



HARTSFIELD

TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED

Hartham Park, Corsham, Wiltshire SN13 0RP

Telephone: 0800 612 6644

Email: info@hartsfield-trustees.co.uk

www.hartsfield-trustees.co.uk

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Trustee of the BristolPad Pension Scheme
c/o Ian Nicholas Day
BristolPad Ltd
44 North Road
St Andrews
Bristol
BS6 5AF

11 January 2018

Dear Ian

RE: VALUATION OF YOUR HARTSFIELD SMALL SELF ADMINISTERED SCHEME

Please find enclosed the valuation of your scheme for the quarter ending 31 December 2017 which we trust you will find to be in order.

Also enclosed are any bank statements received since the last valuation along with any invoices paid and a market commentary from Hartsfield Financial Services Ltd.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you should have any queries or would like any further information regarding the scheme.

Yours sincerely,

Adrian Stapleford
Pension Account Manager
Hartsfield Trustee Services

Direct Line: 01249 691 350

Email: adrian.stapleford@hartsfield.co.uk

BristolPad Pension Scheme

Valuation Summary

Valuation as at 31st December 2017

Scheme Manager: Hartsfield Trustee Services Limited

Scheme Assets

Novia GIA 568886

L001 to BristolPad Limited

Total Value

£230,920.93

£197,099.81

Scheme Bank Accounts

Barclays BristolPad Pension Scheme

£128,225.66

Scheme Liabilities

Current Valuation

£556,246.40

Scheme Members

Member Name

Date Joined

Date Left

Total Paid In

Ian Day

08/04/2015

£499,248.06



HARTSFIELD
TRUSTEE SERVICES LIMITED

WINTER OUTLOOK



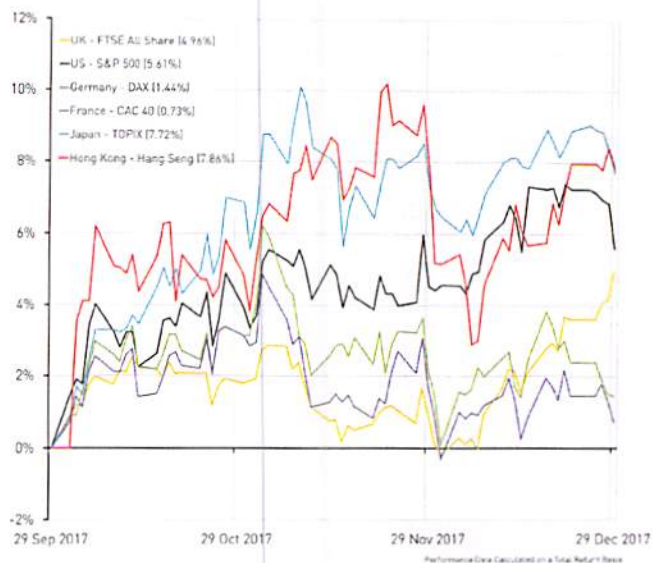
HARTSFIELD
FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REVIEW OF THE PAST QUARTER:

November saw the Bank of England raise interest rates to 0.5 per cent, marking the start of the policy-normalisation process. The autumn budget came later in the month and contained significant downgrades to growth forecasts for 2017-2022. The gloom was somewhat offset in December, when a deal was reached between the UK and the EU, putting an end to a tumultuous first phase of Brexit negotiations. On the continent, October saw the European Central Bank extend a less generous version of its quantitative easing programme while keeping interest rates on hold.

In the US, expansionary tax reforms were passed by Congress and the House of Representatives, leading the Federal Reserve to raise its growth forecasts for 2017 and 2018 to 2.5 per cent, shortly after raising interest rates by 0.25 per cent. The reforms include a cut to corporate tax from 35 to 21 per cent. The quarter also saw US President Donald Trump nominate Jerome Powell as Janet Yellen's successor. He will take over as Chair of the Federal Reserve in February.

In October, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe secured a strong mandate for his hard line against North Korea with a convincing majority. Elsewhere in Asia, after what was deemed President Trump's successful tour of the continent, North Korea launched its most powerful missile ever - allegedly putting the entire US in range.



