FIXED-INTEREST GILTS FUND

Fund objective

This Life Fund invests in an underlying fund managed by BlackRock. The aim of the Fund is to seek to achieve a total return for investors by tracking closely the performance of the FTSE Actuaries UK Conventional Gilts Over 15 Years Index by investing in fixed income securities contained in the Index. Investment will be made directly into constituent issues and via other transferable securities giving exposure to such issues. The Fund may also invest in permitted money-market instruments, permitted deposits, and units in collective investment schemes. Derivatives and forward transactions may be used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.

Risk factors

The value of your investments may go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested.

Fund specific risk factors (see overleaf)

2: Derivative exposure, 3: Efficient portfolio management, 6: Exchange rate, 16: Solvency of depositary, 17: Solvency of issuers

As this is a new fund or share class, performance figures will not be available until this fund has been running for a full year. Fund holdings and fund breakdown data will be available once the fund has been running for a full calendar quarter.

This fund is specific to this plan and therefore will be different from funds with a similar or identical name that are made available to other plans.

Performance as at 30.11.2020

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Yearly performance

	1 Dec 2015 to 30 Nov 2016	1 Dec 2016 to 30 Nov 2017	1 Dec 2017 to 30 Nov 2018	1 Dec 2018 to 30 Nov 2019	1 Dec 2019 to 30 Nov 2020
Fund	12.4%	3.2%	-1.4%	19.5%	8.6%
Benchmark	12.6%	4.0%	-0.7%	19.7%	8.6%

Annualised performance

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	8.6%	8.6%	8.2%	7.8%
Benchmark	8.6%	8.9%	8.6%	8.2%

Figures reflect the return on investment after the fund’s charges have been deducted.

Fund footnote: This fund is part of the long-term pension business of FIL Life Insurance Limited. Performance is calculated on a NAV to NAV basis. Before 30/11/2020 the performance data is simulated based on the historical returns of the BCIF iShares Over 15 years Gilts Tracker Fund. Source: Fidelity. Datasource: FIL (Net of Fees)

Benchmark footnote: 100% FTSE Actuaries UK Conventional Gilts Over 15 Years (Midday). Source: Blackrock

Fund facts

Benchmark	
FTSE Actuaries UK Conventional Gilts Over 15 Years (Midday)	
Fund size	New fund
Launch date	18/11/2020
Base currency	GBP
Annual management charge	0.270%
Other charges	0.010%
Total Expense Ratio	0.280%

The total expense ratio (TER) is a measure of the total costs associated with managing and operating an investment fund. The charges are reflected in the quoted unit/share price for the fund and are not deducted directly from your account. A full explanation of fund charges can be found in your plan literature.

SEDOL number	BMYPDC7
ISIN number	GB00BMYPDC77
Fund management style	Passive

The majority of our funds will not be available for review on external fund websites by searching for the ISIN or SEDOL numbers.

Risk rating

Lower risk/return — Higher risk/return

L1 **L2** M1 M2 H

L2 - Lower-Medium risk/return

Less emphasis is placed on capital preservation than in the lower risk/return category introducing a chance of higher potential returns. Compared to the lower risk/return category there is more of a risk of your fund value going down but in return for this there maybe a better chance of your fund value experiencing a higher rate of growth.

Risk ratings on this factsheet are assigned by Fidelity. They are an indication only and take into account the volatility of the underlying fund, based on past performance (where this is available), and an internal assessment of the underlying asset types in the fund. Ratings may change, do not imply or offer any guarantee, and only apply to, and in comparison with, the funds made available by Fidelity's DC business.

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Fidelity INTERNATIONAL

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Risk factors explained

1: Concentrated portfolio. The fund may invest in a relatively smaller number of stocks. This stock concentration may carry more risk than funds spread across a larger number of companies.

2: Derivative exposure. The fund invests in derivatives as part of its investment strategy, over and above their use for efficient portfolio management. Investors should be aware that the use of these instruments can, under certain circumstances, increase the volatility and risk profile of the fund beyond that expected of a fund that only invests in equities. The fund may also be exposed to the risk that the company issuing the derivative may not honour their obligations which in turn could lead to losses arising.

