

# Frequently Asked Questions



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#### **GENERAL FAQs**

#### When will I receive my statement?

eDelivery customers can usually expect to see their statement posted to Fidelity.com by the second business day after the end of the month.

Statements sent to customers via U.S. mail are mailed by the fifth business day of the month and are typically received by the 10th of the month, depending on holidays and which day of the week the prior month ends on.

#### Do I receive a statement every month?

All customers with a nonzero balance will receive statements monthly or quarterly. You will receive a statement for every month in which you have activity, but at the least, quarterly. Activity includes purchases and sales of securities, deposits, withdrawals, transfers of assets, and dividend reinvestments. Customers with a zero balance will receive statements in the month the balance decreases to zero, but will not receive subsequent statements until there is a balance in the account. Customers with a household statement will receive a monthly statement if there is activity in any of the householded accounts.

#### What is a household statement?

A household statement consolidates your various Fidelity accounts into a single statement.

#### How do I group my accounts into a household statement?

If you open a new Fidelity account, it will automatically be consolidated into your existing statement when certain information matches, such as your name, Social Security number (SSN), and address. You can also request to group accounts that are being reported on separate statements by completing our householding form at Fidelity.com/forms.

Which sections appear on my statement?

Your statement may include the following sections:

- (For Multiple Account Statements)
   Portfolio Summary, including:
  - o Your Portfolio Value
  - o Accounts Included in This Report (table of contents)
  - o Income Summary, Asset Allocation, Top Holdings
- (For All Statements)

Account Summary, including:

- o Account Value
- o Account Holdings Pie Chart
- o Top Holdings
- o Income Summary
- o Core Account and Credit Balance Cash Flow
- o Realized Gains and Losses from Sales
- o Contributions/Distributions
- o Minimum Required Distribution (MRD) Estimate
- o Margin Information
- Holdings
- Other Holdings, including:
  - o Annuities
  - o Stock Plans
  - o Assets Held Away
- Activity
- Estimated Cash Flow
- Global Holdings
- Global Activity

#### **GENERAL FAQs**

## What types of accounts are included in my household statement?

Your statement may include information regarding the following accounts:

- General Investment (Brokerage, Cash Management, Portfolio Advisory Services)
- Personal Retirement (IRA, Roth IRA, Keogh, etc.)
- Trust
- Education 529
- Custodial (UTMA, UGMA)
- Health Savings Accounts
- Fiduciary
- Fidelity Funds
- BrokerageLink®

Your statement may also reference other accounts held at Fidelity (e.g., annuities, stock plans) and assets held at other financial institutions, but such information is provided for informational purposes only and may not reflect accurate values.

#### Are statements based on trade date or settlement date?

Statements are based on settlement date. This means that the Holdings section may reflect holdings that have been sold from the account and will not reflect holdings that have been purchased for the account because the trades have not yet settled. In addition, the cash side of these pending trades will not be reflected in the cash balance until settlement occurs. Note that statements include a section for Trades Pending Settlement. Fidelity.com balances are based on trade date; this can lead to differences between balance information obtained via Fidelity.com and your account statement.

# Do statements differentiate between qualified and nonqualified dividends?

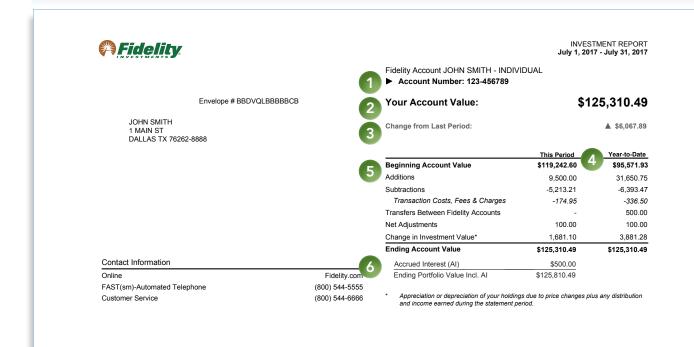
No. The statement differentiates between taxable and taxexempt dividends, but within taxable dividends there is no differentiation between qualified and nonqualified dividends. Can I get check images returned with my statement?
Yes. Please call a Fidelity Representative to request check images with your statement. You can also view check images on Fidelity.com for the past 18 months. Go to Activities & Orders>History>Show>Checks.

## Do these Statement FAQs cover all my Fidelity accounts and statements?

These FAQs cover all your personal accounts (e.g., IRA, brokerage, 529 plans, etc.) held by Fidelity Brokerage Services and carried by National Financial Services. It also references other accounts held at Fidelity (e.g., annuities, stock plans) and assets held at other financial institutions, but such information is provided for informational purposes only and may not reflect accurate values.

I rolled over my mutual fund shares from a Fidelity 401(k) account to an IRA. Why does my statement show that I rolled over double the amount in Additions and the correct amount under Subtractions?

Fidelity 401(k) accounts invest in class K shares of Fidelity mutual funds, which are used by institutional investors. When you roll over those shares to an IRA, they are converted to a retail share class. During this conversion process, your K shares are replaced by the new retail shares. This happens by adding the retail shares to your account, along with your original K shares, and then subtracting the K shares. On your statement, this makes it appear that double the shares were added. In subtracting the K shares to complete the conversion, no funds are actually withdrawn from your account, and no tax-reportable event occurs.



#### SINGLE ACCOUNT STATEMENT (for illustrative purposes only)

1 Where do I find my account number on my single account statement?

Your account number is located on the first page of your statement, directly above Your Account Value.

2 What makes up Your Account Value?

Your Account Value is the total value of the holdings in your account. It excludes the value of any holdings listed under "Other Holdings," such as annuities, stock plans, and assets held away. It also excludes any Accrued Interest.

3 What is Change from Last Period?

Change from Last Period represents any additions, subtractions, and change in the market value of your investments since the last statement period.

What is the difference between This Period and Year-to-Date?

This Period presents the value from the last statement date through the current statement period, whereas the Year-to-Date value represents the accumulated value from January 1 of the current year to the end of the current period.

5a What is included in Additions?

Additions includes the following transactions:

- Deposits
- Exchanges In
- Securities Transferred In

5b What is included in Subtractions?

Subtractions includes the following transactions:

- Withdrawals
- Exchanges Out
- Cards, Checking, & Bill Payments
- Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges
- Managed Account Fees
- Margin Interest
- Taxes Withheld
- Income Paid
- Securities Transferred Out

- What makes up Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges?
  Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges may include the following:
  - Commissions
  - Sales Loads
  - Transaction Fees
  - Short-term Trading Fees
  - Account Fees (Annual Maintenance, Recordkeeping, Retirement)
  - Mutual Fund Low-balance Fee
  - Bank Wire Transaction Fee
  - Advisory Fees
  - SMA Manager Fees
  - Trust Administration Fees
- Are Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges included in the Subtractions subtotal?

Yes, Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges and Portfolio Advisory Fees, if applicable, are included in the Subtractions subtotal. They are also shown separately to provide transparency into the costs and fees charged to your account.

