WEALTHBUILDER FUND A - ACC SHARES

MONTHLY PROFESSIONAL FACTSHEET

31 JANUARY 2019

Approach and Style

The fund is managed using a team approach, aiming to add value relative to a composite index through asset class selection and allocation selection. The composite index is a blend of market indices representing the equity regions. Relative performance will be driven primarily by allocation selection. Allocation selection is a research-driven process where we filter managers based on qualitative and quantitative criteria. Qualitative analysis focuses on understanding how the investment process works, considering factors such as investment philosophy, stock selection process, portfolio construction and risk controls. Quantitative analysis examines where a fund's performance comes from, measuring historical performance factors and conducting holdings-based analysis.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 02 07 12

Portfolio manager: James Bateman, Nick Peters

Appointed to fund: 01.05.13, 20.01.14

Years at Fidelity: 7, 6 Fund size: £718m

Fund reference currency: UK Sterling (GBP)

Fund domicile: United Kingdom Fund legal structure: OEIC

Management company: FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited

Capital augrantee: No

Objectives & Investment Policy

- Aims to provide long-term capital growth through global exposure to higher risk assets (e.g. shares).
- The fund provides global exposure to a diversified range of assets by primarily investing in funds. The fund typically invests more than 70% in sub-funds of an Irish UCITS fund (Fidelity Common Contractual Fund II) operated by Fidelity which subsequently utilise the experience and specialisms of a number of investment managers (which may include Fidelity) to manage the underlying assets. It may also invest directly in transferable securities (which includes company shares and bonds), money market instruments, cash and deposits.
- Can invest in bonds issued by governments, companies and other bodies
- Can use derivatives with the aim of risk or cost reduction or to generate additional capital or income in line with the fund's risk profile. May also make extensive use of derivatives including more complex instruments or strategies to achieve the investment objective and these may result in leverage.
- The fund has discretion in its choices of investments within its objectives and policies. Income is accumulated in the share price.
- Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund.
- With effect from 22 February 2019, this fund will be merged into the Fidelity Open World Fund.

Share Class Facts

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

Launch date: 02.07.12

NAV price in share class currency: 1.352

ISIN: GB00B8FDN994 SEDOL: B8FDN99 Bloombera: FIDWLBI LN Dealing cut-off: 12:00 UK time Distribution type: Accumulating

Charges made to income or capital: Income

Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 2.00% (Estimated) OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 1.40%

Independent Assessment

Information in this section is the latest available at date of publication. Further details can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet. As some ratings agencies may use past performance to produce their assessments, these are not a reliable indicator of future results.

Morningstar Style Box ® Large

Share Class Risk and Reward Profile

This risk indicator is taken from the key information document at the relevant monthend. 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

Important Information

The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested. The use of financial derivative instruments may result in increased gains or losses within the fund. The investment policy of this fund means it invests mainly in other funds or invests mainly in units in collective investment schemes



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)

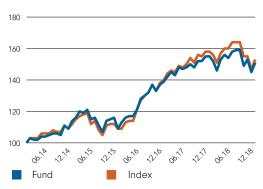
Peer Group Universe Morninastar IA Global

30% FTSE All Share TR; 20% MSCI Europe ex UK (NUK); 20% MSCI NORTH AMERICA (NUK); 20% MSCI PACIFIC (NUK); 10% MSCI Emerging Markets (NUK) Market index from 01.07.11

Market index is for comparative purposes only unless specifically referenced in the Objectives & Investment Policy on page 1.

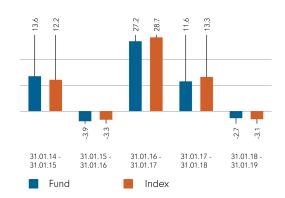
Where the effective date for the current market index is after the share class launch date, full history is available from Fidelity.

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 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	9.49	Annualised Alpha	0.07
Relative Volatility	1.00	Beta	0.93
Sharpe Ratio: fund	1.14	Annualised Tracking Error (%)	3.58
Sharpe Ratio: index	1.24	Information Ratio	-0.24
		R^2	0.86

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

Performance to 31.01.19 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 09.12.96*
Fund cumulative growth	4.3	1.2	4.3	-2.7	38.1	50.8	469.3
Index cumulative growth	4.0	-0.8	4.0	-3.1	41.3	53.4	312.7
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	-2.7	11.4	8.6	8.2
Index annualised growth	=	-	-	-3.1	12.2	8.9	6.6
Ranking within Peer Group Universe							
Y Accumulation Shares	188	39	188	170	208	160	
Total number of funds	311	310	311	300	271	233	
Quartile ranking**	3	1	3	3	4	3	

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 and other data is sourced from third-party providers such as Morningstar.

*Performance commencement date.

