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KEY FEATURES OF

CAREY SELF-INVESTED PERSONAL PENSION

*Specialist pensions for
specialist people*

REFLECTIVE STRUCTURES

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Contents

Key Features of the Carey SIPP	2	Limits	5
Introduction		Transfers	
Aims of the Carey SIPP		Can I transfer my SIPP?	
Your commitments		Taking benefits from the Carey SIPP	6
Risk factors		Benefits summary	
Questions & Answers.....	3	When can I take benefits?.....	7
About the SIPP		Are pension payments taxable?	
What is the Carey Self Invested Personal Pension (SIPP)?		How do I commence taking my pension benefits?	
Who invests in SIPP?		Death benefits from the SIPP	
Who will administer my SIPP?		Benefits Summary	
Who are Carey Pensions UK LLP?		How are death benefits claimed?	
Will I have a SIPP bank account?		Are lump sum death benefits taxable?	
What will my SIPP be worth?		Other Tax Issues and the SIP	
How much pension will I get?		Is my SIPP fund taxable?	
What are the charges?		Are there any other tax charges?	
Paying into the SIPP	4	Further information	
How and when can I pay money into the SIPP?		Can I cancel my SIPP?	
Are there limits on what I can pay in?		What if I have a query or complaint?.....	8
Can I claim tax relief on what I pay into my SIPP?		Where can I find more information?	
Is there any tax relief on employer contributions?		Can I get an illustration of benefits?	
What if I am affected by ‘Enhanced Protection’?		Compensation	
Investing in the SIPP.....	5	Law	
What can I invest in?		Terms and conditions	
What investment would attract tax penalties?		Language	
How do I decide what to invest in?		Contacting Carey Pensions UK	

If you require this document in another format for ease of reading, please let us know

Key Features of the Carey SIPP

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to give you a summary of important information to help you to decide whether our SIPP is right for you. You should read this document carefully so that you understand the contract you are taking, and then keep it safe for future reference. The document sets out the aims of the Carey SIPP, what your commitments are once you have commenced the SIPP and then outlines certain risks you should be aware of. We have also included some questions and answers to help you. Within this Key Features document we have indicated where you can obtain further information, where applicable.

Aims of the Carey SIPP

The Carey SIPP is designed to let you:

- Save for retirement in a tax-efficient and flexible way.
- Build up a pension fund to give you a tax-free cash sum and income.
- Take control of your pension fund investments through wider investment choices than some other types of personal pension arrangements allow. Investment decisions can be made by you or with your adviser.
- Make transfer payments from other suitable pension arrangements. It is possible to transfer contracted-out benefits (representing National Insurance rebates received through 'contracting-out' of part of the state pension scheme) into the Carey SIPP. See our Glossary Document for more information on 'Contracted-out benefits'.
- Take benefits in stages, if you want to.
- Decide to whom you would like benefits to go to on your death – unlike many other types of pension schemes.

Your commitments

Once you have commenced a Carey SIPP, your commitments include:

- Paying money in and/or transferring in benefits from other suitable pension arrangements.
- Keeping those funds within a pension scheme, until you take benefits, the earliest at which will be age 55 from 2010 onwards.
- Taking responsibility for the management of the investments in your fund. You can manage them yourself or through an investment adviser.
- Where you wish to do so, taking your tax-free cash sum by age 75 (you lose that entitlement if you have not applied for the tax-free cash sum prior to age 75).
- To adhere to the Terms & Conditions of our SIPP. Please see our SIPP Terms & Conditions for more details.
- To tell us if you stop being eligible for a SIPP or you are aware that your contributions are not eligible for tax relief (please see our Questions & Answers section for examples where this could be the case).
- Paying our fees for administering the SIPP on your behalf and any other professional advisory fees that may be incurred on behalf of your scheme.

Risk factors

Below are outlined risks associated with saving for retirement through a SIPP. Some of the risks below refer to the investment performance of the funds in your SIPP. Remember that you are responsible for the investment decisions, although you may delegate this to an adviser agreed with us. If the products you invest in also have key features documenting the specific risks applicable to that investment, you are recommended to read these as well as this document.

