

Doing Business with Fidelity Adviser Solutions

Including the
Key Features of
the Investment
Account, Investment
ISA and Pension
February 2026

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) is a financial services regulator. It requires us, to give you this important information to help you decide whether our Investment Account, Investment ISA and Pension are 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.

You must read this document along with the other essential documents which include the Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms, Personal Illustration, the key information document(s) and any technical guide(s) that apply to your investments.

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About us

Welcome to Fidelity's investment service, where you and your adviser can efficiently view and manage your investments all in one place. Our service gives you access to over 7,800 investment options, including funds, shares and exchange traded investments. We offer a selection of account types, including our ISA (including Junior ISA), Pension (including Junior Pension) and Investment Account. We currently administer over £59 billion of clients' assets (as at 30 September 2025). Along with your adviser, our goal is to help you achieve your long-term financial goals.

The service is provided by Fidelity International, one of the UK's largest investment companies. However, please note we do not provide advice, and so we are not required to assess the suitability or appropriateness for you of the investments you choose or that we may hold on your behalf, or any other services we provide to you. This means you do not benefit from the protection of the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) rules on assessing suitability. If you are in any doubt about the suitability or appropriateness of any particular investment or service, we recommend you speak with your adviser.

About this document

Please read this document carefully – it's very important that you understand what you are committing to. We also recommend you keep it safe for future reference.

This document contains the key features for our Investment Account, Investment ISA and Pension Accounts. This includes the aims, your commitment, the general risks, the charges, tax considerations and how your investments are administered.

It is provided as you are either working with a financial 'adviser' or investing through the third party website of an 'intermediary'.

The information we provide is correct as at February 2026. As we are always looking to develop our services this document will change in future.

To check for the latest information please visit your intermediary's website or fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

Other documents to read

Before investing in funds, exchange traded funds, exchange traded commodities and investment trusts you must also read the relevant key information document, for your chosen investment.

Before investing in Insured Funds you must also read the insurer's technical guide. 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.

Before you purchase a GLI Plan you must read the Key Features Document and the Product Detail Guide published by the GLI Plan provider.

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).

Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms

This is the legal agreement between you and us. It comes into force when we accept your application to invest with Fidelity through an adviser or intermediary, and sets out the legal basis for our relationship, including your rights and responsibilities.

Find out how to get these documents at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo or ask your adviser or intermediary for copies.

Other information you may find useful

For more detailed information on an investment, please ask the provider for a copy of the Prospectus, Company Report &

Accounts or Factsheet. We have also referenced other documents within this document that contain further information. All of these are available at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

Communicating with you

All of our documents and communications with you will be in English.

We will communicate with you, as applicable, through one or more of:

- online services via your intermediary's website
- fidelity.co.uk/clients (where you can receive secure messages, transaction confirmations and annual statements if you register for online services)
- email
- letter
- SMS
- Rich Communication Services (RCS)
- over the phone in certain circumstances

In order to ensure our communication method with you is secure, it is your responsibility to ensure that your email address and mobile telephone numbers provided to us are kept up to date. We encourage you to register for online access where this is available for your accounts and to review the information we send to you.

For details of how to contact us, see page 20.

Aims

To allow you to invest in a range of investments over the medium to long term.

To let you manage your investments in one place and make changes if you want to.

To pay you an income, make withdrawals or take benefits from your investments, if you ask us to.

To offer a tax-efficient way of investing through an ISA or a pension.

To provide pension benefits for your dependents and beneficiaries on your death.

Your commitment

You must tell us if you change address, email address or mobile telephone number.

If you move abroad, we reserve the right to place restrictions on your account or to close it. This will mean you can't make new investments or switch between investments in your account. In some instances, we may need to sell your investments and put the proceeds into cash. We may need to inform foreign authorities about your investments, if we are required to do so.

When investing into a pension you must:

- Make payments to your pension, within the limits set by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) and within our account limits.
- Tell us if you stop being entitled to receive tax relief on your payments.
- Usually wait until you have reached the normal minimum pension age. Withdrawals from a pension product will not normally be possible until you reach age 55 (57 from 2028).
- Regularly review your account to check it is meeting your needs both now and for the future.

For lump sum investments, there is a minimum initial investment of £1,000 (£800 from you and £200 tax relief from HMRC for pension contributions).

For regular savings plans, there is a minimum investment of £50 per application (£40 from you and £10 tax relief from HMRC for pension contributions).

For pension transfers, there is a minimum cash transfer value of £10,000 from other pensions you own; a minimum re-registration value of £50,000 from other pensions you own; or a minimum of £50,000 for a combination of cash transfers and re-registrations.

If taking out pension drawdown for the first time, your pension value must be at least £50,000.

Risks

Main Risks for investments

Their value: The value of investments, and any income you receive from them, can go down as well as up. You could get back less than you invested.

How long you hold them: Investments are for the medium to long term. You can't rely on them for any money you might need in the short term. For a pension, you will not usually have access to your retirement savings until you reach the normal minimum pension age, and even then, only part of it can be withdrawn as tax-free cash (usually 25%). This tax-free cash is known as a Pension Commencement Lump Sum or PCLS.

What you might get back: The return you receive on your investments isn't guaranteed. It depends on how they perform and their charges.

The effect of inflation: Inflation will reduce the real value of your investment 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 kept in cash, bonds and gilts will also reduce in value if the return is less than the rate of inflation.

Tax and tax relief: Levels of tax and tax relief could change in the future.

Market level risks: Economic, political and other external factors can mean that a whole asset class (for example all shares, or all bonds), or even the whole market, can fall in value at the same time.

The effect of deductions: If you take income or make withdrawals from your investments, or if you sell units or shares to pay fees to your adviser or intermediary, these deductions could reduce the value of your investments over time, unless investment growth covers the cost of future deductions.

When assets are hard to buy and sell: Fund managers sometimes find it difficult to buy and sell certain assets (for example commercial property, investments in emerging markets and corporate bonds). When this happens they may limit new investment into their funds, or you may experience delays if you are trying to sell units or shares in affected funds. If you invest in exchange traded investments (such as company shares or bonds) it may not be possible to sell these immediately due to market demand. This is known as 'liquidity risk'.

The effect of an interest rate change: If interest rates rise it is positive for savers. Other types of assets can seem less attractive by comparison. Investors holding shares in companies with high levels of debt could be hit hard as could mortgage holders with variable rate mortgages. Corporate bond and gilt investors could also be adversely affected by rising rates.

The effect of exchange rate changes: Investing in foreign shares, bonds or property either directly or within a fund, carries the added risk of exchange rate changes. If sterling strengthens against the currency in question, the investment will buy fewer pounds meaning any gain could be reduced. On the other hand, a weaker pound would enhance foreign returns in sterling terms. Some funds are now hedged to offset this risk.

Credit risk of an investment security or cash account: External factors may cause an issuer or other financial institution to default on its financial obligations. Please refer to the 'Compensation' section.

The risk of default: Default risk is the chance that companies or individuals will be unable to meet the required payments on their debts. A default could result in a 100% loss on investment. For corporate bonds and gilts, a default may also mean that investors lose out on periodic interest payments and the value of their investment in the bond.

Eligibility and tax relief: Eligibility to invest in a pension and the value of tax savings will depend on personal circumstances. Levels of tax and tax relief could change in the future.

Withdrawals from a pension: The investments within your pension may be insufficient to provide you with an income for all of your retirement years if the following are different to what is expected:

- The amount of regular and one-off contributions
- Life expectancy
- The amount withdrawn
- Investment performance
- Charges incurred

You should regularly review your retirement savings to make sure it will meet your future needs.

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

Annuity rates: 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 and Insured Funds

Investments in funds have risks that are specific to their investment objectives and the way they are managed. The specific risks for each of the funds we offer are outlined in the key information document, which you are required to read before investing. For more detailed information, please ask the fund manager for a copy of the Prospectus.

Exchange traded investments which include company shares (equities), corporate bonds or gilts, Investment Trusts, Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Exchange Traded Commodities (ETCs), are a more complicated type of investment with some unique characteristics and risks. The details of these are contained in the Prospectus, Key Features Document, key information document or company reports where applicable, depending on which is provided by the provider or issuer of securities and Insured Funds.

There may be certain investment risks associated with investments that we refer to as Insured Funds. Further details about Insured Funds are set out in the Questions and answers - "What are Insured Funds?" below and the specific risks are outlined in the insurer's technical guide and other product literature for the Insured Fund which you are required to read before investing.

Questions and answers

Am I able to open an account?

Yes, as an individual, providing you are 18 years or over and are resident in the UK and are not a US Person or are not reasonably suspected by us to be a US Person. To contribute to the Pension, you also need to be under the age of 75, Resident for tax in the UK and received advice from a financial adviser. Crown Servants employed overseas (for example members of the armed forces), and anyone married to or in a civil partnership with a Crown Servant are eligible to open accounts as if they were resident in the UK. A Junior ISA or Pension can be opened for a child under the age of 18, who is

resident in the UK or is a Crown servant or the dependant, spouse or civil partner of a Crown servant. It is not possible to open a Junior ISA for a child who already has a Child Trust Fund.

For Company or Trust Clients, accounts can only be opened on behalf of UK domiciled entities.

For all trust accounts:

- each of the trustees of the trust must be either a UK registered company or an individual over the age of 18 and UK resident or in overseas Crown employment or married to or in civil partnership with a Crown servant, and cannot be a US person; and
- trust beneficiaries may reside overseas, but cannot be a US person.

What type of pension do you offer?