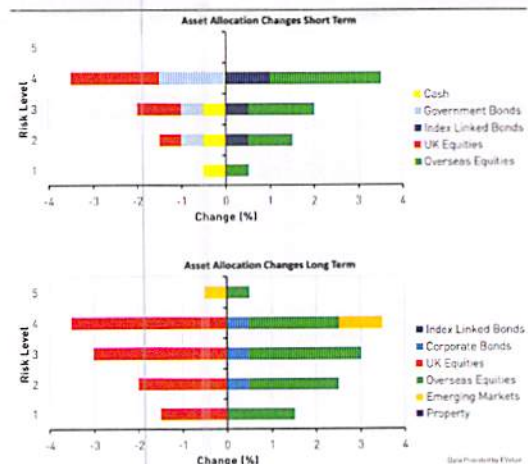
ASSET CLASS RETURNS

UK	US	Japan	Europe	Emerging Markets	Commodities	Property	Corporate Bond	Gilts	Cash
+4.96%	+5.61%	+7.72%	+0.19%	+6.55%	+9.00%	+1.91%	+2.07%	+1.97%	+0.08%

THE ACTUARIAL VIEW:

The last three months have seen little in terms of concrete developments to move markets, yet markets remain buoyant. For the first time in years, however, we are seeing accelerating growth almost uniformly across the globe. The global picture has generally been one of falling unemployment levels and low inflation. This is a slightly curious phenomenon, as high employment would be expected to stoke demand, but can perhaps be explained by low wage growth.

The exceptions to this are the US and the UK. The US has been raising interest rates for some time, and the UK has recently raised rates for the first time in years. This, in some ways, is also curious as raising rates would generally signify strong growth activity. In the US, however, growth is expected to slow whilst the UK is experiencing a period of high inflation and growth falling much faster than expected, as the fallout from the EU Brexit referendum and an impasse in the subsequent negotiations begin to bite. Overall, changes for asset allocations are modest, with a slight move away from the UK into other equities. The prospects for property have decreased as higher rates generally put pressure on capital values.



WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN Q1 2018:

- Japan:** There is a Bank of Japan meeting on January 22-23. An outlook report will be published the same day. The next meeting will be on March 8-9.
- US:** Federal Open Market Committee meetings will take place on January 30-31 and March 20-21. February 3 will see Jerome Powell take over from Janet Yellen as Chair of the Federal Reserve.
- Europe:** There is a European Central Bank meeting on January 25 with a press conference later in the day. The 2018 Russian presidential election takes place on March 18.
- UK:** Monetary Policy Committee announcements with minutes are scheduled for February 8 and March 22. An inflation report will be published on February 8. Talks on a trade deal between the UK and the EU are currently expected to begin in March, the same month that a two-year EU Brexit transition deal is expected to be agreed.
- Other Data:** The Office for National Statistics is set to release its UK productivity bulletin for July to September on January 5. The UK consumer price inflation bulletins for December, January and February will be released on January 16, February 13 and March 20 respectively. The US Census Bureau will release its US International Trade in Goods and Services reports for November, December and January on January 5, February 6 and March 7 respectively.

ASSET CLASS SCENARIOS:



UK EQUITY

Most Likely: EU Brexit sentiment will continue to drive UK sterling, which in turn will move large-cap exporters. Recent positive developments, with Brexit talks moving into the second round, mean further UK sterling strength from here is limited, so large caps will close the gap with recent outperforming smaller and medium sized companies. Coming off the back of recent strength, we would expect oil and commodities to trade sideways from here, which is profitable and positive for stocks within these sectors.

Worst Case: Chinese de-levering will halt demand in commodities and oil, which will result in price weakness and falls in those large sectors. Further EU Brexit posturing may weaken UK sterling (with exporters doing relatively better) as real wages continue to fall and inflation bites. Any sustained imported inflation will raise short term rates dragging income stocks lower.

Best Case: Sustained progress in EU Brexit talks encourages businesses back into capital investment that, at long last, begins to stimulate growth. Stronger UK sterling is a drag on exporting stocks in this scenario - expect domestics to outperform like in 2016. Softer Chinese monetary policy will be positive to commodities and oil stocks as OPEC cuts are maintained.



GLOBAL EQUITY

Most likely: The economic backdrop is supportive and moderate growth looks set to continue in 2018 across Europe, Japan and the US. Despite late-cycle dynamics in the US, short-term recession risk is low - wages and rates have room to rise before it becomes problematic for the economy. Japan is in the 'sweet spot' of the economic cycle, allowing the best of corporate Japan to perform well.