5e What are Transfers Between Fidelity Accounts and where can I find the transaction details?

Transfers Between Fidelity Accounts refers to money or shares being moved from one Fidelity account to another. Examples of this include moving money/shares from a mutual fund account to a brokerage account, or from an account registered in one person's name to an account in another person's name. Details of these transactions, along with all transactions, can be found in the Activity section of this statement.

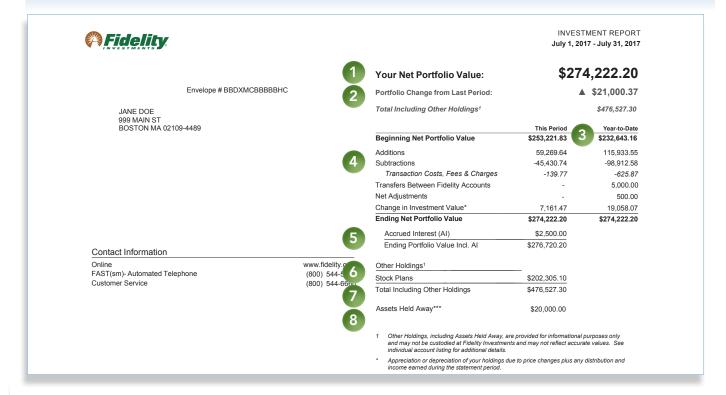
5f What are Net Adjustments?

**Net Adjustments** are additions or subtractions to your account resulting from a monetary adjustment.

- How is Change in Investment Value calculated?

  Change in Investment Value is the appreciation or depreciation of your holdings due to price changes plus any distribution income earned during the statement period.
- 6 What is Accrued Interest?

Accrued Interest includes the accumulated interest on the fixed income securities in your portfolio, as displayed in the Holdings section of each account, from the last coupon date to the statement date, that has not been paid by the issuer. Accrued Interest is limited to bonds denominated in USD.



#### MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS STATEMENT — PORTFOLIO SUMMARY (for illustrative purposes only)

1 What makes up Your Portfolio Value and Your Net Portfolio Value?

Your Portfolio Value is the total value of the accounts included in your statement. Your Net Portfolio Value is the total value of the accounts included in your statement, plus or minus any debit, credit, short, or activity-in-process balances you may have in your accounts. It excludes the value of any holdings listed under "Other Holdings," such as annuities, stock plans, and assets held away.

What is Portfolio Change from Last Period?

Portfolio Change from Last Period represents any additions, subtractions, and change in the market value of your investments since the last statement period, excluding "Other Holdings."

What is the difference between the This Period and Year-to-Date columns?

The **This Period** column presents the value from the last statement date through the current statement period, whereas the **Year-to-Date** value represents the accumulated value from January 1 of the current year to the end of the current period. Note: To provide better reporting, certain transactions have been recategorized on your new statement, and therefore the Year-to-Date amounts for some line items may not match your prior statements.



Additions includes the following transactions:

- Deposits
- Exchanges In
- Securities Transferred In

## 4b

#### What is included in Subtractions?

 ${\bf Subtractions} \ {\bf includes} \ {\bf the} \ {\bf following} \ {\bf transactions} :$ 

- Withdrawals (a.k.a. Distributions)
- Exchanges Out
- Securities Transferred Out
- Cards, Checking, and Bill Payments
- Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges
- Managed Account Fees
- Margin Interest
- Taxes Withheld
- Income Paid

4c What makes up Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges?
Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges may include the following:

- Commissions
- Sales Loads
- Transaction Fees
- Short-term Trading Fees
- Account Fees (Annual Maintenance, Recordkeeping, Retirement)
- Mutual Fund Low-balance Fee
- Bank Wire Transaction Fee
- Advisory Fees
- SMA Manager Fees
- Trust Administration Fees
- 4d Are Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges included in the Subtractions subtotal?

Yes, Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges and Portfolio Advisory Fees, if applicable, are included in the Subtractions subtotal. They are also shown separately to provide transparency into the costs and fees charged to your account.

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ciation of your holdings due to price changes plus any distribution and income earned during the statement period.

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Accrued Interest includes the accumulated interest on the fixed income securities in your portfolio, as displayed in the Holdings section of each account, from the last coupon date to the statement date, that has not been paid by the issuer. Accrued Interest is limited to bonds denominated in USD.

6 What are Other Holdings?

Other Holdings, such as annuities, are provided for informational purposes only and are not part of your brokerage account. Fidelity does not verify the accuracy or timeliness of the prices reported. Other Holdings may not be carried by National Financial Services LLC (NFS) or covered by SIPC.

What is Total Including Other Holdings?

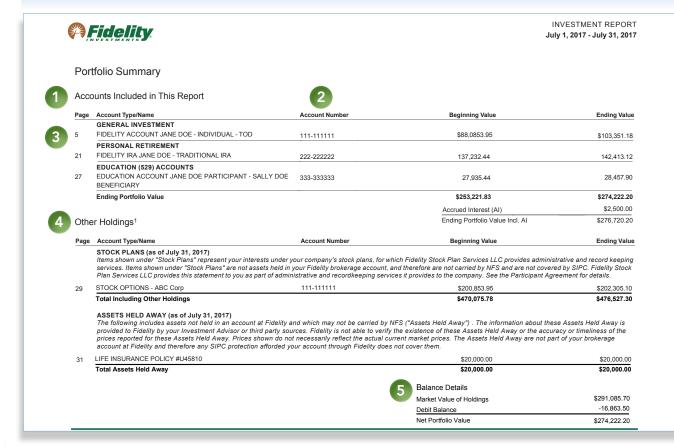
Total Including Other Holdings is the total of Your

Net Portfolio Value plus your Other Holdings, which may

include annuities, stock plans, and assets held away.

8 What are Assets Held Away?

Assets Held Away are assets not held in a Fidelity brokerage account custodied by National Financial Services, LLC, a Fidelity Investments company, and which might not be covered by SIPC.



#### MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS STATEMENT — TABLE OF CONTENTS (for illustrative purposes only)

What is Accounts Included in This Report?

The Accounts Included in This Report section provides you with a list of Fidelity accounts included in the statement,

with a list of Fidelity accounts included in the statement, along with the page number where account-specific information can be found.

Why aren't all my Fidelity accounts listed in the table of contents on my household statement?

Some accounts are not eligible to be consolidated on a household statement. These include business, sole proprietor, partnership, or other entity accounts (except trusts); 401(k), 403(b), 457, or other workplace retirement plans; and non-prototype retirement plans.

Also, if an account included in your household statement has a zero balance, that account may not show up on your statement.

Some eligible accounts may not have been consolidated by our automatic householding process. In this case, you can complete our Combined Statements Household form to have your accounts added to your household statement. Please refer to the form, which can be found at Fidelity.com/forms.

Where can I find my Account Number(s)?
Refer to the Accounts Included in This Report section, which is typically found on page 2 of your statement.

Where can I find the details for each of the accounts in my portfolio?