- A personal pension or a stakeholder pension may offer you some of the same options as a SIPP at a lower cost. [Please see our Questions & Answers section for more details on what type of investor the Carey SIPP is aimed at, together with a comparison of alternative options.](#)
- The favorable tax treatment of pension savings could change in the future.
- Investment performance may be better or worse than expected which could affect the potential size of your pension fund and therefore the benefits you receive.
- The charges or fees you pay to investment managers could change and be higher than expected which could affect the potential size of your pension fund and therefore the benefits you receive.
- Other things that can affect the potential size of your fund and the benefits you receive include the amount you pay or transfer in to the SIPP (you may pay in less than you anticipated) or if you take the benefits earlier than you were aiming for.
- Investment conditions can also affect your pension income. If you convert your pension fund to an annuity ([please see our Glossary to find out what this is](#)), prevailing interest rates can affect annuity rates (generally speaking lower interest rates will mean that it costs more to buy an annuity than when interest rates are higher). Alternatively, if you decide to draw income directly from your fund, investment returns may not sustain your income requirement.
- The fees we charge to administer your fund are fixed rather than being linked to the size of your fund – this means that the fees could become disproportionate to the value of your fund, for example if investment values fall and/or you only pay in small amounts.
- There may be a delay in receiving benefits if some of your investments cannot be sold quickly. For example there could be a delay in selling a property.
- Assuming you have indicated the wish to retain the right to cancel your SIPP, you may do so within the first 30 days. Where you have retained the right to cancel your SIPP, for administrative purposes, any funds you initially contribute will be held in the SIPP bank account and you will be unable to make any investments until the 30 day cancellation period has lapsed. This means you may miss out on a higher return that could have been achieved in an alternative investment.
- Whilst the SIPP can accept transfers from other pension schemes, not all transfers are suitable. You must seek professional advice before proceeding with a transfer as in some cases you could lose valuable benefits for you and your family. These benefits can include, but are not restricted to, certain rights, options or guarantees.
- In cases where there is a requirement for a pension transfer analysis to be produced, i.e. in the case of a transfer from an occupational scheme, we will require sight of the advice given. This is to ensure advice has been provided however Carey Pensions UK LLP is not responsible for the appropriateness of the advice.
- If you have already registered with HMRC for enhanced protection, you could lose this protection if you make payments into any registered pension scheme, including a SIPP.
- If you transfer from an existing registered scheme it is possible that some tax free cash protection will be lost from that scheme.

Questions & Answers

About the SIPP

What is the Carey Self Invested Personal Pension (SIPP)?

The Carey SIPP is a personal pension plan that allows you to save for retirement in a tax-efficient and flexible way, and is approved by HMRC under The Carey Pension Scheme.

The benefits you can receive are subject to UK pensions legislation. This includes rules about:

- limits on contributions that can qualify for income tax relief;
- the earliest age you can take benefits; and,
- limits on the amount of benefits that can be paid without tax penalties, including the amount that can be taken as tax-free cash.

Who invests in SIPPs?

SIPPs are used by people who want to:

- Make investment decisions about their pension assets
- Invest in a wide range of assets
- Withdraw an income while continuing to make investment decisions about the remaining pension assets

A SIPP is unlikely to be appropriate for people who will not use the flexibility a SIPP offers or who have only a small amount to invest. This is because the administration fees for a SIPP reflect the wider investment opportunities that exist. Therefore, in general, an investment of less than £25,000 won't provide the opportunity to take advantage of the investment flexibility allowed through a SIPP. You are recommended to take advice from a suitably qualified financial adviser when deciding whether a SIPP is the right pension option for you. Below are listed potential alternative products from the Carey range to help you compare these with the SIPP.

