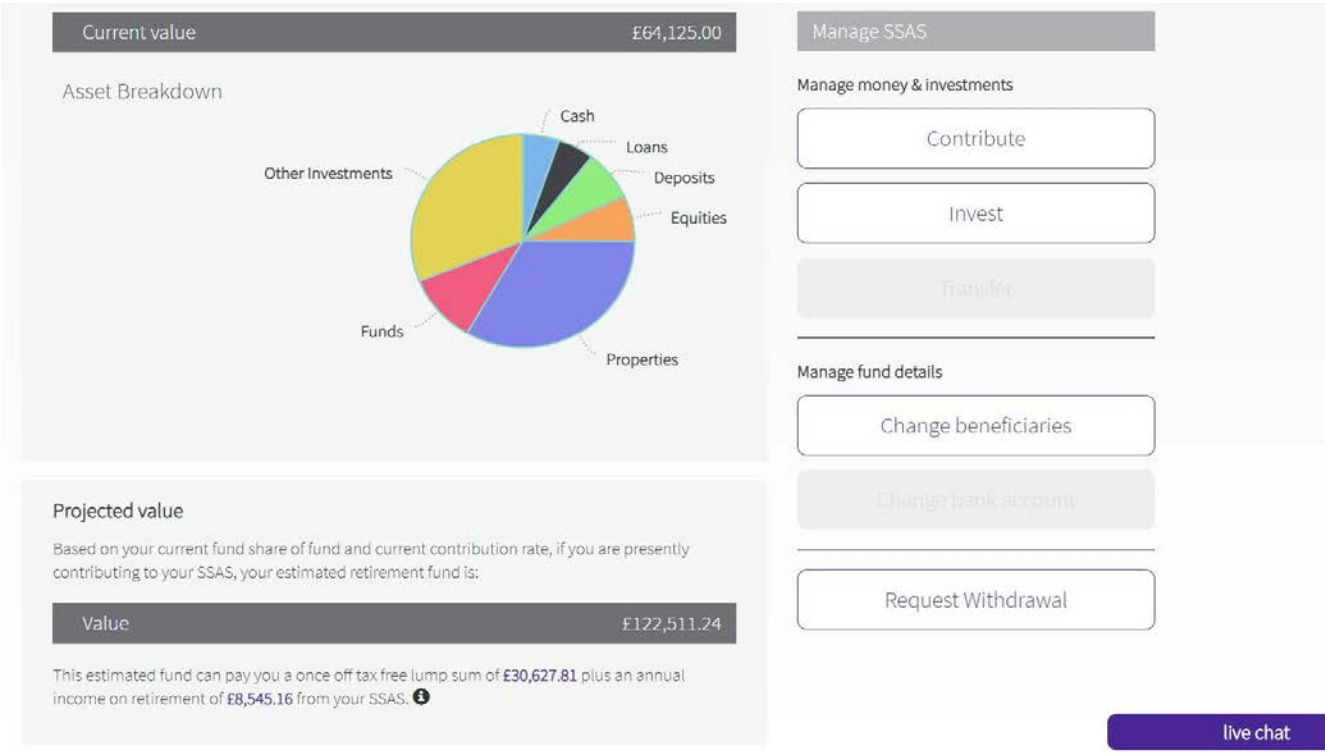
We are launching the platform in two phases.

Phase 1 is available in autumn 2018 and it will provide you with helpful information including:

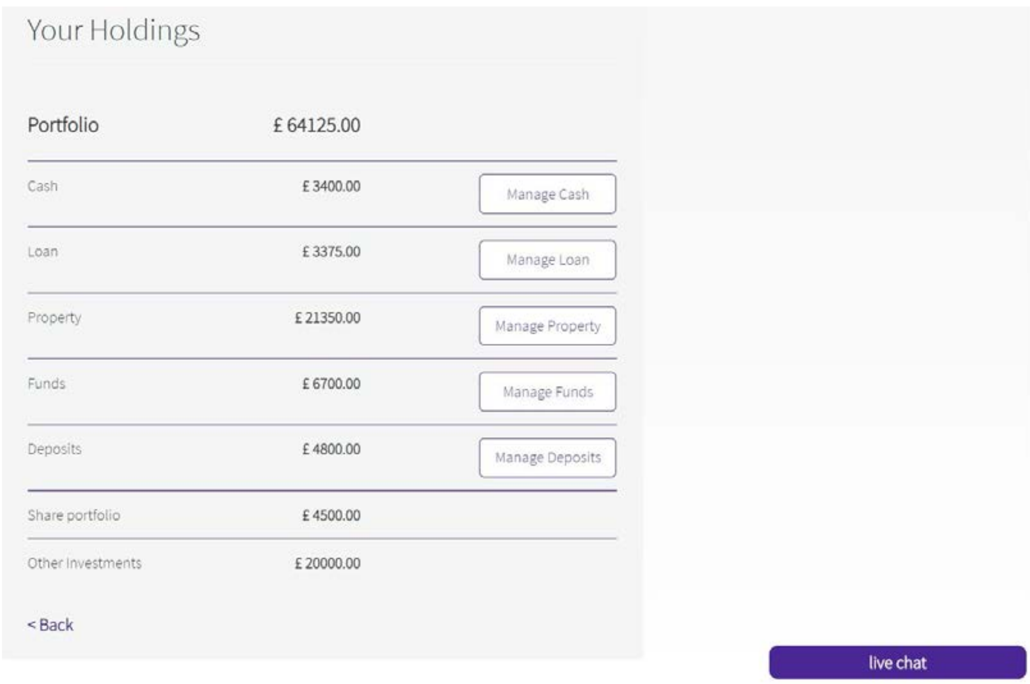
1. Contribute (your available annual allowance will automatically be updated)
2. Take pension benefits – you can set up pension and lump sum instructions via your dashboard.
3. Invest into your business – this can be set up as a pension scheme loan.
4. Secure the best deposit rates for your SSAS – the latest rates of deposit accounts are available.
5. View and change your beneficiaries
6. See an immediate forecast of your benefits, with lump sum and pension income.
7. A nice pie chart of your holdings
8. Immediate cash value of your pension account (for AIB accounts)
9. Valuation of other assets
10. Online support and live chat
11. Tax reporting and scheme management

Phase 2 will build on these key functionalities and will include online bank instructions to us, property management functionality, online document and statement storage, investment management development through a single dashboard. We will also build on a retirement and phased income calculation tools. Phase 2 will be ready in the first quarter of 2019. Integrated share trading and dealing will be delivered in the third and final phase.

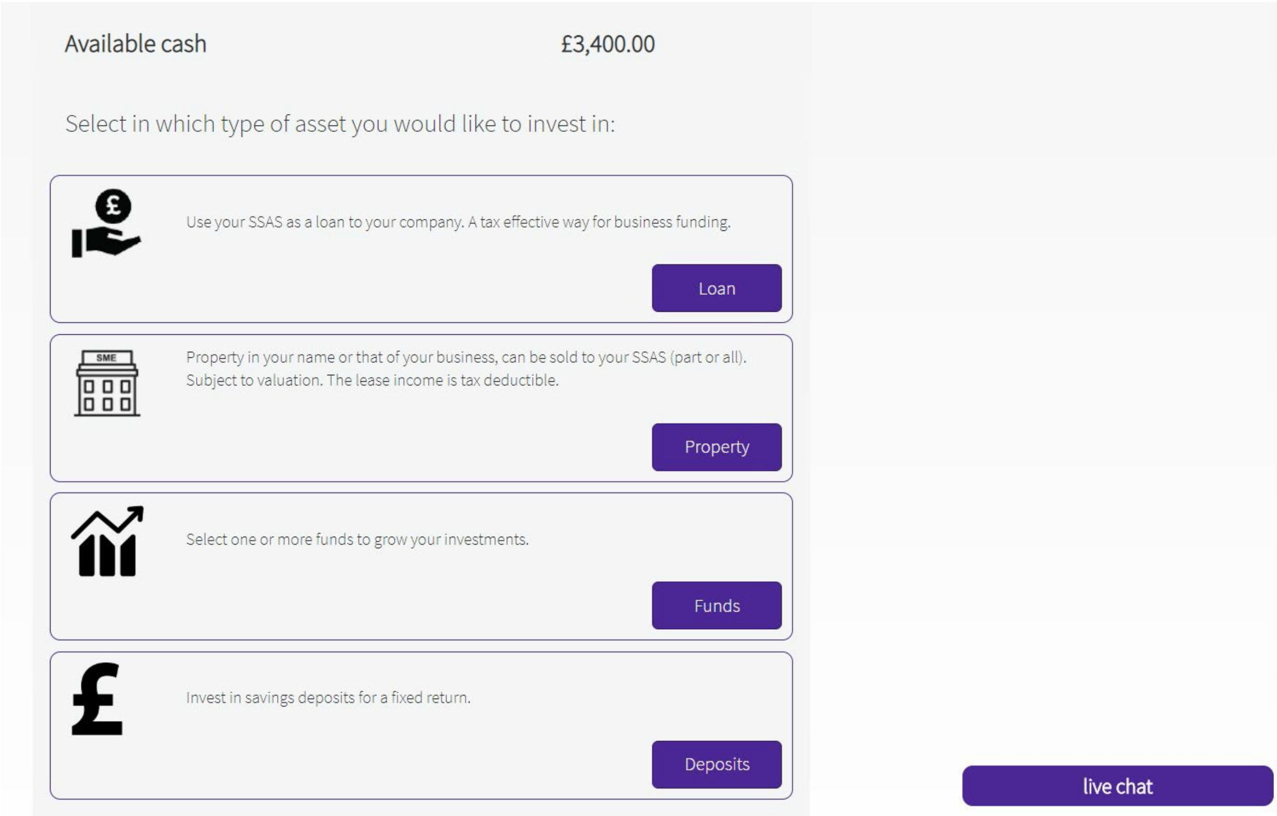
Certain investments can be integrated onto your dashboard, this includes funds managed by your financial advisor which offer an API feed. Below is a snap shot of how your account could look:



Your investments are broken down with online functionality that will appear like this. The tabs allow you to undertake certain instructions.



You can make a number of investments from your cash account. Investment funds can be linked into your financial advisor. We will organise this with them once we activate your online account. We also offer an “in field” search functionality for commercial property with Zoopla.



We are also introducing an integration property management tool and accountancy software following our tie in with Xero software. Quite simply it will allow integration of property management to take place, reflecting expenditure, accounting and also property leases, documents etc..

5. Benefit Statements

Benefit Statement for Derek – Uncystallised Fund

Estimated Retirement Fund at age 75: £806,000

Tax Free Cash Sum: £201,500

Pension Income: £42,100

Estimated Retirement Date: 75

We have made the following assumptions:

1. Investment growth is a net rate of 5%
2. Inflation is 2.5% p.a.
3. Pension will not increase in retirement.
4. All figures take account of inflation at an assumed rate of 2.5% p.a.
5. The estimated annual retirement income is based on current annuity rates.
6. No provision has been made for additional contributions.

The figures are a guide and not guaranteed. Your final pension fund and the income available will depend on factors including the growth your fund achieves, contributions you make in future, charges, inflation, your retirement age, annuity rates at the time and the annuity or drawdown options you choose.

Benefit Statement for Hayley

Estimated Retirement Fund at age 65: £659,000

Tax Free Cash Sum: £164,750

Pension Income: £22,200

Estimated Retirement Date: 65

We have made the following assumptions:

7. Investment growth is a net rate of 5%

8. Inflation is 2.5% p.a.

9. Pension will not increase in retirement.

10. All figures take account of inflation at an assumed rate of 2.5% p.a.

11. The estimated annual retirement income is based on current annuity rates.

12. No provision has been made for additional contributions.

The figures are a guide and not guaranteed. Your final pension fund and the income available will depend on factors including the growth your fund achieves, contributions you make in future, charges, inflation, your retirement age, annuity rates at the time and the annuity or drawdown options you choose.

Benefit Statement for Martin

Estimated Retirement Fund at age 65: £580,000

Tax Free Cash Sum: £145,000

Pension Income: £19800

Estimated Retirement Date: 65

We have made the following assumptions:

13. Investment growth is a net rate of 5%

14. Inflation is 2.5% p.a.

15. Pension will not increase in retirement.

16. All figures take account of inflation at an assumed rate of 2.5% p.a.

17. The estimated annual retirement income is based on current annuity rates.

18. No provision has been made for additional contributions.

The figures are a guide and not guaranteed. Your final pension fund and the income available will depend on factors including the growth your fund achieves, contributions you make in future, charges, inflation, your retirement age, annuity rates at the time and the annuity or drawdown options you choose.

