

Strategy

The portfolio managers look to invest in high quality, attractively priced companies that are capable of delivering sustainable returns. They favour companies with strong market positions and competitive advantages, as these are typically able to deliver attractive earnings throughout the economic cycle. They also favour companies that deliver superior returns on their assets and have well capitalised balance sheets. Such companies are usually more able to fund internal growth without diluting existing shareholder earnings through issuing new shares.

Objectives & Investment Policy

The fund aims to increase the value of your investment over a period of 5 years or more. The fund will invest at least 70% in companies with their head office, or exercising a predominant part of their activity, in less developed countries of Central, Eastern and Southern Europe (including Russia), Middle East and Africa including those that are considered as emerging markets according to the MSCI Emerging Markets Europe, Middle East and Africa Index. 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 remainder will be invested in companies outside of the region detailed above and 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. 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 EM Europe, Middle East and Africa capped 5% 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. 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.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 14.01.08
Portfolio manager: Zoltan Palfi, Chris Tennant, Nick Price
Appointed to fund: 15.04.21, 15.04.21, 04.02.08
Years at Fidelity: 10, 12, 25
Fund size: £47m
Number of positions in fund*: 50
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: 14.01.08
NAV price in share class currency: 1.355
ISIN: GB00B29TR993
SEDOL: B29TR99
Bloomberg: FIDEMEA LN
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%

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. Funds are subject to charges and expenses. Charges and expenses reduce the potential growth of your investment. This means you could get back less than you paid in. The costs may increase or decrease as a result of currency and exchange rate fluctuations. Please refer to the Prospectus and KID of the fund before making any final investment decisions. When referring to sustainability-related aspects of a promoted fund, the decision to invest should take into account all characteristics or objectives of the promoted fund as detailed in the prospectus.

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.

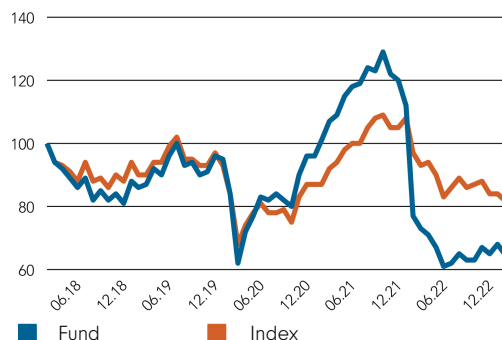
Performance Comparator(s)

Market index from 04.02.08 MSCI Emerging EMEA Capped 5% 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.

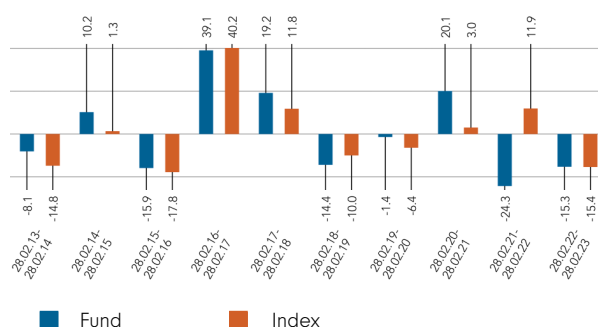
Where the effective date for the current market index is after the share class launch date, full history is available from Fidelity.

Cumulative performance in GBP (rebased to 100)

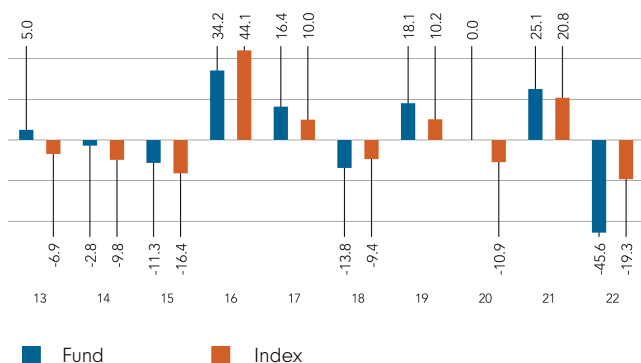


Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	30.85	Annualised Alpha	-4.72
Relative Volatility	1.61	Beta	1.41
Sharpe Ratio: fund	-0.27	Annualised Tracking Error (%)	16.97
		Information Ratio	-0.44
		R ²	0.76

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

Performance to 28.02.23 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 04.02.08*
Fund cumulative growth	-4.2	-3.2	-0.4	-15.3	-22.9	-34.9	35.5
Index cumulative growth	-2.6	-6.6	-2.7	-15.4	-2.6	-18.0	21.6
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	-15.3	-8.3	-8.2	2.0
Index annualised growth	-	-	-	-15.4	-0.9	-3.9	1.3

Ranking within Peer Group Universe

Total number of funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quartile ranking**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 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.

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	97.3
Other	0.0
Uninvested Cash	2.7

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).