Our pension is a Self-Invested Personal Pension (SIPP), a type of personal pension which seeks to offer a greater choice of investments and more control over your Pension Account than traditional personal pensions. It also allows greater flexibility and choice when you're ready to take benefits. Within the pension you can typically have:

- A Pension Saving Account (also known as an Uncrystallised Account) which you can contribute to
- A Pension Drawdown Account which you can set up at retirement. You can move your pension savings into this account and take pension withdrawals (also known as pension drawdown)

Our pension is not a Stakeholder pension. Our minimum contribution is higher and, depending on what funds you choose, charges can be higher than the government Stakeholder standards. Stakeholder pension schemes are generally available and might meet your needs as well as this pension.

This pension is also not a qualifying scheme for auto-enrolment purposes.

How much can I invest?

The minimum amount you can invest is shown in the 'Your Commitment' section.

For Investment Accounts, there is no limit to the amount you can invest.

For an ISA or Junior ISA, annual ISA allowance limits do apply. If you have an ISA with more than one provider, it is up to you to make sure you stay within the ISA investment limits for a tax year. Please see gov.uk for further information.

For pensions, there is no limit to the contributions that may be paid in a tax year. However, there are limits on the amount invested per tax year, and over your lifetime before tax charges may apply. For more information on these limits see 'What are the annual allowances for pension contributions?'

A tax year runs from 6 April one year to 5 April the following year.

As well as your own payments into your accounts, we accept the following payments:

- from your employer into your pension
- from third parties such as your spouse or parents into your pension (these contributions are considered personal contributions for tax purposes, and form part of your annual allowance and not the third party's)
- from you into a Junior ISA or pension you are managing for a child under 18 for whom you are the parent/legal guardian
- from third parties into non-Pension Accounts where the third party is a spouse, civil partner or immediate family member of the account holder.

What identification is required?

In order to comply with statutory regulations, we are required to verify the identity of investors, third party contributors 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 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.

What investments are available?

You can invest with us in a number of different types of funds, exchange traded investments and other products.

The price of units or shares in funds or exchange traded investments can go up and down. If you are at all unsure whether an investment is suitable for you, you should speak with your adviser or intermediary.

Funds

An investment in a fund is held together with those of other investors and so allows investors to pool their money collectively. Each fund is managed by a fund manager who selects which underlying investment to use. The purpose of a fund is to achieve growth whilst spreading the pooled money across many investments.

Funds include unit trusts, open ended investment companies and offshore funds.

Unit Trusts

These are UK funds set up as trusts. The fund is divided into units and your investment buys units in the trust.

Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs)

These are UK funds, set up as companies. The fund is divided into shares and your investment buys shares in the company.

Offshore funds, including ETFs

These are funds based outside the UK, and the law and taxation of the country in which they are based applies.

You can access:

- Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV), a type of OEIC common in Western Europe
- Fonds commun de placement en valeurs mobilières (FCP), a type of open ended collective investment fund common in Western Europe, and managed by an Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) licensed management company
- Irish-based OEICs and Unit Trusts including ETFs

Important information for offshore funds

- Complaints against funds or fund providers that are not based in the UK (non-UK domiciled) are not covered by the Financial Ombudsman Service.
- Complaints against non-UK domiciled fund providers can't be made in the UK. Details of how to complain may be found in the relevant fund's Key Information Document (KID), prospectus or other supporting documents.
- Non-UK domiciled fund providers are not covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS). See page 19 for further information on the FSCS.
- Details of compensation schemes available in relation to non-UK domiciled fund providers may be found in the relevant fund's KID, prospectus or other supporting documents provided by the fund provider.

Exchange traded investments (ETIs)

Exchange traded investments are openly traded on an exchange. We currently offer Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Exchange

Traded Commodities (ETCs) and Investment Trusts (sometimes known as Exchange Traded Products or ETPs) through two Dealing Partners, J.P. Morgan Securities plc (JPM) and Winterflood Business Services (WBS). We also offer a wider range of company shares, gilts and corporate bonds through our WBS Dealing Partner.

Dealing fees differ for each Dealing Partner and are disclosed at the point of trading. They can also be found in the overview of charges later in this document.

When trading exchange traded investments through our WBS Dealing Partner, it is only possible to buy or sell whole shares. This means that we may not be able to invest the entire value of your lump sum into shares and a residual value may be placed into Product Cash. In order to raise a specific amount from the sale of shares, we may have to round up your instruction to the nearest whole share. Please see 'What is the Product Cash service?' for more information about Product Cash.

ETFs and ETCs

ETFs and 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.

Investment Trusts

These are closed-ended funds, structured as Public Limited Companies and include real estate investment trusts (REITs).

Company shares (Equities)

A company share is a unit of ownership in a corporation or financial asset. While owning shares in a business does not mean that you have any direct control over the business's day-to-day operations, being a shareholder does entitle you and other shareholders to a share of any profits.

CREST Depository Interest (CDI)

A CREST Depository Interest is a UK security that represents a company share traded on an exchange outside the UK. They offer a way to trade in a number of overseas stocks in sterling.

If you move an account to Fidelity Adviser Solutions containing US Shares, then we will hold those shares until you either sell them or your W-8BEN form (which allows you to invest in US shares with a lower tax rate on interests and dividends) expires. You will not be able to renew your W-8BEN form as a customer of Fidelity Adviser Solutions, or to purchase more US Shares. If you hold US Shares when your W-8BEN form expires we will sell your shares and place the proceeds into Cash within your account. When we sell your shares, there'll be a foreign exchange charge of up to 0.75%. This may generate a Capital Gain Tax (CGT) liability if your shares are held in an investment account. Any holdings in US Shares in a Junior ISA where you've completed a W-8BEN on behalf of a child which expires will also be sold on the expiry of the W-8BEN form.

Corporate Bonds and Gilts

A corporate bond is a debt security issued by a corporation or a company and sold to investors.

Gilts are bonds that are issued by the British government.

When investing in corporate bonds or gilts paying a coupon, you receive interest dependent on the payment frequency, in exchange for lending cash to the issuer. Once the period of the corporate bond or gilt has elapsed, the face value of the original investment is returned.

Insured Funds

Insured Funds (available for investment via your pension only) are unit-linked funds created and maintained by an insurance company. Insured Funds are held within a policy of insurance which is issued to the trustee and are commonly referred to as a

"Trustee Investment Plan". The Insured Funds are provided subject to the terms of the insurance policy and the value of the insurance policy is linked to the performance of various underlying assets. See "What are Insured funds?" below for further details.

What are Insured Funds?

Insured Funds are available for investment via your pension only.

Certain Insured Funds may apply a smoothing mechanism. The smoothing mechanism operates by the insurer calculating an Estimated Growth Rate (EGR) which reflects the longer-term growth expectations of the Insured Fund. The price of the units in the Insured Fund will increase in line with the annual EGR (minus fund charges).

Please refer to the insurer's technical guide and product literature for full information about Insured Funds which apply a smoothing mechanism or speak with your financial adviser.

The information contained within this document generally applies to Insured Funds, with the following exceptions:

Timing for switching and/or selling an Insured Fund which operates a smoothing mechanism

There may be:

- restrictions on the frequency of dealing in units; and
- a fixed period of delay before processing instructions to sell or Switch units, during which time units will remain invested.

Details of any such restrictions, delays, and any exceptions to delays will be set out in the insurer's technical guide.

Pricing when buying or selling Insured Funds

Insured Funds are priced daily. The process and the price at which units are bought or sold will be set out in the insurer's technical guide.

If you ask us to buy, Switch or sell some or all of your units, we will initiate this as soon as we can after receiving your instructions. If we receive your instruction online or by phone before the relevant intraday cut-off time, we will normally process this instruction on the same Business Day. If you send an instruction by post or upload and send, it will be processed within two Business Days from the receipt of your instruction to us. Please refer to fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo for more information on cut-off times.

Compensation

In the event of the insurer providing the Insured Funds becoming unable to meet its obligations (usually because it is insolvent), you may be covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) up to a maximum of 100% of the claim.

We will not be liable to account for any shortfall in the amount that we are able to recover in respect of an FSCS claim relating to an insurer providing an Insured Fund. Please speak to your financial adviser for further information on FSCS coverage or visit the FSCS website at fscs.org.uk

GLI Plans

You can also use your drawdown account to buy GLI Plans, which provide a guaranteed income for life. For more information, please refer to the specific section on GLI Plans included later in this document alongside your drawdown options.

How do I invest?

Most investment instructions placed on your behalf by your adviser or intermediary must be processed online. Only in certain circumstances can we accept instructions by application form or over the phone. In certain circumstances you can invest online.

One-off investments

Lump sum investments into the ISA and Investment Accounts can be made using Pay by Bank, a debit card (online or by phone),

a bank transfer or by cheque. Lump sum investments into the pension can be made using a cheque or bank transfer. Bank Transfers must include an instruction reference which we will supply when the investment instruction is submitted to us online. Cheques must be made payable to Fidelity and must be sent with a cheque payment slip if completed online, or in certain circumstances, a completed application form through your adviser. The account name on the cheque must be the same name as the person or the employer who is making the contribution.

Cheque payments for lump sum investments may take up to 5 working days to clear however the value may be invested according to your instructions in the meantime.

If paying by building society cheque or bankers draft, the cheque must be made payable to Fidelity using your title and name e.g. (Pay Fidelity – re Mr John Smith); you'll also need to ask your building society to endorse the cheque before you send it to us. Just ask for your full name, account number and sort-code to be electronically printed on the reverse or have the same details handwritten on the back and certified with an official building society stamp and cashiers signature.

Our ISA phasing option can be used for a one-off payment into cash in your ISA. This cash is gradually invested over a number of months in line with your instruction.

Regular investments

You can set up a savings plan for regular payments to be invested into your account. Regular payments are taken from a bank account by completing a direct debit mandate.

You must set up a regular savings plan at least 12 Business Days before the next scheduled payment date if you want it to take effect from the next scheduled payment date.

