

Strategy

The Fidelity Sustainable Global Climate Solutions Strategy is built on the belief that decarbonisation is a global megatrend that will persist for many decades. This will be a structural growth driver for specific companies which we can identify with the help of Fidelity's global research team. Through careful analysis of industry positioning and the end goal of decarbonisation, the portfolio managers believe a portfolio of these decarbonisation leaders and beneficiaries will be able to deliver sustained outperformance while supporting solutions to power a low-carbon economy. The fund invests in companies enabling global decarbonisation by offering solutions which drive a step-change reduction in emissions when compared with the legacy business models.

Objectives & Investment Policy

- The fund aims to provide long-term capital growth with the level of income expected to be low.
- The fund will invest at least 70% in shares of companies throughout the world, including those in countries considered to be emerging markets.
- The fund complies with a principle-based exclusion framework which includes norm-based and negative screening of sectors, companies, practices based on specific ESG criteria to be determined by the Investment Manager from time to time.
- The fund adopts a Sustainable Thematic strategy under which 70% will be invested in issuers that maintain sustainable characteristics. The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to article 8 of the SFDR.
- The fund seeks to select companies which are enabling global decarbonisation via technologies and solutions materially reducing greenhouse gas emissions versus incumbent technologies. Investments will include companies involved in the low greenhouse technologies.
- On an ongoing basis, the fund will consider a wide range of environmental characteristics such as global decarbonisation. The fund seeks to promote these characteristics by adhering to the Fidelity Sustainable Family Framework.
- The fund assesses the sustainable characteristics of at least 90% of its assets. The fund's investment universe is reduced by at least 20% due to the exclusion of issuers on the basis of their ESG characteristics.
- The fund will invest less than 30% directly and/or indirectly in China A and B Shares on an aggregated basis.
- The fund may invest in assets directly or achieve exposure indirectly through other eligible means including derivatives. The fund can use derivatives with the aim of risk or cost reduction or to generate additional capital or income, including for investment purposes, in line with the fund's risk profile.
- The fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager will, when selecting investments for the fund and for the purposes of monitoring risk, reference MSCI ACWI Index (Net) (the "Index"). The fund's performance can be assessed against its Index. The Investment Manager has a wide range of discretion relative to the Index. While the fund will hold assets that are components of the Index, it may also invest in companies, countries or sectors that are not included in, and that have different weightings from, the Index in order to take advantage of investment opportunities.
- Income earned by the fund is accumulated in the share price.
- Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund.

Important Information

The value of your investment may fall as well as rise and you may get back less than you originally invested. The use of financial derivative instruments may result in increased gains or losses within the fund. This fund invests in emerging markets which can be more volatile than other more developed markets. Liquidity is a measure of how easily an investment can be converted into cash. Under certain market conditions assets may be more difficult to value or sell at a desired price. This could affect the fund's ability to meet redemptions in a timely manner. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics. The Investment Manager's focus on securities of issuers which maintain sustainable characteristics may affect the fund's investment performance favourably or unfavourably in comparison to similar funds without such focus. The sustainable characteristics of securities may change over time.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 06.07.21
Portfolio manager: Velislava Dimitrova, Cornelia Furse
Appointed to fund: 06.07.21, 06.07.21
Years at Fidelity: 14, 12
Fund size: £79m
Number of positions in fund*: 51
Fund reference currency: US Dollar (USD)
Fund domicile: Luxembourg
Fund legal structure: SICAV
Management company: FIL Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
Capital guarantee: No

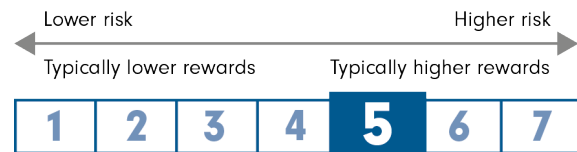
*A definition of positions can be found on page 3 of this factsheet in the section titled "How data is calculated and presented."

Share Class Facts

Other share classes may be available. Please refer to the prospectus for more details.