3: Efficient portfolio management. The fund may use other investment instruments apart from / or in place of the actual underlying securities. This is done in order to manage the fund in a more efficient fashion. Examples of these other instruments could be options, derivatives or warrants. The process of using these instruments in the fund is referred to as efficient portfolio management. These instruments can be used to effectively take a position (or reduce an existing position) in a share or index, allowing positions to be altered more quickly and cost effectively than dealing directly in the underlying investment, but are not generally used to try and magnify returns. However, investors should be aware that the use of these instruments can, under certain circumstances, increase volatility and risk beyond that expected of a fund that only invests in conventional equities.

4: Emerging markets. The fund invests in emerging markets. There is an increased chance of political and economic instability with less reliable custody, dealing and settlement arrangements. The market(s) can be less liquid. If a fund investing in markets is affected by currency exchange rates, the investment could either increase or decrease. These investments, therefore, carry more risk.

5: Ethical restrictions. The fund is unable to invest in certain sectors and companies due to the ethical criteria used to select investments for the fund.

6: Exchange rate. The fund may invest in securities denominated in currencies that are different to the fund currency. The value of investments and any income from them may, therefore, decrease or increase as a result of changes in exchange rates between currencies.

7: Geared investments. The fund focuses on geared investments. Funds which focus on geared investments such as warrants or options carry a higher degree of risk than other equity investments because of the risk of the underlying investments. It is possible that the fund may suffer sudden and large falls in value so that the short fall on cancellation, or the loss of the realisation on the investment could be very high and could even equal the amount invested, in which case you would get nothing back.

8: High yield bonds. The fund invests in high yield bonds. High yield bonds carry a greater risk of default than investment grade bonds, and economic conditions and interest rate movements will have a greater effect on their price. Income levels may not be achieved and the income provided may vary.

9: Specialist. The fund is specifically aimed at sophisticated investors and is particularly high risk, because it concentrates on a region that may be exposed to unusual political or economic risks. You should only invest if you are comfortable with the specific risks pertaining to the fund in question.

10: Income eroding capital growth. The fund focuses on income which may reduce the prospect of capital growth. Any income generated cannot generally be withdrawn from a pension account until retirement and will be reinvested in the fund.

11: Liquidity. The fund can suffer from partial or total illiquidity, which may lead to considerable price fluctuations and the inability to redeem your investment. This could affect you, for example, when you are close to retirement.

12: Performance charges. The fund makes charges that depend on the fund's performance.

13: Property funds. The fund invests directly in physical property. Due to the illiquid nature of the underlying assets, there may be delays in completing your instructions to sell. In exceptional circumstances, the manager of the fund has the authority to stop investors from selling some or all of their holdings in the fund. This could affect you, for example when you are close to retirement, as it may be difficult to sell the units you hold in such funds. Any decision to invest in physical property should be carefully considered in line with your planned retirement goals. The value of physical property is generally a matter of a valuer's opinion rather than fact. Property transaction costs are high (typically around 5% or higher due to legal costs, valuations and stamp duty) and as such you may receive a value that is lower than anticipated.

14: Sector specific funds. The fund invests in specific sectors. Funds which invest in specific sectors may carry more risk than those spread across a number of different sectors. They may assume higher risk, as markets/sectors can be more volatile. In particular, gold, technology funds and other focused funds can suffer as the underlying stocks can be more volatile and less liquid.

15: Smaller companies. The fund invests in smaller companies. Smaller companies' shares can be more volatile and less liquid than larger companies' shares, so smaller company funds can carry more risk.

16: Solvency of depositary. The value of the fund may be affected if any of the institutions with which cash is deposited becomes insolvent or experiences other financial difficulties.

17: Solvency of issuers. The fund invests in bonds and there is a risk that the issuer may default, resulting in a loss to the portfolio.

18: Volatility. Investments in the fund tend to be volatile and investors should expect an above-average price increase or decrease.