Once set up, you can ask us to change the investments the contributions are invested into, increase, reduce (subject to minimum levels), change the collection date or stop your regular investments at any time.

Regular savings into an ISA or Investment Account can be suspended for up to three months.

You can ask us to change the investments or stop regular contributions from an employer or third party, however we require an instruction from the bank account holder to make any other changes.

You must tell us at least twelve business days before the next scheduled collection date if you want to make a change to your regular savings plan.

Depending on how your adviser has set up your account, you may need to ask them to change your regular savings plan for you.

What information do I receive after I invest?

We send you information through your secure online mailbox, by email, by post or by Rich Communication Services (RCS).

Each time you make a transaction

Each time you ask us to carry out a new transaction we will send you a confirmation.

For transactions like a regular savings plan, regular withdrawals, and reinvestment of income, a confirmation of each transaction will be included within your account statement for the period.

Account statements

We will send you an annual pension statement and a statement quarterly to show a summary of all your investments held with us. The quarterly statement will also summarise all the transactions we have made for you over the period.

Adviser fee confirmations

Each time you set up a new fee or change an existing fee which you have asked us to pay to your adviser or intermediary, we will send you a letter to confirm the details.

Can I move existing investments, ISAs (including Junior ISAs) and Pensions?

If you have investments, ISAs or pensions with other providers you can ask to move them to us. You can also move them away from us to other providers.

There are some restrictions on moving ISAs though, as if you move your ISA investments to a new provider you will need to move the whole account.

Also, you can only transfer your pension away from us 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 two ways to move investments and ISAs from other providers:

Re-registration

You can re-register your investments to us, which means moving your holdings to us without selling them, where possible. Any cash held with an account being re-registered will also be transferred and held within Product Cash in the destination account.

For certain eligible investments held in an ISA or Investment Account where we do not offer the same share class in which you are invested prior to re-registration, we will convert your holdings into a different share class of the same fund as soon as we have received them from your existing provider. The conversion will take a few days. You can choose to opt out of all the post-transfer conversion, but please note you cannot opt out if it is a bundled fund.

For ISAs, we will re-register (and convert where applicable) any investments we can, and transfer the rest into cash within your ISA. For investments in an Investment Account, if we don't support the investments being moved, we will only re-register (and convert where applicable) those we can. Any investments that cannot be re-registered will remain where they are. Please ask your adviser or intermediary for more information about this.

To find out more about re-registering ISAs and Investment Accounts, please read the '**Re-registration: What you need to know**' document. Your adviser or intermediary can give you a copy of this. You can also find it at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

You can also re-register pension investments to us from a new provider. If the same investment is available, your assets will be re-registered. You may however need to be converted into a mutually available shareclass that we support before re-registering. During this process the investment may temporarily be converted into a higher charging shareclass to facilitate the re-registration. Where the same investment is not available, your assets may be transferred as cash, whilst maintaining the pension tax benefits.

You can re-register investments with us to a different provider. Where the same investment is available with the new provider, your assets will be re-registered out to the new provider.

We may need to convert your investments into a mutually available shareclass that the other platform supports before re-registering. During this process the investment may temporarily be converted into a higher charging shareclass to facilitate the re-registration. Where the same investment is not available, your assets may be transferred as cash, whilst retaining any tax benefits (if applicable).

Transfers

You can transfer ISA and Pension investments to us, which means selling your holdings and reinvesting with us whilst maintaining the tax benefits.

You can also transfer your investments as cash to a new provider.

Investment Account transfers to an ISA

If you have an Investment Account with us, you can move investments in it to an ISA with us. If you do this, you will be out of the market for up to three business days, while we sell your Investment Account holdings and reinvest them in your ISA. For some investments you may also have to pay some charges for this transfer. Please see the 'What are the charges?' section for details.

Stock Transfers

In some cases, you can move investments held with us from one account to another by stock transfer, which means, where possible, moving the holdings without selling them. In some circumstances, for certain investments, where we no longer offer the share class in which you are invested, we will switch your holdings into a different share class of the same fund as soon as we have transferred them. Where the switched investments include dual-priced funds, you may be subject to a bid-offer spread and the resulting amount to invest may be lower. Where investments are switched, you may have to pay the Fund Manager's Buy Charge or Fund Manager's Sell Charge, if this is applied by the fund manager or any dealing fee that applies for exchange traded investments. The switch normally takes place over two consecutive business days in which time you will be out of the market.

Stamp Duty or Financial Transaction Tax may be applicable for certain types of stock transfers.

To find out more about stock transfers and when a switch may be applied, please read the '**Stock transfers: What you need to know**' document. Stock transfers carried out under probate may be subject to further rules, which can be found in the '**Guide for Executors and Administrators**' document.

Your adviser or intermediary can give you a copy of these guides or they can be found at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

What should I consider before transferring another pension to Fidelity?

You must check to see if you will be giving up any valuable guaranteed or associated benefits by transferring your existing plan to us. You may also be subject to charges and exit penalties from your previous pension administrator. We may at our discretion, accept transfers from defined benefit schemes (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 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, or you're unsure if it is suitable to transfer your existing plans we recommend that you consult your adviser.

What services are available for cash?

We have a range of cash services which include Product Cash and Phased Cash to manage cash within your accounts, in addition to a Cash Management Account to hold cash outside your accounts. Your adviser or intermediary will be able to tell you which cash services are available to you.

What is the Product Cash service?

Product Cash is part of an ISA (ISA cash), Investment Account (Investment cash) or Pension Account (Pension cash) and helps to manage cash within the account.

When you invest, your money is first paid into Product Cash and then invested as you tell us.

If you setup a regular withdrawal from your account, your payments are taken from Product Cash first where possible. Similarly, all fees and charges are paid from Product Cash first.

investments. You can choose which investments are sold first and if needed to make up the difference, we will sell some of your we will follow your choice wherever possible. After that other investments may be sold, starting with normally the largest investment in your account. We will try not to sell investments that carry dealing charges like exchange traded investments, unless they are the only investments you hold.

When trading exchange traded investments it is only possible to buy or sell whole shares. This means that we may not be able to invest the entire value of your lump sum into shares and a residual value may be placed into Product Cash. In order to raise a specific amount from the sale of shares (for example when taking one-off or regular withdrawals or disinvesting to pay fees), we may have to round up your instruction to the nearest whole share.

In the event we are unable to fulfil your investment instruction, or cannot pay out your regular pension withdrawal, the money will remain in Product Cash.

Where we are unable to reinvest rebates or Negotiated Fund Manager Discount payments into the original investment, it will be added to Product Cash.

Similarly, where pension re-registration requests are received for assets not available on our platform, the assets will be sold and the proceeds added to Product Cash.

Any cash held within Product Cash will be deposited by the Trustee with an authorised bank. The bank(s) we have appointed may change from time to time.

What is the Cash Management Account?

The Cash Management Account (CMA) is a separate account that helps manage cash across a portfolio, pay fees efficiently where possible and provides a place to keep cash when you have yet to decide into which account you would like to invest. When investing into an ISA, Initial Fee payments to your adviser or intermediary are paid from the CMA in order to optimise your ISA allowance. Similarly, you may agree with your adviser that Ongoing Fees from ISAs and Investment Accounts are taken from the CMA, rather than selling any of your investments to pay fees.

You may instruct us to pay cash arising from interest and dividend payments from ISAs and Investment Accounts into the CMA.

Fees and charges arising from holdings for ISA and Investment accounts can be paid first from your CMA, followed by selling some of your investments. Your adviser or intermediary can nominate an account to be used in order to raise the remaining cash in the event of a shortfall. If your adviser or intermediary has not chosen an account, we will sell investments from your Investment Accounts first in order to protect your ISA investments.

Payments are taken from Product Cash first where possible, and we will then sell some of your investments. Your adviser or intermediary can nominate which investment is sold first, and we will follow your choice wherever possible. After that other investments may be sold, starting normally with the largest investment in your account. We will try not to sell investments that carry dealing charges like exchange traded investments, unless they are the only investments you hold.

From time to time we may, for operational reasons, place your cash into Product Cash or into your CMA. If for example, we receive an unsolicited payment without an instruction. Any such cash will appear on your account summary and can then be invested as per any other investment.

Cash Management Accounts are not available to Investment Accounts owned by Personal Pension Trusts or Offshore Bond Providers and, as such, services available using the CMA are not available to Investment Accounts owned by these account holders.

What is Phased Cash?

When making a lump sum investment into an ISA or Investment you may choose to phase your investment over time if the type of account you have allows it. We will hold your lump sum in Phased Cash within the ISA or Investment Account and invest a fixed amount into your chosen investments each month.

Phasing investment is not permitted in Pension Accounts or Investment Accounts held by Company or Trust Clients.

If one or more of your chosen investments becomes unavailable, the money we can't invest will be moved to Product Cash.

How can I find out how my investments are performing?

In addition to the regular reports, we provide (see the section 'What information do I receive after I invest') you can also sign up to our online account management service where you can view an up-to-date valuation of your plan. This option is not available if you're the registered guardian for a minor holding a pension and for some accounts held by Company or Trust Clients. Alternatively, you can speak to your adviser or intermediary or call our customer services team who will be able to provide you with valuation details over the phone or in writing.

Investment prices are also available to view through the account management service, on the factsheets for each investment or in the financial press.

What are the charges?

The charges you pay depend on the investments you choose and what you agree to pay your adviser or intermediary. The main types of charges are shown in the table on page 10.

More about the investment charges

Fund Manager's Buy and Sell Charge

Some fund managers levy charges for buying into the investment and/or selling out of the investment (including switches, investing tax relief and income dividends and disinvesting for fees and withdrawals) to cover specific costs. These charges are taken by the fund manager from assets they are managing, typically to protect existing investors from the trading costs of other investors.