Launch date: 06.07.21
NAV price in share class currency: 0.983
ISIN: LU2348336699
SEDOL: BMZ1KL2
Bloomberg: FISCSWG LX
Dealing cut-off: 15:00 UK time (normally 16:00 Central European Time)
Distribution type: Accumulating
Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 1.10% (Estimated)
OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 0.8%

Share Class Risk and Reward Profile



This risk indicator is taken from the key information document at the relevant month-end. Because it may be updated during a month, please refer to the key information document for the most up-to-date information.

- The risk category was calculated using historical performance data.
- The risk category may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund, is not guaranteed and may change over time.
- The lowest category does not mean a "risk free" investment.
- The risk and reward profile is classified by the level of historical fluctuation of the Net Asset Values of the share class, and within this classification, categories 1-2 indicate a low level of historical fluctuations, 3-5 a medium level and 6-7 a high level.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The fund's returns can be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Performance Comparator(s)

Market index from 06.07.21

MSCI ACWI Index (Net)

Market index is for comparative purposes only unless specifically referenced in the Objectives & Investment Policy on page 1. The same index is used in the positioning tables on this factsheet. Where the effective date for the current market index is after the share class launch date, full history is available from Fidelity.

In line with regulatory requirements, performance data will be shown when this share class has been running for 12 months.

Introduction

This factsheet contains information about the composition of the fund at a particular point in time. It aims to help you understand how the fund manager is positioned to achieve the fund's objectives.

The Equity Exposure table below provides an overall view of the fund. This represents - in percentage terms - how much of the fund is invested in the market. The higher the figure, the more the fund will take part in any market rises (or falls).

The definitions section provides a more comprehensive explanation of the individual elements in the table.

The exposure and positioning tables on page 4 break the fund down into a number of different views, each providing a different perspective on the fund's investments.

How data is calculated and presented

Portfolio composition data has been calculated and presented according to several general principles, which are listed below.

- **Aggregation:** all investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage holding for each company. The aggregate holding is referred to in this factsheet as a position. Where a company is listed in two separate countries, each listing may be classified as a separate issuing company. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and derivatives on ETFs are treated as individual securities - ie not aggregated.

- **Categorisation:** for investments that have underlying securities we use the attributes of the underlying issuing company or common share to determine the appropriate sector, market capitalisation band and geographic area.

- **Derivatives:** all derivatives are included on an exposure basis and, where necessary, are delta-adjusted. Delta-adjusting expresses derivatives in terms of the equivalent number of shares that would be needed to generate the same return.

- **"Basket" securities:** securities that represent a number of company shares - like index futures or options - are allocated to categories (such as sector) whenever possible. Otherwise they are included in the "Other Index / Unclassified" category.

Equity Exposure (% TNA)

| | Exposure (% TNA) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Equity | 96.2 |
| Other | 0.0 |
| Uninvested Cash | 3.8 |

Definition of terms:

Equity: the percentage of the fund that is currently invested in the equity market.

Other: the value of any non-equity investments (excluding cash funds) expressed as a percentage of fund TNA.

Uninvested cash: this is 100% minus the fund's Equity exposure and minus Other. This leaves any residual cash exposure that is not invested in shares or via derivatives.

% TNA: Data is presented as a percentage of TNA, which stands for Total Net Assets (the value of all the fund's assets after the deduction of any liabilities).

Active Money

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Active Money | 91.8% |
|--------------|-------|

This is the sum of the fund's overweight positions (including effective cash) when compared to the market index.

