

Strategy

The fund is managed to track the performance of the MSCI Japan index. 'Index tracking' is also known as passive investment management. While the fund is designed to replicate the characteristics of the index, it may not necessarily hold all the company shares that make up the index, or hold shares in exactly the same weightings as the index. The costs that the fund incurs mean that its returns may not match the combined performance of the shares included in the index. The fund is managed by Geode Capital Management LLC, which is based in Boston and is a leading specialist in the management of index-based strategies. They have managed equity index strategies with a team-based approach since 2002.

Objectives & Investment Policy

Objective: The fund aims to track the performance (before fees and expenses are applied) of the MSCI Japan (Net Total Return) Index, thereby seeking to increase the value of your investment over 5 years or more.

Investment Policy: The fund uses an index tracking (passive) investment approach whereby it aims to replicate the composition of the index. However, for practical reasons and/or to reduce the dealing costs of the fund, it may not invest in every company share in the index or at its weighting within the index.

Investment Process: As well as investing directly in company shares, the fund will achieve exposure indirectly using derivatives, such as exchange traded index futures, for example at the time of cash inflows to remain fully invested or to reduce transaction costs. To manage the cash position, the fund may invest in other investment types such as liquidity funds (including those managed by Fidelity).

Derivatives and Techniques: Derivatives are investments whose value is linked to another investment, or to the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates and used to reduce risk or transaction costs and/or to generate extra income or further increase the value of your investment.

Additional information: Income from the fund is either paid out to you or it is used to buy you more shares in the fund. Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund. The fund's performance can be compared to the MSCI Japan (Net total return) Index.

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Fund Facts

Launch date: 22.01.14
Fund size: £ 1,437m
Number of positions in fund: 220
Fund reference currency: UK Sterling (GBP)
Fund domicile: United Kingdom
Fund legal structure: OEIC
Management company: FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited
Capital guarantee: No
Portfolio Turnover Cost (PTC): 0.00%
Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR): 41.07%

Share Class Facts

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

Launch date: 04.08.14
NAV price in share class currency: 1.9887
ISIN: GB00BP8RYP09
SEDOL: BP8RYP0
Bloomberg: FIDJPI LN
Dealing cut-off: 12:00 UK time
Distribution type: Income
Distribution frequency: Quarterly
Historic yield: 1.76%
Charges made to income or capital: Income
Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 0.10% (28.02.23)
OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 0.1%

Independent Assessment

Information is the latest available at date of publication. See Glossary for further details. As some ratings agencies may use past performance to produce their assessments, these are not a reliable indicator of future results.

Morningstar Rating: ****

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.

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.

- Historical data may not be a reliable indication for the future.
- The risk category shown 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.
- The value of your investment may fall as well as rise and you may get back less than you originally invested.
- The fund may invest in instruments denominated in currencies other than the fund base currency. Changes in currency exchange rates can therefore affect the value of your investment.

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. When referring to sustainability – related aspects of the promoted fund, the decision to invest should take into account all characteristics or objectives of the promoted fund as detailed in the Prospectus. Information on sustainability-related aspects is provided pursuant to SFDR at <https://www.fidelity.lu/sfdr-entity-disclosures>.

Performance calculation: fund official prices

The fund performance below is based on the official published share price at noon each day, UK time. No index performance data is available as there is no comparable noon price for the index. Index data is shown on page 3 alongside hypothetical fund performance based on market-closing prices.

Past performance does not predict future returns. The fund's returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations. The investment which is promoted concerns the acquisition of units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset owned by the fund.

Performance Comparator(s)

Peer Group Universe

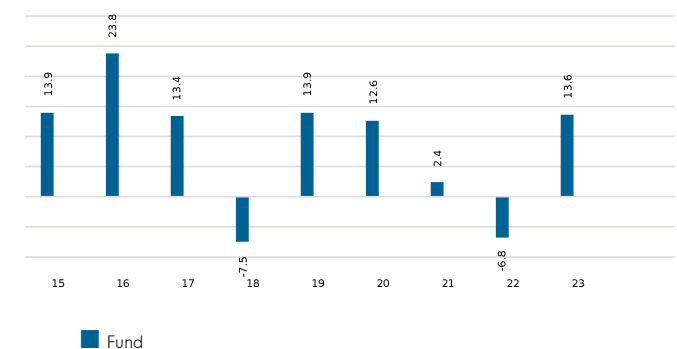
Morningstar IA Japan

Cumulative performance in GBP (rebased to 100)

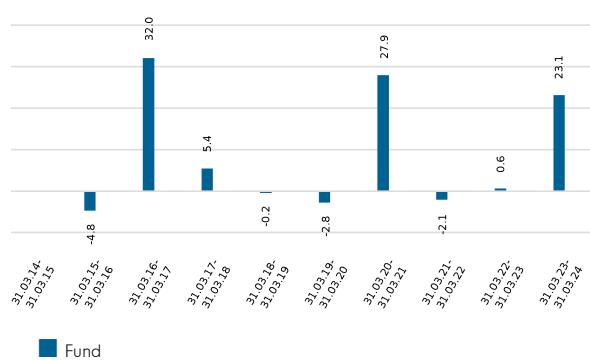


Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%) 11.36

Sharpe Ratio: fund 0.58

Calculated using month-end data points. Definitions of these terms can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet.