The details for each of your accounts can be found in the body of your statement. For each account included in your statement, there is an Account Summary along with detailed Holdings and Activity. Refer to the page number in the **Accounts Included in This Report section**, typically found on page 2, to locate information regarding a specific account.



# Why are Other Holdings not included in Your Portfolio Value?

Other Holdings, including Assets Held Away, are provided for informational purposes only. These assets are held outside your Fidelity brokerage account, and may not be custodied with National Financial Services, LLC (a Fidelity company), or reflect accurate value, and therefore are included as a separate balance on your statement.



## What are Balance Details? What does each line item mean?

The Balance Details table shows how we arrived at the Net Portfolio Value when you have a credit, debit, short, or activity-in-process balance in one or more of your accounts. The table may include the following line items:

Market Value of Holdings—The market value of the holdings in all your accounts in your statement (excluding Other Holdings)

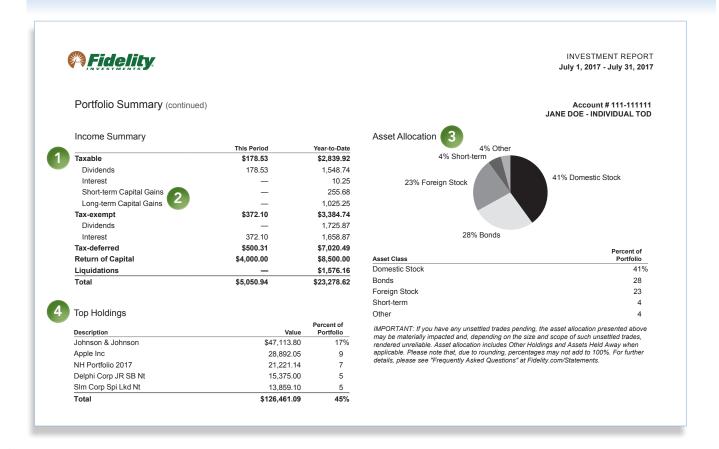
**Credit Balance**—Money owed to you from proceeds of a sale in your account or other activity

**Debit Balance**—The money owed for securities purchased in your margin account, if applicable

**Short Balance**—The balance in your short account if you have short positions

Activity in Process—The amount of funds that have been deposited to your mutual fund account, but not yet invested in the fund

**Net Portfolio Value**—The value of your holdings plus or minus any credits, debits, shorts, or activity in process



# MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS STATEMENT — INCOME SUMMARY, ASSET ALLOCATION, AND TOP HOLDINGS (for illustrative purposes only)

What types of income would be included in Income Summary?

Income Summary includes taxable dividends, tax-deferred dividends, taxable interest, long-term capital gains, short-term capital gains, royalty trust payments, nontaxable dividends, municipal tax-exempt interest, and return of capital.

What is the difference between Tax-exempt, Tax-deferred, and Tax-free in Income Summary?

**Tax-exempt** refers to investments in municipal or U.S. government obligations that can be free from federal, state, or local taxes, or a combination of the three. **Tax-deferred** describes an investment for which payment of taxes is postponed with the understanding that taxes will be paid under certain conditions in the future. **Tax-free** refers to income in Roth IRA and HSA accounts.

Where can the details of the summary amounts reported in This Period be found?

The details included in **This Period** can be found in the Activity section for each account.

Is the Year-to-Date value reported in Income Summary the cumulative amount earned in the current year?

The Year-to-Date data represents the accumulated value from January 1 of the current year through the current statement period.

What is the difference between a short-term capital gain and a long-term capital gain in Income Summary?

Short-term capital gain is a gain from a qualifying invest-

ment owned for 12 months or less and then sold. **Long-term capital gain** is a gain from a qualifying invest-

ment owned for longer than 12 months and then sold.



Asset Allocation refers to the current allocation of the assets in your accounts among different types of asset classes, including domestic stock, foreign stock, bond, and shortterm (cash equivalents, CDs, money market funds, etc.) investments, other, and unknown. It is displayed as a pie chart. For purposes of this asset allocation analysis, generally, the underlying investments held in a mutual fund, other pooled investment vehicle, or subaccount of a variable annuity are considered individually. They are separated and sorted into whichever asset class they best fit based on holdings data provided by a third-party vendor. If holdings data is not available to Fidelity, the interest is categorized as "Unknown." The "Other" category includes non-asset class holdings (i.e., identified holdings that cannot be categorized as stocks, bonds, or short-term investments). Note that Trades Pending Settlement may materially impact the asset allocation information presented by inflating either the asset class (domestic stock, foreign stock or bond) impacted by the purchase or sale or the short-term asset class (i.e., the cash side of the pending trade) by the dollar value of the trade. As a result, if Trades Pending Settlement are significant, the asset allocation information presented may be unreliable.

- 3b Are any of my assets not included in my asset allocation? Yes, foreign currencies and Health Savings Accounts are excluded from your asset allocation.
- 3c I don't see the asset allocation pie chart on my Portfolio Summary. Why is it missing?

The asset allocation pie chart will not be shown on your Portfolio Summary in these situations:

- Your statement includes only one account.
- Your statement includes stock plans.\*

\*We plan to provide asset allocation for statements with stock plans in the near future.

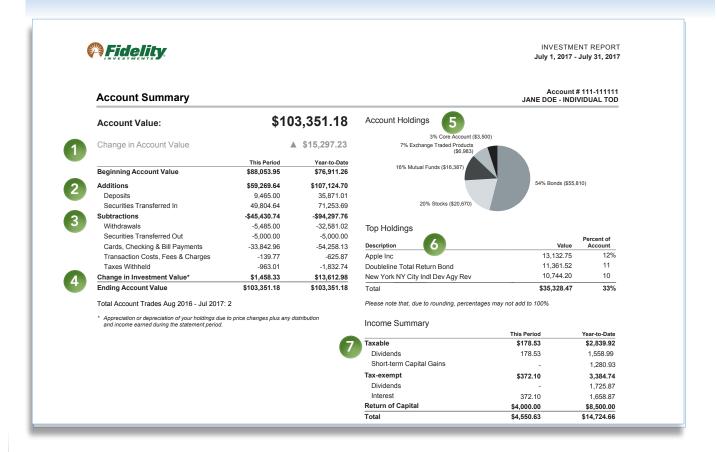


#### What are Top Holdings?

Top Holdings ranks the top five holdings in your portfolio based on the cumulative total of each holding across all your accounts. For example, if you own Apple Inc. (AAPL) in three accounts in your portfolio, we will sum the value of all three positions and use the total to determine its ranking. Note: The top holdings may differ in each of your individual accounts; see Account Summary for the top 3 holdings for each account.

Why do my top holdings show five or fewer holdings?

Your Top Holdings will show five or fewer when you have five or fewer different holdings in your portfolio.



#### ALL STATEMENTS — ACCOUNT SUMMARY (for illustrative purposes only)

1 What is Change in Account Value?

Change in Account Value represents any additions, subtractions, and change in the market value of your investments held in the account since the last statement period.

- What is included in Additions in the Account Summary?
  Additions includes the following transactions in the account:
  - Deposits (a.k.a. Contributions)
  - Exchanges In
  - Securities Transferred In

What is included in Subtractions in the Account Summary?