When transacting, these charges will be shown as a Fund Manager's Buy Charge and Fund Manager's Sell Charge. The charges will be shown on your account statements and confirmations of transactions as 'Dealing Charges'.

Please note:

- If income is re-invested into a fund you will have to pay the Fund Manager's Buy Charge, if this is applied by the fund manager, on the re-invested income.
- Where we receive an instruction to withdraw a specific amount (for example for withdrawals, or to pay fees) from a fund, where the fund manager applies a Fund Manager's Sell Charge, then units of sufficient value to cover both the specified withdrawal amount and the Fund Manager's Sell Charge will be sold.
- Depending on the fund provider, the Fund Manager's Buy Charge may be applied to either the whole investment amount paid or to the amount invested after the fund manager has taken the dealing charge. Also depending on the fund provider, the Fund Manager's Sell Charge may be applied to either the withdrawal amount you have requested or to the whole amount withdrawn which covers your requested withdrawal amount and the dealing charge.

Other Charges

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 document shows which funds charge performance fees. It is important that you understand how this charge will apply to your chosen fund. Performance fees can be negative for investments where the manager refunds part of the charge in periods of under performance. We strongly recommend that you refer to the Prospectus or Scheme Particulars for further information on how a performance fee is calculated.

Dual-priced funds quote a price you buy at (the 'offer price') and a price you sell at (the 'bid price'), which is normally lower. The difference between these is known as the 'bid-offer spread'. The size of the spread will differ between funds, and certain funds such as property funds can have significant spreads. Occasionally where there are large outflows a fund manager could provide a price that is less than the bid price, sometimes known as the cancellation price. The size of the bid-offer spread also changes daily as the difference between the buying and selling prices of the underlying assets changes. If you buy or switch into a dual-priced fund, you will pay the bid-offer spread when you invest. To find out whether the fund you are investing in is dual-priced please visit fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

Single-priced funds are bought and sold at the same price. The managers of some single-priced funds may make 'dilution adjustments' to the price by moving it up or down at their discretion. The managers of other single-priced funds may charge an extra 'dilution levy' to new investors. In both cases they do this to protect existing investors from the costs of buying and selling assets that the fund is invested in.

You should be aware that deals you place may be aggregated with deals placed by other clients and this may affect the price you pay or receive, and in some cases this may be different from the price that you would have received if your investment were held directly with the Fund Manager. For example, if a Property Fund is experiencing large outflows, it may apply less favourable pricing to large sell deals in order to protect continuing investors. Even if you are selling a small number of shares in the fund, these will be sold at the same time as other investors and the provider may apply the less favourable pricing to the entire deal placed. Please refer to the relevant key information document and prospectus for full details of how each fund is priced. In some cases, if the Units received cannot be shared exactly between clients, this may mean clients who have made an identical purchase are allocated a different number of Units, though there will never be more than 0.01 of a Unit's difference.

An overview of the types of charges you may pay

You can find out more about the charges in the Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms and in the key information document for each investment, where available or in the insurer's technical guide, where applicable.

1. Investment Charges

Set by the fund manager, insurer or externally.

Ongoing charges

These are shown as a percentage amount of the value of your assets each year. Most investments have ongoing charges. These are referred to as the ongoing charge figure (OCF). In addition the investment may incur costs related to daily trading activity by the fund manager which are not included within the OCF but are deducted from your assets. These are referred to as Ongoing Transaction Costs or Portfolio Transaction Costs.

For Insured Funds

The OCF represents the Annual Management Charge (AMC) and additional expenses which relate to the costs involved in the running of the Insured Fund. The additional expenses vary from year to year and include administration costs and audit fees. An AMC will be applied to the Insured Funds. This covers the costs of administering the fund. The AMC is applied in the unit pricing. The AMC will be shown on the fund factsheet provided by the insurer.

Negotiated Fund Manager Discounts

For some investments a discount has been negotiated off ongoing charges, which we receive back from the fund manager in the form of a rebate. After deducting any tax that is due we will reinvest the rebate into your account so that you benefit from it. These discounts are continually under review, and may be added, revised up/down or removed entirely, as agreed with the fund manager.

Fund Manager's Buy and Sell Charge

Where applicable, a percentage amount charged and deducted by the fund manager each time you buy or sell (including switches, investing tax relief and income dividends and disinvesting for fees and withdrawals) or a one off charge, usually known as a dilution levy and normally applied on an excessive trading day.

Other charges

Other charges you may pay depend on the type of investment.

For example, a performance fee may be payable if a fund exceeds pre-set performance targets. Performance fees can be negative for investments where the manager refunds part of the charge in periods of underperformance.

A bid-offer spread is payable for dual priced funds.

Some charges relate only to certain exchange traded investments, such as UK or Irish Stamp Duty Reserve Tax, Financial Transactional Tax, UK Panel of Takeovers and Mergers Levy and Irish Takeover Panel Levy, as described below.

Please note that for investments traded by you where you are a Charity, we cannot currently exclude the payment of UK Stamp Duty Reserve Taxes from any ETI on which this is charged. If you are exempt from paying this, you'll need to speak to your tax adviser.

Payments of one-off tax-free and taxable pension withdrawals are normally paid by CHAPS to your bank account. Some Northern Irish banks may charge upon receipt of CHAPS payments.

2. Service Charges

Set by us as the provider of platform services or by our service provider partners.

Platform fees

Paid to us for providing platform services. Our fees are made up of a fixed cash amount and a percentage charge based on the value of your investments (including GLI Plan(s), the notional value of which will be added to the value of your account when calculating the Service Fee). You will pay the Investor Fee of £45 per year, and a Service Fee of 0.25% per year of the value of your investments, except for any cash.

Rebates

For some investments we may receive some of the ongoing charges back from the fund manager in the form of a rebate. After deducting any tax that is due, we will reinvest the rebate into your account so that you benefit from it.

Foreign Exchange service charges

Paid to us if we have to process foreign exchange deals on your behalf when buying and selling Fidelity SICAV funds. Taken into account in the exchange rate you receive:

| Value | Charge |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Up to \$25,000 | 1.0% |
| \$25,001 to \$150,000 | 0.5% |
| Over \$150,000 | 0.20% |

ETP dealing fee (charged when dealing through our JPM Dealing Partner)

0.1% of the value of a transaction charged and deducted by the dealing partner each time we ask them to carry out a transaction on your behalf that involves buying or selling ETPs (including switches, investing tax relief and income dividends and disinvesting for fees and withdrawals).

Dealing fee (charged when dealing through our WBS Dealing Partner)

A fixed cash amount paid to us when you buy or sell an exchange traded investments (including switches, investing tax relief and income dividends and disinvesting for fees and withdrawals). Charges vary depending upon the service used, described below.

Please note that for investment traded by you as a charity client, we cannot currently exclude the payment of Stamp Duty Reserve Taxes from any ETI on which this is charged. If you are exempt from paying this, you'll need to speak to your tax adviser and claim this back as part of any tax return.

3. Adviser, Intermediary or Discretionary Fund Manager Charges

Agreed between you and the above for services that may or may not include advice and which you have asked us to pay on your behalf.

Adviser Initial Fee

Paid to your adviser or intermediary when you make an investment. The Initial Fee can be a percentage value of your investment or a fixed cash amount, paid on top, or as part of the amount you are investing.

Adviser Ongoing Fee

Paid as a percentage of your daily account value (excluding the purchase price and notional value of any GLI Plans) or as a fixed cash amount, on a monthly basis to your adviser or intermediary.

Adviser Specified Fee

A fixed cash amount paid to your adviser or intermediary for a specific purpose.

Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee

Paid as a percentage of your daily account value or as a fixed cash amount, on a monthly basis, to your Discretionary Fund Manager or paid to your adviser to pay to your Discretionary Fund Manager in some circumstances.

More about the service charges

Platform Fees

Our platform fees are charged in return for providing platform services associated with your investment. These activities include performing servicing transactions, the safeguarding of your holdings, the provision of reports and statements and support activities associated with your investment. Our fees are made up of a fixed cash amount (the Investor Fee) and a percentage charge based on the value of your investments except for any cash or GLI Plans (the Service Fee).

Investor Fee

The standard Investor Fee is £45 a year and is deducted in monthly instalments of £3.75 in advance.

An Investor Fee is charged for both single and joint accounts. If you have more than one account in your sole name, you will pay one Investor Fee irrespective of the number of single accounts in which you invest.

Similarly, for joint accounts, only one Investor Fee will be payable across multiple accounts where the individuals named on those accounts are the same. If you are a holder of multiple joint accounts, but the individuals named on those accounts differ, an additional Investor Fee will be payable for each different combination of named account holders. For example, two joint accounts in the name of Mr and Mrs Jones will attract one Investor Fee and an additional joint account in the name of Mr Jones, Mrs Jones and Miss Jones will attract a further Investor Fee.

The Investor Fee is typically taken from a cash account or by selling some of your investments where insufficient cash is available. For accounts held by one person we will deduct it from the Cash Management Account in the first instance, then from an Investment Account, then ISA accounts, and finally your Pension Account.

For joint accounts, we will deduct this from the largest Investment Account held by the same combination of clients.

We will not charge an Investor Fee for Personal Pension Trusts and Offshore Bond Providers.

Service Fee

The Service Fee is 0.25% per year calculated on the 1st of the month using the value of your investments at the end of the last day of the month before (note this excludes holdings in Product Cash or your Cash Management Account). The calculated fee will be deducted on or around the 1st of the following month.

For example, if you invest £10,000 and the value of your investments does not change, we will charge a Service Fee of £25 a year.