If...	Then...
You do not feel you are likely to invest in a wide range of investments and/or are going to pay in total less than £25,000	A Carey Personal Pension could be an alternative option as this offers limited investment choice with lower administration fees than for the Carey SIPP – for further information, please see our Personal Pension key features document . A Stakeholder Plan (not part of the Carey product range) may also be suitable.
You are part of a group of people looking to pool their pension funds to make an investment, for example, to buy a particular commercial property	A Carey Small Self Administered Scheme (SSAS) or Group SIPP arrangement could be alternative options. A SSAS allows more than one member to join the scheme, so there could be economies of scale on the administration fees whereas a Group SIPP enables a number of individual SIPPs to pool their resources – for further information please see our SSAS and Group SIPP key features document .
You are an employer looking to provide benefits for your employees	A Carey Group Personal Pension and/or Carey Group SIPP, or a SSAS may be appropriate – for further information please see our Group Arrangements information sheet or SSAS key features document . A Stakeholder Plan or other occupational scheme (not part of the Carey product range) may also be suitable.

We would recommend you speak to a financial adviser about the most suitable pension option for you.

Who will administer my SIPP?

Carey Pensions UK LLP will administer your SIPP in accordance with the Carey Pension Scheme Trust Deed and Rules (please see the Glossary to find out more about the Trust Deed and Rules). This involves the day to day running of your SIPP, ranging from processing contributions, transfers, investments and paying benefits, to ensuring the SIPP adheres to HMRC rules and regulations.

Who are Carey Pensions UK LLP?

Carey Pensions UK LLP are part of the Carey Group, who provide a wide range of financial services including the formation of trusts and companies in various jurisdictions, the setting up and administration of personal pensions and employee benefit trusts and share option plans. The Carey Group is affiliated to Carey Olsen, the largest law firm in the Channel Islands.

Carey Pensions UK LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority under reference number 501747.

Will I have a SIPP bank account?

Each member of the Carey SIPP will be set up with a dedicated scheme bank account. It will be through this bank account that payments into and out of the SIPP will be made. You will need to keep a minimum balance in this bank account but any additional deposits can be invested elsewhere. Interest is payable on each separate account and the rate depends on how much money is in each individual account. The interest rates will be published on our website www.careypensions.co.uk

What will my SIPP be worth?

The value of your SIPP will depend on how much is paid in, the charges paid, and how well the investments perform.

We will send you an annual statement. The valuation of certain assets such as property may not be precise. If you need precise figures, we will ask professional experts to value the assets for which they would charge a fee, usually payable from your SIPP.

How much pension will I get?

Pension payments can come from part of or your entire fund. How much you get will depend on the value of your fund, how much of it you use for pension and the investment conditions when you take benefits. Therefore we cannot tell you now how much pension you will receive in the future.

What are the charges?

We charge fees to cover the cost of administering your SIPP. In broad terms, these fees cover such things as setting up your SIPP, the ongoing administration regulatory reporting of the SIPP, and for carrying out certain transactions. The fees for administering your SIPP are detailed in full in our Fees Document which can be found on our website www.careypensions.co.uk.

We aim to make our fees open and transparent so most administration activities that we are likely to carry out on your behalf are detailed in our fee schedule. Occasionally a situation may arise, for example a particularly complicated transfer of pension benefits, where we need to charge additional fees for the work carried out – in such circumstances, we will notify you before carrying out any work and agree with you the basis of charging this additional fee i.e. whether it will be a fixed fee or linked to the time spent on the task. We will also agree with you any limits to the fee incurred and whether the fee is to be paid by you or taken from your SIPP.

Please remember investment providers may also charge for the purchase, sale and management of assets. They will provide details of these separately (they may provide a Key Features Document similar to this one). Our charges are in addition to costs involved in the purchase or sale of assets levied by the investment companies. Examples of extra costs include solicitors' fees, unit trust set-up fees, and the cost of selling assets to provide income withdrawal. If you don't have enough money in the SIPP bank account to cover our charges, we can either sell assets from the SIPP to meet these costs or ask you to pay the charges personally.