Sector/Industry Exposure (% TNA)

GICS Sector	Fund	Index	Relative
Financials	36.8	45.5	-8.7
Materials	17.7	14.7	3.0
Consumer Discretionary	16.7	8.4	8.3
Industrials	5.5	4.1	1.5
Consumer Staples	4.9	4.2	0.7
Energy	4.2	5.7	-1.5
Information Technology	1.8	0.5	1.3
Communication Services	1.7	9.8	-8.1
Utilities	0.9	2.7	-1.8
Health Care	0.0	1.8	-1.8
Real Estate	0.0	2.7	-2.7
Total Sector Exposure	90.1	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	7.2	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	97.3	100.0	

Geographic Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
South Africa	40.3	27.6	12.7
United Kingdom	8.2	0.0	8.2
Saudi Arabia	7.7	30.0	-22.2
Luxembourg	7.2	0.0	7.2
Austria	6.8	0.0	6.8
United Arab Emirates	5.5	10.2	-4.7
Poland	5.1	5.8	-0.6
Greece	3.2	3.0	0.2
Qatar	2.8	7.5	-4.7
Netherlands	2.0	0.0	2.0
Others	8.2	15.9	-7.7
Total Geographic Exposure	97.3	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	97.3	100.0	

Top Positions (% TNA)

	GICS Sector
NASPERS LTD	Consumer Discretionary
FIRSTRAND LIMITED	Financials
XTRACKERS MSCI EM EUROPE MIDDLE	Financials
STANDARD BK GROUP LTD	Financials
AL RAJHI BANK	Financials
ABSA GROUP LTD	Financials
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG (UNGTD)	Financials
SASOL LTD	Materials
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD	Materials
WIZZ AIR HOLDINGS PLC	Industrials

Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
XTRACKERS MSCI EM EUROPE MIDDLE	7.2	0.0	7.2
STANDARD BK GROUP LTD	7.0	1.6	5.3
FIRSTRAND LIMITED	7.5	2.2	5.3
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG (UNGTD)	4.3	0.0	4.3
ABSA GROUP LTD	4.6	1.1	3.5
NASPERS LTD	7.8	4.7	3.1
WIZZ AIR HOLDINGS PLC	2.7	0.0	2.7
OMV AG	2.5	0.0	2.5
FERTIGLOBE PLC	2.3	0.0	2.3
ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD	3.1	0.9	2.2

Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	53.5	31.0
Top 20	74.8	45.4
Top 50	97.3	68.1

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)

	Fund	Index	Relative
GBP			
>10bn	47.6	53.3	-5.7
5-10bn	22.6	25.7	-3.1
1-5bn	17.0	20.9	-3.9
0-1bn	1.1	0.1	1.0
Total Market Cap Exposure	88.3	100.0	
Index / Unclassified	8.9	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	97.3	100.0	

Regional Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.3	27.6	15.7
Europe (Eurozone)	21.1	3.0	18.0
MENA	17.5	55.6	-38.1
UK	8.2	0.0	8.2
Emerging Europe	5.1	13.8	-8.6
North America	1.9	0.0	1.9
Total Regional Exposure	97.3	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	97.3	100.0	

	Fund	Index	Relative
Geographic Location			
South Africa	7.8	4.7	3.1
South Africa	7.5	2.2	5.3
Luxembourg	7.2	0.0	7.2
South Africa	7.0	1.6	5.3
Saudi Arabia	6.2	4.4	1.9
South Africa	4.6	1.1	3.5
Austria	4.3	0.0	4.3
South Africa	3.2	1.0	2.2
South Africa	3.1	0.9	2.2
United Kingdom	2.7	0.0	2.7

Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
THE SAUDI NATIONAL BANK	0.0	3.4	-3.4
NATIONAL BANK OF KUWAIT	0.0	3.1	-3.1
EMIRATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS GRP	0.0	3.0	-3.0
QATAR NATIONAL BANK	0.0	2.6	-2.6
KUWAIT FINANCE HOUSE	0.0	2.5	-2.5
SAUDI ARABIAN OIL COMPANY	0.0	2.5	-2.5
FIRST ABU DHABI BANK	0.0	2.1	-2.1
SAUDI ARABIAN MINING COMPANY	0.0	1.8	-1.8
SAUDI TELECOM CO	0.0	1.7	-1.7
POLSKI KONCERN NAFTOWY ORL SA	0.0	1.2	-1.2

ESG Metrics

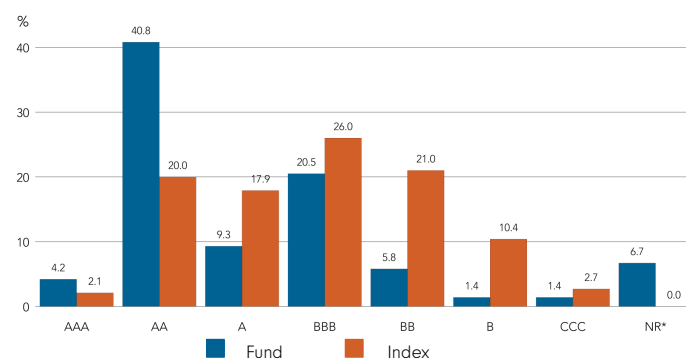
The factsheet is a snapshot of the portfolio at the date indicated above. ESG ratings distribution may vary over time. Representation of this data is for informational purposes only. If the SFDR classification is shown as 6 below then this fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics nor does it have a sustainable investment objective. If it is shown as 8, the fund promotes environmental or social characteristics. If it is shown as 9, the fund has a sustainable investment objective. Product-specific information can be found on our website at www.fidelityinternational.com

Sustainability Characteristics (28.02.2023)

	Fund	Index
MSCI ESG Fund Rating (AAA-CCC)	A	N/R
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (tCo2e/\$M Revenue)	364.5	532.8
Carbon Footprint (tCO2/\$M Invested)	487.4	310.1
SFDR Classification	N/A	N/A

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

MSCI Ratings Distribution % (28.02.2023)



ESG Fund rating based on holding as at 31.12.22 with 82.3% security coverage. Carbon intensity and carbon footprint data based on holdings as at 28.02.23 with 89.8% security coverage.

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 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. For carbon data, the coverage of underlying securities must be over 50% for data to be shown.

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.

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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.

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