Performance to 31.03.24 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 04.08.14*
Fund cumulative growth	3.1	12.2	12.2	23.1	21.3	50.8	138.7
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	23.1	6.6	8.6	9.4
Ranking within Peer Group Universe							
P Accumulation Shares	41	19	19	18	22	24	
Total number of funds	79	79	79	78	75	75	
Quartile ranking**	3	1	1	1	2	2	

Source of fund performance and volatility and risk measures is Fidelity. Performance is excluding initial charge.

Basis: bid-bid with income reinvested, in GBP, net of fees.

Peer Group data is sourced from Morningstar.

*Performance commencement date.

**Quartile rank is for the fund's primary share class as identified by Morningstar, which may be different than the share class detailed in this factsheet and refers to performance over time rated on a scale of 1-4. A ranking of 1 indicates that the item being ranked is in the top 25% of the sample and so on. Rankings are based on a performance record that is included in the Peer Group Universe. In line with Investment Association methodology, this record may include a track record extension from a legacy share class and the record may not be the same class of this factsheet. Quartile ranking is an internal Fidelity International calculation. Ranking may vary by share class.

Performance calculation: fund and index comparison

The fund performance below allows a meaningful comparison as to how well the fund is tracking the index as the fund has been hypothetically re-priced using company share prices that make up the index at market close. This is for illustrative purposes only and no client dealing takes place using the Performance Net Asset Value (PNAV). Any difference in the performance of the PNAV and market index takes into account factors such as ongoing charges, transaction costs and taxation.

Past performance does not predict future returns. The fund's returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations. The investment which is promoted concerns the acquisition of units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset owned by the fund.

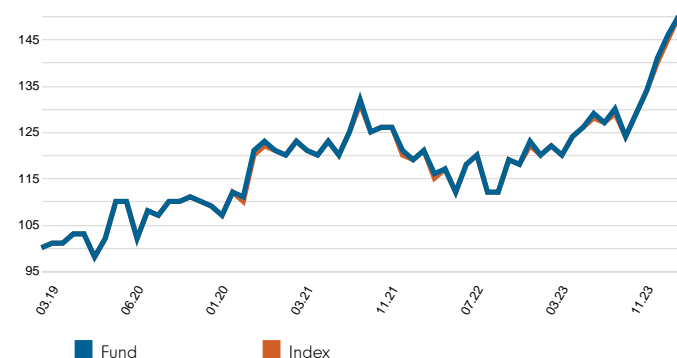
Performance Comparator(s)

Market index from 04.08.14 MSCI Japan 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.

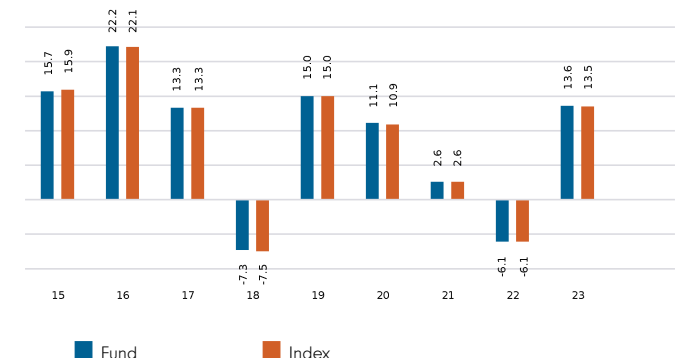
Where the effective date for the current market index is after the share class launch date, full history is available from Fidelity.

Cumulative performance in GBP (rebased to 100)



Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



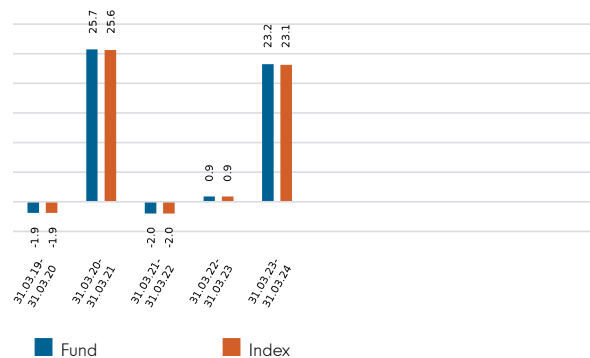
Performance to 31.03.24 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 04.08.14*
Fund cumulative growth	3.2	12.0	12.0	23.2	21.9	50.3	139.5
Index cumulative growth	3.2	12.0	12.0	23.1	21.8	49.9	139.0
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	23.2	6.8	8.5	9.5
Index annualised growth	-	-	-	23.1	6.8	8.4	9.4

Source of fund performance and volatility and risk measures is Fidelity. Performance is excluding initial charge. Basis: bid-bid with income reinvested, in GBP, net of fees. Market indices are sourced from RIMES.

