MONTHLY FACTSHEET

30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Strategy

This fund is managed using a team approach with the aim of providing broad-based and diversified exposure to global markets. The fund will primarily invest into passive instruments such as index funds, ETFs and futures provided by both Fidelity and third parties

Fund Facts

Launch date: 10 10 11 Portfolio manager: Chris Forgan, Nick Peters Appointed to fund: 06.10.17, 31.01.15 Years at Fidelity: 2, 7 Fund size: £152m 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

- The fund aims to increase the value of your investment over a period of 5 years or more through
- global exposure to both lower and higher risk assets. The fund will invest at least 70% into funds that use an 'index tracking' (also known as 'passive') investment management approach (these may include funds managed by Fidelity), with the aim of
- pursuing a lower cost investment approach. The remainder will be invested in other investment types such as cash and derivatives 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.
- The fund may also use derivatives with the aim of achieving the investment objective. Through its investments, the fund aims to maintain an allocation to 40% higher risk assets (such as shares in global, smaller and emerging market companies) and 60% lower risk assets (such as global, government and corporate bonds and cash) but this allocation may change with market conditions
- 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 a custom blend of indices*. The fund has a limited range of discretion in relation to the index. 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. *Please refer to the Investment Policy set out for the fund in the Prospectus for details on the
- blended index. With effect from 22 October 2019, this MoneyBuilder Asset Allocator Accumulation share class will convert into the equivalent Y Accumulation share class

Share Class Facts

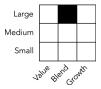
Other share classes may be available. Please refer to the prospectus for more details.

Launch date: 10.10.11 NAV price in share class currency: 1.482 ISIN: GB00B6ZGM421 SEDOL: B6ZGM42 Bloombera: FIDMABL LN Distribution type: Accumulating Charges made to income or capital: Income Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 0.95% (31.10.18) OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 0.95%

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 ®



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.

Lower risk				Higher risk		
Турісо	Typically lower rewards			Typically higher rewards		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- 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.

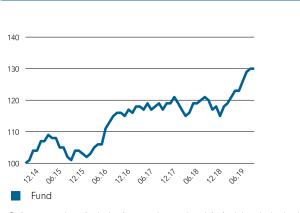
Important Information

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. There is a risk that the issuers of bonds may not be able to repay the money they have borrowed or make interest payments. When interest rates rise, bonds may fall in value. Rising interest rates may cause the value of your investment to fall. The investment policy of this fund means it invests mainly in other funds or invests mainly in units in collective investment schemes.

Fidelit

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)



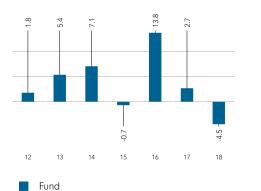
Cumulative performance in GBP (rebased to 100)



Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)

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

Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	5.03	Annualised Alpha	-0.93
Relative Volatility	0.98	Beta	0.92
Sharpe Ratio: fund	0.65	Annualised Tracking Error (%)	1.79
Sharpe Ratio: index	0.91	Information Ratio	-0.80
		R ²	0.88

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

Performance to 30.09.19 in GBP (%)

1m	Zm	VID	1.ur	Zur	5vr	Since 10.10.11*
-0.3	2.8	12.5	8.3	12.0	29.7	48.2
-	-	-	8.3	3.9	5.3	5.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-0.3 2.8	-0.3 2.8 12.5	-0.3 2.8 12.5 8.3	-0.3 2.8 12.5 8.3 12.0 	-0.3 2.8 12.5 8.3 12.0 29.7 8.3 3.9 5.3

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.

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30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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 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 provides the next level of detail, showing the manager's choice of investment disciplines, funds or other holdings across the sub asset classes. It includes cash held as a strategic investment. Investment disciplines includes the use of "pools". For internal management purposes, Fidelity forms "pools" to co-manage assets from different funds. (These pools are not directly available to customers and do not constitute separate entities.)

Breakdown by Asset Class (% TNA)



Defensive Assets	59.2
Growth Assets	40.0
Cash and Other Strategies	0.0
Uninvested Cash & Other	0.8

Breakdown within Asset Class (% TNA)

Asset Class	Sub-Asset Class	% TNA
Defensive Assets		59.2
	Global Government Bonds	35.7
	Global Corporate Bonds	23.5
Growth Assets		40.0
	Global Equities	28.0
	Global Emerging Equities	4.0
	Global REITS	4.0
	Global Smaller Companies	4.0
Cash and Other Strategies		0.0
	Cash & Other Assets	0.0
Uninvested Cash & Other		0.8
Total		100.0

Top Allocations (% TNA)

Allocation Fidelity Index World Fund F Accumulation	Sub-Asset Class Global Equities	% TNA 28.0
Shares HSBC Global Funds ICAV - Global Government Bond Index Fund	Global Government Bonds	21.0
iShares Global Govt Bond UCITS ETF GBP Hedged (Dist)	Global Government Bonds	14.7
iShares Overseas Corporate Bond Tracker Fund L GBP	Global Corporate Bonds	13.2
ISHARES GLOBAL CORP GBP-H D	Global Corporate Bonds	9.7
Fidelity Index Emerging Markets Fund F Accumulation Shares	Global Emerging Equities	4.0
BLACKROCK GLB PROP SEC EQT FND	Global REITS	3.5
L&G Global Small Cap Equity Index C GBP Acc	Global Smaller Companies	3.0
ISHARES MSCI WORLD SMALL CAP UCITS	Global Smaller Companies	1.0
iShares Core GBP Corp Bond UCITS ETF GBP Dist (GBP)	Global Corporate Bonds	0.7

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: 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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