Paying into the SIPP

How and when can I pay money into the SIPP?

You can choose from:

- One-off payments;
- Regular payments – you can choose the frequency of when these are paid;
- Transfer of pension benefits from other suitable pension arrangements. It is possible to transfer Contracted-out benefits (also known as 'Protected Rights' – see the Glossary to find out more) into the SIPP
- Paying in existing 'non-pension' assets currently held outside of a pension fund (this means you will not have to cash them in). An example could be a share portfolio.
- If you are employed, your employer can also pay into your SIPP.

You can stop paying, or take payment holidays and restart payments later. Remember though, stopping payments, even temporarily, may reduce the value of your retirement fund.

Are there limits on what I can pay in?

Payments can be made to the SIPP at any age. Any contributions you pay after age 75 do not attract tax relief. We will only let you make payments up to the annual allowance set by HMRC.

Everyone can pay, and get tax-relief on, up to £3,600 gross contributions each year. You can pay more than this and still get tax relief, based on the lower of your UK Relevant Earnings and the Annual Allowance. [Please refer to the later section on 'Tax & the SIPP'](#) which details how tax relief is granted and the limits applying. The annual allowance for this and next tax year is detailed below. The Government recently confirmed that the Annual Allowance will be frozen for the five years from 2011/12.

Tax Year	Annual Allowance
2009/10	£245,000
2010/11	£255,000

The Annual Allowance applies as a total limit on personal tax relief across all of your Registered Pension Schemes in a tax year. It covers:

- Your payments
- Employer payments made on your behalf
- Any increase in the value of retirement benefits you may earn from a defined benefit pension scheme.

The Annual Allowance does not apply in the year of death or in the year in which all benefits are finally taken from the SIPP.

The Annual Allowance does not include transfers from other pension arrangements. They have already qualified for tax relief when the contributions were originally invested in a pension scheme.

Any contributions over the Annual Allowance will be taxable at a rate set by HMRC, currently 40%. In some cases you may be able to make larger contributions in a particular tax year. If you think you may be close to, or exceed, the Annual Allowance you should talk to your adviser as this is a complex area.

Can I claim tax relief on what I pay into my SIPP?

Yes, your contributions can attract tax relief as outlined below:

- If you are **not earning**, you can pay up to £3,600 gross contributions (i.e. before tax relief) per annum, which means you can pay a net contribution (being the amount after adjustment for basic rate tax relief) up to £2,880 and we claim basic tax relief from HMRC and invest it in your SIPP. (This example is based on 20% basic rate tax.)
- If you are employed or self-employed, you pay contributions net of basic rate tax. We claim basic rate tax relief from HMRC and invest it in your SIPP once received from HMRC – please note this process can take between six and ten weeks.

If you are a **higher rate taxpayer**, you can claim the extra tax relief through your self-assessment tax return.

Examples of where tax relief may or may not apply are shown below:

If...	Then...
You had no earnings	You could pay £3,600 less the value of basic rate tax relief into a pension scheme and basic rate tax relief would be paid to your SIPP
Your earnings are £50,000	You could pay up to £50,000 gross into a pension scheme and the whole contribution would attract tax relief (basic rate tax relief into the scheme and higher rate through the self-assessment tax process)
Your earnings are £50,000 but you want to pay £75,000 into a pension	You could pay up to £50,000 on the basis described above – the extra £25,000 would not receive tax relief and you should tell us about the contribution that will not qualify for tax relief to comply with the terms of the declaration you complete on joining the SIPP. (HMRC will tell us in any event once they process your income tax records)

Please note the above examples are purely to illustrate how tax relief is generally applied – each case is treated on its own merits and is not necessarily guaranteed to receive tax relief.

The Government is to limit the amount of higher rate relief available to high earners. From the 6th April 2011, tax relief will be tapered away so that those who earn £150,000 or more, their relief will gradually reduce to the 20% basic rate. In addition, new legislation introduced this year means that there are more restrictions on tax relief where high contributions are made. If you intend to make high contributions to the SIPP, you should first check out the tax position with your financial adviser.