Worst case: Markets could price in regulatory uncertainty around data privacy and anti-trust, derailing the technology rally. Risk of new elections in Germany may lead voters towards right-wing populist party AfD ('Alternative for Germany'), which has thrived on dissatisfaction with established parties, leaving European equities vulnerable. Slowing buybacks and dividend growth with little margin improvement, may imply unspectacular returns for Japanese equities.

Best case: US earnings could see a boost, with the largest beneficiaries being banks, airlines and oil refiners resulting from proposed tax cuts. European equities should benefit from continuing profit margin expansion, low inflation and falling stockmarket correlations. Japanese equities should benefit from healthy earnings and progressive corporate reform.



EMERGING MARKET EQUITY

Most Likely: Emerging markets are likely to make positive returns this quarter, although less than they saw in 2017 as valuations in the market start to normalise following a strong period. South Africa is likely to have a strong quarter thanks to the results of the ANC leadership election in December, while Brazil is likely to lag as the president is unlikely to succeed in getting pension reform through before elections. Local factors are likely to become critical to returns in each country.

Worst Case: A global downturn, led by the US, could lead to serious headwinds for the region. The US dollar would likely rise, which would be mostly negative for emerging market economies, while investors would seek out the safety of developed world government bonds and equities.

Best Case: If the developed world continues to grow slowly and rate rises are delayed, then emerging markets are likely to remain in favour. The whole region could become more richly-valued if equity markets in the developed world are sluggish while economic growth is steady, encouraging investors into the developing region.



CASH

Most Likely: It is likely there will be no changes to interest rates and inflation will start to fall. This means that losses on cash will narrow in real terms. Inflation will remain above target if the significant depreciation of the pound following the Brexit vote has not yet had its full effect on consumer prices. However, it should come down from the 3.1 per cent reached in the year to November, barring any significant currency movements.

Worst Case: While interest rates are put on hold, inflation could rise, pulling real returns further into negative territory. One likely explanation would be a depreciation of the pound following a breakdown in Brexit talks. This would raise import prices for UK firms and it is likely that they would pass some proportion of their increased costs onto consumers, as they have done since the Brexit vote.

Best Case: For cash savers is that inflation falls while rates are raised by 0.25 per cent in January, meaning that losses narrow in real terms. A rise in the price of UK sterling would be the most likely explanation. Any consequent fall in inflation would raise real returns to cash. However, it seems likely they would remain negative even in this best-case scenario.



FIXED INCOME

Most Likely: The market's view of EU Brexit is likely to determine the course of gilt yields over the next quarter. When a deal or a softer Brexit looks more likely, yields are likely to rise; whereas when a 'no-deal' or 'hard' Brexit looks more likely, yields are likely to fall as domestic investors seek the safety of government bonds. Slight gains in corporate bonds are likely as the UK is unlikely to tip into recession.

Worst Case: A collapse of the Conservative government and a new election could lead to Labour's Jeremy Corbyn either leading in the polls or winning the vote by the end of the quarter. This would lead to an expectation of much greater public spending and a weaker economy, which could lead to gilts selling off as international investors flee and domestic investors look to diversify. Corporate and high-yield bonds would also do badly in this environment.

Best Case: For gilts, the best case would be a collapse in the EU Brexit talks and a severe downturn in UK economic data, both of which should lead to risk-aversion and higher demand for safe-haven assets. For corporate and high-yield bonds, the best case would be the opposite, which would lead to lower default risks and higher corporate bond prices.



PROPERTY

Most Likely: Pressure from the EU Brexit negotiations eases following a late-hour divorce deal being struck. Not much change is expected in the UK as companies wait for clarity. Income should continue to drive returns, with disparity among sectors. Capital values might compress a little but should remain localised, with London offices being the most at risk. Low to mid-single digit returns are the most likely outcome for the asset class.

Worst Case: Rapidly-rising rates are a threat to property markets as they reduce the yield gap between bonds and property, and make the asset class less attractive. This is a risk for US real estate investment trusts (REITs) in particular, as the US Federal Reserve shows confidence in the strength of the economy's growth. In the UK, fundamentals have not changed but a stalemate in EU Brexit negotiations, or any sort of bad news, will likely depress investors further.