Service fees are by default taken from the Product Cash of the account on which the fee is calculated. Alternatively, for individually held ISA and Investment Accounts, Service Fees can be paid first from your Cash Management Account (if you have one), followed by selling some of your investments. Your adviser or intermediary can elect to do this on your behalf and can also nominate an account to be used in order to raise the remaining cash. If your adviser or intermediary has not chosen an account, we will sell investments from your Investment Accounts first.

Exchange traded investments dealing fees

Transactions through our J.P. Morgan Securities plc dealing partner (JPM) will be charged the ETP Dealing Fee of 0.1% of the value of a transaction. This charge will be deducted from the amount to be invested by the Dealing Partner when buying or selling ETFs, ETCs and Investment Trusts (including switches, investing tax relief and income dividends and disinvesting for fees and withdrawals).

Transactions through our Dealing Partner, Winterflood Business Services (WBS), may be charged a fixed cash amount per transaction when buying or selling exchange traded instruments. This charge would be deducted by Fidelity Adviser Solutions from any amount you wish to trade. For redemptions to your bank account, the proceeds you receive would be after this charge has been taken by Fidelity Adviser Solutions. When taking a fixed income, we would aim to pay the requested amount to your bank account by taking this charge in addition to the amount you have requested from Fidelity Adviser Solutions. Charges vary depending upon the service provided.

| Service | Online charge |
|---|---------------|
| Buy/Sell (as an aggregated transaction, such as via your adviser or intermediary) | £0 |
| Buy/Sell (placed by you online as a Market Order or Limit Order) | £10 |
| Switch in (Aggregated transaction) | £0 |
| Switch out (Aggregated transaction) | £0 |
| Regular transactions (Aggregated transaction) | £0 |
| Sell to pay a fee* (Aggregated transaction) | £0 |
| Crystallisation (Moving Investments into pension drawdown) | £0 |

*Fees (such as the Investor Fee, Service Fee or Adviser Ongoing Fee) are paid from cash first. If needed to make up the difference, we will sell some of your investments. You can choose which investments are sold first and we will follow your choice wherever possible. After that other investments may be sold, starting with

normally the largest investment in your account. We will try not to sell investments that carry dealing charges like exchange traded instruments, unless they are the only investments you hold.

Aggregated transactions are combined with other customer's orders. They are placed at certain times of day, and will achieve the best price available at the time of market execution. Lump sum buy and sell transactions can only be carried out on an aggregated basis if placed through an adviser or intermediary. Aggregated transactions are also used for regular trades (such as investing regular contributions, income dividends and tax relief, and disinvesting for fees and regular withdrawals).

A Market Order allows you to see a live market price for the asset and decide whether or not to transact at that price.

Limit Orders allow you to set a price for the transaction. If the price is not reached, then the transaction is cancelled at the end of the current trading period or at the end of the next trading period if placing the order when the market is closed.

For further details around our order execution policy, please see the **Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms**.

You can also place a Market Order or Limit Order transaction by telephone, for which the charge is £30 per buy or sell. In certain circumstances, a limited number of transactions can be placed by sending us a form, which will be charged at £3.00 per buy or sell.

A switch between two exchange traded investments will incur a dealing fee for the switch in and a dealing fee for the switch out.

Regular transactions include regular savings plans, regular withdrawal plans, phased investments, investing tax relief and dividend reinvestments and fee disinvestments.

Other exchange traded investment charges

These charges and taxes are levied externally and are applied (where due) in the equivalent sterling currency value.

Some charges relate only to some investments, as described below.

| | |
|---|--|
| Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) | a charge applied to purchases of some European exchange-traded instruments, including some domiciled in Europe and traded on the other exchanges, such as the London Stock Exchange (LSE). It is charged as a percentage of the transaction value, and may vary between countries. Currently, this only applies to investments domiciled in Spain where the charge is 0.2%. FTT is applied to each purchase of an applicable investment. |
| UK Stamp Duty Reserve Tax | 0.5% of purchases of UK Investment Trusts and company shares (exceptions may apply to specific Alternate Investment Market (AIM) listed stocks) |
| Irish Stamp Duty Reserve Tax | 1% of all purchases through the Irish Stock Exchange (charged in sterling) |
| UK Panel of Takeovers and Mergers Levy | £1.50 if you buy or sell more than £10,000 through the UK Stock Exchange if your trade is the only one made at the time if the trade is aggregated (such as those made via your adviser or intermediary), or if the trade was placed by you online as a Market Order or Limit order |
| Irish Takeover Panel Levy | €1.25 if you buy or sell more than €12,500 through the Irish Stock Exchange (charged in Sterling) if your trade is the only one made at the time if the trade is aggregated (such as those made via your adviser or intermediary), or if the trade was placed by you online as a Market Order or Limit order |
| CREST Depository Interest (CDI) Structure Costs | Transactions in CDIs may be subject to additional charges comprising the market maker's margin and costs |

Please note that for investments traded by you where you are a Charity, we cannot currently exclude the payment of UK Stamp Duty Reserve Taxes from any ETI on which this is charged. If you are exempt from paying this, you'll need to speak to your tax adviser.

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.

We will also arrange for a foreign exchange transaction where necessary for you to participate in certain offers or subscriptions available only in a foreign currency, which may be the case with certain Exchange Traded investments. We will not charge you for facilitating the foreign exchange transaction in those circumstances. The foreign exchange rate applied will be available after the event.

More about adviser, intermediary and discretionary fund manager charges

Adviser Initial Fee

You may instruct us to pay an Adviser Initial Fee to your adviser or intermediary for:

Making lump sum contributions into an ISA or Investment Account - the Adviser Initial Fee is paid in **addition** to the investment amount.

Making lump sum contributions into a pension - percentage based Adviser Initial Fees are calculated on both the net contribution and the tax relief received from HMRC. Percentage and fixed cash amount initial fees will be deducted entirely **from** the net investment amount.

Making transfers and regular contributions - when taken from a regular savings plan, or as part of a transfer instruction, the Adviser Initial Fee will be deducted **from** the investment amount. For regular pension savings, percentage based Adviser initial fees are calculated on both the net contribution and the tax relief received from HMRC, and deducted entirely from each net investment amount.

Setting up pension drawdown or moving additional investments into an existing Pension Drawdown Account - a percentage Adviser Initial Fee will be calculated on the full crystallisation amount **before** the tax-free cash is deducted. Percentage and fixed cash amount initial fees are paid **from** the drawdown account **after** the payment of any tax-free cash.

Adviser Ongoing Fee

You may instruct us to pay an Ongoing Fee to your adviser or intermediary each month. It is typically taken from a cash account or by selling some of your investments where insufficient cash is available.

If your Adviser Ongoing Fee includes Value Added Tax (VAT) and the VAT rate changes, we will automatically adjust your Ongoing Fee to reflect this.

For accounts migrated to or set up on our new administration system, this is calculated at the end of each month and is a percentage of your daily account value for that month, (excluding the value of any GLI Plans) or a fixed cash amount. When first set up, the Adviser Ongoing Fee is calculated from the setup date. If the Adviser Ongoing Fee percentage or amount is changed, the new rate or amount will be applied for the entire month in which the change is made, unless you add or change a Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee at the same time or before the change to the Adviser Ongoing Fee in the same month, in which case the new fee applies from the date the Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee was changed.

For accounts not yet migrated to our new administration

system we will use the Adviser Ongoing Fee rate in place for each day of the month when calculating the Adviser Ongoing Fee payable. When first set up, the Adviser Ongoing Fee is calculated from the setup date.

If you are unsure which system your account is managed by, you can ask your adviser or call us.

Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee

You may instruct us to pay a Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee. Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fees may include VAT and are paid monthly. It is typically taken from a cash account or by selling some of your investments where insufficient cash is available.

For accounts not yet migrated to our new administration system we will pay your adviser to pay the Discretionary Fund Manager each month. The first time an Ongoing Fee is set up (Adviser Ongoing Fee and/or Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee) the fee is calculated from the setup date. When a Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee is added, or either the Adviser Ongoing Fee or the Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee is amended subsequently, we will use the Fee rates in place for each day of the month when calculating the Fee payable.

For accounts migrated to our new administration system where we pay your Discretionary Fund Manager directly, this is calculated at the end of each month and is a percentage of your daily account value for that month, or a fixed cash amount. The first time a Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee is set up the fee is calculated from the setup date. If the Discretionary Fund Manager Ongoing Fee percentage or amount is changed, the new rate or amount will be applied from the day the change becomes effective in the month.

If you are unsure which of the above terms apply, please speak to your adviser.

What other payments and benefits do we receive?

We offer optional services to fund managers that they pay us for. (You can get the details by contacting us).

We currently don't charge a Service Fee for holding your cash. However, we reserve the right to retain an amount of the interest received from the bank(s) we deposit your money with.

We sometimes receive other benefits such as invitations to business-related events. Please contact us if you would like more detail.

What other benefits may my adviser or intermediary receive?

Your adviser or intermediary may receive benefits from us such as training, marketing literature, conferences, IT facilities and invitations to business-related events. The monetary amounts we contribute to these types of arrangements will vary depending on factors such as venue costs, the number of advisers attending and the prominence and circulation potential of marketing opportunities and can range from a few hundred pounds to tens of thousands of pounds. You can find out the details for your adviser or intermediary by contacting us.

Some advisers or intermediaries have financial interests in particular fund managers. If that is the case, your adviser or intermediary will tell you about this.

What about tax?

The personal tax that you pay will depend on your individual circumstances and the investments you make.

If you are a UK resident UK tax applies to the gains and income you receive from any investment you make. You may also be subject to local taxes on gains and income based on the relevant tax laws if you invest in offshore funds, or ETIs issued by non-UK companies.