**Subtractions** includes the following transactions in the account:

- Withdrawals (a.k.a. Distributions)
- Exchanges Out
- Securities Transferred Out
- Cards, Checking, & Bill Payments
- Transaction Costs, Fees & Charges
- Portfolio Advisory Service Fees
- Margin Interest
- Taxes Withheld
- Income Paid

4 How is Change in Investment Value calculated?

Change in Investment Value is the appreciation or depreciation of your holdings due to price changes plus any distribution income earned during the statement period.

What is the Account Holdings pie chart? Where do the holdings come from?

The **Account Holdings** pie chart provides a classification of your account holdings by type of security. It reflects the same classifications found in the Holdings section of your statement, including:

- Core Account
- Mutual Funds
- Exchange-Traded Products
- Stocks
- Bonds
- Options
- Loaned/Collateralized Securities
- Other
- 6a What is the Top Holdings section?

**Top Holdings** ranks the top three holdings in your account based on the total value of each holding.

- Why does my Top Holdings show three or fewer holdings?
  Your Top Holdings will show three or fewer holdings when you have three or fewer different holdings in your account.
- What is the difference between Tax-exempt, Tax-deferred, and Tax-free in Income Summary?

**Tax-exempt** refers to investments in municipal or U.S. government obligations that are free from federal, state, or local taxes, or a combination of the three. **Tax-deferred** describes an investment for which payment of taxes is postponed with the understanding that taxes will be paid under certain conditions in the future. **Tax-free** refers to income in Roth IRA and HSA accounts.

What is the difference between a short-term capital gain and a long-term capital gain in Income Summary?

**Short-term gain** is a gain from a qualifying investment owned for 12 months or less and then sold.

**Long-term gain** is a gain from a qualifying investment owned for longer than 12 months and then sold.



INVESTMENT REPORT July 1, 2017 - July 31, 2017

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Core Account and Credit Balance Cash Flow

Core Account: FDIC Insured Deposit at Fifth Third Ba	ank	
	This Period	Year-to-Date
Beginning Core Account Balance	\$27,907.16	\$15,061.66
INVESTMENT ACTIVITY		
Securities Bought	-22,712.90	-102,997.45
Securities Sold	25,801.00	155,987.33
Dividends, Interest and Other Income*	4,550.63	16,258.13
Transaction Costs	-95.40	-445.18
Other Activity In	594.10	1,641.58
Total Investment Activity	\$8,137.43	\$70,444.41
CASH MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY		
Deposits	9,465.00	55,000.00
Withdrawals	-5,485.00	-33,587.28
Taxes Withheld	-963.01	-4,520.22
Checking Activity	-24,432.10	-49,584.12
Debit Card Activity	-3,065.81	-14,358.77
Bill Payments	-6,345.05	-14,958.62
Fees & Charges	-44.37	-325.69
Margin Interest	-1,673.75	-19,670.87
Total Cash Management Activity	-\$32,544.09	-\$82,005.57
Ending Core Account Balance	\$3,500.50	\$3,500.50

Realized Gains and Losses from Sales
(May not reflect all gains and losses due to incomplete cost basis)

	This Period	Year-to-Date
Net Short-term Gain/Loss	_	\$115.89
Short-term Gain	_	255.68
Short-term Loss	_	-148.54
Short-term Disallowed Loss	_	8.75
Net Long-term Gain/Loss	_	507.97
Long-term Gain	_	1,025.25
Long-term Loss	_	-850.45
Long-term Disallowed Loss	_	333.17
Net Gain/Loss	_	\$623.86

#### ALL STATEMENTS — ACCOUNT SUMMARY (for illustrative purposes only)



The Core Account and Credit Balance Cash Flow shows the money that came in and out of your core account over the course of the current statement period and the year to date. It's displayed in the following categories:

#### Investment Activity

- Securities Bought
- Securities Sold
- Dividends, Interest and Other Income
- Exchanges In
- Exchanges Out
- Other Activity In

#### Cash Management Activity

- Deposits (a.k.a. Contributions)
- Withdrawals (a.k.a. Distributions)
- Taxes Withheld
- Checking Activity
- Debit Card Activity
- Deferred Debit Card Activity
- Bill Payments
- Fees & Charges
- Margin Interest
- Other Activity Out

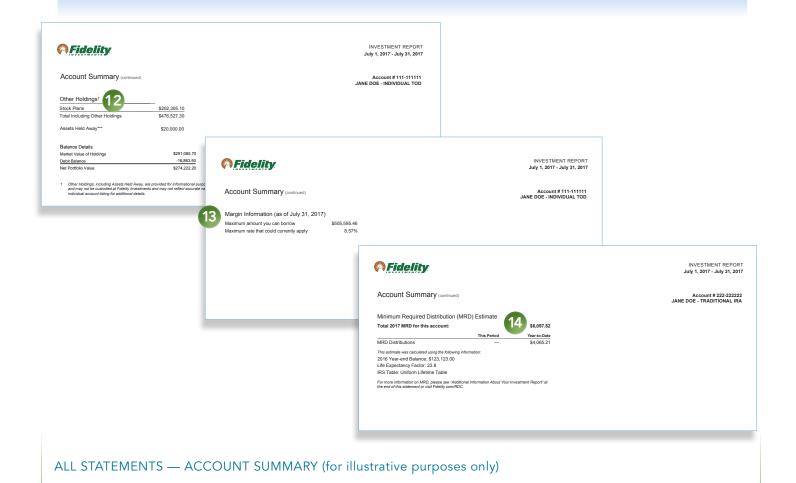
### 10 What is Realized Gains and Losses from Sales?

Realized Gains and Losses from Sales is the monetary value of a gain or loss that results from a trade. The amount of the gain or loss is the excess of proceeds from the sale over the cost basis (or adjusted cost basis).

#### 11 What does the term Disallowed mean?

A disallowed loss is the monetary amount of loss realized from selling shares that cannot be counted as a loss due to the IRS wash sale rule. A wash sale occurs if you sell shares at a loss and buy additional shares (even in another account) of the same or substantially identical security within 30 days before or after the sale.

<sup>\*</sup> Includes dividend reinvestments.



## 12 What are Other Holdings?

Other Holdings, such as annuities, are provided for informational purposes only. These assets are held outside your Fidelity brokerage account, and may not be custodied with National Financial Services, LLC (a Fidelity company), or reflect accurate value, and therefore are included as a separate balance on your statement.