Best Case: In the UK, early progress on a new trade agreement with the EU would lift investor sentiment and help companies plan for office-space requirements. This would be supportive of capital values. Low interest rates for longer also support the attractiveness of the asset class, and Europe is well positioned in this respect.

MG 003452 F1VI035A 89993PWCA00090 39800 1478302011

Sort Code 20-57-44
Account No 63827402

SWIFTBIC BARCGB22
IBAN GB85 BARC 2057 4463 8274 02
Issued on 02 January 2018

**THE TRUSTEES
C/O HARTSFIELD TRUSTEE
SERVICES LTD
HARTHAM PARK
CORSHAM
WILTSHIRE
SN13 0RP**


Your Clients Premium Account

► Our UK ring-fencing plans

We plan to transfer UK retail and business banking customers to our ring-fenced bank in April 2018.

Learn more, including how to participate in the court process should you wish, at [\[home.barclays/ring-fencing-explained\]](http://home.barclays/ring-fencing-explained) or contact us via your usual point of contact at Barclays.

Date	Description	Money out £	Money in £	Balance £
4 Nov	Start Balance			129,311.56
15 Nov	STO Standing Order to Hartsfield Trustee Ref:- Bristolpad	132.00		129,179.56
27 Nov	STO Standing Order to Hartsfield Financi Ref:- Bristolpad	422.27		128,757.29
4 Dec	% Interest Earned Gross For The Period 4 Sep - 3 Dec		22.64	128,779.93
15 Dec	STO Standing Order to Hartsfield Trustee Ref:- Bristolpad	132.00		128,647.93
27 Dec	STO Standing Order to Hartsfield Financi Ref:- Bristolpad	422.27		128,225.66
29 Dec	Balance carried forward			128,225.66
	Total Payments/Receipts	1,108.54	22.64	

Anything wrong? If you notice any incorrect or unusual transactions, see the next page for how to get in touch with us.

At a glance

04 Nov - 29 Dec 2017

Start balance	£129,311.56
Money out	£1,108.54
Money in	£22.64
► Gross interest earned	£22.64
End balance	£128,225.66

Over the next few months you may notice a change to the numbering of your statements. For each of the accounts you hold, the page numbering will start from page 1. The issue date at the top right hand corner will help you sequence your statements. Please be aware you may receive this message more than once.

Credit interest rates

Current rates Correct at the time of printing
Effective from 02 Nov 2017

Balance	Gross %	AER %
▶ £1 - £999,999	0.200	0.200
▶ £1,000,000+	0.250	0.250

Barclays Base Rate Information

Rate effective from 02 Nov 2017 was	0.500%
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Banking terms explained

Gross This is the rate of interest payable without the deduction of tax.
AER or Annual Equivalent Rate is the gross rate of interest worked out as if it was paid and compounded once a year. This allows you to compare interest rates between accounts that pay interest at different intervals.

Dispute resolution

If you have a problem with your agreement, please try to resolve it with us in the first instance. If you are not happy with the way in which we handled your complaint or the result, you may be able to complain to the Financial Ombudsman Service. If you do not take up your problem with us first you will not be entitled to complain to the Ombudsman. We can provide details of how to contact the Ombudsman.

Important information about compensation arrangements

We are covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS). The FSCS can pay compensation to depositors if a bank is unable to meet its financial obligations. Most depositors – including most individuals and businesses – are covered by the scheme.

We will issue the FSCS information sheet and exclusions list which set out in detail what is, and is not, covered by the FSCS, once a calendar year usually with your account statement.

For further information about the compensation provided by the FSCS, refer to the FSCS website at www.FSCS.org.uk.

Important information about going overdrawn without an agreed overdraft limit or exceeding your agreed overdraft limit

Fees and charges can apply if there is not enough money in your account(s) to make a payment and so cause an unauthorised overdraft on your account(s).

What is an unauthorised overdraft?

An unauthorised overdraft occurs where either:

- a) you go overdrawn on your account without agreeing an overdraft with us first; or
- b) you exceed your agreed overdraft limit.
- c) not every Barclays product will allow you to go overdrawn or exceed your agreed overdraft limit. Please check your terms and conditions for more information.

