THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE FUND INFORMATION SPECIFIC TO YOUR CHOSEN FUNDS

keyfacts®

May 2018

The Fidelity SIPP

Incorporating the Key Features, Generic Illustration and the Fidelity SIPP Terms and Conditions

Personal Investing

Fidelity™ INTERNATIONAL

What's included in this document

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), a financial services regulator, requires us, Fidelity, to give you this important information to help you decide whether our SIPP is right for you. You should read this document carefully so that you understand what you are buying, and then keep it safe for future reference.

Understanding this document

This document provides you with important information you need to know before you invest in a Fidelity Self Invested Personal Pension (SIPP). It is designed to help you make an informed decision about investing and explains the eligibility criteria. Additionally, it gives you details on the compensation scheme, your cancellation rights and the complaints procedure.

The document tells you about the types of funds you can invest in along with more general information covering topics such as risk factors, an explanation of charges, tax considerations and how your investments are administered. It also includes some specific information relating to minimum investment levels and dealing times.

You will also find a generic illustration which shows the pension that may be available in the future based on a number of different investment scenarios as well as the effect of charges on your contributions.

Before investing in funds (including ETPs and investment trusts) you must also read the relevant key information document, for your chosen investment. This will help you assess whether it is right for you or not and will include the risks involved as well as the charges you'll pay.

More detailed information is also available in the Prospectus for some investments (this is a legal document which goes into detail on how the investment is set up and run).

Find out how to get these documents at **fidelity.co.uk**

Fidelity SIPP Terms and Conditions

The Fidelity SIPP Terms and Conditions (the 'Terms'), which are governed by English Law, shall apply to your investment as soon as it is accepted. These Terms can be found at the end of this document.

The Terms and all other communications will only be available in English in the UK. All communications from us will be by letter, telephone or secure messaging through your online account which can be accessed via our website.

Important information

Please note that Fidelity Personal Investing are not able to provide advice and, therefore, cannot assess the suitability or appropriateness of investments that you choose, that we hold for you, or for other services provided to you by Fidelity. This means you do not benefit from the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority on assessing suitability or appropriateness. If you are in any doubt about the suitability of the Fidelity SIPP, we recommend that you consult an authorised financial adviser.

The information in this document is correct as at May 2018. Due to continuous development, information may change. For the latest information, please go to **fidelity.co.uk/importantinformation**

Contacting us

You can contact us through secure messaging via your online account at any time at **fidelity.co.uk**

If you need to write to us, our address is Fidelity Personal Investing, Oakhill House, 130 Tonbridge Road, Hildenborough, Kent TN11 9DZ. Please include your customer reference number or account number.

You can call us on **0800 358 7480** (Monday to Friday 8am to 6pm, Saturday 9am to 6pm). Please have your customer reference number to hand as we will check it for identification and security purposes.

About Fidelity

Fidelity is one of the UK's largest investment companies with over £231 billion assets under management*. You have the reassurance of knowing your investments are being administered by an independently owned and financially strong organisation.

Fidelity's investment platform gives you all the convenience and choice of a normal supermarket. We have funds from over 100 of the UK's leading fund managers. We offer investors a comprehensive selection of accounts, including ISAs, Investment Fund Accounts and a pension.

We are on the Financial Services Register and our number is 122169. FCA Address: 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5HS. From 01 July 2018 this will change to 12 Endeavor Square, Stratford, E20 1JN.

*Source: Fidelity International as at 31 March 2018.

Our aims

Our aim is to provide you with a tax efficient way to plan and invest for your retirement through the Fidelity SIPP. When choosing your funds you will have access to funds from more than 100 of the UK's leading fund managers through our investment platform.

When investing in the Fidelity SIPP you will be able to:

- Move other eligible pensions you hold elsewhere into the Fidelity SIPP;
- Have control over your pension contributions;
- Choose which funds to invest your pension monies in;
- Choose how and when you take your benefits;
- Manage your pensions in one place;
- Provide benefits for your dependants and beneficiaries on your death.

Your investment

When you invest in a Fidelity SIPP we will ask you to:

- Make payments to your pension account, within the limits set by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) and our account limits;
- Tell us if you stop being entitled to receive tax relief on your payments, or if there is a change to your personal details;
- Tell us if your maximum pension contribution limit reduces to the Money Purchase Annual Allowance;
- Pay any charges that fall due in a timely manner;
- Regularly review your account to check it is meeting your needs both now and for the future.

Risks

Risks for all investments

Any investment carries risk: some are applicable to all investments and some are specific to an individual fund. We have shown the risks applicable to the Fidelity SIPP below.

Value of your investment: The value of your Fidelity SIPP account and/or the value of individual investments held within the SIPP can go down as well as up. Your pension account may also be less than you expected if you reduce or stop contributions to your plan. You may not get back the amount you have invested. You should regularly review your account to check it is meeting your needs both now and for the future.

Investments are long term: Once you have opened a SIPP you will not usually have access to your monies until the age of 55, and even then, only part of it can be withdrawn as a tax-free cash lump sum. Investing within a pension should be regarded as long term and is not suitable for money which may be needed in the short term. If you decide to access your pension earlier than your intended retirement date, the value of your account and any income may be lower than you expected. You should always have a sufficient cash reserve outside of your pension.

Returns are not guaranteed: What you receive when you come to take your pension is not guaranteed. Returns depend on how your investments perform and the charges.

Eligibility and tax relief: Eligibility to invest in a SIPP and the value of tax savings will depend on personal circumstances. Taxation and tax relief are subject to change.

Inflation: Inflation could reduce the real value of your investments in the future. If your investment grows by less than the rate of inflation it will have less buying power in the future. Equally, money left as cash will also reduce in value due to the effects of inflation.

Currency risk: The sterling value of overseas assets may rise and fall as a result of changes in the exchange rate. Overseas assets are also affected by the economic and political situation in other countries.

Market risk: External factors can cause an entire asset class, or even the whole market, to fall in value – in other words, the value of all shares and/or bonds could fall at the same time.

Credit risk of an investment security or SIPP Cash Account: External factors may cause an issuer or other financial institution to default on its financial obligations.

Liquidity: From time to time certain asset classes may experience trading difficulties (e.g. commercial property, emerging markets, corporate bonds). Fund managers may choose to limit new investment into their funds when relevant assets are difficult to find. Conversely, investors may experience delays in getting their money back when assets within funds are difficult to sell.

Withdrawals from your SIPP: The funds within your pension plan may be insufficient to provide you with an income for all of your retirement years if the following are different to what is assumed at the point of taking withdrawals:

- Life expectancy
- The amount withdrawn
- Investment performance
- Charges incurred.

Higher tax charges: Withdrawing monies from your Fidelity SIPP could give rise to income tax, charged at your highest marginal rate. This means that any withdrawals you make from your SIPP could increase the rate of tax at which your pension withdrawals and any other earned income are taxed.

Annuity rates: The annuity rates could be lower when you retire. Annuity rates can change substantially over short periods of time, both up and down. They could be lower when you buy an annuity than they are now.

Risks for specific funds

Some funds have risks that are specific to their investment objectives and the way they are managed such as currency risks and credit risks. The specific risks for each of the investments we offer are outlined in the key information document, which you are required to read before investing.

More detailed information on specific risks can be also found in the Prospectus.

You will find information on how you can obtain these documents on our website at **fidelity.co.uk**, although you may need to ask some fund managers for a copy of the Prospectus.

What is the Fidelity SIPP?

It is a Self Invested Personal Pension, a type of personal pension, which seeks to offer a greater choice of investments and more control over your pension fund than traditional personal pensions.

Is this a Stakeholder pension?

This SIPP is not a Stakeholder pension. Our minimum contribution is higher and, depending on what fund you choose, charges can be higher than the Government Stakeholder standards. Stakeholder pension schemes are generally available and might meet your needs at least as well as the Fidelity SIPP. This plan is also not a qualifying scheme for auto enrolment purposes.

Questions and answers

Who can open an account?

You need to be resident in the UK to apply or be a Crown Servant performing duties abroad or married to or in a civil partnership with a Crown Servant and not a US person.

If you wish to make contributions you need to be:

- Under the age of 75 and
- Resident in the UK for tax purposes or be a Crown Servant performing duties abroad or married to or in a civil partnership with a Crown Servant and not a US person

There is a different form for applying for a SIPP for someone under the age of 18. Please call **0800 358 7480** for details.

What are my investment options within a SIPP?

We offer a number of different types of investments for you to invest within your SIPP.

Unit Trusts: These UK based funds allow you to pool your contributions with others to form a fund. This fund is divided into units of equal value, and investors purchase units in the fund.

UK OEICs: These UK funds are similar to Unit Trusts but they are constituted as companies, which means the fund is divided into shares rather than units. Investors purchase shares in the company.

Offshore funds: Offshore funds are similar to UK funds, but are based outside the UK and are subject to the legislation and tax regimes of the country they are based in. When investing into the Fidelity SIPP you can only buy shares valued in Sterling (£).

The price of units or shares can go down as well as up.

Most funds offer either an income or growth option and some offer both an income and an accumulation (growth) share class. You will be able to identify these funds as they will have 'inc' or 'acc' at the end of the fund name.

Investment Trusts: These are closed-ended funds, structured as PLCs (Public Limited Companies) and are traded on a Stock Exchange.

Exchange Traded Products – include Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Exchange Traded Commodities (ETCs), mostly aim to replicate the performance of an index or commodity like an index-linked fund, but they trade like a stock on a stock exchange.

Income share class: The income from the fund is credited to your cash account.

Accumulation share class: Any income generated will increase the share price of the fund and the number of shares you hold will remain the same.

You can find a full list of assets available by visiting **fidelity.co.uk/funds**

You can leave a part of your portfolio as cash which will be placed in a SIPP Cash Account. If any contributions are received without an investment instruction, the money will be held in this account until we receive your instruction.

SIPP Cash Account:

Any cash held within your SIPP will be pooled with other Account Holders' cash and deposited by the Trustee in an interest bearing bank account operated by an authorised bank. The bank we have appointed may change from time to time. We will pay interest on cash held, which will be calculated daily and credited to your account on a monthly basis (normally the first week of each month for the preceding month's interest). All interest will be paid gross. The rate you will be paid will be the Bank of England (BoE) base rate minus 1% subject to a minimum of 0.35%. Currently, Fidelity does not retain any part of the interest paid on Account Holders' cash held with an authorised bank, but this may change in the future and we will notify you of any such changes.

For example:
If the BoE base rate is 0.5%, the interest you will receive on your holding in the SIPP Cash Account will be 0.35%. Alternatively if the BoE base rate is 2.5%, the interest you will receive on your holding in the SIPP Cash Account will be 1.5%.

For details of what we currently receive from the bank, please call us on **0800 358 7480**.

What price will I get when I buy and sell investments?

All funds are priced daily at a set time (the 'daily pricing point'). You can find more detailed fund price information from the dealing and settlements part of **fidelity.co.uk**.

When you buy or sell funds you will normally get the price that applies at the next daily pricing point after we receive your instruction.

Trades in ETPs and Investment Trusts are dealt with differently. We put together (aggregate) customer orders and pass these once a day to a third-party broker who is tasked with securing the best price for you. The price paid by you for ETP purchases and sells will include dealing fees paid to the third-party broker.

Shares in ETPs and Investment Trusts are listed on a stock exchange and their price is affected by supply and demand. The liquidity risk (that's the risk of assets being hard to buy and sell) is carefully managed by the broker. They can request that an ETP product provider issues or redeems shares directly, with the aim of making sure that any index the ETP is designed to mirror is tracked as accurately as possible. If you instruct multiple buys or sells, the latest instruction may queue until the oldest instructions are settled.

How can I open an account?

You can open an account by:

- Making a minimum single contribution of £1,000 gross (£800 from you and £200 tax relief from HMRC) or;
- Setting up a minimum regular monthly contribution of £50 gross (£40 from you and £10 tax relief from HMRC) or;
- Transferring from another pension provider:
  - If you are transferring to go into immediate pension drawdown the minimum is £50,000.
  - For all other transfers the minimum is £10,000. This includes transferring:
    - Entirely in cash
    - A combination of cash and existing pension funds
    - An existing pension funds whether it is all of your fund holdings or a selection.
    - A pension already in pension drawdown

For payment methods please refer to the 'How do I make my contributions?' section.

If you want to exercise any withdrawal options from your existing Fidelity SIPP please refer to the 'What benefits can I take at retirement?' section of this document.

Who can contribute to the Fidelity SIPP?

Contributions can be made by you, your employer or on your behalf by someone else.

Contributions made by you to your pension or on your behalf by someone else (a third party), such as your spouse, parents or grandparents, will be considered your own personal contributions for tax purposes.

Please refer to the 'What identification is required' section with regard to third party payments.

How much can be contributed to the Fidelity SIPP?

There is no limit on how much you can contribute to the Fidelity SIPP but there is a limit on how much can be saved with tax relief applied. This is known as the annual allowance and applies across all your pension savings, not per scheme. It includes contributions made from yourself, your employer or on your behalf by somebody else. The annual allowance for the tax year 2018-19 is £40,000 and this amount includes the value of any basic rate tax relief that is added to the contributions.

Contributions made to a SIPP count against the annual allowance of the SIPP member.

In some cases, you can contribute more than £40,000 and still benefit from full tax relief. You can do this if you have used your annual allowance for the current tax year and have unused annual allowances from the previous three tax-years that you can carry forward.

Note that tax relief is only available to the extent that you have relevant earnings which need to be at least equivalent to the amount you want to pay in. See below for definition of relevant earnings.

If more than £40,000 is paid into your SIPP and you have already used your allowances from carrying forward, or more is paid in than you earn, there is likely to be a tax charge (known at the annual allowance charge). This effectively claws back any excess tax relief given.

If you have already taken taxable money from your pension pot using pension freedoms then a reduced allowance of £4,000, known as the **money purchase annual allowance,** may apply. You must tell us if the money purchase annual allowance is applicable to you at the time of setting up the Fidelity SIPP or within 91 days from the date you become subject to the money purchase annual allowance or you may face a fine of at least £300 from the HMRC.

In addition, if you have income of more than £110,000 per year, your annual allowance may be reduced to as low as £10,000. This is known as the **tapered annual allowance.**

For more information and detailed guides on how the annual allowance, the money purchase annual allowance and tapered annual allowance work and how you can potentially carry forward unused allowances from previous years please visit our website at **fidelity.co.uk/pension/pension-allowances** for the latest information.

In the case of a Fidelity Junior SIPP, the legal guardian signing on behalf of the child will be responsible for any tax charges that may arise.