Benefit Statement for Carole

Estimated Retirement Fund at age 75: £404,000

Tax Free Cash Sum: £101,000

Pension Income: £21100

Estimated Retirement Date: 75

We have made the following assumptions:

19. Investment growth is a net rate of 5%

20. Inflation is 2.5% p.a.

21. Pension will not increase in retirement.

22. All figures take account of inflation at an assumed rate of 2.5% p.a.

23. The estimated annual retirement income is based on current annuity rates.

24. No provision has been made for additional contributions.

The figures are a guide and not guaranteed. Your final pension fund and the income available will depend on factors including the growth your fund achieves, contributions you make in future, charges, inflation, your retirement age, annuity rates at the time and the annuity or drawdown options you choose.

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Benefit Statement for Michael

Estimated Retirement Fund at age 65: £675,000

Tax Free Cash Sum: £168,750

Pension Income: £22,700

Estimated Retirement Date: 65

We have made the following assumptions:

25. Investment growth is a net rate of 5%

26. Inflation is 2.5% p.a.

27. Pension will not increase in retirement.

28. All figures take account of inflation at an assumed rate of 2.5% p.a.

29. The estimated annual retirement income is based on current annuity rates.

30. No provision has been made for additional contributions.

The figures are a guide and not guaranteed. Your final pension fund and the income available will depend on factors including the growth your fund achieves, contributions you make in future, charges, inflation, your retirement age, annuity rates at the time and the annuity or drawdown options you choose.

Benefit Statement for Emma

Estimated Retirement Fund at age 65: £147,000

Tax Free Cash Sum: £36600

Pension Income: £5030

Estimated Retirement Date: 65

We have made the following assumptions:

37. Investment growth is a net rate of 5%

38. Inflation is 2.5% p.a.

39. Pension will not increase in retirement.

40. All figures take account of inflation at an assumed rate of 2.5% p.a.

41. The estimated annual retirement income is based on current annuity rates.

42. No provision has been made for additional contributions.

The figures are a guide and not guaranteed. Your final pension fund and the income available will depend on factors including the growth your fund achieves, contributions you make in future, charges, inflation, your retirement age, annuity rates at the time and the annuity or drawdown options you choose.

6. Data Protection Act Changes

The **General Data Protection Regulation** (**GDPR**) is a regulation intended to strengthen and unify data protection for all individuals within the European Union.
It is effective on 25 May 2018 and replaces the data protection act. It is the biggest shake up in generations to data use, privacy and business impact. It covers anyone who is engaged in data use and storage.

Small self administered schemes have a unique relationship in that the employer sponsoring the scheme, the members and trustees are connected. Your scheme will be affected by GDPR, because of the different bodies that exist in respect of the scheme.. To assist, you will shortly receive a resolution from us to be appointed to handle much of the new requirements of GDPR in respect of your scheme.

If the sponsoring employer is a trading company and holds personal data it will be affected by the regulations and as such, our GDRP service can by extension help your business comply.

'Personal Data' means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person. It is all encompassing.

In this issue:

the practitioner

The newsletter of **pensionpractitioner**

Welcome to the 1st Practitioner 2018 Newsletter.

We shortened the number of newsletters issued in 2017, but increase the content to help you get the best value for your small self administered pension scheme and update you with any new services and changes.

Tax rules have changed - Is your Nomination of Beneficiary form up to date?

Death Benefits and the importance of updating your Nomination of Beneficiary form and the creation of a family trust within the SSAS that is protected against inheritance Tax.

On the 6 April 2016 the way pension funds can be distributed following a member's death changed significantly. In most cases where the member dies before age 75 the funds can be passed on tax-free, and on death over 75 they will usually be taxed at the marginal rate of the beneficiary. The default action was to nominate your spouse as the beneficiary. You now have options available to you that are potentially much more tax efficient.

In the event that the beneficiary decides to take a lump sum, this money will then form part of their estate and in the event of death, their subsequent beneficiaries will pay inheritance tax. This money will be at risk to creditors, divorce and marriage after death as well.