## 13 What is Margin Information?

The Margin Information section shows the following information about your margin account:

- Margin Balance—the current balance in your margin account
- Maximum amount you can borrow—the additional amount you can borrow to buy securities on margin
- Maximum rate that could currently apply—the maximum rate you'd be charged on your margin debit balance

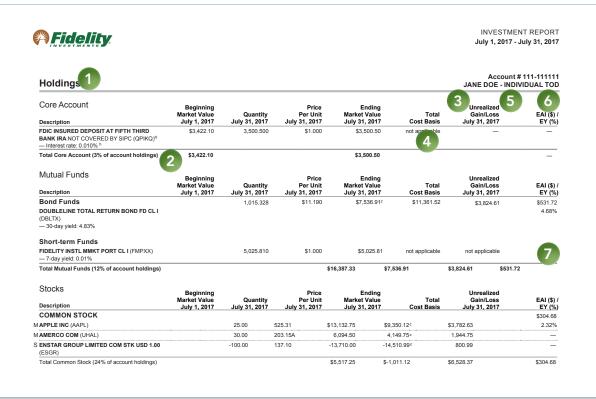


## What is the Minimum Required Distribution (MRD) Estimate? How is it calculated?

The Minimum Required Distribution (MRD) Estimate is the minimum amount the government requires each investor to begin withdrawing from his or her retirement accounts each year by the age of 70½. Each year, your annual MRD estimate is calculated on or after January 1 using your prior year-end account balance divided by the applicable life expectancy factor. The life expectancy factor used is based on both your date of birth and the beneficiary information we have on file as of December 31 of the prior year. Please contact Fidelity if there is a change in your beneficiary information, as this calculation will not be updated until the calendar year following the year in which you change your beneficiary designation.

Year-to-date distributions include any distributions taken from January 1 of the current year through midnight of the statement end date. Certain exceptions may apply for workplace savings plans and inherited accounts.

It is your responsibility to satisfy IRS minimum distribution requirements. Learn more about MRDs at Fidelity.com/RDC or call a Fidelity Representative at the number listed on the front of your statement. If you need specific tax advice, be sure to consult your tax advisor.



#### ALL STATEMENTS — HOLDINGS (for illustrative purposes only)

How is the Holdings section organized?
The Holdings in your account are displayed

in the following order:

- Core Account
- Mutual Funds
- Stocks
- Bonds
- Exchange-Traded Funds
- Loaned/Collateralized Securities
- Options
- Other
- Annuities
- Assets Held Away
- Stock Plan Services
- Do the holdings shown on my statement include trades I made at the end of the month?

The **Holdings** section of your statement includes only settled transactions. Your statement has a separate section for Trades Pending Settlement.

What does the % of account holdings represent?

The % of account holdings is displayed in the subtotal line for each holding type in your account (i.e., Core Account, Stocks, etc.). It reflects the percentage of your total account value.

3 What does Unrealized Gain/Loss represent?

**Unrealized Gain/Loss** is the hypothetical value of the gain or loss that would be realized if shares were sold at the indicated price.

4 Why is cost basis not shown for some holdings?

Cost basis is not available for money market mutual funds
(it was presumed to always be \$1 when the statements were
developed and therefore is not shown). Cost basis is also
sometimes not available for securities transferred in without
cost basis.

Statement FAQs



#### What is Est. Annual Income (EAI) and how is it calculated?

Est. Annual Income (EAI) is an estimate of annual income from a specific security position over the next rolling 12 months. EAI for U.S. government, corporate, and municipal bonds, and certificates of deposit (CDs) is calculated by multiplying the coupon rate by the face value of the security. EAI for common stocks (including ADRs and REITs) and mutual funds is calculated using an Indicated Annual Dividend (IAD) obtained from a third-party source. See calculation examples below:

For Fixed Rate Bonds and CDs:

EAI = Face Value x Coupon Rate

Example: You own a bond with \$1,000 Face Value and a 5% Coupon: EAI =  $$1,000 \times 0.05 = $50.00$ 

For Common Stocks, ADRs, REITs and Mutual Funds: EAI = # of Shares x IAD

Example: You own 100 shares of ABC Stock, ABC Stock IAD is 0.80: EAI =  $100 \times 0.80 = $80.00$ 



#### 5b Why isn't Est. Annual Income (EAI) displayed for all my securities?

**EAI** is calculated for the following securities when available: fixed-rate bonds (including Treasury, agency, GSE, corporate, and municipal bonds), CDs, common stocks, ADRs, REITs, and mutual funds. EAI is not displayed for amounts less than \$10.

EAI is not calculated for preferred stocks, exchange-traded products (ETFs and ETNs), UITs, international stocks, closedend funds, limited partnerships, and the following types of bonds: step-up, floating rate, variable rate, discount, zero coupon, factored, mortgage-backed, bonds with an inflation factor, and certain international bonds (including those with the "foreign" indicator on the Bond Details page).



#### 6a What is Est. Yield (EY) and how is it calculated?

Est. Yield (EY) is an estimate of annual yield from a specific security position over the next rolling 12 months. EY is calculated by dividing the EAI for a specific security position by the market value of the security position, which may be higher or lower than the original purchase price. See calculation example below.

EY = EAI / Market Value

Example: 100 Shares of ABC Stock Price with a per share price of \$19.00, Market Value = \$1,900.00, EAI = \$80.00: EY = \$80.00 / \$1,900.00 = 4.21%



#### **6b** Why isn't Est. Yield (EY) displayed for all my securities?

Est. Yield (EY) is provided only for common stocks, ADRs, REITs, and mutual funds that have EAI.



Some values are shown as "not applicable," "unavailable," "unknown," blank, and "--." What do these mean?

not applicable—The value does not apply. For example, Fidelity doesn't provide Cost Basis for money market mutual funds, so the value will be shown as "not applicable."

unavailable — The value is not available or cannot be calculated. For example, if a price is not present for a security in your holdings, the Ending Value cannot be calculated and will be shown as "Unavailable."

unknown—The value is not known. For example, Fidelity may not have the Cost Basis for a security you transferred into your account, so the value will be shown as "Unknown."

blank—The value does not apply. For example, Fidelity doesn't sum certain columns like the Quantity, so the value will be shown as blank.

"---" (dash)—The value is not known. For example, Fidelity may not have obtained a price for a security, so the value will be shown as "---."



INVESTMENT REPORT July 1, 2017 - July 31, 2017



Account # 111-111111
JANE DOE - INDIVIDUAL TOD

Settleme Date	nt Security Name	Symbol/ CUSIP	Description	Quantity	Price	Total Cost Basis	Transaction Cost	Amount
07/11	SPDR SER TR BARCLAYS CAP HIGH YIELD BD ETF	JNK	You bought Wash sale of 8/8/14: \$2,805.50	100.000	\$37.17900	OOST Dasis	-\$7.95	-\$3,725.85
07/11	SPDR SER TR BARCLAYS CAP HIGH YIELD BD ETF	JNK	You bought Wash sale of 8/8/14: \$7,780.04	100.000	37.17900		-7.95	-3,725.85
07/11	SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT INC COM USD0.01	SBRA	You bought	200.000	11.04000		-7.95	-2,215.95
07/11	SPDR SER TR BARCLAYS CAP HIGH YIELD BD ETF	JNK	You sold LT loss: \$8,781.90 LT disallowed loss: \$8,781.90	-200.000	36.88200	\$6,0004	-7.95	7,368.45
07/11	SPDR SER TR BARCLAYS CAP HIGH YIELD BD ETF	JNK	You sold LT loss: \$5,210.22 LT disallowed loss: \$5,210.22	-500.000	36.88100	15,5004	-7.95	18,432.55
07/11	SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT INC COM USD0.01	SBRA	You bought	250.000	11.10600		-7.95	-2,784.55
07/12	SPDR SER TR BARCLAYS CAP HIGH YIELD BD ETF	JNK	You bought Wash sale of 8/8/14: \$2,070.58	50.000	37.29900		-7.95	-1,872.90
07/18	SPDR SER TR BARCLAYS CAP HIGH YIELD BD ETF	JNK	You bought	50.000	38.27900		-7.95	-1,921.90
07/23	MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL 4.25000% 4/15/2015 SR CV NT TRADE EXECUTED BY MLCO		You bought Accrued Interest: −347.44	5000.000	109.00000			-5,450.00
07/30	FIDELITY INSTL MMKT	FMPXX	You bought	1000.000	1.00000	•	-7.95	-1,007.95
Total Sec	urities Bought						-\$95.4	-\$22,712.90
Total Sec	urities Sold							\$25,801.00