Is there any tax relief on employer contributions?

Employer contributions are not taxable as a benefit in kind for you and your employer will normally get tax relief on employer contributions as a business expense.

What if I am affected by 'Enhanced Protection'?

Enhanced protection could affect you if, before 6 April 2006, you had any existing pension plans and they were near to or above the Lifetime Allowance (see later Q&A 'Is there a limit on my SIPP?') and you registered with HMRC for protection against additional tax charges. You could lose this protection if you make payments into any registered pension scheme, including a SIPP.

If you transfer from an existing registered scheme it is possible that some tax free cash protection will be lost from that scheme.

You should check these points with your adviser before making payments into your SIPP.

Investing in the SIPP

What can I invest in?

You, or your advisers if you give them appropriate authority, can choose from a wide range of investments without attracting tax penalties. Certain investments would result in additional tax penalties, so investment must be within the range agreed by the Carey SIPP administrator, Carey Pensions UK LLP:

If you choose to retain your right to cancel (see 'Further Information – Can I cancel my SIPP?'), investment will be limited to the SIPP bank account during the 30 day period covered by your right to cancel. Thereafter, or where you waive your right to cancel, investment choices include:

- Bank and Building Society accounts
- UK commercial land or property
- Borrowing
- Insured policies
- Managed funds (including investment trusts, unit trusts and OEICs)
- Quoted and unquoted stocks and shares
- Contracts for difference
- Traded endowment policies
- Hedge funds
- Venture capital trusts
- Futures and options

If there is anything else you would like to invest in, please contact us to see if this will be allowed.

What investment would attract tax penalties?

Investments that would attract tax penalties, so not allowed for the SIPP, are:

- Residential property
- Property such as art, antiques, wine, jewellery, classic cars, racehorses etc. – this is referred to by HMRC as 'taxable moveable property' and can be subject to tax charges.

How do I decide what to invest in?

You can appoint an adviser or manage the investments yourself. You (or your adviser) must tell us what investments to make. We will not give you any advice.

You can change your choice of investments whenever you like. Please remember that the investment provider may charge you for this. Also remember that it can take some time to buy or sell certain types of investments, e.g. property.

Limits

Is there a limit on my SIPP?

The maximum total value that all your pension arrangements can reach without incurring special tax charges is called the Lifetime Allowance (LTA) as detailed below.

Tax Year	Lifetime Allowance (LTA)
2009/10	£1,750,000
2010/11	£1,800,000

You may have to pay tax on the value of the excess over the LTA when you take your benefits. If you already had a pension fund on 5 April 2006 you may have taken steps to avoid this tax charge by applying for 'Enhanced' and/or 'Primary' protection (see the Glossary document for more information on Enhanced and Primary protection); if you think either of these measures apply to your pension, you should speak with your adviser, especially before you pay in money into your SIPP.

Every time you take benefits from the SIPP, some of your LTA is used up. Checks against the LTA are carried out at various points, including:

- Whenever you use part of the fund for tax-free cash and start income withdrawal and/or pension purchase,
- At age 75 (if funds are still invested in the SIPP),
- When funds used for income drawdown are used to purchase a pension.

At each of the above stages, an allowance is made for any tests that have already been carried out.

Special tax charges apply to any further benefits once all the LTA is used. Currently the tax charge is 55% where the excess over the LTA is taken as a lump sum or 25% where the excess is taken as pension (because the pension attracts PAYE tax).

Transfers

Can I transfer my SIPP?

You can transfer part of or your entire SIPP to another Registered Pension Scheme at any time. Any Protected Rights (see the Glossary for more information) held in the SIPP must be transferred in their entirety. There are also constraints on the type of scheme to which Protected Rights can be transferred. If you transfer the whole SIPP, it will come to an end. Any protection you have applied to HMRC for could be lost if you transfer. You should speak to your financial adviser before making a transfer.