The information we have given is based on our understanding of current law and HMRC practice at the time this document was published.

Investment ISA and Junior ISAs

- You do not have to pay UK tax on income or capital gains produced by assets in your ISA (including any rebates paid to your account); therefore, you do not have to declare any such income or gains on your UK tax return. We will reclaim any UK basic rate tax that has been deducted from property income payments in your ISA and reinvest this amount on your behalf.
- If you hold non-UK assets in your ISA, non-UK taxes on income and/or capital gains may be deducted or due.

Investment Accounts

- You may be required to declare income or any capital gains on your self-assessment tax return.
- Any sales of investments either to meet the payment of fees and switches between funds is a disposal for capital gains tax purposes and may give rise to a capital gains liability if your capital gains for the year are higher than the annual capital gains tax allowance.
- Non-UK assets (including ETFs and ETCs) are subject to local tax rules, but UK tax applies to the gains and income you receive from the funds. The tax you may have to pay is dependent on the status of the fund under UK taxation law. If you require further information on the tax treatment of these funds, please speak to your adviser.
- Interest, rebates (Negotiated Fund Manager Discounts) and property income are all subject to income tax, where required by HMRC we will deduct basic rate income tax of 20%.

You can also find more information on tax in our '**Supplementary information about taxation**' document which can be found on our website at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo Please remember that tax rules may change in the future.

Pension Accounts

Tax relief: Pension contributions are tax-free up to certain limits. You will receive basic rate tax relief on your personal and third party contributions. This means for a basic tax rate of 20%, for example, if you make an £800 contribution into your pension, we will claim £200 worth of tax relief directly from HMRC. The total contribution into your pension will be £1,000, including the tax relief of 20% of £1,000 which is £200. (This is called the 'Relief at source' system.)

Employer contributions to your pension may be deductible as an allowable expense against corporation tax, but you will not receive personal tax relief on these contributions.

The tax relief we reclaim on your behalf will normally be invested in the same asset that you purchased with the contribution that generated the tax relief. Please note that payments from HMRC can take 6 to 8 weeks to arrive from the end of the month in which you make the investment.

If you pay tax at a rate higher than the 20% basic rate of tax, 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) tax code if you don't.

Limits for tax relief: Tax charges may apply if, for the savings in all of your pensions:

- you are a taxpayer and your contributions in a tax year are more than your relevant earnings in that tax year
- you are not a taxpayer (or the pension is held for a child) and the contributions in a tax year are more than £3,600 (£2,880 from you and £720 from HMRC)
- your contributions in a tax year are more than the annual allowance
- you have flexibly accessed one or more of your registered pensions and your contributions in a tax year are more than the money purchase annual allowance
- the value of all your pensions is more than the lump sum allowance (LSA)

The allowances apply to all registered pension schemes to which you belong (not just the pensions you hold with us). Please see gov.uk for further information on tax relief and annual allowances.

- **Annual allowance:** the maximum amount you can invest each tax year without incurring a tax charge. This currently stands at £60,000 for each tax year. For those earning over £260,000, this is tapered down from £60,000 to £10,000 as your earnings increase. If you exceed the annual allowance, you could be liable to a tax charge of up to your highest rate of tax on the excess.

If you have not fully used the annual allowance for the previous 3 tax years, you can carry forward any unused allowance to the current tax year (as long as you were in a pension arrangement for each relevant tax year). This could allow you to contribute more than the annual allowance limit without incurring a tax charge.

- **Money purchase annual allowance (MPAA):** a reduced annual allowance that applies if you have accessed any pension benefits flexibly, by:

- Taking a withdrawal from an uncrystallised pension (known as an uncrystallised fund pension lump sum or UFPLS withdrawal)
- Taking an income from a flexi-access drawdown account
- Taking an income amount over the maximum allowed from a capped drawdown account
- Taking flexible drawdown prior to 6 April 2015
- Buying a flexible annuity after 6 April 2015

MPAA currently stands at £10,000 per tax year. If the MPAA becomes applicable to you, it cannot change back to the normal annual allowance and you cannot carry forward unused allowances from previous years.

You must tell us if the MPAA is applicable to you at the time of setting up a Pension Account or within 91 days from the MPAA effective date or you may face a fine of £300.

- **Lump sum allowance (LSA):** The lump sum allowance is the maximum amount of tax-free cash you can take from your pension savings in your lifetime. You can typically take 25% of your pot tax-free, as long as this amount is not higher than the LSA. The standard LSA is £268,275.

Some people might have a higher allowance if they also had a higher protected lifetime allowance.

- **Lump sum and death benefit allowance (LSDBA):** This allowance limits the value of the lump sum pension savings you can leave your beneficiaries tax free if you die before the age of 75. The standard LSDBA is £1,073,100. Some people might have a higher allowance if they also had a higher protected lifetime allowance, or tax-free cash protections.

If you take any tax-free cash from your pension while you're alive (including a serious ill health lump sum) then your allowance will be reduced by the same amount. If the pension savings you leave are more than your LSDBA, whoever inherits them will have to pay tax on the extra amount, at their marginal rate of income tax.

The LSDBA doesn't apply if you die after 75, or if your beneficiaries take your pension as drawdown or as an annuity. In these cases, they'll pay income tax on the amount they receive.

- **Tax on investments:** You do not pay any UK tax on income or capital gains produced by assets in your Pension Account (including any rebates paid to your account). We will reclaim any UK basic rate tax that has been deducted from property income payments in your Pension Account and reinvest this amount on your behalf. If you hold non-UK assets in your Pension Account non-UK taxes on income and/ or capital gains may be deducted or due.
- **Tax on pension benefits:** When you meet the normal minimum pension age and decide to take benefits from your pension, you will normally be eligible to take tax-free cash (usually 25%). Any further pension withdrawals you take will be taxed as earned income.
- **Tax on death benefits:** If you die before age 75, your beneficiaries do not normally need to pay tax on any benefits they receive through a beneficiary pension account. For any benefits paid out as a lump sum, so long as these do not exceed your remaining LSDBA, the same will apply. Where any lump sums exceed your remaining LSDBA HMRC will contact your beneficiaries to collect an income tax charge based on their highest rate of income tax.

If you are 75 or older when you die, beneficiaries will pay tax on any benefits at their highest rate of income tax.

Can I switch between investments?

Yes, you can ask us to switch between investments at any time. Similarly, you can move money to and from Product Cash at any time. For some investments, there may be charges payable on switching, such as Fund Manager's Buy and Sell Charges, Stamp Duty Reserve Tax, Financial Transactional Tax an ETP dealing fee (JPM) or Dealing fee (WBS), or a bid-offer spread for dual-priced funds. Please see the 'What are the charges?' section for details.

Depending on how your adviser has set up your account, you may need to ask them to switch for you.

What happens when an investment pays out income dividends?

If you have selected an investment that pays out income, then you can choose to have the income:

- Paid into Product Cash within the account.
- Reinvested back into the same investment (as long as the investment allows it). This will take place as soon as reasonably practicable. When dealing through our WBS Dealing Partner, the dividend income will only be reinvested into the asset that generated the income, if the income received is over £10. If the income received is below £10 or it is not possible to purchase at least one share once dealing fees are applied, the income will be retained in Product Cash. Please note that when there is enough cash in the account to buy a share, you (or your adviser) will need to action the share purchase – it won't happen automatically.
- For an investment held in an ISA or Investment Account, paid out to the Cash Management Account (if a Cash Management Account is available to you).
- For an investment held in an ISA or Investment Account, paid out to your bank account.

For Investment Accounts not migrated to our new administration system, if you ask us to pay money out to your bank account, we will pay you within ten days of receiving the money.

For Investment Accounts migrated to or opened on our new administration system and Investment ISAs, if you ask us to pay money to your bank account, we will pay you all the income due from all the funds and shares in your account in one amount every selected period (you can choose to be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually). This means that if you hold the same asset in different accounts, you can elect to receive income on different days and at different intervals. Some assets don't pay every month, so you will only get income from them after it is paid to us.

If you are unsure which system your account is managed by, you can ask your adviser or call us.

How can I sell my investments?

You can sell investments held in an ISA or Investment Account at any time. For investments held in a pension, you can sell your investments and hold the value as Product Cash within your account at any time. However, if you wish to withdraw money from your pension please see the section on 'What is pension drawdown?' You can't take any money out of a Junior ISA until the child it has been opened for reaches the age of 18.

When selling funds or exchange traded investments through our JPM Dealing Partner we will carry out your instructions as soon as we can after receiving them. If we receive your instruction online or over the phone before the relevant intra-day dealing cut-off time (unless it is not possible due to a public holiday in the UK or in the country in which a fund is based), we will normally do this on the same business day. If you send an instruction by post or upload and send, it will be processed within two business days from the receipt of your instruction to Fidelity.

When selling exchange traded investments through our WBS dealing partner:

- Aggregated transactions are placed at set times of the day, and we will endeavour to achieve the best price available at that time. Aggregated transactions are available through an adviser or intermediary.
- Market Orders will allow you to see a live market price (during market hours) for your shares and choose whether or not to sell immediately.
- Limit Orders allow you to set a price at which you are willing to sell. If the price is not reached then the transaction is cancelled at the end of the current trading period or at the end of the next trading period if placing the order when the market is closed.

You can find more detailed price and dealing cut off information at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

For Investment Accounts – if you place your sell instruction over the telephone and would like to receive payment into a bank account, we do not hold on file, we will not release the proceeds until we have received written confirmation of the new bank details.

For Investment ISAs – If you sell all or part of the investments, please be aware that you will lose that part of your annual ISA allowance. You won't be able to invest more money into your ISA in its place. If a regular savings plan contribution is made while processing your request, we will require a new instruction to sell the remaining investments.

