

Strategy

The managers seek to invest in high quality companies which pay sustainable and growing dividends. They also believe that valuation discipline can help to protect against downside risk. ESG considerations are integrated in the investment process. By focusing on attractively valued and highly cash generative businesses with clear competitive advantages the managers aim to build a portfolio which balances returns between income and capital appreciation. The income of the portfolio is enhanced using an option 'overwriting' strategy, managed by Fidelity's derivatives team.

Objectives & Investment Policy

- The fund aims to achieve income with the potential for some capital growth.
- The fund will invest at least 70% in the shares of companies globally. The Investment Manager will target investments which it believes offer attractive dividend yields in addition to price appreciation.
- The fund will invest at least 50% of its net assets in securities that maintain sustainable characteristics. The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics pursuant to article 8 of the SFDR.
- The fund adheres to the firm-wide exclusion list (which includes cluster munitions and anti-personnel landmines) and also excludes issuers which fail to conduct their business in accordance with accepted international norms.
- The fund has the freedom to invest outside its principal geographies, market sectors, industries or asset classes.
- As this fund may invest globally, it may invest in countries considered to be emerging markets.
- The fund will invest less than 30% directly and/or indirectly in China A and B Shares on an aggregated basis.
- The fund may invest in assets directly or achieve exposure indirectly through other eligible means including derivatives. The fund can use derivatives with the aim of risk or cost reduction or to generate additional capital or income, (for example, by the writing of covered call options on securities, generating extra income in return for agreeing a strike price above which potential capital growth in a specified period is sold), including for investment purposes, in line with the fund's risk profile.
- The fund is actively managed and aims to provide income and capital growth. Income will typically be in excess of MSCI ACWI Index (Net) (the "Index"). The fund's performance can be assessed against its Index. The Investment Manager has a wide range of discretion relative to the Index. While the fund will hold assets that are components of the Index, it also is expected to invest in companies, sectors, countries and security types that have different weightings from, and may not be included in the Index in order to take advantage of investment opportunities.
- Income earned by the fund is accumulated in the share price.
- Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 01.09.99
 Portfolio manager: Fred Sykes, David Jehan, Jochen Breuer, Vincent Li
 Appointed to fund: 19.04.21, 19.04.21, 19.04.21, 13.09.21
 Years at Fidelity: 16, 15, 15, 8
 Fund size: £125m
 Number of positions in fund*: 47
 Fund reference currency: US Dollar (USD)
 Fund domicile: Luxembourg
 Fund legal structure: SICAV
 Management company: FIL Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
 Capital guarantee: No
 Portfolio Turnover Cost (PTC): 0.09%
 Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR): 62.93%

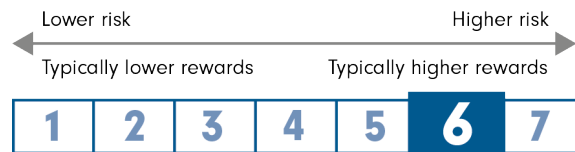
*A definition of positions can be found on page 3 of this factsheet in the section titled "How data is calculated and presented."

Share Class Facts

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

Launch date: 11.03.14
 NAV price in share class currency: 1.427
 ISIN: LU1033663722
 SEDOL: BJVDYN1
 Bloomberg: FFTLWGA LX
 Dealing cut-off: 15:00 UK time (normally 16:00 Central European Time)
 Distribution type: Accumulating
 Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 1.10% (30.04.21)
 OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 0.8%

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.

- 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 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 targets specific industries. This can make it more volatile than funds with more diversified portfolios. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics. The Investment Manager's focus on securities of issuers which maintain sustainable characteristics may affect the fund's investment performance favourably or unfavourably in comparison to similar funds without such focus. The sustainable characteristics of securities may change over time.

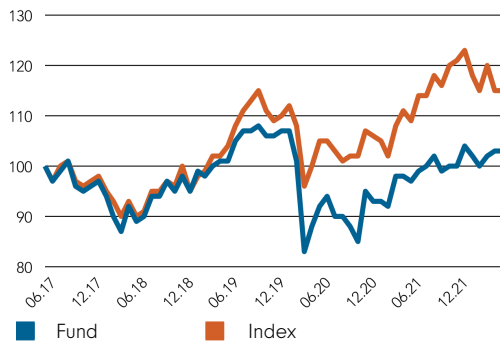
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The fund's returns can be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Performance Comparator(s)

Peer Group Universe	Morningstar EAA Fund Sector Equity Infrastructure
Market index from 19.04.21	MSCI ACWI Index (Net)

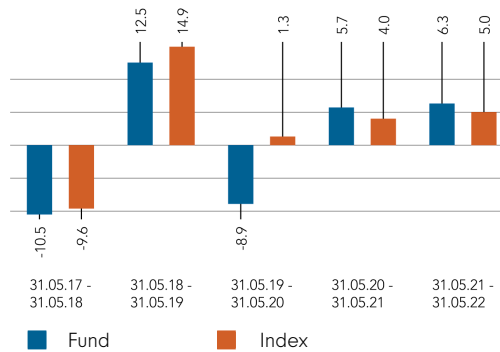
Market index is for comparative purposes only unless specifically referenced in the Objectives & Investment Policy on page 1. The same index is used in the positioning tables on this factsheet. Where the effective date for the current market index is after the share class launch date, full history is available from Fidelity.