Taking benefits from the Carey SIPP
Benefits summary

The table below shows the main options available.

Option	Between age 55 (50 until 5 April 2010) and 75	Over age 75
Tax Free cash lump sum	Up to 25% of your fund can be taken as a tax free lump sum	The ability to apply for tax free cash sum is lost once you reach age 75
Use your fund to 'buy' a lifetime or five-year pension income, often referred to as an annuity	An annuity (five year up to age 75 or lifetime) can be purchased, the amount of which will be determined by the value of your pension fund and interest rates (generally speaking lower interest rates mean lower pension) and the type of pension benefits you are buying (e.g. an increasing or level pension and whether any guarantees or dependents benefits are included). If you are in poor health or have a lifestyle that could adversely affect your life expectancy (e.g. heavy smoker), then the annuity income could increase.	An annuity (lifetime) can be purchased, the amount of which will be determined by the value of your pension fund and interest rates (generally speaking lower interest rates mean lower pension) and the type of pension benefits you are buying (e.g. an increasing or level pension and whether any guarantees or dependents benefits are included). If you are in poor health or have a lifestyle that could adversely affect your life expectancy (e.g. heavy smoker), then the annuity income could increase.
Draw a pension income directly from your pension fund, often referred to as income withdrawal or income drawdown	You may withdraw an income within certain limits. The minimum income is zero, meaning you could take the tax free cash sum and then leave the remaining funds invested, or you could take up to the maximum income that is linked to a rate set by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). The current maximum rate is 120% of the GAD rate.	You may draw an income within certain limits. The minimum income is 55% of the GAD rate and the maximum income is 90% of the GAD rate. This means that if you were drawing an income from your pension before the age of 75 (or simply leaving the funds invested) you would need to review the income you take from age 75 onwards.
A combination of the above	You could take a combination of the benefits described above and you do not have to take benefits all in one go. The way in which you take benefits is flexible and can be structured to meet your individual requirements.	Flexibility is, to a large extent lost beyond the age of 75. However you could continue taking income from your fund initially and then use these funds later to buy a lifetime annuity.
Protected Rights benefits	Until 2012, some extra rules apply to pension funds comprising protected rights. In broad terms, if you wish to buy an annuity with your protected rights fund, where you are married or have a civil partner, a 50% pension must be built in for your spouse or civil partner	Until 2012, some extra rules apply to pension funds comprising protected rights. In broad terms, if you wish to buy an annuity with your protected rights fund, where you are married or have a civil partner, a 50% pension must be built in for your spouse or civil partner.

When can I take benefits?

You may take income from your SIPP from age 55 (age 50 if you take benefits before 6 April 2010). You may also take benefits earlier if you suffer illness or an accident which leaves you permanently unable to carry out your current occupation, and you cease that occupation.

You must start to take some income by age 75 at the latest.

Are pension payments taxable?

A pension or income withdrawal payment is treated as earned income and is taxable through the PAYE system, so we will deduct income tax before payment to you.

How do I commence taking my pension benefits?

You or the person dealing with your affairs should contact your adviser, or us at the address later in this document. We will let you know the information we need to pay benefits as quickly as possible. Please remember that you may not be able to convert certain assets, such as property, into cash immediately. This could delay payment of your benefits.

Death benefits from the SIPP
Benefits Summary

The table below summarises the benefits payable (assuming an annuity has not been purchased).