Where you request a withdrawal from your account, we reserve the right to disinvest up to 5% more of the requested amount to cover fluctuations in the value of your account between the request for the withdrawal and the payment to you. For example, if the requested withdrawal is £500, we may request up to £525 to be sold in case the value of the investment falls in the meantime. Any surplus from the sale will be placed in Product Cash.

We will normally pay you the proceeds of your sell instruction once we have received them. In some cases, we may pay expected proceeds to you in advance which would need to be returned in the event that the actual proceeds are not received by us.

In the event we are unable to fulfil your investment instruction, or cannot pay out your regular withdrawal, it will remain as cash in your account. Where we are unable to reinvest rebates or Negotiated Fund Manager Discount payments into the original investment, it will be added as cash in your account. Similarly, where ISA re-registration requests are received for assets not available on our platform, the assets will be sold and the proceeds added as cash in your account.

What happens when my account is closed?

When your account is closed, any cash received into the closed account from an income distribution, corporate action income, interest payment, rebate and/or tax reclaim will either be moved to another account you have on the platform or paid out to you (or a third party if assets have been re registered/transferred away from us) via cheque or electronic payment.

We periodically close accounts in the following scenarios:

- When a Junior ISA account reaches maturity and the investments are transferred to an ISA
- When a Junior Pension account reaches maturity and the investments are transferred to a Pension Account
- Following a full re-registration or transfer out
- When a client is deceased, and the assets are transferred out to another account either with us or another provider
- Following an internal stock transfer to amalgamate holdings in an account
- When an account has zero holdings and has been inactive for 12 months
- Upon instruction by the client or adviser following a full redemption

What price do I receive when I buy or sell investments?

All funds are priced daily at a set time (the 'daily pricing point'). You can find more detailed fund price information at fidelity.co.uk/importantinfo

If you send an instruction by post or upload and send, it will be processed within two business days from the receipt of your instruction to Fidelity.

Buying and selling exchange traded investments are dealt with differently.

When you buy or sell through our JPM Dealing Partner we combine (or aggregate) customer orders and pass these to JPM once a day. JPM will then endeavour to secure the best price for you at the time the transaction is placed.

When buying or selling through our WBS Dealing Partner, Market Order and Limit Order transactions will be placed with a market maker. Any orders (including Limit Orders) that remain unfulfilled at the end of the trading period, usually the end of the day, will be cancelled. Aggregated orders will be combined with other customer orders, and passed to WBS up to twice a day. WBS will then endeavour to secure the best price for you at the time the transaction is placed.

Does Fidelity charge an exit fee when selling?

No, Fidelity does not charge exit fees when selling or moving your investments to another provider.

Can I take regular withdrawals from my ISA or Investment Accounts?

You can take a set amount of money out of your ISA or Investment Accounts on a regular basis, by setting up a Regular Withdrawal Plan. You can ask for withdrawal proceeds to be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Where you ask us to make regular payments we will take the withdrawal amount from Cash. Where there is insufficient cash to pay for the withdrawal, we will sell investments on your behalf which will normally be in time to pay the required amount on the withdrawal date.

What benefits can I take from my pension at retirement?

You cannot normally access your pension until age 55 (57 from 2028). You can do this by:

- Choosing to take pension withdrawals (or pension drawdown) from your pension by moving all or part of your Pension Savings Account to a Pension Drawdown Account
- Taking one-off cash withdrawals from your Pension Savings Account (also known as uncashified funds pension lump sum or UPLS withdrawals)
- Purchasing an annuity (a guaranteed income for life) in the open market using the pension savings 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, can increase at a set rate or can increase in line with inflation
- Taking 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, for example, whether you are or have ever been a smoker, or are overweight. Normally, retirement benefits will only be payable before the normal minimum pension age on grounds of ill health or serious ill health (details are available in the Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms). We do not provide annuities directly but your adviser may be able to research and recommend intermediaries and insurers which specialise in this market and you can choose your preferred option when you retire.

You will have the opportunity to take part of your pension as tax-free cash (usually 25%). Withdrawing cash from your pension 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 moving all or part of your Pension Savings Account to a Pension Drawdown Account to give you tax-free cash and pension withdrawals without having to buy an annuity.

You are able to leave your pension savings invested and you also have the flexibility of varying your income levels. Any pension withdrawals will be taxed as earned income, at your highest rate of income tax, under the PAYE system.

Tax-free cash is then paid from Product Cash in the Pension Drawdown Account first where possible.

What are the eligibility criteria?

In order to be able to take withdrawals from your pension where benefits haven't been taken before, you must be able to fulfil the

following criteria:

- You must typically have reached the normal minimum pension age
- If taking pension drawdown from your pension for the first time, your Pension Savings Account value must be at least at the minimum value stated in the 'Your commitment' section
- You must have received advice from an authorised adviser who has recommended that taking pension drawdown and/or uncrystallised withdrawals is suitable for you.

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 Savings Account to set-up a flexi-access Pension Drawdown Account. You can take up to 25% of the value tax-free and any further withdrawals taken will be taxed at your highest tax rate in accordance with the tax code we receive from 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 pension for the first time, a new 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 (your Pension Savings Account). (Note: these will continue to form a part of your overall Pension). If you have only taken pension drawdown with part of your Pension Savings Account, you may move further investments into your Pension Drawdown Account later.

Capped Drawdown: This option is only available if you set up a capped drawdown account before 6 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 rate 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. If you do exceed the maximum income limit, then your account will be converted to a flexi-access drawdown account. You may move additional investments from your Pension Savings Account to an existing capped Pension Drawdown Account at which point the maximum income level will be recalculated. You may take usually 25% of the additional amount as tax-free cash. Any further withdrawals will be taxed as earned income under the PAYE system. If you are under the age of 75 and have taken capped pension 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 Pension Drawdown Account was originally 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 capped Pension Drawdown Account, the review dates will fall on the anniversary specific to each account.

For both flexi-access and capped Pension 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.

Purchase of GLI Plans

GLI Plans are insurance products that provide a guaranteed regular income for life. They also give you the option to buy value protection, which ensures your beneficiaries receive the difference between the income you are paid under the GLI Plan during your lifetime, and the price you paid for the GLI Plan. Where the income

paid exceeds the price paid for the GLI, then there will be no payment to the beneficiaries.

GLI Plans are only available for purchase through your flexi-access Pension Cash Account, and the income they generate is paid as cash into that account. As a result, the income is not taxable for as long as it is not withdrawn from your pension.

The rate used to calculate the income under a GLI Plan is based on your life expectancy. For that reason, you are asked to provide information about your health and lifestyle. The GLI Plan provider may carry out further checks to determine whether your GLI Plan was correctly priced. If it wasn't, the GLI Plan provider may review the rate applied to your GLI Plan, which may impact on the level of regular income you receive.

Neither the price of your GLI Plan(s) nor the notional value will count towards the account value used for calculating the Adviser Ongoing Fee that may be payable to your adviser. Instead, your adviser may discuss with you any other charges applicable for the advice on and purchase of your GLI Plan(s). The notional value of your GLI Plan(s) will be added to the value of your account for the purpose of calculating the Service Fee payable to Fidelity. The GLI Plan provider's charges are already built into the price you pay for a GLI Plan.

Regular income payments under your GLI Plan(s) will stop when you die. If a payment is received into your account after you die, we may deduct the amount of that payment from, first, any cash held in your Pension Cash Account. If that is not enough to repay the overpayments, we would then sell crystallised holdings in your Pension Drawdown Account and, if that is still not enough, we would finally sell uncrystallised holdings in your Pension Savings Account.

GLI Plans are purchased and held by the pension trustee at your request. There are circumstances where the trustee may transfer the GLI Plan(s) into your name, such as:

(a) if you request it in the context of a transfer of your pension to another scheme, since the receiving scheme may not support the GLI Plan;

(b) if we decide to close your account (including, for example, where your GLI Plan(s) are the last assets held within your account);

or

(c) where our relationship with the GLI Plan provider is terminated.

This transfer will have the effect of converting the GLI Plan(s) into conventional annuities that will no longer be held within a pension arrangement. The income received from those conventional annuities would be taxable for income tax purposes.

Compensation. You may be eligible for compensation under the FSCS if the GLI Plan provider becomes unable to meet its obligations under your GLI Plan(s). The cover would be 100% of the value of your claim. For further information on the compensation available under the FSCS please check their website fscs.org.uk

Cancellation. You can cancel the GLI plan directly or through your financial adviser up to 32 calendar days from the start date. Cancellations need to be supplied in writing or via email to the Trustees who will arrange to formally instruct this cancellation on your behalf. A cancellation form is provided as part of your welcome pack.

For more information. Please refer to the GLI's Key Features Document and Product Detail Guide for additional information on GLI Plans.

What are the methods of taking retirement income from a Pension Drawdown Account?

You can take pension drawdown as one-off withdrawals or as regular withdrawals. When you take a one-off withdrawal, it may contain tax-free cash and/or a taxable income payment.

Payments of one-off withdrawals are normally paid by CHAPS to your bank account. Please note that some Northern Irish banks may charge upon receipt of CHAPS payments.

Regular pension withdrawals can be paid as tax-free cash and/or as taxable income. Regular withdrawals can be paid out on a monthly, quarterly, six-monthly or yearly basis on a day of the month in which the withdrawal becomes payable. You can choose the 10th or 25th of the month to receive payments.

We offer a number of different disinvestment options to sell the investments in your pension to pay tax-free cash and taxable income. Your adviser or intermediary will be able to tell you which options are available to you.

One-off tax-free cash can be paid out of cash within your Pension Drawdown Account where there is sufficient, and by selling your investments proportionately when there is insufficient cash.