Sector/Industry Exposure (% TNA)

| GICS Sector | Fund | Index | Relative |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| Information Technology | 36.4 | 22.4 | 14.1 |
| Industrials | 24.1 | 9.5 | 14.6 |
| Utilities | 16.6 | 2.9 | 13.7 |
| Materials | 8.8 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| Consumer Discretionary | 5.6 | 11.7 | -6.1 |
| Communication Services | 2.6 | 8.1 | -5.5 |
| Energy | 2.0 | 4.3 | -2.3 |
| Financials | 0.0 | 14.6 | -14.6 |
| Health Care | 0.0 | 11.9 | -11.9 |
| Consumer Staples | 0.0 | 6.9 | -6.9 |
| Real Estate | 0.0 | 2.7 | -2.7 |
| Total Sector Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |
| Other Index / Unclassified | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Total Equity Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |

Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

| GBP | Fund | Index | Relative |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| >10bn | 53.2 | 90.6 | -37.4 |
| 5-10bn | 13.7 | 6.5 | 7.2 |
| 1-5bn | 20.0 | 2.4 | 17.6 |
| 0-1bn | 8.2 | 0.0 | 8.2 |
| Total Market Cap Exposure | 95.0 | 99.5 | |
| Index / Unclassified | 1.2 | 0.5 | |
| Total Equity Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |

Geographic Exposure (% TNA)

| | Fund | Index | Relative |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| USA | 43.6 | 61.4 | -17.7 |
| Taiwan | 10.2 | 1.8 | 8.4 |
| United Kingdom | 7.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 6.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| China | 6.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Australia | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Italy | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Mexico | 2.4 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Portugal | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 |
| Japan | 2.1 | 5.4 | -3.3 |
| Others | 9.6 | 19.5 | -9.9 |
| Total Geographic Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |
| Other Index / Unclassified | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Total Equity Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |

Regional Exposure (% TNA)

| | Fund | Index | Relative |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| North America | 43.6 | 64.6 | -20.9 |
| Emerging Markets | 20.8 | 11.2 | 9.6 |
| Europe (ex-UK) | 19.5 | 12.0 | 7.5 |
| UK | 7.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Asia Pacific (ex-Japan) | 3.2 | 3.1 | 0.1 |
| Japan | 2.1 | 5.4 | -3.3 |
| Total Regional Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |
| Other Index / Unclassified | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Total Equity Exposure | 96.2 | 100.0 | |

Top Positions (% TNA)

| | GICS Sector | Geographic Location | Fund | Index | Relative |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|----------|
| MICROSOFT CORP | Information Technology | USA | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD | Information Technology | Taiwan | 4.7 | 0.8 | 3.9 |
| PUBLIC SVC ENTERPRISE GRP INC | Utilities | USA | 3.5 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| SIEMENS AG | Industrials | Germany | 3.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| LYNAS RARE EARTHS LTD | Materials | Australia | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| LUMENTUM HLDGS INC | Information Technology | USA | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| OWENS CORNING NEW | Industrials | USA | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| ENERGY RECOVERY INC | Industrials | USA | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| SSE PLC | Utilities | United Kingdom | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| WUXI LEAD INTELLIGENT EQUIPMENT CO | Industrials | China | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 |

Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

| | Fund | Index | Relative |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|----------|
| TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD | 4.7 | 0.8 | 3.9 |
| PUBLIC SVC ENTERPRISE GRP INC | 3.5 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| LYNAS RARE EARTHS LTD | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| LUMENTUM HLDGS INC | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| OWENS CORNING NEW | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| SIEMENS AG | 3.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| ENERGY RECOVERY INC | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| SSE PLC | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| WUXI LEAD INTELLIGENT EQUIPMENT CO | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| EXELON CORP | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2.6 |

Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

| | Fund | Index | Relative |
|----------------------------|------|-------|----------|
| APPLE INC | 0.0 | 4.3 | -4.3 |
| AMAZON.COM INC | 0.0 | 2.2 | -2.2 |
| TESLA INC | 0.0 | 1.4 | -1.4 |
| NVIDIA CORP | 0.0 | 1.0 | -1.0 |
| META PLATFORMS INC | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 |
| UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC | 0.0 | 0.7 | -0.7 |
| JOHNSON & JOHNSON | 0.0 | 0.7 | -0.7 |
| BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC DEL | 0.0 | 0.7 | -0.7 |
| JPMORGAN CHASE & CO | 0.0 | 0.6 | -0.6 |
| VISA INC | 0.0 | 0.6 | -0.6 |

Positions Concentration (% TNA)

| | Fund | Index |
|--------|------|-------|
| Top 10 | 35.1 | 17.8 |
| Top 20 | 59.7 | 23.2 |
| Top 50 | 96.2 | 33.8 |

Definition of terms:

Index: the index used in the positioning tables on this page is the index defined in the Performance Comparator(s) section on page 2 of this factsheet.