#### ALL STATEMENTS — ACTIVITY (for illustrative purposes only)



The **Activity** section of your statement is organized as follows:

- Securities Bought & Sold
- Trades Pending Settlement
- Open Orders
- Exchanges In/Securities Transferred In
- Exchanges Out/Securities Transferred Out
- Dividends, Interest & Other Income
- Margin Activity
- Short Activity
- Other Activity In
- Other Activity Out
- Assets Held Away Activity
- Income Activity
- Deposits
- Withdrawals
- Bill Payments
- Checking Activity
- Checkwriting Coded Expenses
- Fees and Charges
- Taxes Withheld
- Daily Additions and Subtractions

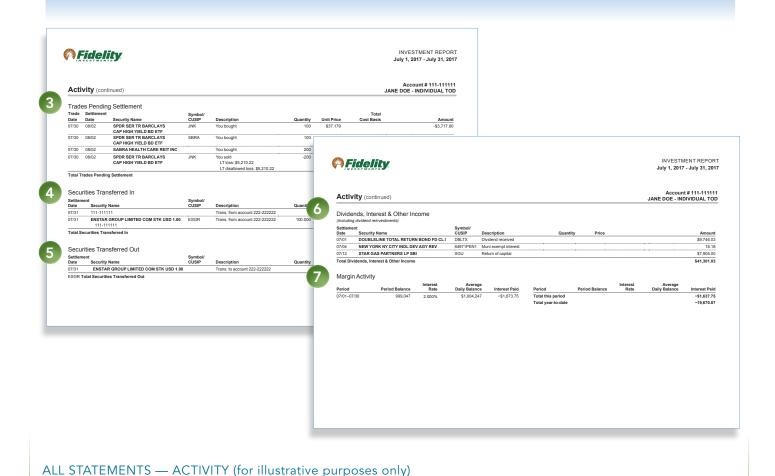
- Net Adjustments
- Transfers Between Fidelity Accounts
- Debit Card Activity
- Deferred Debit Card

Why are dividends paid from a non-Fidelity fund on the last business day of the month not reflected in the Activity section of the statement until the following month?

For non-Fidelity funds that pay dividends on the last business day of the month, Fidelity does not receive the dividend information from the other company until after the statement process has started. The dividends will be reported on your subsequent month's statement with a transaction date of the last business day of the prior month.

What does Securities Bought & Sold display?
What does Net Securities Bought & Sold mean?

Securities Bought & Sold displays the buy and sell trades made in your account during the statement period. It includes all trades that have been settled. Net Securities Bought & Sold shows the net difference between your securities bought and your securities sold.



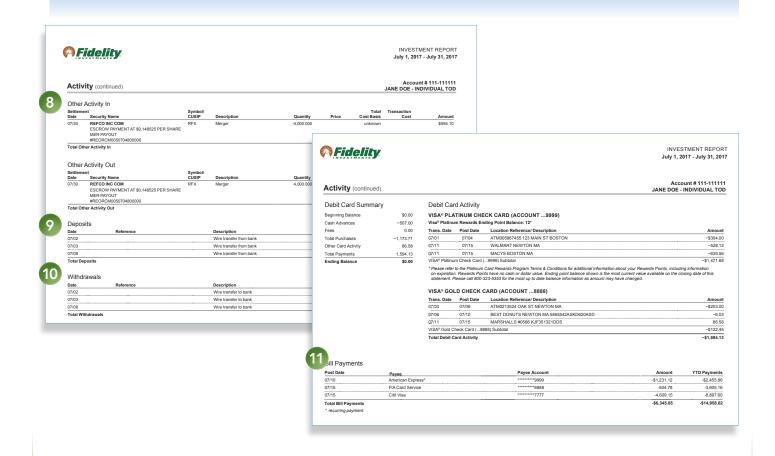
What are Trades Pending Settlement?

- Trades Pending Settlement displays trades that have been executed in this account, but have not settled before the statement end date.
- What are Exchanges In and Securities Transferred In?
  Exchanges In and Securities Transferred In include
  exchanges made into mutual funds and securities transferred in from an account outside Fidelity.
- What are Exchanges Out and Securities Transferred Out?

  Exchanges Out and Securities Transferred Out include exchanges made out of mutual funds and securities transferred to an account outside Fidelity.
- What is included in Dividends, Interest & Other Income?

  Dividends, Interest & Other Income includes investment income received from your securities.
- What is Margin Activity?

  Margin Activity shows the interest paid on your margin account, including your period balance, average daily balance, and the interest rate charged.



What is Other Activity In and Other Activity Out?

Other Activity In and Other Activity Out include things such as corporate actions (mergers, tender offers, etc.), adjustments, return of capital, money moved between Fidelity accounts, etc.

ALL STATEMENTS — ACTIVITY (for illustrative purposes only)

9 What are Deposits?

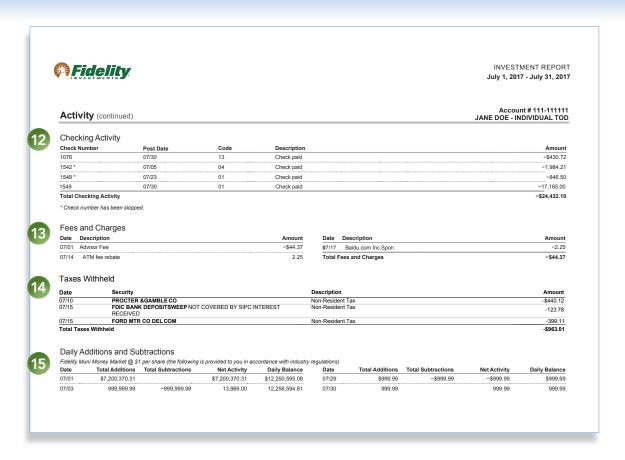
**Deposits** includes any money received into your account by check, electronic funds transfer (EFT), bank wire, or other means.

10 What are Withdrawals?

**Withdrawals** includes any money disbursed from your account, by check, electronic funds transfer (EFT), bank wire, or other means.