	Funds not being used for Income Withdrawal	Funds are being used for Income Withdrawal
Can dependant benefits be provided if the total value of the benefits from all pension arrangements is greater than the LTA described in the 'Limits' section of this document.	Yes – The fund is available to provide benefits to a spouse, civil partner or dependent children or other beneficiaries. The dependant pension can either continue as income withdrawal or the fund can be used to buy an annuity for the dependant(s).	Yes – The entire fund is available to provide dependant pension benefits as income withdrawal, or the fund can be used to buy an annuity for the dependant(s).
Can a lump sum be paid?	Yes – if death occurs before the age of 75 then no tax charge is applied. (From age 75, income withdrawal must be taken (or an annuity purchased), so the rules in the next column will apply for death in drawdown.)	Yes – if death occurs before age 75 a 35% tax charge will apply to the lump sum paid. If death occurs after age 75 a tax-free lump sum can be paid to a nominated charity. (Any other payment attracts penal tax penalties.)
Can I nominate to whom a lump sum is paid?	Yes, by completing an expression of wish form that records for the trustees of the SIPP your wish as to whom the lump sum should be paid. The lump sum can be paid to individuals or to trustees of a trust, for example a spousal by-pass trust.	Yes, by completing an expression of wish form that records for the trustees of the SIPP your wish as to whom the lump sum should be paid. The lump sum can be paid to individuals or to trustees of a trust, for example a spousal by-pass trust.

Please note in relation to the table opposite, there are additional constraints on the benefits that can be provided from any Protected Rights funds which, in particular, mean that pension income may have to be provided for a surviving spouse or civil partner.

How are death benefits claimed?

To claim death benefits, the person dealing with your affairs should contact your adviser, or us directly, at the address shown later in this document. We will confirm the information we need to pay the benefits as quickly as possible.

It may not be possible to convert certain assets, such as property, into cash immediately. This could delay payment of some benefits.

Are lump sum death benefits taxable?

- **Death before age 75:** Any cash benefit paid from funds that were being used for provision of income withdrawal would be taxable at 35%; where funds have not been used to provide benefits through a lump sum and/or provision of income, the cash payment is tax free.
- **Death after age 75:** Tax-free if paid to a nominated charity.

Other Tax Issues and the SIPP
Is my SIPP fund taxable?

Pension investment funds do not attract UK taxes on income or capital gains. However, tax cannot be reclaimed on UK and some overseas dividends.

If you die before you start to draw benefits, inheritance tax is not usually payable on any death benefit lump sum. Inheritance tax may arise on any payments made to your estate, depending on your personal circumstances (although this may be mitigated by a Spousal By-pass Trust). Inheritance tax may also be payable on death after age 75, in income withdrawal, in the unlikely event of benefits being paid as a lump sum. You should seek professional advice if this is an area of concern to you as this is a complex area.

Are there any other tax charges?

Any payment which is not allowed by the HMRC for tax-relief purposes, is called an unauthorised payment. Unauthorised payments include benefits paid in excess of the income withdrawal limits and lump sum payments in excess of 25% of the fund. Unauthorised payments will result in an additional tax charge of at least 40%, more in some circumstances.

Certain investments will also attract unauthorised payment tax charges. These investments are referred to as 'taxable moveable property' – examples include antiques, fine wine and art. Investment in residential property and racehorses will attract similar charges. For this reason, we do not allow these types of investment within the SIPP.

Further information
Can I cancel my SIPP?

You have a right to cancel the SIPP within the first 30 days or you can waive this right to allow the full range investment choices immediately.

Where you have retained the right to cancel your SIPP, your contributions or transfer payment will be held within the SIPP bank account until the 30 day cancellation period has expired. This means you will not be able to make any investments until the cancellation period has expired. You can instruct us to move the funds into other permitted investments, but we will not do this until the end of the 30 day period.

As such, we will assume that you wish to take advantage of the full range of investments immediately and therefore that you do not wish to retain the right to cancel your SIPP.

However, if you want to retain the right to cancel your SIPP, you should notify us when sending us the application form. You will then have the right to cancel the SIPP anytime within the 30 day cancellation period. The SIPP cannot be cancelled once the 30 days have elapsed.

If you decide to cancel your SIPP, any contributions will be returned to you and any tax relief claimed on your behalf will be returned to HMRC. Where you cancel your SIPP in respect of a transfer from another pension scheme, the transferring scheme may not agree to take back your transfer value – or may not take it back on the terms that applied before the transfer – in which case you and your adviser will be responsible for finding an alternative registered pension scheme for the transfer.