Top Positions: those companies in which the largest percentages of the fund's total net assets are effectively invested. Positions in other funds - including ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) - can appear in this table, but index derivatives form part of an "Other Index / Unclassified" category which will not appear.

Top Overweight & Underweight Positions: those positions which have the largest active weight relative to the index. Positions in other funds - including ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) - can appear in this table, but index derivatives form part of an "Other Index / Unclassified" category which will not appear.

Positions Concentration: illustrates the weight of the top 10, 20 and 50 positions in the fund and the weight of the top 10, 20 and 50 positions in the index. It does not attempt to show the coincidence of security ownership between fund and index.

The **sector/industry classification** used (ie GICS, ICB, TOPIX or IPD) varies by fund. Full descriptions of GICS, ICB, TOPIX and IPD can be found in the glossary.

Figures may not always sum to totals due to rounding

Attribution

Performance attribution is produced in the currency shown below. For funds with multiple share classes, the attribution return reflects the aggregate performance across all the share classes. It may therefore deviate from the published return for a particular share class. When using the analysis for hedged share classes, please consider that the attribution is shown before the impact of hedging.

The contributions shown in the tables are before the impact of charges. If charges are applied, their effect is captured in the "Other" category in the tables and will also be reflected in the fund return.

All investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage for each issuing company.

The sector/industry and geographic contribution tables (where relevant) display a maximum of eleven individual entries. Where applicable, only top five and bottom five are listed, with the remaining contribution shown in the "Other Sectors" or "Others" category.

ESG Metrics

ESG refers to 'environmental, social and governance' criteria which are three central factors used in measuring the sustainability of an investment in securities of an issuer. By way of example, "environmental" may cover themes such as climate risks and natural resources scarcity, "social" may include labour issues and product liability risks such as data security and "governance" may encompass items such as business ethics and executive pay.

The factsheet is a snapshot of the portfolio at the date indicated above. ESG ratings distribution may vary over time. Representation of this data is for informational purposes only. If the SFDR classification is shown as 6 below then this fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have a sustainable investment objective. If it is shown as 8, the data shown should not be interpreted as promoting any environmental or social characteristics for the fund or providing a sustainable investment objective. Product-specific information can be found on our website at www.fidelityinternational.com.

Sustainability Characteristics (31.03.2022)

| | Fund | Index |
|---|-------|-------|
| MSCI ESG Fund Rating (AAA-CCC) | A | N/A |
| Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (tCo2e/\$M Revenue) | 317.3 | 165 |
| Carbon Footprint (tCO2/\$M Invested) | 116.1 | 79.6 |
| SFDR Classification | 8 | N/A |

*N/A will be displayed if there is no ESG data available for the fund/index or if the coverage of underlying securities is under 50%.
 *NR - Not rated

Glossary

MSCI ESG Fund Rating: This shows the funds ESG rating based on the Quality Scores given to the fund by MSCI. This ranges from AAA, AA (Leader), A, BBB, BB (Average) to B, CCC (Laggard).