Will contributions to the SIPP benefit from tax relief?

Any contributions made by you or someone else on your behalf will attract tax relief at the basic rate of income tax, currently 20%. We will claim this from HMRC on your behalf and add this to your pension account once received. Please allow up to 40 working days for this to show in your account. Contributions from your employer will not have any tax relief added, but are deductible expenses for your employer.

You can only receive tax relief on contributions on the lower of 100% of your relevant earnings or the annual allowance for a given tax year. If you pay in more there is likely to be a tax charge which effectively claws back any excess tax relief given at source.

If you are a non-taxpayer, you can claim full basic rate tax relief on your personal contributions, up to £3,600 per tax year, into the Fidelity SIPP.

This means you can make a maximum contribution of £2,880, to which the taxman adds £720. This also applies to Junior SIPP accounts where the child receives 20% basic rate tax relief.

From April 2018 tax rates for Scottish Residents differ from the rest of the UK. However, they can claim tax relief in the same way.

For more information on tax relief (including some worked examples) please visit our website at **fidelity.co.uk/pension/pension-allowances** for the latest information.

Relevant UK earnings are described as:

- If you are employed – the income you receive from your employer in a tax year (including any bonuses, commission or benefits in kind that you receive).
- If you are self-employed – the income you receive in a tax year from carrying out your trade, profession or vocation, or from patent rights. This income must be taxable in the UK.

If you are in any doubt about how much you can contribute you should seek specialist tax advice.

What identification is required?

In order to comply with statutory requirements, we are required to verify the identity of investors and associated representatives. We may verify your details using an online reference agency or by requesting evidence of identity from you. In circumstances where verification of identity remains outstanding we will have to reject any further transactions, including further investments or any withdrawals of capital, until the necessary evidence of identity is obtained.

Please be aware there will be a delay to your instructions if you do not provide any additional documentation that may be requested.

How do I make my contributions?

All single lump sum contributions can be paid by cheque or bank transfer. Alternatively, if you open your account online you will be able to pay straight away by using your debit card.

If you are paying by cheque we will not be able to carry out any investment instructions until it has cleared. Cheques must be made payable to Fidelity and must be sent with a completed application form and a cheque payment slip. The account name on the cheque must be the same name as the person or the employer who is making the contribution. Banker's drafts or building society cheques must be endorsed by the bank or building society with its stamp, and your name and address must be on the back of the cheque. We will send you a confirmation of transaction for each investment made.

Regular monthly contributions by yourself or your employer will be collected by us through Direct Debit. Once it has been set up we will advise you when the first contribution will be collected from your bank account. We require 12 business days to set-up a direct debit instruction. Therefore if an instruction is received within 12 days of the next collection run, your first contribution will be collected on the following collection date. You will be able to increase, decrease (subject to minimum levels) or stop your Direct Debit at any time. Instructions will be processed within 5 business days of being received, but may not take effect until after the next collection date for the regular savings plan.

You can also transfer from another pension or pensions you own by completing the relevant section on the application form. We will then contact your current provider/s and complete the transfer/s.

What should I consider before transferring another pension into the Fidelity SIPP?

You must check to see if you will be giving up any valuable guaranteed or associated benefits by transferring your existing plan to the Fidelity SIPP. You may also be subject to charges and exit penalties from your previous pension administrator.

We may at our discretion, accept transfer from defined benefits (such as final salary schemes), any scheme that contains defined benefit elements such as guaranteed minimum pensions (GMP), or any Additional Voluntary Schemes (AVC) that are linked to defined benefit schemes provided at the point the minimum legal and regulatory requirements are met and subject to any other terms as we may prescribe. If you are unsure about the type of scheme you currently hold and what benefits are available to you, contact the provider of the scheme. Fidelity Personal Investing does not offer advice. If you're unsure if it is suitable to transfer your existing plans, we recommend that you consult an authorised financial adviser.

Please ensure that you read the Transfer Factsheet which explains the considerations to make before opting to transfer an existing pension. This can be found at **fidelity.co.uk/transfer**

Charges and Expenses

There are charges and expenses that are applied to your Fidelity SIPP – these include fund charges and service charges. An explanation of what these are can be found below.

For charges relating to the specific investments you choose, please refer to the relevant key information document.

What charges will I pay?

This section lists the types of charges you will pay to Fidelity for administering your SIPP, for the assets that you choose to invest your contributions in, and ongoing transactional charges for those assets. These are charges that you will typically pay to either Fidelity or the fund manager. More detailed information about the fund charges is available in the Prospectus which you can obtain from the relevant fund manager.

Fidelity charges

Service Fee: This will be charged in return for providing investment platform services and is paid to us for, where applicable, custodian services, and other ancillary support activities associated with your investment. These activities include – performing servicing transactions, the safeguarding of your holdings, the provision of reports and statements and access to Fidelity personnel in relation to any queries you may have on your account.

The level of service fee you pay is calculated using the total value of your investments with Fidelity Personal Investing. It will be applied to all **chargeable** holdings.

Total value of investments	Service Fee (Annual amount or rate)
£0 to £7,499.99	£45 without monthly Regular Savings Plan
	0.35% with monthly Regular Savings Plan
	£25 for Junior ISAs/Junior Pensions
£7,500 to £249,999.99 £250,000 to £1 million	0.35%* 0.20%*
No further Service Fee is charged for assets held above £1 million.	
*Please note that the Service Fee will be charged on the entire portfolio. For Exchange Traded Instruments including Investment Trusts, this is capped at £45. There is no service fee for these investments held in the Fidelity Investment Account	

For customers whose investments with Fidelity Personal Investing are worth less than £7,500 in total there will be a flat fee of £45 a year (£25 for Junior ISA and Junior SIPP). We will usually collect this fee in arrears in monthly instalments of £3.75 (or £2.08). Please note that customers with a monthly Regular Savings Plan (RSP) of £50 or over who have investments worth less than £7,500 will be charged just 0.35%. Junior ISA or Junior SIPP accounts with monthly regular payments will continue to pay the £25 flat fee if below £7,500.

Example of what you could pay		
Amount invested	Annual Service Fees with monthly RSP	Annual Service Fees without monthly RSP
£5,000	£17.50 (0.35%)	£45 (flat fee)
£7,499	£26.24 (0.35%)	£45 (flat fee)
£7,500	£26.25 (0.35%)	
£12,500	£43.75 (0.35%)	
£20,000	£70.00 (0.35%)	
£55,000	£192.50 (0.35%)	
£249,999	£874.99 (0.35%)	
£250,000	£500.00 (0.20%)	

Please note that there is no service fee for holding investment trusts or ETPs held outside of an ISA or SIPP in our Investment Account.

The service fee is charged separately for single and joint accounts. If you have accounts in your sole name and held jointly, the service fee applicable on your sole accounts will be determined by the value of the assets across all of those accounts, irrespective of the number of sole accounts in which you invest. For joint accounts, the applicable service fee will be assessed and payable on each account, regardless of the number of accounts the named account holders hold together. For example, Mr Jones has £260,000 invested across four accounts, two of them held individually and two of them held jointly with Mrs Jones. The service fee applicable to the two accounts Mr Jones holds individually will be charged at the rate of 0.20%, irrespective of the value of assets in them. If the two accounts he holds jointly with Mrs Jones, are valued at £20,000 and £50,000, those accounts will attract fees of 0.35% (£245) per annum, respectively.

The service fee will normally be taken from your largest holding by value. For SIPP accounts, the service fee will be taken from your SIPP Cash Account and where there is not enough money, we will take the shortfall from your largest holding by value. The percentage-based fee will be calculated monthly on the first of the month and deducted on or around the 1st of the following month.

A reduced Service Fee for the Fidelity Wealth service. If you invest more than £250,000 with us you qualify for the Fidelity Wealth service. This entitles you to a reduced service fee rate of 0.20% across all your investments. No further service fee is charged on any assets held in excess of £1 million. This lower service fee is also extended to anyone in your household who has an account with Fidelity Personal Investing, assuming they live at the same address as you. As of March 2018 you may also be eligible to access the Wealth Service if you have assets in a pension administered by a Fidelity group company. If you hold at least £50,000 with our Personal Investing division (via an ISA SIPP or Investment Account) and your combined assets, across your personal investment accounts and those held in certain pension schemes administered by a Fidelity group company, total at least £250,000; you will be eligible for the Wealth service. Where possible, we will match your Fidelity pension assets against your personal investment account to provide the Wealth service. Please be aware that, depending on how your pension is structured, we may not be able to obtain the relevant information from your company pension which may restrict access to the Wealth service. If your investments fall below the £250,000 minimum level for the Wealth service, you will move to the higher 0.35% service fee after six months (we will write to let you know when this happens). It is your responsibility to communicate any change in service fee to any other household members affected by this change.

Foreign exchange service charges: A foreign exchange rate will apply to any distributions normally paid out in foreign currency and is required so that we can pay you your distributions, or reinvest them, in Sterling. Counterparties, such as CREST or the fund managers' paying agents, who send us those distributions may include a charge for facilitating that foreign exchange either within or outside the exchange rate they apply. Please contact us for further details on any rates used.

ETP and Investment Trust dealing charge: 0.1% of the value of a transaction, charged and deducted by the stockbroker, each time we ask them to carry out a transaction on your behalf that involves buying or selling ETPs and investment trusts (including switches and dividend reinvestments).

Benefits withdrawal charges: No additional charges are applied for taking income drawdown through the Fidelity SIPP.

All Fidelity SIPP charges are deducted from the SIPP cash account. If there is insufficient cash, we will sell units from your largest fund (where applicable) within your pension account to raise the required cash to pay these charges.

Where a charge is being taken from an Investment Trust or an ETF, we may be required to sell whole Shares, which may result in a potential cash residue which will be held within the SIPP cash account.

Fund charges

The initial charge: There is no initial charge on all funds available through the Fidelity SIPP, although dual-priced funds do have a spread. Please refer to 'What other things may affect the charges I pay?' for more information.

Ongoing charge: This charge is shown as a percentage of the value of your funds each year. All funds have ongoing charges. These are referred to as the ongoing charge figure (OCF) or total expense ratio (TER), both of which include the annual management charge (AMC) and other expenses for a fund.

The AMC pays for the management of the fund and associated fund administration costs, whereas the other expenses covers costs such as fees for registrars, auditors and regulators.

In some instances Fidelity has negotiated a discount on the AMC from the fund providers on our investors' behalf and, when possible, this discount will automatically be included in the AMC of the fund. In the cases where this discount cannot be taken directly from the fund, it will be rebated to you on a quarterly basis through your largest fund holding. These savings will be passed onto you after any tax due has been deducted. Rebates will be shown on your account statement as a 'Negotiated Fund Manager Discount'.

Fund manager buy and sell charges: For a limited number of funds a fund manager's buy and/or sell charge applies. The manager of such funds believes it should only be used for long-term investing. As a result, they have introduced buying and selling charges to deter people from using the funds for short-term trading. These charges can take several forms, but they are all imposed by the fund manager, not Fidelity. For full details, please refer to the relevant key information document.

What other charges are there that will affect some of the funds available?

Performance fee (or charge): A small number of funds are subject to a performance fee, which is taken from the fund by the fund manager in addition to the annual management charge when the fund exceeds pre-defined performance targets. This is an ongoing charge.

The key information documents show which funds charge performance fees. It is important that you understand how this charge will apply to your chosen fund. We strongly recommend that you refer to the Prospectus or Scheme Particulars for further information on how a performance fee is calculated.

What other things may affect the charges I pay?

There are a range of methods that fund managers may use to value their funds. They only affect some funds but you should be aware that these pricing methods can result in deductions when you buy or sell some investments.

Dual-priced funds: Dual-priced funds have two different prices – a price you buy at (known as the offer price) and a price you sell at (known as the bid price). The difference between bid and offer prices also includes the initial charge, so the offer price, which you buy at, is normally higher than the bid price. We refer to any spread over and above the fund's initial charge as the 'additional bid-offer spread'.

The size of the spread will differ between funds. Funds investing in asset classes with higher dealing costs (e.g. commercial property, certain corporate bonds, smaller companies or emerging markets) will tend to have larger spreads. The size of the spread changes daily as the difference between the buying and selling price of the underlying assets change.

To find out whether the fund you are investing in may have an additional bid-offer spread applied you can visit **fidelity.co.uk/fundprices** (dual-priced funds will show a price under both Buy and Sell) or call us on **0800 358 7480**. Please note a bid-offer spread will apply when switching into or out of a dual-priced fund.

Single swinging priced funds: Single swinging pricing is where a fund has one price at which you buy and sell shares on any given day. The single price quoted daily can be swung higher or lower at the discretion of the fund manager in order to counteract the effect of dealing costs on the fund. This swing can also be referred to as a dilution adjustment.

Dilution levy: Instead of operating a swinging single price, some fund managers will use a single price for buying and selling units in the fund but will levy an additional charge on investors. This is to protect existing investors from the costs (charges and taxes) of buying and selling assets that the fund is invested in.

What about Tax?

There are several areas of tax that you should be aware of as shown in this section. A tax year runs from 6 April in one year to 5 April in the next year. The value of tax relief may change and will depend on your financial circumstances. The information we have given is based on our understanding of current law and HMRC practice when we published this document.

Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (SDRT): a charge of 0.5% will apply to all purchases on UK shares, including Investment Trusts.

Tax relief: You will receive basic rate tax relief (currently 20%) automatically at the time you make your contribution. This means that, for example, if you wish to make a £100 contribution into your SIPP, Fidelity will claim £25 worth of tax relief directly from the HMRC. As a result the total contribution into your SIPP will be £125.00. (This is called the 'Relief at source' system.)

Employer contributions to your SIPP are an allowable expense against corporation tax, but you will not receive basic rate tax relief on these contributions.

Each time we receive tax relief it will normally be allocated based on your last instruction. If you have rebalanced your investments before the tax relief is received then these funds are where the payment will be invested. If you make or have made a lump sum or a transfer to your plan this can change where your tax relief is invested. If you have not chosen any investments then your tax relief will be paid to Cash.

If you are a higher or additional rate tax payer, you must reclaim the rest of the tax relief through your annual Self-Assessment tax return if you complete one, or by contacting HMRC for an adjustment to your Pay as You Earn (PAYE) if you don't.

Please note from April 2018 tax rates for Scottish Residents differ from the rest of the UK. However, if they pay more than the basic rate of tax they can claim tax relief in the same way.

Tax on investments: The investments held within your Fidelity SIPP are exempt from any income tax and capital gains tax.