In the event of cancellation, the set-up fee for the SIPP will be retained by us to cover the administration costs incurred

What if I have a query or complaint?

If you have a query or complaint, please write to us at the address shown later in this document. If you have a complaint we will do all we can to resolve it. Details of our complaint handling process are available on request.

If you are not happy with our response and you wish to take the matter further you can refer it, without giving up any other rights you may have, to any of the following:

- Pensions Ombudsman, 11 Belgrave Road, London, SW1V 1RB; Telephone number: 020 7834 9144;
www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk.
- The Pensions Advisory Service Limited, 11 Belgrave Road, London, SW1V 1RB; Telephone number: 0845 601 2923; www.pensionsadvisoryservice.org.uk.
- Financial Ombudsman Service, South Quay Plaza, 183 Marsh Wall, London, E14 9SR; Telephone number: 0845 080 1800; www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk.

Where can I find more information?

Our SIPP Terms & Conditions and brochure provides more information. Ask your adviser for a copy or contact us. Our contact details are provided later in this document. Further information can also be found on our website www.careypensions.co.uk

Can I get an illustration of benefits?

At the start of your SIPP, an illustration giving details of the potential benefits and costs can be supplied on request. If you chose to draw pension benefits directly from your SIPP, we will automatically supply you with an illustration of these benefits.

On an annual basis, we will send you a statement to help you track the progress of your SIPP.

Compensation

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) may provide protection if we cannot meet claims made against us or because we cannot return investments or money.

If you are eligible, pension schemes are covered for 100% of the first £30,000 and 90% of the next £20,000, to a maximum compensation of £48,000. Further information about compensation arrangements is available from the FSCS website at www.fscs.org.uk.

SIPPs are regulated contracts in their own right and hence are covered by the FSCS. Investments with regulated investment providers or insurance companies will be covered separately under the FSCS.

Those companies will provide information about the levels of cover provided.

Your status under the FSCS does not affect any statutory right you may have to compensation.

Law

The law of England and Wales will be used to decide any dispute.

We have based this information on our understanding of the law and practice as at August 2009. We make every effort to ensure that this information is helpful, accurate and correct but it may change or may not apply to your personal circumstances. Before taking any action you should always check with an appropriate adviser. We cannot accept responsibility for any action taken on the basis of this information alone as you should also read the Terms and Conditions and the Trust Deed & Rules.

HMRC practice and the law relating to taxation are complex and depend on individual circumstances and changes which cannot be foreseen.

This product is an investment regulated by the Financial Services Authority. The Carey SIPP is administered by Carey Pensions UK LLP who is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority with permission to establish, operate and wind up personal pension schemes.

Terms and conditions

This Key Features document gives a summary of the Carey Self Invested Personal Pension (SIPP). It does not include all the definitions, exclusions, terms and conditions.

The full contractual terms are set out in the Trust Deed & Rules and the Terms and Conditions. If you would like copies of these, or clarification of any of the information provided in this document, please ask your Financial Adviser or contact us at the address shown later in this document.

We have the right to change some of the Terms and Conditions, as described in the Terms and Conditions. If we do make any changes which affect your SIPP, we will write to you to give you as much advance notice as possible and explain the reasons for any such changes.

Language

All information and communications from us will be in English.

Contacting Carey Pensions UK

The administrator of the Carey SIPP is Carey Pensions UK LLP.

The trustee of the Carey SIPP is Carey Pension Trustees UK Limited.

The address of both is:

43 Shenley Pavilions
Chalkdell Drive
Shenley Wood
Milton Keynes
MK5 6LB

Telephone: +44 01908 336010

Fax: +44 01908 506169

www.careypensions.co.uk

Email: enquiries@careypensions.co.uk

Carey Pensions UK LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority. Our FSA Registration Number is 501747. You can check this on the FSA's website at www.fsa.gov.uk/register



Specialist pensions for specialist people



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W: www.careygroup.gg