Alternatively, where the option is available, you can choose to use cash and/or sell chosen investments as you wish. If your chosen investments are not enough, we will sell from cash first then from typically the largest investment. If you have exchange traded investments, we try to only sell these if you have no other investments.

One-off taxable income will be paid out of cash within your Pension Drawdown Account where there is sufficient, and by selling your investments proportionately when there is insufficient cash. Alternatively, where the option is available, you can choose to sell from chosen investments when there is insufficient cash. If your chosen investments are not enough, we will sell from typically the largest investment. If you have exchange traded investments, we try to only sell these if you have no other investments.

Regular tax-free cash will be paid out of cash within your Pension Drawdown Account where there is sufficient. Where there is insufficient cash, you can choose for us to sell proportionately from your investments, or from typically the largest investment. If you have exchange traded investments, we try to only sell these if you have no other investments.

Regular taxable income will be paid out of cash within your Pension Drawdown Account where there is sufficient. Where there is insufficient cash, you can choose for us to sell proportionately from your investments, or from chosen investments. If your chosen investments are not enough, we will sell from typically the largest investment. If you have exchange traded investments, we try to only sell these if you have no other investments.

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 it 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. Your adviser can help you with this.

What is an uncry stallised withdrawal?

Uncry stallised withdrawal is the option to take a one-off withdrawal from your Pension Savings Account without the need to set-up a Pension Drawdown Account. This is also known as an uncry stallised fund pension lump sum or UPLS withdrawal. 25% of the total uncry stallised withdrawal amount will usually be tax free and the rest taxable at your highest income tax rate.

This option does not allow you to set-up a regular pension withdrawal instruction. When you take an uncry stallised

withdrawal the money is taken from cash within your account first, where possible. If needed to make up the difference, we will sell your investments proportionately.

Can I continue to contribute to my pension after taking drawdown?

Yes, you can continue to contribute to a Pension Savings Account even if you have taken withdrawals from your pension. However, the maximum amount you may contribute will depend on how you have taken withdrawals. Refer to 'What are the annual allowances?' for information.

If you are in full drawdown, a new Pension Savings Account may be set up to accept new contributions. If you are in partial drawdown, new contributions will be allocated to your existing Pension Savings Account.

Can I take my entire Pension Savings Account as a single lump sum if it is a 'small pot'?

If you have £10,000 or less in your Pension Savings Account, then it can normally be paid out as a single lump sum if you meet the normal minimum pension age and providing certain conditions are met. We will pay out 25% of the amount tax free. We will normally deduct tax at the basic rate from the rest of the payment. If we have previously made taxable payments to you and have your current tax code, then we will use that tax code where possible. You may be liable for additional tax on the payment or you may be able to reclaim tax paid depending on your circumstances, and this can be done via your tax return or by contacting your tax office. These payments can be made regardless of the value of your total pension savings. However, you can only have three such lump sum payments in your lifetime.

What happens to my pension when I die?

If you die before age 75, your beneficiaries do not normally need to pay tax on any benefits they receive from your pension accounts, where these do not exceed your remaining lump sum and death benefit allowance. This includes those paid out as a lump sum or as income through a beneficiary pension account. Where these exceed your remaining lump sum and death benefit allowance any lump sums will be taxed at highest rate of income tax of the beneficiary, but any income through a beneficiary pension account will remain tax free.

If you are 75 or older when you die, beneficiaries will pay tax on any benefits at their highest rate of income tax.

If I have taken out the pension for a child, what happens when they reach the age of 18?

At 18, the pension account holder will assume full control of managing their pension. They will also become responsible for ensuring their pension is managed in line with the terms and conditions of the pension. If no further contributions are made, there is the possibility that due to the ongoing charges on the investment, the value could fall, unless performance exceeds the amount of the charges.

Can I change my mind?

If you are acting on advice from an adviser, you have the right to change your mind and cancel your investment. Cancellation rights differ depending upon how your initial investment was made.

Investment ISA, Junior ISA and Investment Account

When you invest in any asset managed or offered by FASL (the platform – see **Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms** for details), cancellation applies to the first investment onto the Platform or into a new wrapper. Further investments may not be cancelled. You must cancel within 14 days of us placing the investment into the account. For regular savings plans, or when using our phasing option for lump sum investments, your right to cancel only applies to your initial investment. 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. Please note, a subsequent deal following the initial buy into the new account will invalidate your cancellation rights.

Investment ISA and Junior ISA

If you cancel your investment into an ISA or Junior ISA you will not lose your annual ISA allowance, other than when the cancellation occurs at tax year end, when it may not be possible to action cancellation in time to allow you to reinvest.

Your right to cancel an ISA transfer only applies to buying your ISA investments with your new provider (us, or another provider if you are transferring away from us). The sale of the investments by your previous ISA provider will still go ahead and you must tell your new ISA provider (us, if you are transferring to us) what you want them to do with the proceeds. If you want the money paid to you, you will lose your ISA tax benefits.

Except where you exercise your cancellation rights under this section, any contribution to a Junior ISA is a gift to the child and it cannot be returned to the contributor at a later date if the contributor subsequently changes their mind.

Fidelity asset held through FISL in an Investment Account: When you invest in any Fidelity asset as a FISL client (see **Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms** for details), cancellation applies to both the first investment into a new account and subsequent fund switches.

Further investments may not be cancelled. You must cancel within 14 days of us placing the deal to buy. For regular savings plans, or when using our phasing option for lump sum investments, your right to cancel only applies to your initial investment.

Pension Account

You have 30 calendar days to cancel your Pension Account(s) 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 pension 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 within your account to pay your adviser or intermediary these will not be returned as part of the 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: You will have 30 days from the first time you take a withdrawal from your Pension Drawdown Account to return it to us. Cancellation only applies to the first withdrawal and not any further withdrawals. Moreover, cancellation does not apply if the withdrawal contains a tax-free cash element, either entirely tax-free cash or combined with a taxable income element (UFPLS). We cannot accept the return of that withdrawal and you must retain it.

If your first withdrawal contains taxable income only, then cancellation is available and you must return the withdrawal to us in full. If you do not exercise your cancellation rights within the available period, you will not be able to cancel any subsequent withdrawal from the account.

Adviser fee

Any type of adviser fee we've accrued for you and/or paid on your behalf, before you cancel your investment, won't be paid back to you as part of the cancellation.

You may still have to pay any outstanding adviser fees if you have agreed with your adviser to spread these over a period of time.

In the case of an Initial Fee, if you have agreed that this will be refunded if you cancel, you must speak to your adviser directly to arrange repayment.

How to cancel

If you want to cancel you must write to:

Cancellations Department, Fidelity
PO Box 391
Tadworth
KT20 9FU

Please provide details of the relevant investment, deal or transaction reference shown on the confirmation of transaction we sent to you and confirmation that you have received financial advice on the investment you are cancelling.

Compensation

Financial Administration Services Limited (which operates the platform) and FIL SIPP Trustee (UK) Limited (Pension Trustee) are both Fidelity group companies and are covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS). Should either company become insolvent resulting in a financial loss to you, you may be eligible to claim compensation from the FSCS up to a maximum of £85,000. However, if either company were to become insolvent, it is unlikely to affect the value of your investments and/or any cash holdings as these are held separately from any corporate money and assets.

You may also be eligible for compensation in the event that an investment company with which you have investments or a bank where we deposit your cash were to become insolvent.

If you choose a UK-domiciled fund, the trustee will normally be eligible to claim compensation under the FSCS on your behalf if the fund manager becomes unable to meet its obligations. The cover is normally 100% of the value of the claim, up to a maximum of £85,000.

Cash held with Fidelity is deposited into an account held with one or more UK authorised banks carefully selected by us. 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 £120,000 for all your money held with that bank, whether held through Fidelity or not. Please note that this may change in the future. Current protected amounts can be found online at fscs.org.uk

We actively monitor the banks used and (as required by applicable regulations) may place client money at more than one bank to achieve diversification and reduce risk. The money held for each individual account holder is deemed to be spread across the Banks in the same proportion as all other account holders. So, for example, if 20% of the total client monies are deposited at Bank A, and Bank A were to default, the relevant amount to consider for an FSCS claim for each holder would be 20% of their cash balance. The details of the bank(s) chosen by us to hold your cash can be obtained by contacting us.

Further information on the Scheme and how it might apply to your investment is available at fscs.org.uk or in the **Fidelity Adviser Solutions Client Terms**.

Investments in exchange traded investments and offshore funds (including ETFs), are not covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme.

Details of compensation schemes available to investors for non-UK domiciled funds may be found in the relevant fund's KID, prospectus or other supporting documents provided by the fund provider.

If you would like to complain

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

Fidelity
PO Box 391
Tadworth
KT20 9FU

Alternatively, you can send us a secure email via our online account management service or call us on **0800 358 4060**.

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 Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS):

Complaints against a non-UK domiciled fund or fund provider are not covered by the Financial Ombudsman Service and cannot be made in the UK. Details of how to complain may be found in the fund provider's KID, prospectus or other supporting documents.

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

For complaints about the administration of your pension, you can refer to The Pensions Ombudsman (TPO):

The Pensions Ombudsman
10 South Colonnade, Canary Wharf
E14 4PU
Phone: **0800 917 4487**

Further information can be found at
pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

Contacting us

If you have any questions, please contact your adviser or intermediary in the first instance.

Alternatively, if you have registered for online services on your intermediary's website or at fidelity.co.uk/clients you can use secure online messaging at any time.

If you need to write to us, our address is:

Fidelity
PO Box 391
Tadworth
KT20 9FU

Please include your customer reference number or account number.

You can call us on **0800 358 4060** between 8:30am and 5:30pm, Mon - Fri. Please have your customer reference number to hand as we will check it for identification and security purposes.