11 What are Bill Payments?

**Bill Payments** includes payments made from your account using Fidelity BillPay®.



#### ALL STATEMENTS — ACTIVITY (for illustrative purposes only)

- What is included in Checking Activity?
  Checking Activity shows the checks you have written on your account.
- What is included in Fees and Charges?

  Fees and Charges includes fees and charges deducted from your account other than commissions on a transaction (these are built into the total cost of your trade).
- 14 What are Taxes Withheld?

**Taxes Withheld** includes any federal, state, local, foreign, or other taxes that have been withheld from a transaction.

What are Daily Additions and Subtractions?

Daily Additions and Subtractions shows your daily deposits into, or withdrawals out of, your core cash account.

Statement FAQs



INVESTMENT REPORT July 1, 2017 - July 31, 2017

Estimated Cash Flow

Account # 111-111111
JANE DOE - INDIVIDUAL TOD

Month	Bond & CD Income	Bond & CD Principal	Stock Income	Mutual Fund Income	Total Est. Cash Flow
August 2017	_	_	\$76	\$44	\$120
September	\$413	<del>_</del>	193	44	650
October	<del>_</del>	<del>_</del>	<del>-</del>	44	44
November	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	76	44	120
December	413	_	193	44	650
January 2018	_	_	_	44	44
February	_	<u> </u>	76	44	120
March	413	<del>_</del>	193	44	650
April	_	<del>_</del>	_	44	44
May	_	<del>_</del>	76	44	120
June	413	_	193	44	650
July	<u> </u>		_	44	44
Total	\$1,653	_	\$1,075	\$532	\$3,259

The table above presents the estimated monthly interest and dividend income and return of principal that your current holdings may generate over the next rolling 12 months The cash flows displayed are estimates provided for informational purposes only and there is no guarantee that you will actually receive any of the amounts displayed. These estimates should not be relied upon for making investment, trading or tax decisions. The estimates for fixed rate domestic bond and CD income are calculated using the security's coupon rate. The estimates for domestic common stock and mutual fund income are calculated using an indicated annual dividend (AD). The IAD is an estimate of a security's dividend payments for the next 12 months calculated based on prior and/or declared dividends for that security. IADs are sourced from third party vendors believed to be reliable, but no assurance can be made as to accuracy. There are circumstances in which these estimates will not be presented for a specific security you hold. Please refer to the Help/Glossary section of Fidelity.com for additional information on these calculations.

Bond & CD Income includes interest payments for fixed rate bonds and Certificates of Deposit (CDs). Bond & CD Principal includes maturing principal payments for CDs and the following bonds: fixed rate, floating rate, variable rate, discount, and zero coupon Stock Income includes estimated dividend payments for common stock, ADR's, and REITs.

Mutual Fund Income includes estimated dividend payments for Fidelity and non-Fidelity mutual funds.

The table above does not include cash flow from the following securities: preferred stocks, international stocks, exchange trade products (ETF's & ETN's), UITs, variable rate bonds, and international bonds, but may be included in future enhancements.

#### ALL STATEMENTS — ESTIMATED CASH FLOW (for illustrative purposes only)

What is the Estimated Cash Flow?

The Estimated Cash Flow table presents the estimated monthly interest and dividend income and return of principal that certain security types may generate over the next rolling 12 months.

1b How do you calculate Estimated Cash Flow?

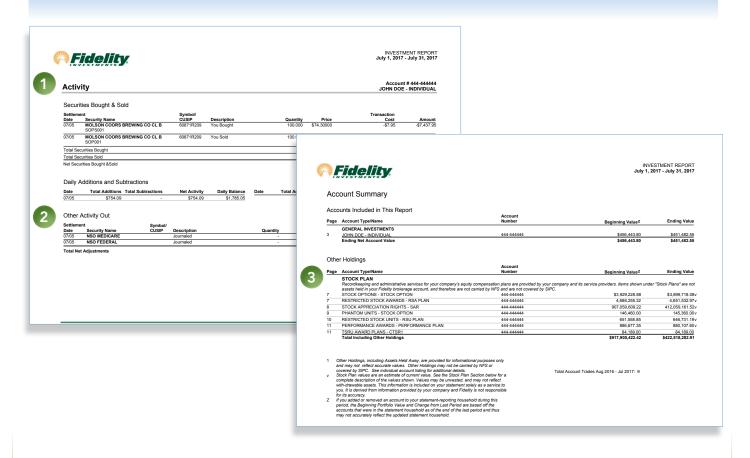
The estimates for fixed-rate domestic bond and CD income are calculated using the security's coupon rate. The estimates for domestic common stock and mutual fund income are calculated using an indicated annual dividend (IAD). The IAD is an estimate of a security's dividend payments for the next 12 months based on prior and/or declared dividends for that security. IADs are provided to Fidelity by third-party vendors believed to be reliable, but no assurances can be made as to accuracy.

What security types are included in the Estimated Cash Flow table?

- Bond & CD Income includes interest payments for fixed rate bonds and certificates of deposit (CDs).
- Bond & CD Principal includes maturing principal payments for CDs and the following bonds: fixed rate, floating rate, variable rate, discount, and zero coupon.
- Stock Income includes estimated dividend payments for common stock, ADRs, and REITs.
- Mutual Fund Income includes estimated dividend payments for Fidelity and non-Fidelity mutual funds.

What security types are not included in the Estimated Cash Flow table?

The chart does not include cash flow from preferred stocks, exchange-traded products (ETFs and ETNs), UITs, international stocks and bonds, closed-end funds, and limited partnerships. Note: The table includes principal payments, but not income for certain types of bonds, such as floating rate, variable rate, discount, and zero coupon.



#### SPECIAL SECTIONS — STOCK PLAN SERVICES (for illustrative purposes only)

Where do I find the details of my stock plan transaction/exercise?

The details of your stock plan transaction can be found in **Securities Bought & Sold** in the **Activity** section of your statement. Any taxes relating to your stock plan transaction can be found in **Other Activity Out** in the **Activity** section of your statement.

Where are the taxes related to my stock option transaction?

The taxes related to your stock plan transaction can be found in Other Activity Out in the Activity section of your statement. The purchase and/or sale of the stock plan transaction will be located in Securities Bought & Sold in the Activity section of your statement.

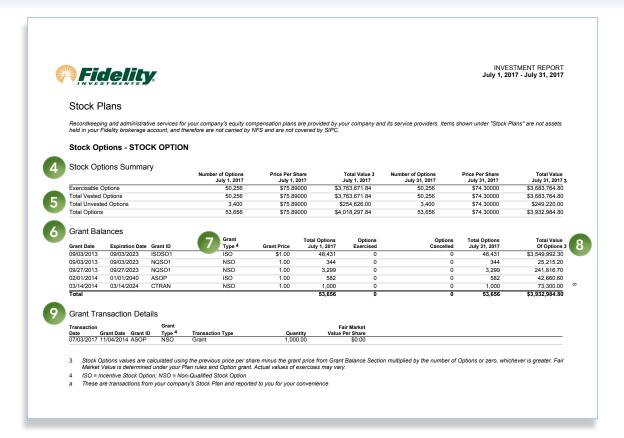
Where do I find my stock plans in my statement?
Refer to the page number in the Accounts Included in
This Report section, which is typically found on page 2
of your statement.