Crucially, the scope for who can receive the benefits as an income has been significantly widened. Previously, only a dependent could receive a pension income. Under the new rules anyone, whether related or not, can potentially receive an income – but if they are not a dependent **they will have to be specifically nominated to be eligible**. The ability to draw an income means that funds can be kept in the tax-free pension environment and withdrawn as and when required. The change in legislation has also provided tax planning opportunities. This is why it is **vital nominations are updated** in line with the new legislation. If grandchildren inherit a portion of a pension fund from a member aged over 75 and withdraw cash, the taxable income might be covered by their personal allowance (£11,500 for 2017/18), or, at worst it, would be taxed at the basic rate. It is more tax efficient for the grandchildren to be beneficiaries in cases where the parents are potential or higher rate tax payers.

It is also important that anyone in receipt of an income as a beneficiary completes the nomination form, as any remaining funds can be passed on again following their death. Whilst it is true that you cannot control who the beneficiary nominates and therefore the pension scheme you have built up is at threat from divorce, marriage after death, creditors etc, a solution to ensuring that the money passes down the bloodline would be to put into place a Pension Scheme Death Benefit Trust

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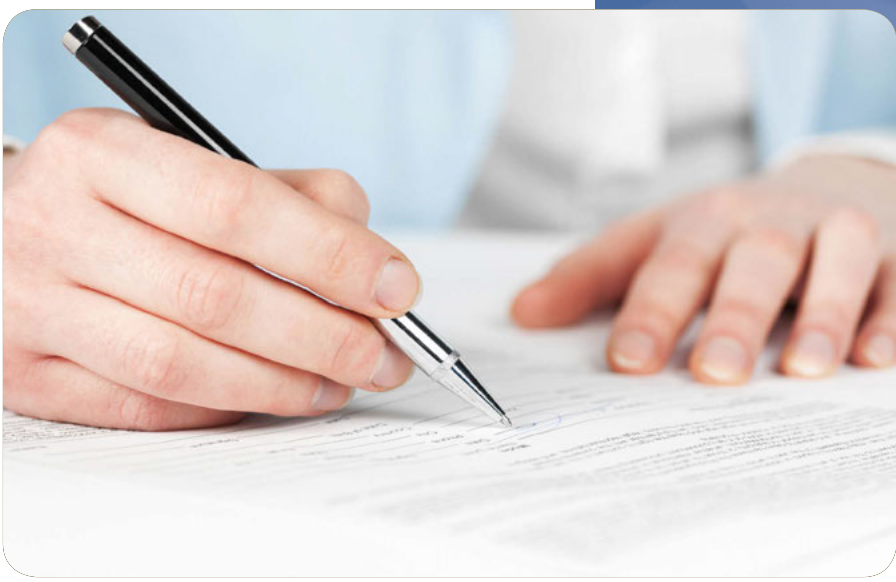

Tax rules have changed - Is your Nomination of Beneficiary form up to date? *continued...*

that Trustees have the option to settle all or a proportion of the fund into depending on family circumstances at the time (this is only applicable where the member dies before the age of 75).

If there is no nomination in place, you will need to look at the will and contact family members before making a decision as to how the benefits are distributed (we will assist you with this). If there are any dependents, then we would be able to pay a pension income to them, but any other beneficiaries would only have the option of a lump sum.

Only in the event of there being no dependents can the scheme administrator nominate anyone else to receive a pension income.

Once the beneficiary has decided they want to take the death benefits in the form of drawdown (as opposed to taking a lump sum) we will need to designate the funds into their own name.

Where the deceased was a member of a SSAS the beneficiary could join the existing SSAS as a member (if not one already) if all remaining trustees are in agreement and the beneficiary is over the age of 18. Alternatively, they could be a beneficiary of the SSAS without being a member. This means they would be entitled to the benefits designated to them, but would not be involved in the investment decisions which would continue to be made by the remaining trustees.

In the case of the scheme having insufficient liquidity and where the beneficiary wishes to take the death benefits as a lump sum, or to purchase an annuity, all assets would first need to be sold. In the case of a property held in a SSAS it may be possible for other members to purchase the deceased's share within the pensions.

Where the beneficiary wants to designate funds to drawdown it may also be possible to transfer the ownership of the property to their name as a Trustee of the SSAS or in the case of a jointly owned property, to the SSAS. This option would require the agreement of all parties involved. As some of the funds would still be tied up in property, the beneficiary would only be able to draw income from the liquid funds (including rent coming in) until such a time as the property is sold.