If you try to make any payment from your account and you don't have the funds available, or if we have reasonable grounds to believe that you won't have sufficient funds on the date that the payment will be made from your account, we will treat this as a request to make, or extend, the use of our unauthorised overdraft facilities. It's within our discretion to process the payment or return it unpaid, for which a fee will be charged.

What can you do to help avoid or limit unauthorised overdraft fees and charges?

Get In Touch. If you become aware in advance that payments may take your account into an unauthorised overdraft, please contact us as early as possible so that we can discuss the ways we could help. This will maximise the chances of us being able to:

- a) understand any changes in your business and explore the options available;
- b) consider options for authorised borrowing facilities;
- c) facilitate payments being made;
- d) limit the costs associated with returned items or unauthorised borrowing;
- e) address any concerns that you may have.

Register for Text Alerts. Business banking customers can register for our 'Near Limit' Text Alert which is designed to help you avoid going overdrawn (if you don't have an agreed overdraft limit), or exceeding your agreed overdraft limit, by notifying you when your balance falls below a figure you specify. Once you have signed up for this Text Alert, if your account goes into an unauthorised overdraft

and you incur a Paid Referral Fee, we'll send you a Paid Referral Fee Text Alert the following working day (Monday – Friday) to let you know. By acting on this information you have the opportunity to clear your unauthorised overdraft and avoid further fees and charges.

You can register for Text Alerts through Online Banking, in any of our branches or over the phone. Visit barclays.co.uk/businessbankingtextalerts for more information. Terms and conditions apply.

Go online for more support. For useful tips to keep on top of your cashflow, helpful downloadable tools, and a simple guide to borrowing, visit barclays.co.uk/businessfinance

What fees and charges could you incur? If we process the payment, you will incur a Paid Referral Fee of £30 when the unauthorised overdraft is more than £30 and on each occasion it increases by more than £30. You'll be pre-notified at least 14 days before the fee(s) is applied to your account in line with your charging period. If we decline your request and an item is returned, you will incur an Unpaid Fee of £35 for our service of considering the requested payment and for dealing with the bank the payment would have been sent to. The fee will be applied to your account at the time it is incurred and we will notify you in writing. Interest will be charged at 29.5% per annum on an unauthorised overdraft, calculated on a daily basis. You'll be pre-notified at least 14 days before the interest charges are applied to your account in line with your charging period. We may change our fees and charges from time to time but if we do this, we'll give you at least two months' notice of any such changes.

Interest

Interest is calculated daily on the cleared balance of your account at the close of business. We'll let you know if interest is calculated on the statement balance rather than the cleared balance. The cleared balance includes only credits and debits that have cleared. Ask your branch or Barclays Business Team for details of clearance times and the dates when we pay or charge interest. The rates of interest shown are current at the time of printing this statement and may have changed during the period of the statement.

In accordance with UK tax legislation, from 6 April 2016 interest is paid gross. For UK resident individuals (including sole traders or partnerships), if you are a UK taxpayer you may have to pay tax on interest earned in excess of your Personal Savings Allowance. For information and guidance please refer to HMRC's website www.gov.uk/hmrc/savingsallowance

The management of your tax affairs is your responsibility, including making any required declarations to the relevant tax authority(ies), where you are tax resident. If the statement shows that we have applied interest to your account, we'll give you on request details of the rate(s) of interest used and a clear explanation of how the interest was calculated. Details of Barclays interest rates for business customers are available at barclays.co.uk/businessbanking.

Online

barclays.co.uk

On the phone

0345 605 2345*

Talk to an advisor 7am - 11pm or use our 24-hour automated service

Write to us

**Barclays,
Leicester
LE87 2BB**

Your branch

**LEICESTER,
LE87 2BBB**

Lost and stolen cards

01604 230 230

- 24 hours

Tell us straight away if:

- you do not receive a Barclays card you were expecting
- any of your cards are lost, stolen, or damaged
- you think someone else may know your PIN.

Call charges will apply (please check with your service provider). We may monitor or record calls for quality, security, and training

Follow us

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 www.twitter.com/barclaysbizchat

 youtube.com/BarclaysUK

 www.linkedin.com/BarclaysCorporateBanking

Using your debit card in the UK and abroad

Barclays will charge you a 2.75% Non-Sterling Transaction Fee for using your debit card abroad when making purchases, withdrawing cash, or when you are being refunded. This fee will also apply whenever you do not pay in sterling, for example when you shop online at a non-UK website.