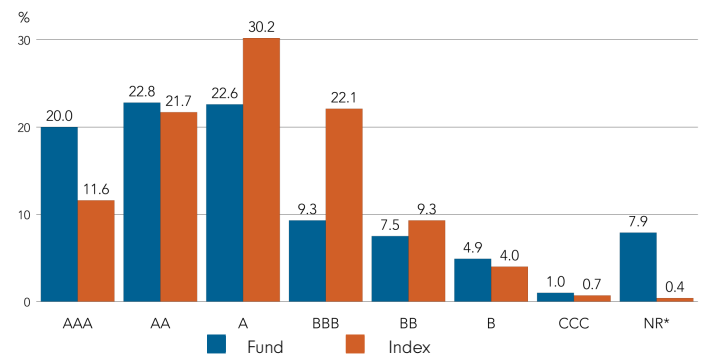
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity: is calculated as the sum of each portfolio weight multiplied by the Co2e per \$M of Revenue of each holding. This metric provides a snapshot of the fund's exposure to carbon-intensive companies and includes scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions.

Carbon Footprint: Provides a normalized snapshot of the funds contribution to carbon emissions.

SFDR Classification: Shows the classification given to each fund as part of the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Article 9 funds aim to achieve an ESG outcome and are products with ESG objectives. Article 8 funds focus on promoting ESG characteristics and this must be a primary focus of the product. Article 6 funds integrate sustainability risks into investment analysis and decision-making, without the funds promoting environmental or social characteristics or having sustainable investments as their objective.

MSCI Ratings Distribution: This shows the percentage distribution of ESG ratings in the fund, based on the Net Asset Value of holdings excluding cash, liquidity funds, derivatives and Exchange Traded Funds.

MSCI Ratings Distribution % (31.03.2022)



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SFDR Classification is assigned by Fidelity in line with the EU Sustainable Financial Disclosure Regulation.

Glossary / additional notes

Volatility & Risk

Annualised volatility: a measure of how variable returns for a fund or comparative market index have been around their historical average (also known as “standard deviation”). Two funds may produce the same return over a period. The fund whose monthly returns have varied less will have a lower annualised volatility and will be considered to have achieved its returns with less risk. The calculation is the standard deviation of 36 monthly returns presented as an annualised number. Volatility for funds and indices are calculated independently of each other.

Relative volatility: a ratio calculated by comparing the annualised volatility of a fund to the annualised volatility of a comparative market index. A value greater than 1 indicates the fund has been more volatile than the index. A value less than 1 shows the fund has been less volatile than the index. A relative volatility of 1.2 means the fund has been 20% more volatile than the index, while a measure of 0.8 would mean the fund has been 20% less volatile than the index.

Sharpe ratio: a measure of a fund’s risk-adjusted performance, taking into account the return on a risk-free investment. The ratio allows an investor to assess whether the fund is generating adequate returns for the level of risk it is taking. The higher the ratio, the better the risk-adjusted performance has been. If the ratio is negative, the fund has returned less than the risk-free rate. The ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free return (such as cash) in the relevant currency from the fund’s return, then dividing the result by the fund’s volatility. It is calculated using annualised numbers.

Annualised alpha: the difference between a fund’s expected return (based on its beta) and the fund’s actual return. A fund with a positive alpha has delivered more return than would be expected given its beta.

Beta: a measure of a fund’s sensitivity to market movements (as represented by a market index). The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. A beta of 1.10 shows that the fund could be expected to perform 10% better than the index in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the fund could be expected to perform 15% worse than the market return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

Annualised tracking error: a measure showing how closely a fund follows the index to which it is being compared. It is the standard deviation of the fund’s excess returns. The higher the fund’s tracking error, the higher the variability of fund returns around the market index.

Information ratio: a measure of a fund’s effectiveness in generating excess return for the level of risk taken. An information ratio of 0.5 shows the fund has delivered an annualised excess return equivalent to half the value of the tracking error. The ratio is calculated by taking the fund’s annualised excess return and dividing it by the fund’s tracking error.

R²: a measure representing the degree to which a fund’s return can be explained by the returns of a comparative market index. A value of 1 signifies the fund and index are perfectly correlated. A measure of 0.5 means only 50% of the fund’s performance can be explained by the index. If the R² is 0.5 or lower, the fund’s beta (and therefore its alpha too) is not a reliable measure (due to a low correlation between fund and index).