In the Will

It is recommended that the SSAS member **does not** make a specific reference to the pension in the Will nor makes a direction on the distribution of death benefits in the Will. In doing so, this could lead to the pension falling into the estate for Inheritance Tax purposes when, under this new legislation, funds paid from a pension fund upon death are not normally included in the estate for Inheritance Tax purposes.

The completed expression of wish form gives an indication of the policyholder's intentions. The administrators/trustees can also ask to see a copy of the deceased's Will to try to establish who would have been intended to benefit upon the policyholder's death. If the Will binds the pension plan provider, then the discretion upon distribution could be deemed to be lost and the pension funds could then fall into the estate for Inheritance Tax purposes.

It is our opinion at Pension Practitioner that all of our members review and update their Nomination of Beneficiary forms to take advantage of the new rules.

Please contact **Merle Oper** on **merle@pensionpractitioner.com** to arrange a meeting with David Nicklin to discuss this matter.

The declining lifetime allowance…

We are often asked about protection against the lifetime allowance and whether it is possible to plan for this.

The lifetime allowance started at £1.5 million in 2006 and rose to the heady heights of £1.8 million by 2011/12 dropping all the way back £1 million by 2016/17 tax year. It is possible to protect against the current threshold of £1 million but to do so, the general rule is that you must stop making pension contributions, and if you want to protect your fund up to £1.25 million you would need a pot equal to £1 million as at 5 April 2016.

We run pension calculations for all our clients at the time we complete your pension scheme tax returns and therefore we will advise you if we think it is necessary to adopt protection. Where protection is possible, we undertake this service for clients.

Platform Technology

Clients will be able to sign up to a new platform which is a goal based pension platform that allows you to add family to your SSAS.

Quite simply, it is an incentivised savings platform and allows contributions to be received into your e-wallet which is viewable via your computer or an app based phone such as an iphone or a samsung galaxy.

When you spend, linked up providers such as your mobile phone operator or your mortgage company will pay cash into your e-wallet and you can then decide to get that money switched to your SSAS.

We have seen the proto-type and it looks fantastic, “beta-testing” starts in 2018 so look out for your invitation to a playpen where you can test out how it works for you!

Pensions and Bankruptcy
How you can be affected.

Where an individual suffers an insolvency event, the general rule is that his or her pension benefits which have accrued in a pension scheme (whether personal or occupational) do not fall into the estate which the trustee in bankruptcy will utilise to satisfy the bankrupt’s debts since March 2000.

However, if the bankrupt has already taken his or her pension and is receiving an income, this can be considered to fall within the bankrupt’s estate and may be made subject to an income payments order (IPO).

Under current pension rules, a member can take as little or as much as they wish from their SSAS, this is know as flexi-access. If someone is therefore entitled to draw their pension, but decides not to draw it to avoid an income payment order we are sometimes asked what happens.

Mr Henry was made bankrupt in 2012 and his assets included four pension policies. During his bankruptcy he was able to draw on his pensions, but decided not to do so and so they remained uncrystallised. The Trustee in Bankruptcy sought an IPO in respect of a share of both lump sum payments and income from the pensions. The bankrupt, Mr Henry sought to oppose the application.

It was held that an IPO cannot be made in respect of an uncrystallised pension. The court held that the definition of “income” is applicable only to “a pension in payment under which definite amounts have become contractually payable.”

In addition, a Trustee in Bankruptcy could not compel Mr Henry to convert “property” i.e. his pension policies which did not constitute his bankruptcy estate into income. The Court of Appeal also held that, there was no basis for concluding that a bankrupt’s contractual right to draw down his or her pension is within the definition of income.

Share Trading Account

Whilst Barclays stockbrokers have sold off their share dealing services, Reyker Securities continue to offer a share trading account for your SSAS with really good rates.

Reyker Securities is a member of the London Stock Exchange and we can assist clients with a fast track share dealing account opening service with them.

Please ping us an email if you need help with your stocks and shares account.

Data Protection Act – The law is changing

If you have a SSAS it is likely that the scheme is registered with the Information Commissioner Office (ICO) and as a Trustee you are registered as a Data Controller for compliance with the UK Data Protection Act. This is a set of regulations setting out how data on third parties should be used and stored.