Tax on pension benefits: When you decide to take benefits from your Fidelity SIPP after the age of 55 you will normally be eligible to take 25% of the fund, up to the lifetime allowance, as a tax-free lump sum. Any income you take will be taxed as earned income.

Tax on death benefits: If you die before age 75, your beneficiaries do not need to pay tax on any benefits they receive from pension accounts on your death. However, if any part of the lump sum exceeds your remaining Lifetime Allowance, that part will be taxed at 55%. If you are 75 or older when you die, beneficiaries will pay tax on any benefits at their marginal income tax rate.

For information about what death benefits are available, see 'What happens to my account when I die?' section.

Managing my Fidelity SIPP

What happens to the Fidelity Junior SIPP when the child reaches the age of 18?

At 18 the Fidelity Junior SIPP will automatically become the Fidelity SIPP. We will contact the legal guardian to confirm the changes as well as contacting the child to confirm the details of the SIPP. If no further contributions are made into the Fidelity SIPP, there is the possibility that due to the ongoing charges on the investment, the value of the SIPP could fall, unless fund performance exceeds the amount of the charges.

What benefits can I take?

You may start drawing benefits from your Fidelity SIPP from age 55. You can do this by:

- Purchasing an annuity (which is usually a guaranteed income) in the open market using the pension pot you have built up. You will have the option of buying an annuity that will provide income to your spouse or dependants upon your death. The level of income can be fixed, can decrease or increase at a set rate or can increase in line with inflation.
- Choosing to take pension drawdown from your pension either with all of your pension account or just a part of the account, or;
- Taking one-off withdrawals from your pension account (uncrystallised withdrawals), or;
- Take a combination of these options.

If you are not in good health, or have a history of one or more medically diagnosed disorders, you may benefit from specially designed enhanced annuities that will take this into account and can provide you with a higher income. Enhanced annuities will also take into consideration your lifestyle choices, so if for example, you are or have ever been a smoker, or you are overweight, you may be entitled to an enhanced annuity. Normally, retirement benefits will only be payable before age 55 on grounds of ill health or serious ill health.

Fidelity Personal Investing does not provide annuities directly and we recommend that you seek advice if you wish to take pension drawdown. We will introduce you to Fidelity's Retirement Service, an authorised adviser specialising in retirement, who will be able to give you advice on which option will be best for you. If you do not wish to take financial advice in relation to the benefits you can take at retirement you may proceed on a non-advised basis.

You will also have the opportunity to take part of your pension, usually 25%, as a tax-free lump sum.

Withdrawing cash from your retirement may affect your entitlement to means-tested state benefits. You can find out more about the potential impacts at **pensionwise.gov.uk/benefits**

What is pension drawdown?

Pension drawdown is where you can use your pension account to give you a tax-free lump sum and an income stream after the age of 55 without having to buy an annuity. You are able to leave your pension account invested and you also have the flexibility of varying your income levels. Any income will be taxed as earned income under the PAYE system.

What are the eligibility criteria?

In order to be able to take pension drawdown through the Fidelity SIPP where benefits haven't been taken before, you must be able to fulfil the following criteria:

- You must be aged 55 or over
- Your pension account value must be at least £50,000

If you are transferring another pension, from which you're already taking pension drawdown, into the Fidelity SIPP, the total transfer value must be at least £50,000. It's strongly advisable that a qualified and authorised financial adviser reviews and recommends the best benefit withdrawal option.

If you're accessing benefits withdrawal options through Fidelity, you are required to have an initial discussion with Fidelity's Retirement Service (FRS), the financial advice arm of Fidelity.

What are the different pension drawdown options available?

There are two ways to take pension drawdown:

Flexi-access Drawdown: With this option you can use all or part of your pension account to set-up a flexi-access drawdown account. You can take up to 25% of the value tax free and any further withdrawals taken will be taxed at your marginal tax rate in accordance with the tax code we receive from the HMRC for you. There is no upper or lower limit to how much income you can take from a flexi-access drawdown account. When you take pension drawdown from your Fidelity SIPP account for the first time, a new account (pension drawdown account) will be created in order to separate the part(s) of your pension that are in drawdown from any part that is not yet used to provide drawdown. Please note that these accounts will continue to form a part of your overall Fidelity SIPP. If you have only taken pension drawdown from part of your pension account, you may move further monies into flexi-access drawdown by requesting us to move additional monies from your pension account into your existing flexi-access drawdown account. Each time you move money into drawdown, your investments including Cash are moved proportionately into your drawdown account.

Capped Drawdown: This option is only available if you had set-up a capped drawdown account prior to 6th April 2015. Under this option there is a limit on the maximum income amount you can take in a given pension year which is between 0% and 150% of the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) rate. The GAD rate is dependent on the UK Gilt yield prevailing at the time of calculation and your age.

You may continue to remain in a capped drawdown account provided you do not exceed this maximum income limit. You may move additional monies from your pension account to an existing capped drawdown account at which point the maximum income level will be recalculated.

You may take up to 25% of the value as a tax-free lump sum. Any income will be taxed at your marginal tax rate in accordance with the tax code we receive from the HMRC for you.

If you are under the age of 75 and have taken capped drawdown from your pension, your maximum annual income limit will be reviewed every three years (called the default reference period) on or around the anniversary of the date on which the drawdown account was set up.

If you are over 75, the income limit will be reviewed annually.

You may request a review of your maximum annual income limit prior to the expiration of the default reference period. Any such request will be executed entirely at our discretion.

If you have more than one drawdown account the review dates will fall on the anniversary specific to each account.

For both flexi-access and capped drawdown accounts, the money that remains in your account will continue to be invested as you requested. It does not change unless you instruct us to change it.

What are the methods of taking pension drawdown?

You can take pension drawdown as ad-hoc withdrawals or as regular income. When you take ad-hoc withdrawals it may contain a tax-free cash element and/or a taxable income payment. Regular income will always be paid out as taxable income. Regular income can be paid out on a monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly basis on the 10th or the 25th of the month in which the income becomes payable. Drawdown payments are paid out of your SIPP cash account. At the time of making the payment if there is insufficient cash in your SIPP cash account, we will either sell proportionately from your holdings for lump-sum payments or largest fund for regular income payments, to make up any shortfall. Where a charge is being taken from an Investment Trust or an ETF, we may be required to sell whole Shares, which may result in a potential cash residue which will be held within the SIPP cash account.

Income from pension drawdown is not guaranteed so you need to manage how much income you take. If you don't, you may have to reduce your income in the future. If you choose to withdraw all of your savings, this may have a dramatic effect on your future retirement income levels. You should regularly review your income levels and investments to ensure that you continue to receive the income you require.

What is an uncrystallised withdrawal?

Uncrystallised withdrawal is the option to take ad-hoc withdrawals from your pension account without the need to set-up a drawdown account. 25% of the total withdrawal amount will be tax-free and the rest taxable at your marginal income tax rate. This option does not allow you to set-up a regular withdrawal instruction.

Are there any administration charges to take pension withdrawals from the Fidelity SIPP?

No, Fidelity does not charge any administration charges for taking withdrawals from the SIPP.

Will Fidelity's Retirement Service (FRS) charge any fees?

Depending on the services you use, fees may be payable. These can be paid directly by cheque or taken from your holding in the SIPP Cash Account. If there are insufficient funds in the SIPP Cash Account, we will sell units from your largest fund to pay for these fees.

FRS will advise you what these fees will be when you contact them.

Can I continue to contribute to my Fidelity SIPP after taking withdrawals from my SIPP?

Yes you can continue to contribute even if you have taken withdrawals from your SIPP account. However, the maximum amount you may contribute will depend on how you have taken withdrawals. Please refer to 'What are the annual allowances?' for information.

Can I take my entire pension as a cash lump sum under the 'small pots' rules?

Funds of £10,000 or less held in money purchase pension arrangements (including SIPPs) can be paid out as a lump sum payment without affecting your lifetime allowance to individuals aged 55 or over provided certain conditions are met (withdrawing your entire pension account through any other method will affect your lifetime allowance). This payment may be subject to income tax at your highest marginal rate. The amount of tax you will pay depends on your total income for the tax year. 25% of your pension can still be taken tax free. These payments can be made regardless of the value of the individual's total pension savings. However, an individual can only have three such lump sum payments in their lifetime.

What happens to my account when I die?

If you die before the age of 75 your pension account(s) (up to your unused Lifetime Allowance) can be paid out as a tax-free lump sum to beneficiaries nominated by you.

Alternatively, the account can be used to provide a tax-free pension for your beneficiaries either in the form of flexi-access drawdown or by purchasing an annuity.

If you die after reaching age 75, the same benefits as above are available to your beneficiaries subject to such benefits being taxed at the beneficiaries' highest marginal rate of tax.

How can I find out how my SIPP is doing?

We will send you a half-yearly valuation statement to show how your SIPP is performing. In addition, you will receive an annual statement, and in keeping with regulations, an illustration for each tax year, which will show what benefits you can expect on your chosen retirement date.

You can sign up to our online service where you can view an up-to-date valuation of your plan. (This option is not available if you the registered guardian for a Junior SIPP) Alternatively, you can call our customer services team on **0800 358 7480** who will be able to provide you with details over the phone or you can ask us to send you a valuation by post.

Can I change my mind?

You have 30 calendar days to cancel your Fidelity SIPP if you change your mind. You will also have up to 30 calendar days to cancel any single lump sum contributions and/or additional transfers into your account.

If you cancel a SIPP to which you were making regular contributions, only the first payment that you make will have cancellation rights. If you increase the level of payment in the future, you will not have a right to cancel that payment. However, you can reduce or stop future payments at any time.

If you exercise your cancellation rights we will return the amount of your contribution less the fall in the value of any assets purchased and transaction costs. If fees have been deducted from your cash account to pay a financial adviser these will not be returned as part of the cancellation and you will need to contact them directly to have the fees paid back to you if you had agreed with them that these would be repaid in the event of cancellation. If you cancel a regular contribution within the 30 day cancellation period, the first payment will be returned to you in full, less any adviser fees that have been deducted.

Cancelling transfer payments: Before we can return any transfer payments, you must speak to the transferring scheme to get its agreement to accept the money back. If the pension provider will not accept it back, and you still want to cancel, then you must arrange for another pension provider to accept the payment. The transferring scheme may charge you for taking the payment back.

Cancelling pension drawdown and uncrystallised withdrawals: You will have 30 days from the first time you take a withdrawal from your Fidelity SIPP to cancel your drawdown account. You also have 30 days from the first time you take an uncrystallised withdrawal to cancel the withdrawal. You must return to us in full any lump sum amounts and income payments we have made to you. If you do not exercise your cancellation rights, you will not be able to cancel any subsequent drawdown arrangements or uncrystallised withdrawal.

You must send your cancellation instruction in writing to:

Fidelity Personal Investing
Oakhill House
130 Tonbridge Road
Hildenborough
Tonbridge
Kent
TN11 9DZ

Can I transfer my plan to another provider?

You can transfer your plan to another registered pension scheme or a qualifying recognised overseas pension scheme. It's important that you check with the administrator of the scheme you want to transfer to that they will accept the transfer.

There are no charges for transferring your plan.

Compensation

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) has been set up to provide protection to consumers if authorised financial services firms are unable, or likely to be unable, to meet claims against them. It is important to note that different limits apply to different types of investment. In some circumstances, you might not receive any compensation under the FSCS. The availability of compensation depends on:

- The circumstances in which the claim has arisen.
- The type and structure of the investments you choose within your product.
- Which party to the contract is unable to meet its claims.
- The country the investments are held in.

Fidelity SIPP Trustee

Your investments are legally held by the SIPP trustee, FIL SIPP Trustee (UK) Limited, which is a Fidelity group company. Should the trustee become insolvent resulting in a financial loss to you, you may be eligible to claim compensation from the FSCS up to a maximum of £50,000. A pension trustee becoming insolvent will not have any impact on your pension investments and/or any cash holdings within your pensions as they are held separately from any corporate money and assets belonging to FIL SIPP Trustee (UK) Limited. See below for protections available in the event of a Fund you have investments in or a bank we deposit your cash with, were to become insolvent.

Fund provider

If you choose a UK domiciled fund the trustee may be eligible to claim compensation under the FSCS on your behalf if the fund provider becomes unable to meet its obligations. The level of cover is 100% of the value of the claim, up to a maximum of £50,000 per fund provider. Cover is not generally available for non-UK domiciled funds.

Cash deposited into the SIPP Cash Account

The SIPP Cash Account is an account held with one or more UK authorised banks carefully selected by FIL SIPP Trustee (UK) Limited. Each bank is covered by the deposit protection section of the FSCS. If one of these banks became insolvent you would be protected up to a maximum of £85,000 for all your money held with that bank, whether held through Fidelity or not.

Fidelity actively monitors the banks used and (as required by applicable regulations) may place deposits at more than one bank to achieve diversification and reduce risk. The money held for each individual SIPP holder is deemed to be spread across the banks in the same proportion as all other SIPP holders. So for example if 20% of the total monies held by Fidelity for the SIPP are deposited at Bank A, and Bank A were to default, the relevant amount to consider for an FSCS claim for each SIPP holder would be 20% of their SIPP cash balance. The remaining 80% held with other Banks would be unaffected.

The details of the bank(s) chosen by us to for the purposes of the SIPP Cash Account can be obtained by contacting us.

Complaints procedure

If you would like to make a complaint, you can write to us at:

Fidelity Personal Investing
Oakhill House
130 Tonbridge Road
Hildenborough
Tonbridge
Kent TN11 9DZ;

or call us on **0800 358 7480**; or send us a secure email via your online account.

We can give you full details of the procedure we have set up for dealing with complaints. If you are not satisfied with our response, you can refer your complaint to the The Pensions Ombudsman Service (TPO) or Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS):

Financial Ombudsman Service
Exchange Tower
London E14 9SR
Phone: 0800 023 4567 or 0300 123 9123
Further information can be found at **financial-ombudsman.org.uk**

If your complaint is about a service or product bought online, you can submit the complaint using the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platform at **ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr**

Complaints submitted to the platform will be dealt with by approved alternative dispute resolution providers, which in our case would be the Financial Ombudsman Service. The platform will facilitate resolution of the complaint rather than actually resolving them.