On top of this, if you're getting cash over the counter at a bank abroad (including Barclays), or using an ATM other than a Barclays ATM or an ATM at a Global Alliance member bank, you'll also be charged a 2% Non-Sterling Cash Fee (minimum £1.50, maximum £4.50) and the ATM provider may apply other charges. From 1st January 2013 the Non-Sterling Cash Fee will be £1.50 for each applicable transaction regardless of the amount withdrawn.

VISA converts transactions into sterling using the VISA Exchange Rate on the day it processes the transaction. This date may be different to the day on which the transaction took place. Historic exchange rate information is available on www.visaeurope.com

When using your debit card abroad some merchant terminals or ATMs may offer you the choice of paying for your transaction in sterling. If you choose to pay in sterling the 2.75% Non-Sterling Transaction Fee will not apply, but you should always try to find out what the merchant or ATM provider's commission charges are and what exchange rate they are using, as overall it may be more expensive to pay in sterling.

International Bank Account Number (IBAN) and Bank Identification Code (SWIFTBIC)

Your IBAN and SWIFTBIC are shown on the front of your statement. By using them you could reduce charges when receiving international payments in euros. Find out more at: business.barclays.co.uk/bb/ibaninformation.

Getting information from Barclays

We send information to Business banking customers with their statements about relevant new offers and products. If you don't get these messages and you'd like to, or if you do and you'd rather you didn't, just call us, or come into a branch. And if you change your mind at any time, just get in touch.

You can get this in Braille, large print or audio by calling 0800 400 100 (via Text Relay if appropriate)

Barclays Bank PLC. Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register No. 122702).

Registered in England. Registered No. 1026167. Registered Office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

*To maintain a quality service, we may monitor and record phone calls. Calls to 03 numbers are charged at the same rate as calls to 01 and 02 landlines, and will count towards any inclusive minutes you may have covering calls to landline numbers. Call charges may differ, please check with your local provider.

MG 001011 F1VI125A 89993PFDK00160 39800 1467165011

THE TRUSTEES
C/O HARTSFIELD TRUSTEE
SERVICES LTD
HARTHAM PARK
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WILTSHIRE
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WHITE HORSE TRUSTEES LTD &
IAN DAY TRUSTEES OF
BRISTOLPAD PENSION SCHEME

Sort Code 20-57-44
Account No 63827402

SWIFTBIC BARCGB22
IBAN GB85 BARC 2057 4463 8274 02

Issued on 06 November 2017

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Date	Description	Money out £	Money in £	Balance £
30 Sep	Start Balance			129,865.83
16 Oct	STO Standing Order to Hartsfield Trustee Ref:- Bristolpad	132.00		129,733.83
25 Oct	STO Standing Order to Hartsfield Financi Ref:- Bristolpad	422.27		129,311.56
3 Nov	Balance carried forward			129,311.56
	Total Payments/Receipts	554.27	0.00	

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At a glance

30 Sep - 03 Nov 2017

Start balance	£129,865.83
Money out	£554.27
Money in	£0.00
► Gross interest earned	£0.00
End balance	£129,311.56

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Current rates Correct at the time of printing
Effective from 02 Nov 2017

Balance	Gross %	AER %
▶ £1 - £999,999	0.200	0.200
▶ £1,000,000+	0.250	0.250

Rate effective from 02 Nov 2017 was	0.500%
Rate effective from 04 Aug 2016 was	0.250%

Previous Credit Interest Rates
Rates effective from 04 AUG 2016 to 01 NOV 2017 were

Balance	Gross %
▶ £1,000,000 +	0.050%

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- If you try to make any payment from your account and you don't have the funds available, or if we have reasonable grounds to believe that you won't have sufficient funds on the date that the payment will be made from your account, we will treat this as a request to make, or extend, the use of our unauthorised overdraft facilities. It's within our discretion to process the payment or return it unpaid, for which a fee will be charged.

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Go online for more support. For useful tips to keep on top of your cashflow, helpful downloadable tools, and a simple guide to borrowing, visit barclays.co.uk/businessfinance

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Interest

Interest is calculated daily on the cleared balance of your account at the close of business. We'll let you know if interest is calculated on the statement balance rather than the cleared balance. The cleared balance includes only credits and debits that have cleared. Ask your branch or Barclays Business Team for details of clearance times and the dates when we pay or charge interest. The rates of interest shown are current at the time of printing this statement and may have changed during the period of the statement.