**Quartile rank 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.

Introduction

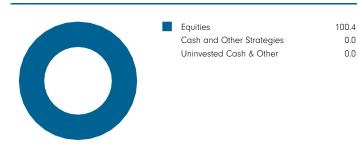
This factsheet contains information about the composition of the fund at a particular point in time. It aims to help you understand how the fund manager is positioned to achieve the fund's objectives.

The asset class breakdown displays the totals for funds, as well as other investments (which could include derivatives), in each category. Where derivatives are held, their contribution to the total is included on an exposure basis - ie an amount equivalent to the value that would have been invested in a fund to produce an equivalent holding. Where derivatives are used they may cause fund totals to exceed 100% (although very minor differences could be attributable to rounding).

The Top Allocations table shows the manager's choice of individual funds and other investments (including derivatives and cash held as a strategic investment). Derivatives are shown on an exposure basis.

The Top Positions table shows what a list of the largest investments would look like if they were all held directly. It looks through to the fund holdings and where the same investment is held by more than one fund they are added together. The investments from the look-through are then ranked along with any that are held directly. Cash investments are not shown in the table.

Breakdown by Asset Class (% TNA)



Breakdown within Asset Class (% TNA)

Asset Class	Sub-Asset Class	% TNA
Equities		100.4
	North America Equities	39.7
	Europe ex UK Equities	16.1
	Pacific ex Japan Equities	10.2
	Emerging Markets Equities	10.0
	UK Equities	8.6
	Japan Equities	8.4
	Global Equities	7.4
Cash and Other Strategies		0.0
-	Cash & Other Assets	0.0
Uninvested Cash & Other		0.0
Total		100.4

Top Allocations (% TNA)

Allocation Fidelity North America Equity Fund I-ACC-USD	Sub-Asset Class North America Equities	% TNA 33.4
Fidelity Europe ex-UK Equity Fund I-ACC-Euro	Europe ex UK Equities	11.3
Fidelity Asia Pacific ex-Japan Equity Fund I- ACC-USD	Pacific ex Japan Equities	10.2
Fidelity Global Emerging Markets Equity Fund I-ACC-USD	Emerging Markets Equities	10.0
Fidelity UK Equity Fund I-ACC-GBP	UK Equities	8.6
Fidelity Japan Equity Fund I-ACC-JPY	Japan Equities	8.4
Investec Global Gold I Acc Net GBP	Global Equities	6.4
SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF	North America Equities	4.3
Fidelity Funds - European Larger Companies	Europe ex UK Equities	2.7
Fund A-Euro Merian North American Equity U2A	North America Equities	2.6

Top Positions (% TNA)

	% TNA
SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF	4.3
iShares Physical Gold ETC	1.0
ROCHE HOLDING LTD	0.2
ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC	0.1
SAP SE	0.1
SANOFI	0.1
KERING SA	0.1
WOLTERS KLUWER NV	0.1
Fresenius med cre ag & co kgaa	0.1
AXA SA	0.1

Top Positions: look-through methodology

Equity funds: all investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage holding for each company. Where investment is achieved in whole or part via derivatives they are included on an exposure basis. Where a company is listed in two separate countries, each listing may be classified as a separate issuing company.

as a separate issuing company.

Fixed income funds: this is by individual issue (and not by issuer), to reflect the characteristics of the individual bonds. Any derivatives held by fixed income funds are included on an exposure basis.

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

Currency of attribution UK Sterling (GBP)

One month relative return (%) 0.38

Contribution Summary (%)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELATIVE RETURN

Sub-Asset Class	Allocation Selection	Asset Class Selection	Relative Contribution
North America Equities	0.00	0.20	0.20
Japan Equities	0.07	0.07	0.15
Europe ex UK Equities	0.06	0.04	0.10
UK Equities	0.10	-0.04	0.07
Pacific ex Japan Equities	0.03	-0.01	0.02
Cash & Other Assets	-0.01	0.03	0.02
Emerging Markets Equities	-0.05	0.01	-0.04
Global Equities	-0.11	0.03	-0.08

Uninvested Cash and Other -0.05
Total 0.38

Allocation Selection refers to the manager's choice of underlying funds.

Asset Class Selection refers to the manager's decisions regarding asset classes.

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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

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

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).

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.

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: Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed by Standard & Poor's and MSCI Barra. GICS consists 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 (ICB) is an industry classification developed by Dow Jones and FTSE. It is used to segregate markets into sectors within the macroeconomy. The ICB uses a system of 10 industries, partitioned into 19 supersectors, which are further divided into 41 sectors, which then contain 114 subsectors. More information is available at http://www.icbenchmark.com/

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.

Morningstar Style Box: The Morningstar Style Box is a nine-square grid that provides a graphical representation of the investment style of funds. It is based on fund holdings and classifies funds according to market capitalisation (the vertical axis) and growth and value factors (the horizontal axis). The value and growth factors are based on measures such as earnings, cashflow and dividend yield and use both historical and forward-looking data.

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