The Pensions Ombudsman Service deals with complaints and disputes regarding the administration of pension schemes. They are independent and act as an impartial adjudicator. The contact details are below:

10 South Colonnade, Canary Wharf, E14 4PU.

Website: **pensions-ombudsman.org.uk**
Email address: **enquiries@pensions-ombudsman.org.uk**
Telephone number: **0207 630 2200**

The Fidelity SIPP Generic Illustration
What regular income you might receive in the future

This illustration gives you an indication of what pension may be available to you at retirement and is calculated at today's prices which takes into account price inflation. Price inflation is the average rate at which prices of goods and services increase by each year. This means that the amount of goods and services that can be purchased with the same amount of money reduces from one year to the next. In calculating the projected pension benefits, we have assumed a 2.5% inflation rate, as prescribed by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), to illustrate the value of future benefits at today's prices.

The calculation is based on a married person aged 30, making a gross regular monthly contribution of £200, or a gross initial lump sum contribution or transfer of £10,000. Please view the illustrations that best fit your contribution plans.

First illustration for each payment type (Example 1 and Example 5) assumes all your payments being invested exclusively in the SIPP cash account. Here, the assumed annual cost is 0.35% and the assumed growth rates after adjusting for inflation are -2.44%, 0.49% and 3.41%.

The examples that follow then look at different retirement ages (55, 65 or 75), the total charge per annum (low 0.52%, medium 1.11% or high 1.70%) and how these could affect the value of your pension benefits at retirement based on different levels of growth (low 2%, medium 5% or high 8%). For funds investing mainly in equities or shares we use the standard growth rates set by the FCA.

Example of how inflation affects growth rates:

Levels of Growth	Growth Rate	Growth Rate after adjusting for inflation
Low	2%	-0.49%
Medium	5%	2.44%
High	8%	5.37%

Each example has two tables which show:

- The projected pension benefits based on different growth rates per annum inclusive of the effect of inflation at 2.5% (Table 1)
- The effects of charges on your plan based on inflation each year of 2.5% (Table 2)

These examples are only an illustrative guide and the returns are not guaranteed and are not minimum or maximum amounts. What you get back depends on how your investment grows, on the tax treatment of the investment and rates of inflation.

In calculating this we have made the following assumptions:

- Your annuity will be paid for a minimum of 5 years and throughout the rest of your life
- In the event of your death, a reduced annuity of 50% will be paid to your dependant
- Your annuity will be paid at the beginning of each month
- Your annuity payments will increase each year in line with the Retail Price Index (RPI)

Charges

We have used three different levels of fund charges, as previously mentioned, to illustrate what the effects of charges may be on your pension. The levels we have chosen are further explained at the beginning of each example. All charges have been included in the examples. Your actual charges may be higher or lower than these and will depend on the actual investments you choose.

For a full explanation of all charges please refer to the 'Charges and Expenses' section of this document.

Interest

We will pay you interest on money held in the SIPP Cash Account. This illustration does not take into account money held in the SIPP Cash Account or any interest earned on the amount. All interest will be paid gross. The rate we pay you will be the Bank of England (BoE) base rate minus 1%, subject to a minimum of 0.35%. For example, if the BoE base rate is 0.5%, the interest you will receive on your holding in the SIPP Cash Account will be 0.35%. Alternatively if the BoE base rate is 2.5%, the interest you will receive on your holding in the SIPP Cash Account will be 1.5%. For more details please refer to 'SIPP Cash Account' in the 'Opening an account' section.

If you wish to obtain an illustration personalised to your investments and payments, please contact our retirement specialist team on 0800 860 0053.

Important information about these calculations and the assumptions made

- All firms use the same rates of growth for projections (except where they believe a lower growth rate is appropriate) but their charges vary. They also use the same rates to show how funds may be converted into pension income.
- These examples are only an illustrative guide and the returns are not guaranteed and are not minimum or maximum amounts. What you get back depends on how your investment grows, the performance of the funds, on the tax treatment of the investment and rates of inflation. For further information on risks please see the 'Risks to consider' section.
- Your pension income will depend on how your investment grows and on interest rates at the time you retire.
- This illustration does not take account of the Lifetime Allowance, which is a limit on the total value of all pension benefits you are able to take without paying a tax penalty. Anything over this allowance may be subject to a tax charge.
- All projected figures are rounded down to three significant figures.

Regular contribution illustration

These first three examples are calculated based on a married person aged 30 making a regular gross monthly contribution of £200. They show the potential pension account value and taxable annual pension that you might receive should you choose to retire at age 55, 65 or 75.

The benefits are proportionate to the premium. So in this example, if you contributed twice the premium then your pension account value would be twice the amount at retirement and you would receive twice the taxable annual pension for the same investment term.

Example 1 – Cash

These tables for cash are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 0.35% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Retained interest	0%
Total charge per annum	**= 0.35%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate -1.5% (-3.90%) per annum		Growth rate 1.5% (-0.98%) per annum		Growth rate 4.5% (1.95%) per annum)	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£25,800	£698	£37,400	£1,440	£56,100	£2,910
35	65	£25,900	£929	£43,500	£2,050	£78,200	£4,700
45	75	£24,000	£1,250	£46,400	£,2960	£101,000	£7,730

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken.

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth rate 1.5% (-0.98%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions	Contributions after inflation	Value before charges	Value after charges
1	£2,400	£2,340	£2,360	£2,350
2	£4,800	£4,560	£4,640	£4,620
3	£7,200	£6,680	£6,840	£6,800
4	£9,600	£8,960	£8,960	£8,900
5	£12,000	£10,600	£11,000	£10,900
10	£24,000	£18,700	£20,200	£19,800
15	£36,000	£24,800	£27,800	£27,100
20	£48,000	£29,200	£34,100	£32,900
25	£60,000	£32,300	£39,200	£37,400
35	£84,000	£35,300	£46,400	£43,500
45	£108,000	£35,500	£50,600	£46,400

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £46,400 to £43,500 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate from-1% to -1.3% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 0.3% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 0.3% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Example 2 – A low-cost fund

These tables for a low-cost fund are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 0.52% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Ongoing charges (OCF/TER)	+ 0.17%
Total charge per annum	**= 0.52%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate 2% (-0.49%) per annum		Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum		Growth Rate 8% (5.37%) per annum	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£39,000	£1,150	£58,700	£2,470	£90,700	£5,110
35	65	£46,200	£1,690	£83,600	£4,080	£160,000	£9,980
45	75	£50,300	£2,460	£110,000	£6,770	£267,000	£19,800

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken.

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions to date before inflation	Contributions to date after inflation	Pension account value before charges	Transfer value/what you might get back after charges are taken
1	£2,400	£2,340	£2,400	£2,400
2	£4,800	£4,560	£4,810	£4,790
3	£7,200	£6,680	£7,220	£7,170
4	£9,600	£8,960	£9,640	£9,530
5	£12,000	£10,600	£12,000	£11,800
10	£24,000	£18,700	£24,200	£23,500
15	£36,000	£24,800	£36,700	£35,200
20	£48,000	£29,200	£49,800	£46,900
25	£60,000	£32,300	£63,500	£58,800
35	£84,000	£35,300	£93,900	£83,700
45	£108,000	£35,500	£129,000	£111,000

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £93,900 to £83,700 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate from 2.4% to 1.9% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 0.5% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 0.5% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Example 3 – A medium-cost fund

These tables for a medium-cost fund are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 1.11% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service charge fee	0.35%
Ongoing charges (OCF/TER)	+ 0.76%
Total charge per annum	**= 1.11%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate 2% (-0.49%) per annum		Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum		Growth Rate 8% (5.37%) per annum	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£36,100	£1,070	£53,800	£2,270	£82,500	£4,650
35	65	£41,300	£1,510	£73,600	£3,590	£138,000	£8,660
45	75	£43,500	£2,130	£93,400	£5,700	£220,000	£16,300

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken.

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions to date before inflation	Contributions to date after inflation	Pension account value before charges	Transfer value/what you might get back after charges are taken
1	£2,400	£2,340	£2,400	£2,390
2	£4,800	£4,560	£4,810	£4,760
3	£7,200	£6,680	£7,220	£7,100
4	£9,600	£8,960	£9,640	£9,420
5	£12,000	£10,600	£12,000	£11,700
10	£24,000	£18,700	£24,200	£22,800
15	£36,000	£24,800	£36,700	£33,500
20	£48,000	£29,200	£49,800	£43,800
25	£60,000	£32,300	£63,500	£53,900
35	£84,000	£35,300	£93,900	£73,700
45	£108,000	£35,500	£129,000	£93,600

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £93,900 to £73,700 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate 2.4% to 1.3% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 1.1% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 1.1% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Example 4 – A high-cost fund

These tables for a high-cost fund are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 1.70% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Ongoing charges (OCF/TER)	+ 1.35%
Total charge per annum	**= 1.70%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate 2% (-0.49%) per annum		Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum		Growth Rate 8% (5.37%) per annum	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£33,500	£992	£49,400	£2,080	£75,200	£4,240
35	65	£37,100	£1,360	£65,000	£3,170	£120,000	£7,540
45	75	£37,800	£1,850	£79,100	£4,830	£182,000	£13,500

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken.

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions to date before inflation	Contributions to date after inflation	Pension account value before charges	Transfer value/what you might get back after charges are taken
1	£2,400	£2,340	£2,400	£2,380
2	£4,800	£4,560	£4,810	£4,730
3	£7,200	£6,680	£7,220	£7,030
4	£9,600	£8,960	£9,640	£9,300
5	£12,000	£10,600	£12,000	£11,500
10	£24,000	£18,700	£24,200	£22,100
15	£36,000	£24,800	£36,700	£31,900
20	£48,000	£29,200	£49,800	£41,000
25	£60,000	£32,300	£63,500	£49,500
35	£84,000	£35,300	£93,900	£65,100
45	£108,000	£35,500	£129,000	£79,300

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £93,900 to £65,100 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate 2.4% to 0.7% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 1.7% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 1.7% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Initial lump sum/transfer illustration

These next three examples are calculated based on a married person aged 30 making a gross single contribution or transfer of £10,000. They show the potential pension account value and taxable annual pension that you might receive should you choose to retire at age 55, 65 or 75.

The benefits are proportionate to the premium. So in this example, if you contributed twice the premium then your pension account value would be twice the amount at retirement and you would receive twice the taxable annual pension for the same investment term.

Example 5 – Cash

These tables for cash are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 0.35% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Retained interest	0%
Total charge per annum	**= 0.35%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate -1.5% (-3.90%) per annum		Growth rate 1.5% (-0.98%) per annum		Growth rate 4.5% (1.95%) per annum)	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£3,380	£91	£7,170	£276	£14,800	£771
35	65	£2,190	£78	£6,270	£294	£17,300	£1,040
45	75	£1,420	£74	£5,490	£350	£20,300	£1,550

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth rate 1.5% (-0.98%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions	Contributions after inflation	Value before charges	Value after charges
1	£10,000	£9,750	£9,900	£9,860
2	£10,000	£9,510	£9,800	£9,730
3	£10,000	£9,280	£9,710	£9,600
4	£10,000	£9,050	£9,610	£9,480
5	£10,000	£8,830	£9,520	£,9350
10	£10,000	£7,810	£9,060	£8,750
15	£10,000	£6,900	£8,630	£8,190
20	£10,000	£6,100	£8,210	£7,660
25	£10,000	£5,390	£7,820	£7,170
35	£10,000	£4,210	£7,090	£6,270
45	£10,000	£3,290	£6,430	£5,490

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £7,090 to £6,270 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate from -1% to -1.3% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 0.3% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 0.3% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Example 6 – A low-cost fund

These tables for a low-cost fund are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 0.52% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Ongoing charges (OCF/TER)	+ 0.17%
Total charge per annum	**= 0.52%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate 2% (-0.49%) per annum		Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum		Growth Rate 8% (5.37%) per annum	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£7,700	£230	£16,000	£676	£32,400	£1,820
35	65	£7,020	£257	£19,300	£946	£51,900	£3,230
45	75	£6,350	£311	£23,400	£1,420	£83,100	£6,150

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions to date before inflation	Contributions to date after inflation	Pension account value before charges	Transfer value/what you might get back after charges are taken
1	£10,000	£9,750	£10,200	£10,200
2	£10,000	£9,510	£10,500	£10,400
3	£10,000	£9,280	£10,700	£10,600
4	£10,000	£9,050	£11,000	£10,800
5	£10,000	£8,830	£11,300	£11,000
10	£10,000	£7,810	£12,700	£12,100
15	£10,000	£6,900	£14,300	£13,300
20	£10,000	£6,100	£16,200	£14,600
25	£10,000	£5,390	£18,200	£16,000
35	£10,000	£4,210	£23,200	£19,400
45	£10,000	£3,290	£29,600	£23,400

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £23,200 to £19,400 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate 2.4% to 1.9% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 0.5% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 0.5% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products

Example 7 – A medium-cost fund

These tables for a medium-cost fund are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 1.11% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Ongoing charges (OCF/TER)	+ 0.76%
Total charge per annum	**= 1.11%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate 2% (-0.49%) per annum		Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum		Growth Rate 8% (5.37%) per annum	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£6,700	£198	£13,800	£583	£27,900	£1,570
35	65	£5,710	£209	£15,700	£769	£42,200	£2,630
45	75	£4,860	£238	£17,900	£1,090	£63,000	£4,710

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken.

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions to date before inflation	Contributions to date after inflation	Pension account value before charges	Transfer value/what you might get back after charges are taken
1	£10,000	£9,750	£10,200	£10,100
2	£10,000	£9,510	£10,500	£10,200
3	£10,000	£9,280	£10,700	£10,400
4	£10,000	£9,050	£11,000	£10,500
5	£10,000	£8,830	£11,300	£10,600
10	£10,000	£7,810	£12,700	£11,400
15	£10,000	£6,900	£14,300	£12,100
20	£10,000	£6,100	£16,200	£12,900
25	£10,000	£5,390	£18,200	£13,800
35	£10,000	£4,210	£23,200	£15,700
45	£10,000	£3,290	£29,600	£17,900

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £23,200 to £15,700 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate 2.4% to 1.3% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 1.1% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 1.1% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Example 8 – A high-cost fund

These tables for a high-cost fund are based on a Total Charge per Annum of 1.70% of the value of your SIPP. This figure is calculated as:

SIPP service fee	0.35%
Ongoing charges (OCF/TER)	+ 1.35%
Total charge per annum	**= 1.70%**

Table 1 – Projection of pension benefits at today's prices

		Growth Rate 2% (-0.49%) per annum		Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum		Growth Rate 8% (5.37%) per annum	
Term in Years	Retirement Age	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension	Pension account value after charges	Taxable annual pension
25	55	£5,780	£171	£11,900	£503	£24,100	£1,360
35	65	£4,640	£170	£12,800	£626	£34,300	£2,140
45	75	£3,730	£183	£13,700	£840	£48,800	£3,610

Please note: The taxable annual pension will be lower if a tax-free lump sum is taken.