In accordance with UK tax legislation, from 6 April 2016 interest is paid gross. For UK resident individuals (including sole traders or partnerships), if you are a UK taxpayer you may have to pay tax on interest earned in excess of your Personal Savings Allowance. For information and guidance please refer to HMRC's website www.gov.uk/hmrc/savingsallowance

The management of your tax affairs is your responsibility, including making any required declarations to the relevant tax authority(ies), where you are tax resident. If the statement shows that we have applied interest to your account, we'll give you on request details of the rate(s) of interest used and a clear explanation of how the interest was calculated. Details of Barclays interest rates for business customers are available at barclays.co.uk/businessbanking.

Online

barclays.co.uk

On the phone

0345 605 2345*

Talk to an advisor 7am - 11pm or use our 24-hour automated service

Write to us

**Barclays,
Leicester
LE87 2BB**

Your branch

**LEICESTER,
LE87 2BBB**

Lost and stolen cards

01604 230 230

– 24 hours

Tell us straight away if:

- you do not receive a Barclays card you were expecting
- any of your cards are lost, stolen, or damaged
- you think someone else may know your PIN.

Call charges will apply (please check with your service provider). We may monitor or record calls for quality, security, and training

Follow us

 www.facebook.com/barclaysbusinessuk

 www.twitter.com/barclaysbizchat

 youtube.com/BarclaysUK

 www.linkedin.com/BarclaysCorporateBanking

Using your debit card in the UK and abroad

Barclays will charge you a 2.75% Non-Sterling Transaction Fee for using your debit card abroad when making purchases, withdrawing cash, or when you are being refunded. This fee will also apply whenever you do not pay in sterling, for example when you shop online at a non-UK website.

On top of this, if you're getting cash over the counter at a bank abroad (including Barclays), or using an ATM other than a Barclays ATM or an ATM at a Global Alliance member bank, you'll also be charged a 2% Non-Sterling Cash Fee (minimum £1.50, maximum £4.50) and the ATM provider may apply other charges. From 1st January 2013 the Non-Sterling Cash Fee will be £1.50 for each applicable transaction regardless of the amount withdrawn.

VISA converts transactions into sterling using the VISA Exchange Rate on the day it processes the transaction. This date may be different to the day on which the transaction took place. Historic exchange rate information is available on www.visaeurope.com

When using your debit card abroad some merchant terminals or ATMs may offer you the choice of paying for your transaction in sterling. If you choose to pay in sterling the 2.75% Non-Sterling Transaction Fee will not apply, but you should always try to find out what the merchant or ATM provider's commission charges are and what exchange rate they are using, as overall it may be more expensive to pay in sterling.

International Bank Account Number (IBAN) and Bank Identification Code (SWIFTBIC)

Your IBAN and SWIFTBIC are shown on the front of your statement. By using them you could reduce charges when receiving international payments in euros. Find out more at: business.barclays.co.uk/bb/ibanInformation.

In response to new banking legislation, we're creating a ring-fenced bank in the UK. Our ring-fenced bank will have a new Bank Identification Code (BIC). As a result, International Bank Account Numbers (IBANs) for all customers and clients moving to our ring-fenced bank will change during 2017/2018. We'll redirect any affected incoming international payments for 36 months. You can confirm your IBAN at any time by searching for 'IBAN generator' on barclays.co.uk. Find out more here: home.barclays/ring-fencing-explained.

Getting information from Barclays

We send information to Business banking customers with their statements about relevant new offers and products. If you don't get these messages and you'd like to, or if you do and you'd rather you didn't, just call us, or come into a branch. And if you change your mind at any time, just get in touch.

You can get this in Braille, large print or audio by calling 0800 400 100 (via Text Relay if appropriate)

Barclays Bank PLC is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (Financial Services Register number: 122702).

Registered in England. Registered No. 1026167. Registered office: 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

*To maintain a quality service, we may monitor and record phone calls. Calls to 03 numbers are charged at the same rate as calls to 01 and 02 landlines, and will count towards any inclusive minutes you may have covering calls to landline numbers. Call charges may differ, please check with your local provider.