From May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) kicks in and it will affect most business owners and trustees of pension schemes. This is the biggest change in data protection laws since 1995 and is designed to give people back control over how their data is used. This is a complex area and we are here to help you.

Instead of guidelines there is a distinct shift to a basis on which you have to demonstrate how you comply with the GDPR.

Non-compliance with the GDPR will trigger substantial fines. Currently, the ICO can issue fines of up to £500,000 to any UK organisation that "seriously breaches" the DPA. GDPR raises the stakes considerably and fines, like HMRC tax penalties, will be common. Organisations that fail to comply with the regulations risk fines of up to £17 million or 4% of their global turnover. Industry-specific codes will come out later this year, however, we do expect the same threshold to be applied against pension schemes.

The 7 key principles of GDPR

1. LEGALITY, TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS

Firms must have explicit consent from an individual to use their data after having informed that individual what the data will be used for. Companies need to ensure that any kind of information they hold and the way they process that information is clearly disclosed and available to individuals on request.

2. PURPOSE LIMITATION PRINCIPLE

Firms should collect data for specific legitimate and explicit purposes and only use the data for such purposes.

3. MINIMISATION PRINCIPLE

The data held by a company must be relevant, adequate and limited to only what is necessary for the purposes the data was gathered for..

4. ACCURACY PRINCIPLE

Firms are responsible to keep the data accurate and not store old redundant data.

5. STORAGE LIMITATION PRINCIPLE

GDPR specifies circumstances when personal data can be held for longer periods. In general, data should only be kept for a period long enough to satisfy the requirements for what it was gathered for.

6. INTEGRITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY PRINCIPLE

Significant emphasis is put on firms to process personal data in a manner that ensures appropriate security against unauthorised processing, accidental loss, destruction or damage. Firms need to use appropriate technological or operational measures to ensure this.

7. THE ACCOUNTABILITY PRINCIPLE

Both the Data Controller and Data Processor have the responsibility for, and must be able to prove compliance with, all GDPR principles. The supervisory authorities can audit businesses to check compliance.

The Accountability Principle comes with a new requirement to notify the Supervisory Authority of data breaches within 72 hours of becoming aware of the breach.

Along with the 7 Principles, there are distinct rights given to individuals whose data is being processed (Data Subjects).

1. Right to be informed
2. The right of access
3. The right to rectification
4. The right to erasure
5. The right to restrict processing
6. The right to data portability
7. The right to object
8. The right to object to automated processing and profiling

Most notable out of the rights are the right for people to withdraw consent as easily as they can give it and the right to erasure, or "right to be forgotten" as it's already known.

Right to portability puts a technological burden on firms, as they must ensure individuals can obtain their personal data in a format that is structured, clearly understandable and provided in a commonly used machine-readable format e.g. CSV files, within a month of a request being issued.

We will roll out a compliance process to help ensure you are protected and get ready for GDPR. We have an in-house certified GDPR Practitioner to help with this and we are extending this service to clients who have businesses and are seeking help and guidance on GDPR compliance. Please contact **merle@pensionpractitioner.com** for more information on this.

What happens to GDPR after Brexit…

The UK has adopted GDPR in full. The Data Protection Bill 2017, which will have minor variations and derogations, has entered Parliament and has had a second reading in the House of Lords. Industry specific guidance is expected to come out soon after the Bill has passed.

Other News

New Office and New People

You may have noticed that we have now opened and centralised our UK administration centre in Bolton.

We have consolidated and merged our practice under the Practitioners Partnership, which is now headed up in Gibraltar where we are able to undertake pension guidance for UK as well as ex-pats.

New Head Office:
Pension Practitioner
1st Floor
World Trade Centre
Baytree Road
Gibraltar
GX11 1AA

IN MEMORIAM

Brad Davis

Brad Davis passed away on 5 June 17 at the age of 52.

He had just returned to the office from holiday and was, as usual, working into the night serving his clients when he sadly and unexpectedly had a heart attack in the office.

He was a wonderful character, enjoyed life to the full and he built up an extensive network of clients, who became very much his "phone friends" over the years.

He is very sadly missed and is survived by his daughter, Jessica.

Rest in Peace

Pension practitioner