*Performance commencement date.

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	11.39	Annualised Alpha	0.03
		Beta	1.00
Relative Volatility	1.00	Annualised Tracking Error (%)	0.09
Sharpe Ratio: fund	0.59	Information Ratio	0.39
		R ²	1.00

Calculated using month-end data points. Definitions of these terms can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet.

Sector/Industry Breakdown (%)

GICS Sector	Index
Industrials	22.2
Consumer Discretionary	19.6
Information Technology	15.6
Financials	13.3
Health Care	7.6
Communication Services	6.8
Consumer Staples	5.2
Materials	4.5
Real Estate	3.1
Utilities	1.1
Energy	0.9
Total Sector Exposure	100.0
Unclassified	0.0
Total Equity Exposure	100.0

Geographic Breakdown (%)

	Index
Japan	100.0
Total Geographic Exposure	100.0
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0
Total Equity Exposure	100.0

Top Stocks (%)

	GICS Sector	Geographic Location	Index
TOYOTA MOTOR CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	6.7
TOKYO ELECTRON LTD	Information Technology	Japan	3.1
MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN GRP INC	Financials	Japan	2.9
SONY GROUP CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	2.7
KEYENCE CORP	Information Technology	Japan	2.2
HITACHI LTD	Industrials	Japan	2.1
MITSUBISHI CORP	Industrials	Japan	2.0
SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD	Materials	Japan	2.0
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINL GRP INC	Financials	Japan	1.9
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	Industrials	Japan	1.6

Stocks Concentration (%)

	Index
Top 10	27.2
Top 20	40.9
Top 50	63.9

Figures may not always sum to totals due to rounding

Market Cap Breakdown (%)

GBP	Index
>10bn	83.4
5-10bn	12.4
1-5bn	4.1
0-1bn	0.0
Total Market Cap Exposure	100.0
Unclassified	0.0
Total Equity Exposure	100.0

ESG Metrics

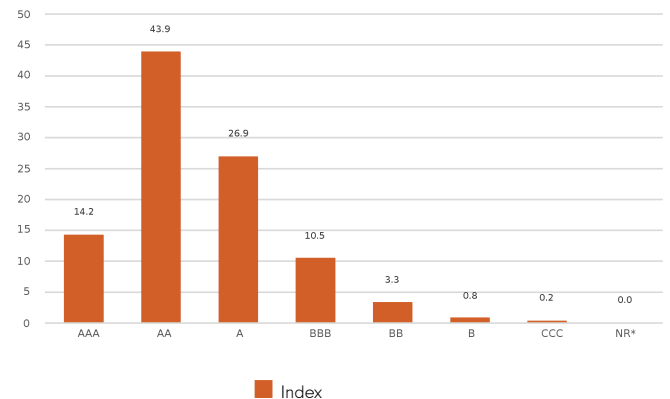
The factsheet is a snapshot of the portfolio at the date indicated above. ESG ratings distribution may vary over time. Representation of this data is for informational purposes only. Product-specific information can be found on our website at www.fidelityinternational.com.

Sustainability Characteristics (31.03.2024)

MSCI ESG Fund Rating (AAA-CCC)	AA
Index Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (tCo2e/\$M Revenue)	67.2

N/A - Not Applicable
 N/R - Not Rated

MSCI Ratings Distribution % (31.03.2024)



Glossary

MSCI ESG Fund Rating: This shows the fund's 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). To be included in MSCI ESG Fund Ratings, 65% of the fund's gross weight must come from covered securities (and excluding cash), the fund's holdings date must be less than one year old and the fund must have at least ten securities.

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity: Is calculated as the sum of each security's weight in the index multiplied by its Co2e per \$M of Revenue. This metric provides a snapshot of the Index's exposure to carbon-intensive companies and includes scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions. For carbon data, the coverage of underlying securities must be over 50% for data to be shown.

MSCI Ratings Distribution: This shows the percentage of ESG ratings.

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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.

Performance

PNAV: Performance Net Asset Value enables calculation of how a fund would have hypothetically performed if its valuation point had been aligned with the index. It is calculated at the month end by revaluing fund assets using market-closing prices to align with the index, standard WM/Reuters closing FX rates (fixed at 16.00 UK time) to align with the index, and stripping out any adjustments resulting from Fidelity International's fair value or swing pricing policies. This simulated performance is for illustrative purposes only. No client dealing takes place using PNAV.

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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