

## Strategy

The portfolio manager invests in a concentrated selection of businesses by focusing on high quality companies with strong or improving sustainability practices that are benefitting from structural growth or improving industry structures. These also tend to be companies that are able to generate attractive returns for shareholders from their existing operations and future reinvestment opportunities. The fund is built on an absolute basis, from the bottom up, with little reference made to the structure of the market index. ESG considerations are integrated in the investment process, as we believe that effective management of ESG factors enhances the durability of a company's returns and will have a positive impact on shareholder outcomes over time.

## Objectives & Investment Policy

**Objective:** The fund aims to increase the value of your investment over a period of 5 years or more.

**Investment Policy:** The fund is part of the Fidelity Sustainable Family of Funds and adheres to the Fidelity Sustainable Family Framework under which at least 70% of the fund's net assets will be invested in companies deemed to maintain sustainable characteristics. The fund will invest at least 70% in companies with their head office, or exercising a predominant part of their activity, in Emerging Markets globally including Asia, Latin America, Europe Middle East and Africa according to the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net Total Return) Index and which maintain sustainable characteristics. Companies with sustainable characteristics are those which the Investment Manager believes have effective governance and management of environmental and social issues. Less developed/emerging markets means countries progressing toward becoming advanced, usually shown by some development in financial markets, the existence of some form of stock exchange and a regulatory body. The companies will be either listed, incorporated, domiciled, or have significant business activities in the region. The fund may also obtain exposure to companies which demonstrate improving sustainable characteristics and may also invest in other investment types such as cash and derivatives. The fund aims to hold a concentrated portfolio within a range of 30 - 50 securities. This means that a smaller number of holdings make up a larger percentage of the total fund. A change in the value of any of these holdings may impact the fund and the value of your investment more extensively than if the fund was made up of a larger number of holdings. The fund may also use derivatives with the aim of achieving the investment objective.

**Investment Process:** The fund is actively managed. The Investment Manager identifies suitable opportunities for the fund utilising in-house research and investment capabilities. The Investment Manager will, when selecting investments for the fund and for the purposes of monitoring risk, consider the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net Total Return) Index. The Investment Manager has a wide degree of freedom relative to the index and may take larger, or smaller, positions in companies, and/or may invest outside the index, to take advantage of investment opportunities. This means the fund's investments and therefore performance may vary significantly from the index.

**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 earned by the fund is paid into the fund and reflected by an increase in the value of each share. Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund. The fund's performance can be compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net total return) Index.

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## Fund Facts

**Launch date:** 27.03.23

**Portfolio manager:** Amit Goel

**Appointed to fund:** 27.03.23

**Years at Fidelity:** 18

**Fund size:** £ 28m

**Number of positions in fund\*:** 38

**Fund reference currency:** UK Sterling (GBP)

**Fund domicile:** United Kingdom

**Fund legal structure:** OEIC

**Management company:** FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited

**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:** 27.03.23

**NAV price in share class currency:** 1.184

**ISIN:** GB00BQBG6F54

**SEDOL:** BQBG6F5

**Bloomberg:** FDEMMAA LN

**Dealing cut-off:** 12:00 UK time

**Distribution type:** Accumulating

**Charges made to income or capital:** Income

**Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year:** 1.70% (Estimated)

**OCF takes into account annual management charge per year:** 1.50%

## 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. This fund invests in emerging markets which can be more volatile than other more developed markets. In some emerging markets, such as Russia, the safekeeping provisions for securities benefit from less governed standards. 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. 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>.

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 27.03.23**

MSCI Emerging Markets 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	99.1
Other	0.0
Uninvested Cash	0.9

### 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	77.9%
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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	30.0	22.6	7.5
Financials	28.0	22.8	5.2
Consumer Discretionary	16.0	12.7	3.2
Consumer Staples	9.8	5.8	4.1
Industrials	9.0	7.0	2.0
Materials	4.3	7.1	-2.8
Communication Services	2.0	8.6	-6.5
Energy	0.0	5.5	-5.5
Health Care	0.0	3.7	-3.7
Utilities	0.0	2.8	-2.8
Real Estate	0.0	1.6	-1.6
<b>Total Sector Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Geographic Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
China	23.7	25.7	-2.0
India	18.2	17.6	0.6
Taiwan	17.1	16.7	0.4
Korea (South)	8.0	12.5	-4.5
South Africa	7.0	2.7	4.2
Brazil	6.2	5.5	0.7
Hong Kong	5.9	0.0	5.9
Mexico	5.3	2.6	2.7
Indonesia	5.0	1.9	3.0
Netherlands	2.1	0.0	2.1
Others	0.7	14.7	-14.0
<b>Total Geographic Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Top Positions (% TNA)

	GICS Sector	Geographic Location	Fund	Index	Relative
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	Information Technology	Taiwan	9.2	7.6	1.5
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	Information Technology	Korea (South)	5.4	4.3	1.1
INFOSYS LTD	Information Technology	India	5.0	1.0	4.1
HDFC BANK LTD	Financials	India	4.8	0.7	4.1
ICICI BANK LTD	Financials	India	4.4	0.9	3.5
CHINA MENGNIU DAIRY CO	Consumer Staples	China	4.0	0.1	3.8
AXIS BANK LTD	Financials	India	3.9	0.4	3.5
NASPERS LTD	Consumer Discretionary	South Africa	3.8	0.4	3.4
B3 SA BRASIL BOLSA BALCAO	Financials	Brazil	3.5	0.2	3.3
BANK CENTRAL ASIA TBK PT	Financials	Indonesia	2.8	0.5	2.3

### Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
INFOSYS LTD	5.0	1.0	4.1
HDFC BANK LTD	4.8	0.7	4.1
CHINA MENGNIU DAIRY CO	4.0	0.1	3.8
AXIS BANK LTD	3.9	0.4	3.5
ICICI BANK LTD	4.4	0.9	3.5
NASPERS LTD	3.8	0.4	3.4
B3 SA BRASIL BOLSA BALCAO	3.5	0.2	3.3
LI NING CO LTD	2.8	0.1	2.7
LOCALIZA RENT A CAR SA	2.7	0.1	2.5
BOC AVIATION LTD	2.5	0.0	2.5

### Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	46.8	23.8
Top 20	71.4	30.5
Top 50	99.1	42.0

#### 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

### Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

GBP	Fund	Index	Relative
>10bn	65.9	66.8	-0.8
5-10bn	18.2	18.3	-0.1
1-5bn	12.3	12.4	-0.1
0-1bn	2.7	0.1	2.6
<b>Total Market Cap Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>97.6</b>	
Index / Unclassified	0.0	2.4	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Regional Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
Emerging Asia	72.0	78.1	-6.2
Latin America	11.5	9.0	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.0	2.7	4.2
Asia Pacific (ex-Japan)	5.9	0.0	5.9
Europe (Eurozone)	2.1	0.5	1.6
North America	0.7	0.1	0.6
MENA	0.0	7.5	-7.5
Emerging Europe	0.0	2.1	-2.1
<b>Total Regional Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

## 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.

**R<sup>2</sup>:** 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 R<sup>2</sup> 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

**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 retail 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:** SRII 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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