Table 2 – Effect of charges at today's prices

Growth Rate 5% (2.44%) per annum				
Term in Years	Contributions to date before inflation	Contributions to date after inflation	Pension account value before charges	Transfer value/what you might get back after charges are taken
1	£10,000	£9,750	£10,200	£10,000
2	£10,000	£9,510	£10,500	£10,100
3	£10,000	£9,280	£10,700	£10,200
4	£10,000	£9,050	£11,000	£10,300
5	£10,000	£8,830	£11,300	£10,300
10	£10,000	£7,810	£12,700	£10,700
15	£10,000	£6,900	£14,300	£11,100
20	£10,000	£6,100	£16,200	£11,500
25	£10,000	£5,390	£18,200	£11,900
35	£10,000	£4,210	£23,200	£12,800
45	£10,000	£3,290	£29,600	£13,700

In this example, if you retire at 65 your pension pot could be reduced from £23,200 to £12,800 which means that the effect of charges could reduce the yearly growth rate 2.4% to 0.7% after adjusting for inflation. This is a reduction in growth of 1.7% a year. If you retire at 55 or 75 the reduction in growth will also be 1.7% a year. This information on reduction in investment growth can be used to compare the effects of charges with similar products.

Fidelity SIPP Terms and Conditions

May 2018

This document sets out the terms and conditions (the 'Terms') for the Fidelity SIPP, a self invested personal pension operated by Fidelity under the Fidelity Retail Pension Scheme (the 'Scheme'). These Terms govern our relationship with you and form the agreement between us.

Before applying for a Fidelity SIPP you should also consider carefully the Key Features Document which sets out the risks and charges and which is incorporated into these Terms.

If you find it difficult to read this document, we can provide alternative formats, including large print, Braille, audiotape and CD. Please contact us to request an alternative format or if you have any queries or require further information using the contact details set out below.

Please include your Client Reference Number and Account Number(s) in all communications with us.

Call: 0800 358 7480 (call charges may vary)

Write: Fidelity International
Oakhill House
130 Tonbridge Road
Hildenbrough Road
Kent TN11 9DZ

Website: www.fidelity.co.uk

1 Definitions

Account is an account into which payments are made or from which Benefits are paid out. You may have more than one Account.

Account Holder means a person who has applied for and been accepted as a member of the Scheme.

Account Number means the reference number allocated to each of your Accounts.

Adviser means FIL Retirement Services Limited or any other FCA authorised financial adviser suitably qualified for the purposes of conducting personal pension business.

Annual Allowance is the total amount that you, your employer and any third party can pay to all your pension plans in a given pension input period without incurring a tax penalty. This allowance is set out in the Key Features Document. The Annual Allowance does not apply to Transfer Payments.

Annual Allowance Charge is the tax penalty that you'll pay on contributions to your pension plans that exceed the Annual Allowance, details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

Benefit means:

- any pension commencement lump sum we pay you;
- any pension drawdown you may arrange in accordance with the terms set out in Section 8.4;
- any annuity we buy for you in accordance with the terms set out in Section 8.5.

Business Day means any day except for Saturdays, Sundays, public holidays in the UK and Christmas Eve. It would also not be a Business Day when the London Stock Exchange or the major clearing banks in the City of London and Edinburgh are closed for an unexpected reason.

Client Reference Number is the reference number given to you once you become an Account Holder in addition to your Account Number. If you are already a client of Fidelity at the time you become an Account Holder your existing Client Reference Number will continue to apply to your Account(s).

Collective Investment Fund means a fund which may be operated by a manager and which raises money from investors and invests in a group of assets, in accordance with a stated set of objectives. Unit trusts are examples of collective investment funds.

Discretionary Trust means the basis under which lump sum death benefits are paid out by us. We'll decide who should receive such a lump sum, and how much, from the list of beneficiaries described in the Rules. You can help us make this decision by telling us in writing the person you'd like to receive the payment of the lump sum death benefit. This can include the trustees of any trust that you've set up. We'll take your views into consideration but we're not obliged to follow them.

DPA means the Data Protection Act 1998 as amended from time to time.

Drawdown Account means an Account to which a Pension Date has been applied.

Exchange Traded Products (ETP) – products traded on a Stock Exchange, including exchange traded funds (ETF), exchange traded commodities (ETC) and exchange traded notes (ETN).

External Event means any event (or non-occurrence) which is outside our reasonable control. This includes, but is not limited to, a failure or delay in the provision of any services as a result of telecommunications or IT failings, strikes or industrial action, emergencies or market conditions/disruptions; and/or a failure of any relevant exchange, clearing house, dealing partner or other third party for any reason to perform its obligations, or comply with laws preventing money laundering, fraud or terrorist financing or any other circumstances that are outside our reasonable control.

FASL means Financial Administration Services Limited, a company within the Fidelity group of companies responsible for providing the Fidelity investment platform.

FCA means the Financial Conduct Authority or any successor regulator(s) which regulate(s) our business.

FCA Rules mean the Handbook of Rules and Guidance of the FCA or any successor regulator to the FCA, as amended from time to time.

Fidelity SIPP means a self invested personal pension available under the Scheme directly to prospective Account Holders.

Force Majeure Event is an event that couldn't be predicted or, if predicted, its consequences are too drastic to plan for in a contract. It includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- emergency or act of war or terrorism;
- requirement or restriction of or failure to act by any government, semi-governmental or judicial entity (other than a regulatory requirement or change);
- the closure or suspension of trading on any stock exchange or recognised market;
- loss of supply of essential services;
- any 'denial of service' or other targeted network attack; and
- any other cause beyond our reasonable control

as a consequence of which we can no longer administer your Account(s) for a given period.

FSTL means FIL SIPP Trustee (UK) Limited, a company within the Fidelity group of companies, which is currently Trustee of the Scheme.

Ill Health Condition means physical or mental impairment, which in the opinion of the Scheme Administrator (having reviewed appropriate medical evidence provided by the Account Holder) renders an Account Holder incapable of carrying on his occupation and unable to return to it and the Account Holder has in fact ceased to carry on his occupation.

Investment Trust – These are closed-ended funds, structured as PLCs (Public Limited Companies) and are traded on a Stock Exchange

Key Features Document is a document that sets out the main aims and features of the Fidelity SIPP which all prospective Account Holders will receive before joining the Scheme.

Legal Requirement means any applicable law or regulation (including rules made by the FCA or any other regulatory body); a decision by a court, ombudsman or similar body; or any industry guidance or codes of practice which we follow.

Lifetime Allowance is the total retirement benefits that you can accumulate from all your pension plans without a tax penalty, details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

Lifetime Allowance Charge is the tax penalty on the total retirement benefits which exceed the Lifetime Allowance, details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

MPAA means the Money Purchase Annual Allowance, the reduced Annual Allowance that applies to members of money purchase pension schemes who have accessed their pension benefits flexibly, details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

Pension Account means an Account to which a Pension Date has not been applied.

Pension Date is the date applied to your Account(s) reflecting the date on which we start, at your request, paying you a Benefit.

A Pension Date cannot be earlier than age 55 unless:

- you have a Protected Pension Age in relation to a transfer in of your benefits to the Scheme on a non-voluntary basis and your Pension Date relates to all of the assets in the Account set up for that transfer; or
- the Ill Health Condition has been met.

There is no maximum Pension Date, but if you die on or after your 75th birthday, any lump sum death benefit paid will be taxed at 55%.

Permitted Transfers means the transfers into the Scheme which we will accept, which may take the form of a Transfer Payment or a Re-Registration Transfer, details of which are available on request. We can only accept transfer payments from final salary pension schemes or any other occupational pension schemes where safeguarded rights exist, provided at the point the minimum legal and regulatory requirements are met and subject to any other terms as we may prescribe.

Pricing Point means the time at which the price of individual Units in a Collective Investment Fund, which is generally priced on each Business Day, are calculated.

Protected Pension Age means a right, on 5 April 2006, to draw a pension before age 55 as set out in the rules of the scheme as at 10 December 2003 under which the pension accrued.

Qualifying Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme means, as explained in the Rules, a pension scheme based outside of the UK to which a UK Registered Pension Scheme is allowed to transfer money or assets without a tax penalty.

Receiving Scheme means a pension scheme (or other pension arrangement or policy) of which you are a member and to which you want to transfer some or all of your pension investments.

Registered Pension Scheme is a pension scheme registered by the Revenue.

Relevant UK Earnings means income from employment or which is immediately derived from a trade, profession or vocation or patent income of an individual in respect of an invention.

Re-Registration Transfer means a transfer of assets from the Transferring Scheme to the Receiving Scheme without first being sold and paid as cash into the Receiving Scheme.

Revenue means Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

Rules means the rules of the Scheme (available on request).

Scheme means the Fidelity Retail Pension Scheme, a Registered Pension Scheme under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004.

Scheme Administrator means the company or person or group of individuals appointed to administer the Scheme in accordance with the Rules. FASL is the current Scheme Administrator.

SIPP Cash Account is an interest bearing bank account held by the Trustee and opened with a UK financial institution. All Account Holders' cash will be consolidated and held in the SIPP Cash Account. Further details relating to the SIPP Cash Account, including any compensation entitlements under the FSCS, are set out in the KFD.

Tax Year means the period from 6 April in one year to 5 April of the next year.

Terms means these Terms and Conditions.

Transferring Scheme means a pension scheme (or other pension arrangement or policy) of which you are a member and from which you want to transfer some or all of your pension investments.

Transfer Payment means:

- a payment made into your Account(s) from another pension scheme; or
- a payment made from your Account(s) into another pension scheme.

Transitional Rights means the mechanism set up by the Revenue when they simplified the pensions tax regime from 6 April 2006 to protect rights built up before that date.

Trust Deed means the trust deed dated February 4, 2013 pursuant to which the trust was set up and the Scheme established.

Trustee means the trustee of the Scheme. The current Trustee is FSTL.

Uncrystallised Withdrawal means a withdrawal being made from the Pension Account under the Uncrystallised Funds Pension Lump Sum (UFPLS) rules set out in the Taxation of Pensions Act 2014.

UK means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland excluding the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Units are fractions of funds which are available to investors to buy and sell. Collective Investment Funds are divided into Units specifically for this purpose. In some fund structures Units are called shares. However, for clarity we have used 'unit' throughout this document.

We, us, our refers to FASL, in its capacity as Scheme Administrator.

You, your refers to an Account Holder.

Any reference to any legislative or regulatory provision includes any statutory amendment or re-enactment of, or regulations made under, that provision and any previous corresponding legislative or regulatory provision.

References to your widow or widower include your registered civil partner who survives you.

The singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Reference to he/his shall include she/hers and vice versa.

2 General Information

2.1 Structure of the Scheme

The Scheme is governed by the Trust Deed and Rules. Currently:

- FSTL acts as the Trustee; and
- FASL has been appointed to the role of Scheme Administrator.

The Scheme Administrator will administer the Scheme in accordance with the Rules. By becoming an Account Holder you agree to be bound by the Rules, which are available on our website or on written request (and in alternative formats).

If there are any conflicts between these Terms and the Rules the Rules will prevail.

2.2 Custody of the assets

The Trustee is the legal owner of all cash and assets within the Scheme, holding them on behalf of the Account Holders. The assets are held separately from any other assets of companies within the Fidelity group by the Trustee or, on the Trustee's behalf, by a nominee or custodian in accordance with the Rules.

The Trustee will normally exercise any voting rights in respect of any of your investments.

2.3 Client classification

We will classify you as a Retail Client within the meaning of the FCA Rules and we will provide services to you as an Account Holder on this basis.

2.4 Financial Services Compensation Scheme

Your Account(s) and most investments therein are covered by the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme ('FSCS'). You may be entitled to compensation from the FSCS in the unlikely event we cannot meet our liability to you. This depends on the type of business and the circumstances of the claim. Much of the investment business carried on by Fidelity (i.e. dealings in UK funds) is covered for 100% of eligible investments up to a maximum of £50,000 claimed. Non-UK funds are not covered by the FSCS but they may be covered by other European compensation schemes. For further information about compensation arrangements please refer to the Key Features Document.

3 Becoming an Account Holder

3.1 Eligibility

You will be eligible to apply for a Fidelity SIPP if you are:

- UK resident or in overseas Crown employment or married to or in civil partnership with a Crown servant: and
- not a US person

If you want to contribute to the Fidelity SIPP you will need to be:

- under the age of 75
- UK resident for tax purposes or in overseas Crown employment or married to or in civil partnership with a Crown servant: and
- not a US person

Although this isn't an exhaustive description, a US person is:

- any citizen of the United States of America (US)
- any person holding a US passport regardless of residency or domicile
- any company having a registered office in the US
- anyone who has an obligation to pay tax to the US tax authorities on their worldwide income

You must inform us as soon as possible if you stop being a UK resident or if you become a US person as restrictions and changes may be applied to your Account(s) and the services we provide you as a consequence.

3.2 Joining the Scheme

You need to complete an application form to join the Scheme or, when an individual is under the age of 18, their legal guardian must:

- complete an application on their behalf; and
- until the individual reaches age 18, be responsible for the contract as if they were the Account Holder, including making sure that Revenue contribution limits are not exceeded.

We reserve the right to reject any application that does not meet the necessary criteria. Once we have accepted the application we will issue you with an Account Number. You must quote this number when you contact us.

We do not provide any advice as to the suitability of the Fidelity SIPP or any investments you may decide to hold within your Account(s). Contents on our website, mobile application, any other linked websites or material must not be construed as financial, investment or tax advice of any kind.

3.3 Accounts

You will usually have one Pension Account into which all regular or single payments you choose to make will be paid. Depending on the Benefits you decide to take and when you wish them to be paid you may have more than one Drawdown Account.

We'll issue a confirmation to you each time that we create a new Account for you.

3.4 Benefits

Your benefits depend on how investments held for you perform.

4 Payments into your Account

4.1 Initial payment

You can become an Account Holder by making a:

- payment of a personal contribution(s) (single or regular) from you or a third party on your behalf;
- payment of a contribution(s) from your employer;
- Permitted Transfer;
- any combination of the above.

4.2 Contributions

Contributions can be paid by you, your employer or a third party on your behalf. They can be paid on a regular basis (monthly) or a single, ad-hoc basis.