Ongoing charges

The ongoing charges figure represents the charges taken from the fund over a year. It is calculated at the fund’s financial year end and may vary from year to year. For classes of funds with fixed ongoing charges, this may not vary from year to year. For new classes of funds or classes undergoing corporate actions (eg amendment to annual management charge), the ongoing charges figure is estimated until the criteria are met for an actual ongoing charges figure to be published.

The types of charges included in the ongoing charges figure are management fees, administration fees, custodian and depositary fees and transaction charges, shareholder reporting costs, regulatory registration fees, Directors fees (where applicable) and bank charges.

It excludes: performance fees (where applicable); portfolio transaction costs, except in the case of an entry/exit charge paid by the fund when buying or selling units in another collective investment undertaking.

For more information about charges (including details of the fund’s financial year end), please consult the charges section in the most recent Prospectus.

Historic yield

The historic yield for a fund is based on its dividends declared over the preceding 12 months. It is calculated by summing the dividend rates declared in that period, divided by the price as at the date of publication. Declared dividends may not be confirmed and may be subject to change. Where 12 months of declared dividend data does not exist a historic yield will not be published.

Sector/industry classification

GICS: The Global Industry Classification Standard is a taxonomy mainly used across MSCI and S&P indices in which each company is assigned by its principal business activity to one of 11 sectors, 24 industry groups, 69 industries and 158 sub-industries. More information is available at <http://www.msci.com/gics>

ICB: The Industry Classification Benchmark is a taxonomy mainly used across FTSE Russell indices in which each company is assigned by its principal business activity to one of 11 industries, 20 supersectors, 45 sectors and 173 subsectors. More information is available at <https://www.ftserussell.com/data/industry-classification-benchmark-icb>

TOPIX: Tokyo stock Price Index, commonly known as TOPIX, is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) in Japan, tracking all domestic companies of the exchange’s First Section. It is calculated and published by the TSE.

IPD means the Investment Property Databank who are a provider of performance analysis and benchmarking services for investors in real estate. IPD UK Pooled Property Funds Index - All Balanced Funds is a component of the IPD Pooled Funds Indices which is published quarterly by IPD.

Independent Assessment

Scope Fund Rating: The rating measures how well a fund has balanced risk and reward relative to its peers. The rating is based solely on performance for funds with a five year track record. Funds with a shorter history also undergo qualitative assessment. For example, this may include looking at management style. The rating scale is A = very good, B = good, C = average, D = below average and E = poor.

Morningstar Star Rating for Funds: The rating measures how well a fund has balanced risk and reward relative to its peers. Star ratings are strictly based on past performance and Morningstar suggests investors use them to identify funds that are worthy for further research. The top 10% of funds in a category will receive a 5-star rating and the next 22.5% receive a 4-star rating. Only ratings of 4 or 5 stars are displayed on the factsheet.

Primary share class: is identified by Morningstar when the analysis calls for only one share class per fund to be in the peer group. It is the share class Morningstar recommends as the best proxy for the portfolio for the relevant market and category/GIF combination. In most cases the share class chosen will be the most retail version (based upon actual management charge, inception date, distribution status, currency and other factors) unless a share class that is less retailed focused has a much longer track record. It is different to the oldest share class data point in that it is on an available for sale level and not all markets will have the oldest share class for sale in that region. The Primary share class is also based on category so each available for sale/category combination for the fund will have its own primary share class.

Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR) and Portfolio Turnover Cost (PTC), where shown: SRDII does not define a methodology for these values; ours is as follows: **PTR** = (purchases of securities + sales of securities) minus (subscriptions of units + redemptions of units), divided by average fund value over the prior 12 months multiplied by 100. Any funds’ trading in Fidelity Institutional Liquidity Funds is excluded from the PTR calculation. **PTC** = PTR (capped at 100%) x transaction cost, where transaction cost is calculated as ex-post (i.e. prior 12 months) MiFID disclosure of portfolio transaction costs minus implicit costs.



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