How can I review which taxes relate to which transaction?

The detailed overview of each transaction is available on your transaction confirmation received under separate cover.

What does Plan Type—Section 423 Qualified mean?

A qualified 423 employee stock purchase plan allows employees under U.S. tax law to purchase stock at a discount from fair market value without any taxes owed on the discount at the time of purchase. In some cases, a holding period may be required for the purchased stock, in order to receive favorable long-term capital gains tax treatment on a portion of your gains when the shares are sold.



#### SPECIAL SECTIONS — STOCK PLAN SERVICES (for illustrative purposes only)

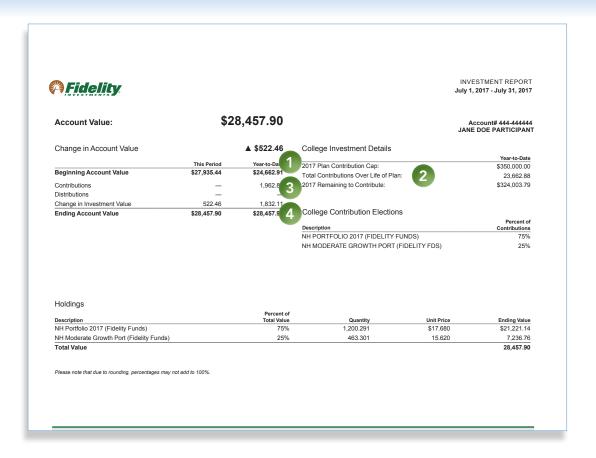
- 4 What is included in Stock Options Summary?

  Stock Options Summary shows your current number of stock options, broken out by exercisable options, vested options, unvested options, and total options.
- What do Vested Options and Unvested Options mean?
  Typically, Vested Options have become accessible to you to transact. Unvested Options have not yet become available to transact.
- What is included in Grant Balances?
  Grant Balances provides a detailed list of your stock option grants by grant date.
- What does Grant Type NSO/ISO mean?
  Nonqualified Stock Options (NSOs) are more traditional stock options that do not meet certain IRS requirements that allow you special tax treatment. With NSOs, you will be taxed

when you exercise the stock options. The IRS levies ordinary income tax, Social Security tax, and Medicare taxes on the difference between the fair market value when you exercise the stock options and the grant price.

Incentive Stock Options (ISOs) do meet the IRS requirements for special tax treatment. With ISOs, you do not have to pay regular income taxes at the time you exercise, but you must hold your shares at least one year from the date of exercise and two years from the grant date in order to receive special tax treatment.

- 8 How are the values of my Stock Plan Options calculated? The value of Stock Plan Options is the difference between the Grant Price and the Price Per Share, multiplied by the quantity of options you have for that grant.
- What is included in Grant Transaction Details? Grant Transaction Details shows your recent transactions, such as exercise and sells.



#### SPECIAL SECTIONS — EDUCATION 529 PLAN (for illustrative purposes only)

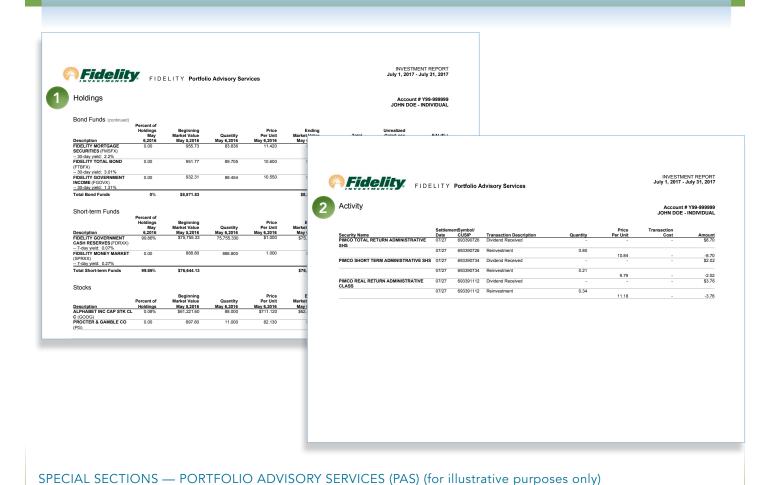
- 1 What does Plan Contribution Cap mean?
  The Plan Contribution Cap is the maximum amount that may be contributed to a designated beneficiary's 529 account in accordance with state guidelines.
- What does Total Contribution Over Life of Plan mean?
  Total Contribution Over Life of Plan is the total amount
  you've contributed to your 529 plan account since it was
  opened.
- 3 How do you determine my Remaining to Contribute amount?

The Remaining to Contribute amount is the amount remaining to contribute per beneficiary to a 529 plan for the current year. This amount is aggregated among accounts in the same state plan for the same beneficiary.

What are College Contribution Elections?
College Contribution Elections show the investment option(s) your 529 account is invested in.

Where do I find the name of the beneficiary of my 529 account(s)?

The beneficiary's name can be found on the first page of single account statements or in the **Accounts Included in This Report** section of multiple account statements.

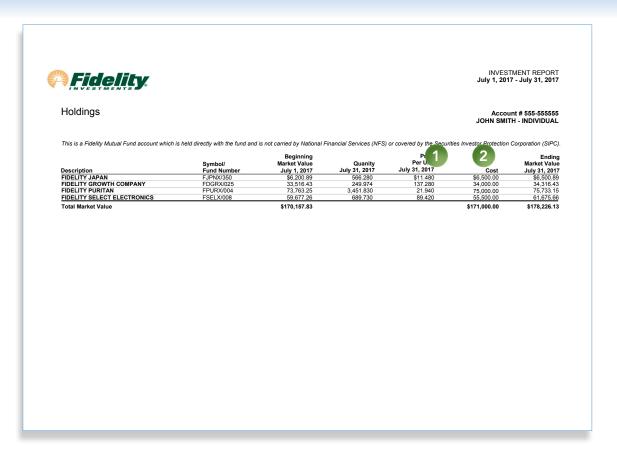


1 Why does the Holdings section of my PAS account differ from my brokerage account?

The **Holdings** section of your Portfolio Advisory Services account includes an additional column for Percentage of Holdings to help you see the allocation of each fund/ security in your account.

Why is the Activity section different from the Activity section on my brokerage account?

For Portfolio Advisory Services, your activity is grouped by security to show you all the transactions related to that security.



SPECIAL SECTIONS — MUTUAL FUND ACCOUNTS (for illustrative purposes only)

1 Why doesn't my mutual fund account show Estimated Annual Income, Estimated Yield, and Estimated Cash Flow like my brokerage account?

Estimated annual income, estimated yield, and estimated cash flow aren't available for mutual fund accounts.

Why doesn't my mutual fund account show Unrealized Gain/Loss like my brokerage account?

Unrealized Gain/Loss isn't available for mutual fund accounts.