Regular contributions

Regular contributions will be collected from your bank account by direct debit on the date selected on your application, or the next Business Day if these dates are not a Business Days. We will collect payments until you notify us in writing that you wish to stop.

You, your employer or the third party can, at any time, increase, reduce or stop making regular contributions by notifying us at least five (5) Business Days before a collection date. If you notify us later than this we will process your request at the next available collection date.

We can refuse to accept any regular contribution or any increase to a regular contribution that is below the minimum set by us (see Section 4.4) or at our discretion for any other reason determined by us, acting reasonably and as notified to you.

Single contributions

Single contributions can be paid by:

- cheque;
- electronic bank transfer;
- debit card;

Cheque payments can take at least five (5) Business Days before funds are available for use.

Tax relief and overpayments

You are wholly responsible for ensuring that all contributions are within allowable limits for tax relief, in particular the Annual Allowance and the MPAA. We will repay any overpaid tax relief and interest on the overpayment on demand by the Revenue from your Account(s) without your further authority.

We shall determine requests for the return of contributions entirely at our discretion other than in cases where the request is within the cancellation period (see Section 12.8). Any amount refunded may be less than that paid because of charges, investment performance or tax and/or interest applied by the Revenue.

4.3 Permitted Transfers

The Scheme will only accept Permitted Transfers. Before we can accept a Transfer:

- we will require certain information from you and the Transferring Scheme. If we don't receive complete and accurate information, we won't be able to accept the Transfer and we'll return to the Transferring Scheme any money or assets that we have already received for that Permitted Transfer. We'll notify you if we do this; and
- in view of the financial risks involved, we may need satisfactory evidence that you have received advice from an Adviser.

We can accept Permitted Transfers in cash, as Re-Registration Transfers or a combination of both. However, for a Re-Registration Transfer we must be able to register and hold such investments on our investment platform. If we cannot accept an asset it will need to be sold and the sale proceeds transferred to the Scheme.

4.4 Minimum and maximum payments

We set a minimum on the size of any payment that we'll accept into a Pension Account. When more than one Transfer Payment is being made at the same time, the minimum applies to the total of all those Transfer Payments. We also apply a limit on the minimum amount by which any regular contributions can be varied.

While we do not place a restriction on the maximum amount you can pay into a Pension Account, if you make payments in excess of the limits set by the Revenue, you may be liable to tax and/or penalty charges.

4.5 Automatic Annual Increase

When you pay regular monthly contributions by direct debit, you may increase such contributions automatically each year by a fixed percentage of up to 10% (in increments of 1%).

We will apply the increase unless we have a valid reason not to, in which case we will inform you of our reasons. If we agree, the regular contributions will increase each year on the anniversary of the day on which the first regular contribution was paid in (the 'Anniversary Date').

Each year, before the Anniversary Date, we will tell you what the new level of contributions will be from the Anniversary Date. Unless you tell us to collect a different amount, we will then collect that new level of contributions until the following Anniversary Date.

You can ask for your regular contributions to stop increasing automatically at any time.

4.6 Failed payments

If a cheque payment made by you is returned unpaid (bounced) or your direct debit instruction fails, we will inform you of this. In the unlikely event of your cheque being returned unpaid or direct debit failing after we have used it to buy investments, and your Pension Account doesn't have sufficient available monies to cover the purchase proceeds, we will sell those investments or exercise any right to cancel their purchase. You may be charged any reasonably incurred costs or expenses we incur in doing so. If the value we receive for selling or cancelling the purchase of an investment is less than the price we paid for it, we will deduct the difference from the value of your assets.

We can decide that we will no longer accept any further payments into your Pension Account(s), provided that we have reasonable reasons for doing so and we notify you of our reasons.

4.7 Tax relief on personal contributions

We will reclaim basic rate tax relief from the Revenue on your behalf. If you are a higher or additional rate taxpayer you may be eligible to reclaim further tax relief through your Self-Assessment Tax Return. If you are employed and your employer is making contributions, these are paid gross.

It can take between six (6) and eight (8) weeks from the end of the month in which you make the contribution to receive tax relief on your personal contributions from the Revenue.

4.8 Tax charges

You should be aware of the Annual Allowance Charge and Lifetime Allowance Charge which can be imposed in prescribed circumstances. You may elect to use the statutory option to notify us in writing that you want the Annual Allowance Charge to be deducted from your Account(s). We will comply with any such notice.

5 Investments

5.1 Permitted investments

You may invest in Collective Investment Funds and a range of ETPs and Investment Trusts on our investment platform. These investments are provided by a number of different underlying providers and may be subject to corporate actions such as fund mergers or splits. There is no limit to the number of assets that can be held in your account. A minimum investment amount may apply. You may leave all or part of your account in cash.

The Trustee has absolute discretion as to whether an investment is allowed to be held as an asset within your Account(s). The Trustee also reserves the right to sell any investment held as an asset of your Account(s) at any time if, in the Trustee's opinion, the continued holding of that asset prejudices the Scheme's status as a Registered Pension Scheme.

The Trustee may, from time to time and at its absolute discretion, consider other types of investment in addition to those identified above as permitted.

5.2 How to give investment instructions

You may instruct us to buy or sell Units in Collective Investment Funds on your behalf by web instruction, application form or by telephone. Instructions to buy will usually only be carried out if there are cleared funds available for the total purchase value including any charges that may be applicable to such a purchase.

Buying

When you instruct us to buy Units in Collective Investment Funds, from existing cleared funds in the SIPP Cash Account, these Units will be bought at the next available Pricing Point. Any buy instruction received in relation to a new payment into the pension, such as a contribution or a transfer, will be transacted within two (2) Business Days of receiving cleared funds. The payment for your purchase will be made out of your holding in the SIPP Cash Account.

Selling

Similarly, when you instruct us to sell Units, we will sell the Units as soon as practicable, after we receive your instructions, to the provider of the Collective Investment Fund. The proceeds will be added to your holding in the SIPP Cash Account. Any sell instruction received will be transacted within two (2) Business Days.

Switching

You can instruct us to switch your investments between Collective Investment Funds. A switch of Units will constitute two separate but linked transactions (a 'buy' and a 'sell') which will usually take two (2) Business Days.

Any paper switch instruction received by 5.00pm on any Business Day will be transacted by 9.45am the following Business Day.

Any on-line switch instruction received by 9.00am will be transacted on the same day except where multiple switch instructions are made on the same day. Switch instructions will be carried out in order of receipt and once one switch has settled the next switch will be carried out until they have all completed. Any instructions received after 9.00am may or may not be transacted on the same day.

When a switch instruction is placed online, this may cause the investments in your portfolio to be rebalanced in accordance with your original investment allocation. This means that we may make slight dealing adjustments to the rest of your portfolio.

When a force majeure event occurs we reserve the right not to pre-fund the 'buy' and therefore the implementation of a switch instruction will result in investment monies being temporarily uninvested and held as cash pending reinvestment. During this period you will not benefit from any market gains.

Settlement Period

In the case of buying and selling Units, the settlement period for most funds is four (4) Business Days. This means that when you have instructed us to buy Units, the Units will usually appear four (4) Business Days after the transaction and when you have instructed us to sell Units, the proceeds will usually appear in your cleared cash holding four (4) Business Days after the transaction.

When a buy or sell transaction is pending, including where the sell transaction is to enable a deduction of fees, you may be prevented or delayed in dealing in the relevant holding until such units are settled. Once the units have settled we may no longer be able to fulfill your original instruction due to the number of relevant units changing.

When buying Units the settlement value will be removed from the SIPP Cash Account on the settlement date and passed to FASL to settle the deal.

Pricing

Units are sold and purchased at the prices determined by the provider at the appropriate Pricing Point specific to each fund. For further information about pricing please contact us. For ETPs, the price is determined by the market at time the trade is executed.

ETPs and Investment Trusts

Trades on these investments are dealt with differently. We put together (aggregate) customer orders and pass these once a day to a third party broker who is tasked with securing the best price for you. The price paid by you for ETP purchases and sells will include dealing fees paid to the third-party broker.

5.3 Income

Any income received from providers as result of you holding a certain investment will be credited to your holding in the SIPP Cash Account.

5.4 Regular monthly contributions

If you have provided us with valid investment instructions for regular monthly contributions, we will execute such instruction 2 Business Days after the collection of the payment. If you have chosen your regular monthly contributions to increase each year under Section 4.5, the new regular monthly contribution will be invested in accordance with your original investment instruction.

Changes to your monthly investment instruction must be received by us, in writing, no less than five (5) Business Days before your next payment is due.

5.5 Tax relief

When we have reclaimed tax relief on your behalf (see Section 4.7) this will normally be invested in accordance with your most recent investment instruction. Please see the Key Features Document for more information. It may take between six (6) and eight (8) weeks from the end of the month in which you make the contribution for us to receive such monies from the Revenue.

5.6 Distributions

Any distribution in respect of your investments will be credited to your holding in the SIPP Cash Account once the monies have been received and reconciled.

5.7 Tax reclaim on distributions

We will reclaim any tax deducted from a distribution in respect of your investments by processing the appropriate tax vouchers with the Revenue. Funds received from Revenue in respect of such tax reclaim will be added to your holding in the SIPP Cash Account.

6 Banking

Cash received by FASL, as administrator, under these Terms will be held as client money if required under the FCA Rules. Upon receipt of cleared funds FASL will transfer money to the SIPP Cash Account, which is held by FSTL as Trustee. All cash will be held as follows:

- FASL/FSTL will deposit the cash in the UK with one or more authorised banks (details of which can be provided upon request)
- The bank(s) will hold the cash on your behalf in trust accounts separate to any accounts used to hold money belonging to the Trustee or Administrator in their own right
- Client money held by FASL may be placed in accounts with notice periods of, or on deposit for fixed terms as permitted by the FCA. Amounts held in fixed term accounts may not be immediately available for distribution to you in the event of an exceptional level of withdrawal requests.
- Neither FASL nor FSTL will be responsible for any acts or omissions of the banks;
- If a bank becomes insolvent, FASL/FSTL will have a claim against the bank on your behalf. If, however, the bank cannot repay all of its creditors, any shortfall may have to be shared pro rata between them.
- In certain circumstances the Trustee may, pending receipt of assets, hold cash of equivalent value on your behalf.

When you close your Account or have instructed us to sell all your Units we will take reasonable steps to pay all amounts to you, in accordance with strict requirements set out in the FCA Rules. If we are unsuccessful in contacting you and paying the balance we may be entitled to distribute such amounts within the scheme.

Interest on cash

Your holding in the SIPP Cash Account will earn interest, details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

7 Charges

7.1 Product charges

Charges payable by you for the administration of your Account(s) are clearly set out in the Key Features Document, as amended from time to time. These charges may include, but are not limited to, the set-up charge, the annual administration charge and any other ancillary charges payable for the day-to-day administration of your Account(s). Product charges may be subject to increases. We will give you as much notice as is reasonably practicable of such amendments, and in any case, in accordance with FCA Rules.

7.2 Service fees

Any service fee payable by you will be clearly set out in the Key Features Document, as amended from time to time.

Service fees may be subject to increases. We will notify you of any changes to these.

All product charges and service fees will be deducted from your holding in the SIPP Cash Account as and when they fall due. If you do not have sufficient available cash to cover the fees due, we will use any cash as it becomes available or sell assets held within your Account(s) to recover those charges. In such circumstances we will sell from your nominated fund (where applicable) or largest value asset holding at the time of deducting the charges.

We may impose certain additional charges which you will be required to pay if you do not comply with these Terms. Such additional charges may include, without limitation, any reasonable legal costs which we may incur as a result of your failure to comply with these Terms.

7.3 Investment charges

Many funds are bought and sold at a single price but for certain funds a bid offer spread is applied on purchases and redemptions. Further details are given in the Key Features Document and are available on request.

Each Collective Investment Fund will publish an ongoing charges figure (OCF) or total expenses ratio (TER), which is calculated annually and includes the annual management charge (AMC) levied by the fund manager as well as a number of additional expenses and charges that the fund may incur.

Investment charges may be subject to increases. We will give you as much notice as is reasonably practicable of such amendments, and in any case, in accordance with the FCA Rules.

Some fund managers levy charges for buying into the fund and selling out of the fund to cover specific costs. These charges are known as Fund Manager's Buy Charges and Fund Manager's Sell Charges and are taken by the fund manager from investments in the funds typically to protect existing investors from the costs of trading by other investors. Further details of these charges, together with the dealing fee for ETPs and Investment Trusts, are set out in the KFD.

Where we have negotiated a discount on the AMC from the fund manager (which will include discounts on funds purchased before and after 9th February 2014) this will be paid on a quarterly basis on the terms set out in the KFD. For the purposes of FCA client money rules, the discount will become due and payable on the date it is reinvested. The amount of the discount will be calculated by reference to the relevant funds in which you are invested as at calendar quarter end. However, if you have closed your account and ceased to have assets invested at the reinvestment date, we will not pay you any discount which relates to the quarter prior to such disinvestment.

7.4 Adviser Charges

Adviser Charges are payments made in accordance with fee based remuneration agreements entered into between you and your Adviser. There are different methods by which we can arrange payment of Adviser Fees on your behalf (and out of your money) details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

Cancellation Rights

Where you exercise your right to cancel, any monies that have been deducted from your holding in the SIPP Cash Account in lieu of any Adviser Charges due will not be paid back by us as part of the cancellation. If you have agreed with your Adviser to have these monies paid back following cancellation, you will need to contact and liaise with your Adviser directly.

We will rely on instructions given by your Adviser on your behalf with regard to payments of Adviser Charges. We will not be liable for any delays, losses or costs if your Adviser provides incomplete or incorrect information.

You may ask us to stop paying and calculating the Ongoing Fee at any time by notifying us in writing. Should you appoint a new Adviser, we will stop paying any fees to your Adviser until you decide to enter into a new Adviser Fee agreement.

If we make a mistake collecting any charges pursuant to 7.1-7.4, we will correct it as soon as possible, but we may not correct a mistake if it means an adjustment to your account of less than £1.

8 Benefits at Pension Date

8.1 Value of benefits

Your benefits are not guaranteed. The amount available to provide Benefits at any date will be the market value of the investments held within your Account(s) which will depend on:

- the contributions made to your Account(s);
- the returns from the investments;
- the charges deducted; and
- the cost of converting your Account(s) into an income when you decide to take benefits.

Benefits will only be paid in sterling (GBP) to a UK bank account in your name or to an account on which you are a joint signatory.

8.2 Choice of benefits

At Pension Date you may, subject to the conditions set out in the rest of this Section 8, choose the following Benefits:

- a pension commencement lump sum;
- an annuity;
- pension drawdown;
- withdrawals from your Pension Account (Uncrystallised Withdrawals); or
- a combination of the options above.

8.3 Pension commencement lump sum

You will normally be eligible to take a portion of your Account(s), to which a Pension Date has been applied, as a tax-free lump sum at your Pension Date. Currently this is 25% of the total value of the relevant Account(s). A different amount may be available if you have Transitional Rights.

8.4 Pension drawdown

You can take income in the form of pension drawdown from a Drawdown Account created at a Pension Date provided:

- you meet the minimum requirements set out in the pension regulations in force; and
- where you are taking income for the first time, the value of your Pension Account is above the limit as laid out in the Key Features Document.

Where you are taking pension drawdown you may also opt to receive a pension commencement lump sum. This lump sum will be payable from the newly created Drawdown Account and the balance will then be used to provide you with an income.

If you are transferring in assets from a Registered Pension Scheme from which you are already taking pension drawdown, we will create a separate Drawdown Account from which your income will be paid.

You may take income from your Drawdown Account(s):

- As a one off income request;
- Monthly;
- Quarterly;
- Half yearly; or
- Yearly

You may choose to receive your income payments on the 10th or the 25th of the relevant month in which the payment is made.

There are two types of pension drawdown.

Flexi-access drawdown

With this option you can use all or part of your Pension Account to set-up flexi-access drawdown. You can take up to 25% of the value tax free and any further withdrawals taken will be taxed at your marginal tax rate in accordance with the tax code we receive from the HMRC for you. There is no upper or lower limit to how much income you can take from the flexi-access Drawdown Account. When you take pension drawdown from your Pension Account for the first time, a new Drawdown Account will be created in order to separate the part(s) of your pension that are in drawdown from any part that is not yet used to provide drawdown. If you have only taken pension drawdown from part of your Pension Account, you may move further monies into pension drawdown by requesting us to move additional monies from your Pension Account into your existing Drawdown Account.

Capped Drawdown

General

This option is only available if you had set up a Capped Drawdown Account before 6th April 2015. This option enables you to have access to an income subject to the maximum levels prescribed by the Revenue in accordance with tables produced by the Government Actuary's Department.

Reviews

The maximum income you can take through capped pension drawdown will generally be reviewed every three years until age 75 and annually thereafter, based on the rates set by the Government Actuary's Department for an individual of the same age at the time of each review. The following events could also trigger a review outside of the three year review cycle:

- you buy an annuity;
- a transfer value is deducted pursuant to a pension sharing order;
- you request a review (which may be subject to the application of a charge); or
- you move additional monies into an existing Drawdown Account.

We will entirely at our discretion carry out an ad-hoc review request made by you or an Adviser appointed by you. The maximum income could increase or decrease after each review.

You can increase, decrease, stop and restart your income provided that your income doesn't exceed the maximum income. If you want to change the level of your income, you must tell us at least ten (10) Business Days before the next payment date. Following a review, if the maximum annual income you may take from your Drawdown Account has reduced below the level of income you have requested us to be paid to you, we will automatically reduce any regular income we pay to you proportionately across the payment intervals.

Uncrystallised Withdrawal

Uncrystallised Withdrawal is the option to take ad-hoc withdrawals from your Pension Account without the need to set up a Drawdown Account. 25% of the total withdrawal amount will be tax free and the rest taxable at your marginal income tax rate. This option does not allow us to set up a regular withdrawal instruction.

8.5 Buying an annuity

You can use some or all of your Account(s) to buy an annuity at Pension Date from an annuity provider before or after taking pension drawdown. If you intend to use your Account(s) to buy an annuity we will deduct from the annuity purchase price any outstanding charges.

8.6 Reaching age 75

When you reach age 75, we, in our capacity as scheme administrator, are required by law to conduct a Lifetime Allowance test on your Account(s). In the event of a Lifetime Allowance Charge being payable we will deduct this amount from your Account(s) and remit it to the Revenue.

8.7 Serious ill-health lump sum

If we receive evidence from a registered medical practitioner that you're expected to live for less than one year, you may have the option of taking the proceeds of your Pension Account(s) as a lump sum. The lump sum must satisfy the conditions set out in the Rules.

8.8 Small Pots

Under the small pot rules, you may take all your pension benefits in the form of a one off lump sum provided certain statutory and regulatory conditions are met. More detail on these conditions is set out in the Key Features Document.

9 Death benefits

9.1 Death benefits from Pension Account(s) and Drawdown Account(s) if you die before the age of 75

The following benefits may be payable:

- lump sum death benefit;
- pension; or
- a combination of the above

Lump sum death benefit

Subject to Legal Requirements, we will pay out the total value of your Pension Account(s) and, if applicable, Drawdown Account(s) as a lump sum under the Discretionary Trust, unless the person to whom this benefit will be paid under the Discretionary Trust elects to receive part or all of it as a pension instead.

Pension

The person to whom we will pay the lump sum death benefit under the Discretionary Trust may use all or part of Pension Account(s) and, if applicable, Drawdown Account(s) to provide a pension by asking us:

- to purchase an annuity from an annuity provider; or to make a Transfer Payment to another provider to take pension drawdown.

9.2 Death benefits from Pension Account(s) and Drawdown Account(s) if you die after the age of 75

The same lump sum and pension benefits are available to your beneficiaries subject to any lump sum death benefits being taxed and any benefits paid out through a beneficiary Drawdown Account being taxed at the beneficiaries' highest rate of marginal tax.

The person to whom we will pay the lump sum death benefit under the Discretionary Trust may use all or part of your Drawdown Account(s) to provide a pension by asking us:

- to purchase an annuity from an annuity provider; or
- to pay income to them in the form of flexi-access drawdown (and the relevant provisions of Section 8.4 will apply as appropriate).

9.3 Conditions relating to pension drawdown

A person will be unable to take pension drawdown under this Section unless they have:

- received financial advice from an Adviser appointed by you;
- reached age 55 (or earlier if they have a Protected Pension Age or the Ill Health Condition has been met); and
- agreed to be bound by these Terms.

9.4 Investments

In the event of your death any investments will continue to be held until a payment(s) has been made under the Discretionary Trust. During this time, however long this may be, the value of investments may fluctuate and we will not be liable for any loss in the value of your Accounts(s) due to a fall in the value of the investments between the date of your death and the date of the (final) payment.

9.5 Taxation of benefits

You should be aware of the tax charges which may apply to benefits payable on your death, details of which are set out in the Key Features Document.

10 Transfers to another scheme

Subject to regulations, you can ask us to transfer all or part of your Account(s) to:

- another Registered Pension Scheme; or
- a Qualifying Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme.

If you ask us to transfer only part of your Account(s), we may not agree to the transfer if, in our reasonable opinion, it wouldn't be cost effective for us to process the transfer or to administer the part of your Account(s) that's left behind.

If the transfer is to a Qualifying Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme, we will deduct any Lifetime Allowance Charge that might apply.

If you ask us to transfer part of your Account(s), you must tell us which investments we should sell to make the Transfer Payment or which investments to transfer if you wish to make a Re-Registration Transfer.

If you ask us to transfer your entire Account(s), we will sell all of the investments held for you under the Account(s) unless you wish to make a Re-Registration Transfer, in which case you must tell us which investments we should transfer.

We will need time to make sure that we comply with the requirements on transfers in the Rules and we will be unable to make a transfer until we've sold the assets that we need to sell to provide the Transfer Payment.

11 Reporting

Regular reporting on your Fidelity SIPP will be made available as outlined in the 'How can I find out how my SIPP is doing' section of the Key Features Document.

Statements and other reports may also be issued upon request on an ad-hoc basis, although we reserve the right to charge an additional fee for this. We will notify you of the charge when the ad-hoc valuation is requested.

12 General terms

12.1 Your personal information

As part of our business relationship with you we will need to process your personal data. Our privacy statement setting out our obligations relating to such processing can be found at **fidelity.co.uk/privacypolicy**. A hard copy is available on request.

12.2 Order Execution

A statement of our 'Order Execution' policy is attached at Appendix 1 and forms part of these Terms. This describes our policy to enable us to deliver the best possible result for clients when dealing with orders for them under these Terms. By accepting these Terms, you consent to the Order Execution policy and, where applicable, you give your prior express consent to Fidelity's executing orders outside a regulated market or a multilateral trading facility (within the meaning of the FCA Rules).

12.3 Conflicts of interest policy

We have an obligation to you to identify and manage the conflicts of interest that may arise within our business. It is a matter of trust and we consider it important for you to know that we will use all reasonable endeavours to ensure we identify these conflicts, look to resolve them and to treat you fairly. Our Conflicts of Interest policy sets out the types of actual or potential conflicts which affect Fidelity's business and provides details of how these are managed. Further details of our Conflicts of Interest policy are available on request.

12.4 Notices

The notices that either we or you are required to send under these Terms must be in writing but can be sent either:

- by email where you have given prior express consent to receive electronic notifications in accordance with the FCA Rules; or
- by post to your last notified address or our address as shown at the start of these Terms.

If a notice is served by first class post, it will be deemed delivered two (2) Business Days after being posted. If a notice is served by second class post, it will be deemed delivered four Business Days after being posted. In proving such notice, it will be enough to prove that the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed, stamped and posted.

If a notice is sent by email, it will be deemed delivered on the day it was sent provided no non-delivery message is received by the sender.

12.5 Liability

Your liability

You agree to indemnify us against all liabilities incurred by us in connection with your investments and Account(s), other than liabilities caused as a direct result of our negligence, knowing default, fraud or breach of the FCA Rules or of these Terms.

Our liability

We are liable for the direct results of our negligence, knowing default, fraud and for any breach of the FCA Rules or of these Terms. If we make a mistake acting on your instructions to deal in, switch or sell your investments, we will correct it as soon as possible, and reimburse you for any loss that is a direct result of our error, provided the error and/or loss is greater than a specified minimum amount determined by us (that will never be more than £5). We will not be legally responsible to you:

- if you suffer a loss because the value of your investment falls (and that includes losses as a result of any delays to carry out your instructions because you breach a Legal Requirement or we are checking your identity as required by the money laundering regulations)
- if you suffer an indirect, special or consequential loss (this is a loss which is not specifically related to your Investments) or loss of an investment opportunity
- if you suffer a loss as a result of any action we take, or refrain from taking, in order to ensure that we comply with any Legal Requirement
- if you suffer any loss as a result of any External Event or as a result of any steps we reasonably take in response to an External Event
- for any deals on your account made by your adviser or appointed power of attorney (or any other person you have authorised or enabled to deal on your account) that are placed without your authority
- for the performance of any third party involved in providing you with products or services. That includes the issuer or provider of any investment which is not a Fidelity product and any broker, dealing partner, market maker or other counterparty used to execute a transaction
- if we delay or do not execute a transaction because market conditions mean we may not be able to execute a transaction in accordance with our Order Execution Policy or Legal Requirement, or because there are insufficient opportunities to buy or sell the relevant investment
- if you suffer a loss because you are unable to place any instructions due to the unavailability of our services, including our online and telephone systems, as a result of maintenance or upgrade of systems (and we may not always be able to give you advance notice when such maintenance or upgrade will take place)
- if you suffer a loss because we are unable to carry out your instructions or order after we have accepted them for whatever reason (other than our negligence, fraud or deliberate default)
- for any profits that we, or any of our agents, legitimately make or receive in relation to your investments
- if you are a corporate customer and you suffer a loss through an unauthorised person fradulently transacting on your account related directly or indirectly to your internal corporate controls
- if you suffer a loss in any other circumstances where it would be unreasonable for us to be held responsible (including acts or omissions which are ultimately for your protection or benefit)

We take responsibility for effecting your investments only when cleared funds are received by us. We are not responsible for any loss or delay in the payment or transfer of money to us. If we do not receive your payment within seven Business Days of accepting your instructions, we may cancel any investment transaction in fund units which we have already carried out, in which case you agree to compensate us for any resulting liabilities.

We cannot guarantee that access to, or use of, your accounts online, by telephone or post will be available at all times or without delay. We may at our absolute discretion suspend the operation of our online and/or telephone services where we consider it necessary. This may be as a result of an External Event, Legal Requirement or for any other reason which we consider necessary for our protection or your protection or benefit.

Where we are unable to execute your instructions due to any External Event or Legal Requirement, we reserve the right to defer your instructions or cancel them and hold the relevant funds as cash. In certain circumstances, this may negatively impact the price at which your trade is executed.

12.6 Complaints

We have an established complaints procedure in relation to the Scheme which conforms to the FCA's complaints procedure, a copy of which is available on request. In certain circumstances you may also refer your complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service or The Pensions Ombudsman Service (TPO). For further information please refer to the Key Features Document.

12.7 Winding-up or amendment of the Scheme

The provider of the Scheme (currently FASL) may wind-up the Scheme or amend the Trust Deed and the Rules at any time. In the event of winding-up benefits provided by contributions already paid will be dealt with in accordance with the Rules. You will be notified of the effect on you of any winding-up or amendment.

12.8 Cancellation

You have 30 calendar days to cancel your Fidelity SIPP if you change your mind. Further details of your rights relating to cancellation and the periods in respect of the same are detailed in the Key Features Document which will have been provided to you with these Terms. That document also sets out your right to change your mind in relation to transfers-in of benefits which are separate to the right to cancel your Account(s) at outset.

You can close your Account(s) at any time by requesting a transfer to another appropriate pension arrangement, or by purchasing an annuity. Termination is also effective in the event of your death. Your Account(s) remains in force until such time as all appropriate payments and benefits have been completed and charges for your Account(s) will continue to fall due during this time.

We may close your Account(s) by giving you at least three months' prior written notice and require you to transfer your investments and cash to another suitable scheme. If you do not make arrangements within this time, we may deem that you have instructed us to sell all of your investments and transfer the cash value to another appropriate scheme that we, in our discretion, may choose and you authorise us to execute documentation on your behalf to complete such arrangements.

12.9 Changing or replacing these Terms

We may change these Terms:

- if the Revenue withdraws the registration of the Scheme;
- to meet any change in Legal Requirements;
- to reflect any changes to our services, products, or processes and any changes in market practice or customer requirements, provided there is no material detriment to you;
- to reflect any changes to the costs that we or third parties incur, which may result in an increase to the charges you pay
- to make any other changes which we believe in good faith are reasonable provided that you are not materially disadvantaged by such changes
- if there is a change in the rate or basis of taxation or levies which affects the Fidelity SIPP or the Scheme.

If we make any changes to the Terms we will notify you, giving you thirty days' notice of the proposed change or such notice as may be required under the FCA Rules. Incidental changes (such as clarity, drafting and typographical amendments) may be made immediately and will be available on the Fidelity website.

12.10 Force Majeure

We will not be liable to you if we fail to meet our obligations to you due to the occurrence of a Force Majeure Event affecting us or any of our key sub-contractors provided that we have complied with the FCA Rules on business continuity in all relevant respects.

12.11 Changing provider, trustee or administrator

The provider of the Scheme (currently FASL) can replace the Trustee and the Scheme Administrator. The provider can also appoint another party to act as provider in its place.

12.12 Anti-money laundering regulation

To comply with money laundering regulations we are required to confirm the identity of you, your employer or a third party making contributions to the Scheme. We may request documentary evidence or use an online referencing agency for this purpose (who will record an enquiry has been made).

In the event verification of any identity remains outstanding, we will have a right to apply restrictions on the Account. These include rejecting any further investments and preventing release of cash benefits, until the necessary evidence of identity for all required individuals has been obtained. Monies will remain in your holding in the SIPP Cash Account until such verification is completed.

12.13 Legal jurisdiction

These Terms are governed by the laws of England and Wales. You and we will submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts in relation to any claim or dispute arising under these Terms.

12.14 External bodies

Your attention is drawn to the existence and purpose of two central bodies dealing with occupational and personal pension schemes as detailed in the complaints section of the Key Features Document.

Appendix 1

Our Order Execution Policy Disclosure Statement

Overview

This document provides important information on our **Order Execution Policy**, which is the policy we follow to ensure that we deliver **Best Execution** of your orders. How we approach **Best Execution** is based on the type of dealing instructions you give us and the Investments you instruct us to buy, sell or Switch. The service we provide to you is designed to facilitate trading in a number of markets and with many different fund providers.

By accepting these Terms you consent to us:

- following our **Order Execution Policy** when we execute your orders and
- executing your orders outside of a **Regulated Market or Multilateral Trading Facility** where we consider this appropriate to deliver **Best Execution**

The terms in bold are defined in the Glossary at the end of this document.

Achieving Best Execution

When executing orders on your behalf, we will take all sufficient steps to obtain the best possible result for you taking into account the following execution factors:

- the price of the investment
- the costs related to execution
- the speed of execution
- the likelihood of execution and settlement
- the size of the order
- the nature of the order and
- any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order

If you have been classified as a retail client, we will always give the highest degree of importance to achieving the best possible overall price for your order, taking into account any associated costs and charges.

We will take all sufficient steps based on the resources available to us to satisfy ourselves that we have processes in place to enable us to deliver **Best Execution** when executing your orders.

However, you should note that this may not necessarily equate to achieving the best possible overall price for your order in every case. We undertake comprehensive monitoring of our trading performance to ensure that the instances where this is not achieved are minimal.

In some circumstances, for some clients, orders, Investments or markets, we may determine that other execution factors are more important than the overall price in obtaining the best possible execution result. In determining the relevant importance of the execution factors we consider the characteristics of:

- the client (including the categorisation of the client as retail or professional)
- the client order
- the Investments that are the subject of that order
- the execution venues to which that order can be directed

If we consider that we are, or may be, unable to comply with our regulatory obligations in relation to **Best Execution** for any reason (e.g. market disruption or technology failure), we may delay execution of your instructions. In such circumstances, we may also request that you resubmit your instructions if you wish to proceed. These Terms also describe other circumstances in which we may be unable to accept or execute your instructions.

How your UK orders in Exchange Traded Securities are routed

We currently use two **Dealing Partners** when we execute orders in **Exchange Traded Securities** listed in the UK. The **Dealing Partner** which we use for any order will depend on the arrangements we have in place with you.

The relevant **Dealing Partner** may execute your order in a number of ways, including by routing it to one of our selected **Retail Service Providers (RSPs)** or to another execution venue, or by buying or selling the relevant securities itself without involving an **RSP** or other execution venue.

We have chosen the **RSPs** based on their ability to provide competitive pricing and suitable stock coverage, together with their financial stability and overall settlement performance record.

We offer **At Best** execution for all types of security. We may also be able to offer **Market Order** and **Limit Order** execution for the securities you wish to trade in, as explained in the Terms.

For **Market Orders**, the relevant **Dealing Partner** will always obtain quotes from one or more of our **RSPs** and route your order to one of them. In the event that a Market Order cannot be executed immediately we will at the next available opportunity give you the option to deal instead on an **At Best** basis, either online or over the phone via our call centre. The next available opportunity may however be on the next business day on which the relevant market is open.

Every trading day, the **LSE** operates a pre, post, and intraday auction. During the auction it might not be possible to obtain real-time quotes for **LSE** listed securities, in which case we will not offer **Market Order** execution for those securities. **At Best and Limit Order** execution should be unaffected by these auction periods.

How your international orders are routed

We obtain exposure to international securities on your behalf through **CREST Depository Interests (CDIs)**. International orders are routed in the same manner as UK orders with the exception that we only route orders to **RSPs** who specialise in **CDI** trading. This may reduce the number of **RSPs** from which we can obtain quotes, however we will still take sufficient steps to achieve the best possible price for the order. The times during which we are able to accept your instructions or execute your order may differ to those for **Exchange Traded Securities** listed in the UK.

How we treat specific instructions, including those for Market Orders and Limit Orders

When you give us instructions to execute on a **Market Order** basis we will seek to then execute your order at the price we have quoted and you have agreed in your instructions. We will not seek to obtain a better price than the price we have quoted. We obtain the price we quote for **Market Order** execution by requesting quotes from some or all of our **RSPs**. The number of **RSPs** from which we can obtain quotes may be reduced by factors such as extreme market conditions or loss of means of communication.

When you give us instructions to execute a **Limit Order**, we will execute your instructions at the first opportunity we have to obtain the minimum or maximum price you have specified for the whole of your order, but we will not seek to execute your instructions at a better price than this.

Apart from permitting you to specify the price you wish to achieve if you instruct us on a **Market Order** or **Limit Order** basis, we will not accept specific instructions from you regarding the execution of your order.

We do not guarantee that we will be able to execute **Market Order** or **Limit Order** instructions at the price we have quoted and/or you have specified in your instructions.

Where we execute your order (execution venues)
For **Exchange Traded Securities**, the available execution venues may include one or more **Regulated Markets, Multilateral Trading Facilities (MTFs), Market Makers**, liquidity providers or other entities that perform a similar function.

At the date of this policy, the venues we are most likely to use to execute retail client orders for listed securities are the Main Market of the **London Stock Exchange (LSE)** and **AIM**, and these trades will be dealt in accordance with the **LSE**'s rules. We also regularly use the following **Regulated Markets and MTFs** for such orders as this helps us to consistently achieve **Best Execution**:

- Turquoise
- Bats Europe

For **CDIs** and certain investment trusts, exchange traded funds and exchange traded commodities, your instructions may also be executed outside of a **Regulated Market or MTF**. By accepting these Terms, you have consented to us placing your orders for execution outside of a Regulated Market or a MTF when we consider this appropriate to achieve **Best Execution**.

We have negotiated what we believe are competitive fees for the dealing services provided, and we will continue to monitor these costs. We will also monitor the prices the **Dealing Partners** achieve on a regular basis to satisfy ourselves that they, in turn, meet their execution obligations.

We will monitor these arrangements and consider what other possible execution venues, **Dealing Partners** and **RSPs** we could use, and whether doing so would generate a better result for you, so that we can implement any necessary changes from time to time.

How we aggregate orders
If you have given us instructions on an **At Best** basis, your order may be aggregated with orders from other clients. This means your order will be grouped with other client orders with common characteristics, in advance of the aggregated order being placed for execution with the relevant **Dealing Partner**.

We will seek to aggregate common order types in this way at least once per business day (or per day on which the relevant execution venue is available), at a pre-defined cut-off point. These orders will then be sent for market execution as soon as is practicable after the cut-off point.

Aggregation enables us to achieve low execution costs and it is unlikely that it will work to the overall disadvantage of any client. However, it is possible that on occasion it will result in you receiving a less favourable price than would have been achieved, had your instructions been executed separately.

Partial execution
In the unlikely event that an **At Best** order cannot be executed in full (i.e. 100% of the relevant number or value of securities), we will work with our **Dealing Partner** to execute as much of the order as possible. We will continue attempting to execute the remaining part of your order on each business day until the end of Friday in the relevant week (or until the end of the last business day in the relevant week, if sooner) at which point we will cancel any unexecuted portion of the order and allocate the executed portion to your account. Partially executed aggregated orders will be allocated to our clients' accounts on a pro-rated basis.

Limit Orders are approached differently because they have to be executed in full (i.e. 100% of the relevant number or value of securities) at the time the relevant limit price becomes available for the whole of your order. If the limit price you have specified does not become available for the whole of your order by the market closing time on the day your instructions are due to be executed, your **Limit Order** will then be cancelled. If you then want your cancelled instructions to be executed on the next business day, you will need to place a new **Limit Order**. Additionally, please be aware that by accepting these Terms you agree that we and our Dealing Partners will not disclose or publish details of your unexecuted **Limit Orders**.

We will only execute a **Market Order** if we can obtain the price we have quoted to you, and which you have agreed to in your instructions, for the whole of your order in the 15 seconds following the time we provide you with our quoted price. If we cannot obtain the quoted price in this time frame, your instructions will be cancelled.

Dealing in Open Ended Funds (OEICs, SICAVs, Unit Trusts)
The only method available for dealing in most **Open Ended Funds** is to transmit orders to the relevant operator of the fund or its agent for execution. For the most part such operators will, therefore, be the only execution venue that we use for these orders. If the relevant **Open Ended Fund** is listed (for example because it is used as a vehicle to provide exchange traded assets or funds), we may execute your order in the same way as for any other UK order in **Exchange Traded Securities**.

By agreeing to these Terms, you agree to the execution of your orders in **Open Ended Funds** being carried out outside of a **Regulated Market** or **Multilateral Trading Facility**.

Large orders
For large size orders (£100,000 or more in value), we may require you to give us your instructions via our call centre, not online.

Monitoring of Efficiency of Active Trading
The purpose of our monitoring programme is twofold:

- to test the effectiveness of our overall execution arrangements and,
- to have oversight of our regulatory obligations on best execution.

Through a combination of systematic testing and sample analysis, we seek to identify any trends or outliers against relevant benchmarks e.g. indicative market rate and interval Volume Weighted Average Price. We also monitor and review the execution quality of our **Dealing Partners** to ensure continued compliance with our order execution arrangements and policy. We are therefore responsible for monitoring and reviewing our own internal processes for ensuring the selection of appropriate venues to enable the achievement of 'best execution' for the trading we undertake on behalf of our clients. We also evaluate the order execution arrangements of our **Dealing Partners** (for example, by receipt and review of their execution policies) as well as the execution quality of these entities.

Reviewing our Order Execution Policy
Our **Order Execution Policy** is formally reviewed at least on an annual basis.

The purpose of the review is to carry out an overall assessment of whether the Policy and our execution arrangements are designed to enable us to obtain the best possible result for the execution of our client orders.

This review includes consideration of:

- The inclusion of additional or different execution venues or entities;
- The removal of any existing execution venues or entities; and
- Any modifications required to this Policy, including adjustment to the relative importance of the best execution factors.

Our **Order Execution Policy** will also be reviewed on the occurrence of a material change in our dealing arrangements or a material change in our underlying regulatory obligations. For the purposes of the Policy, a material change means a significant event of an internal or external nature that could materially impact factors or parameters of best execution such as cost, price, speed, likelihood of execution, likelihood of settlement, or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order.

We will notify you of any material changes to our execution arrangements or the **Order Execution Policy**. We will also update the list of execution venues and entities when necessary. Clients will not be notified separately of any changes unless it constitutes a material change. The addition or removal of a **Dealing Partner** or **RSP** from our approved list would not typically be deemed a material change.

The most up-to-date version of this Order Execution Policy Disclosure Statement, including any amendments we make in future, will be available from our website **fidelity.co.uk.**

Glossary

At Best	An execution method where we and our Dealing Partner endeavour to obtain the best possible price at the time your instructions are executed, but there is no guarantee as to the price which will be obtained.
Best Execution	The execution of orders where we have taken all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for you at the relevant time, taking into account the execution factors specified in the FCA Rules.
CDI or CREST Depository Interest	A CREST Depository Interest (CDI) is a UK security that represents a stock traded on an exchange outside the UK. CDIs offer a straightforward, cost-effective way to trade in a number of overseas stocks and to pay for them and receive dividends in sterling. The list of CDIs we make available will be updated from time to time.
Dealing Partner	A dealing partner which we have appointed to execute orders. The dealing partners which we currently use are Platform Securities LLP and J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd.
Exchange Traded Securities	Securities which are admitted to trading on one or more Regulated Markets or other investment exchanges.
FCA	The Financial Conduct Authority, located at 25 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HS. The FCA is our regulator in the UK. From 01 July 2018 this will change to 12 Endeavor Square, Stratford, E20 1JN.
FCA Rules	The FCA's Handbook of rules and guidance (as amended from time to time).
Limit Order	An execution method where your instructions specify a maximum price for us to buy, or minimum price for us to sell, securities.
LSE	The London Stock Exchange, the primary stock exchange in the UK. Its markets include AIM (formerly known as the Alternative Investment Market) and the Main Market.
Market Maker	An LSE member firm which takes on the obligation of continually making a two-way price in securities. Market Makers generally deal with brokers buying or selling stock on behalf of clients.
Market Order	An execution method where we enable you to see a live market price and decide whether or not to give instructions to execute the transaction at that price. If that price is no longer available in the market immediately after you instruct us, your order will not be executed.
Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF)	A system which brings together multiple third-party buyers and sellers of financial instruments and operates in accordance with non-discretionary rules (e.g. Turquoise).
Open Ended Fund	An Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC), Unit Trust or Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV).
Order Execution Policy	The internal policy which we follow so that we can deliver Best Execution to our clients.
Regulated Market	The systems of an authorised market (such as the Main Market of the LSE) which: • enables multiple parties to buy and sell financial instruments which have been admitted to the market according to its rules and • are fully authorised and function regularly in accordance with the provisions of the European Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
Retail Service Provider (RSP)	A Market Maker which receives order flow from our order management system to enable electronic trading in UK listed securities or CDIs.

Personal Investing

Fidelity™ INTERNATIONAL