Cumulative performance in GBP (rebased to 100)

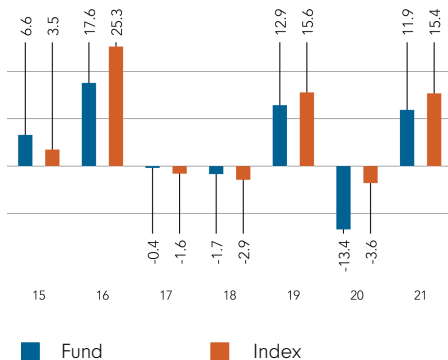


Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	15.65	Annualised Alpha	-2.35
Relative Volatility	1.28	Beta	1.08
Sharpe Ratio: fund	0.03	Annualised Tracking Error (%)	8.59
		Information Ratio	-0.31
		R ²	0.70

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

Performance to 31.05.22 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 11.03.14*
Fund cumulative growth	-0.2	2.7	-1.1	6.3	2.4	3.0	42.7
Index cumulative growth	-0.6	-0.1	-6.4	5.0	10.6	14.8	62.0
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	6.3	0.8	0.6	4.4
Index annualised growth	-	-	-	5.0	3.4	2.8	6.0

Ranking within Peer Group Universe

	Y-Euro	1yr	3yr	5yr
Total number of funds	73	81	60	76
Quartile ranking**	109	108	106	100
	3	3	3	4
				4
				4

The performance figures above include performance prior to the repurpose of the fund on 19 April 2021 from the legacy Fidelity Funds - Global Infrastructure Fund. Before this date the performance was achieved in circumstances that no longer apply. Source of fund performance and volatility and risk measures is Fidelity. Performance is excluding initial charge. Basis: nav-nav with income reinvested, in GBP, net of fees. If you took an initial charge of 5.25% from an investment, this is the equivalent of reducing a growth rate of 6% per annum over 5 years to 4.9%. This is the highest initial charge applicable, if the initial charge you pay is less than 5.25%, the impact on the overall performance will be less. 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. Positions are shown before and after call overwriting. 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 presented on an exposure basis and, where necessary, derivatives 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)	Number of single stocks overwritten
Equity (before call overwriting)	93.8	
Call overwriting	-8.4	42
Equity (after call overwriting)	85.4	
Other	0.0	
Cash & cash exposure from call overwriting	14.6	
	100.0	

Definition of terms:

Other: the value of any non-equity investments (excluding cash funds) expressed as a percentage of fund TNA.

Call overwriting: this is a strategy used to commit to sell shares a fund already owns at a set price, in return for a payment. The payment is retained whether the shares are ultimately sold or not and therefore generates additional return for the fund (although it sets a limit on gains). The table shows the number of underlying single stocks overwritten as well as the total of all call overwriting exposure.

Cash & cash exposure from call overwriting: this is 100% minus the fund's Equity exposure and minus Other.

% 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) (ranked before overwriting)

GICS Sector	Fund before overwriting	Index	Fund after overwriting
Financials	23.9	14.8	21.9
Health Care	15.3	12.3	13.2
Consumer Staples	11.7	7.3	10.4
Industrials	11.2	9.4	10.9
Information Technology	11.1	21.3	10.5
Utilities	6.2	3.1	5.4
Communication Services	5.7	7.8	5.5
Materials	3.3	5.1	3.0
Consumer Discretionary	3.0	11.0	2.4
Real Estate	2.3	2.8	2.3
Energy	0.0	5.2	0.0
Total Sector Exposure	93.8	100.0	85.4
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Equity Exposure	93.8	100.0	85.4

Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

GBP	Fund before overwriting	Index	Fund after overwriting
>10bn	80.8	90.3	73.0
5-10bn	11.6	6.5	11.2
1-5bn	0.0	2.7	0.0
0-1bn	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Market Cap Exposure	92.4	99.5	84.2
Index / Unclassified	1.4	0.5	1.3
Total Equity Exposure	93.8	100.0	85.4

Geographic Exposure (% TNA) (ranked before overwriting)

	Fund before overwriting	Index	Fund after overwriting
USA	23.0	60.6	20.8
Germany	9.9	2.0	9.6
United Kingdom	9.2	3.9	8.4
Switzerland	7.9	2.5	7.2
France	7.0	2.8	6.3
Spain	6.1	0.6	5.2
Finland	6.0	0.2	5.3
Taiwan	5.4	1.8	4.8
Japan	4.6	5.5	3.8
Korea (South)	2.6	1.4	2.4
Others	12.1	18.5	11.6
Total Geographic Exposure	93.8	100.0	85.4
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Equity Exposure	93.8	100.0	85.4

Top Positions (% TNA) (ranked before overwriting)

	GICS Sector	Geographic Location	Fund before overwriting	Index	Fund after overwriting
SANOFI	Health Care	France	4.3	0.2	3.7
ROCHE HOLDING AG	Health Care	Switzerland	3.3	0.4	3.2
UNILEVER PLC	Consumer Staples	United Kingdom	3.3	0.2	2.5
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	Information Technology	Taiwan	3.2	0.8	2.9
IBERDROLA SA	Utilities	Spain	3.0	0.1	2.4
DEUTSCHE BOERSE AG	Financials	Germany	3.0	0.1	2.7
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	Consumer Staples	USA	2.9	0.6	2.8
PROGRESSIVE CORP OHIO	Financials	USA	2.7	0.1	1.9
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO	Health Care	USA	2.7	0.3	2.1
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	Information Technology	Korea (South)	2.6	0.5	2.4

Top Overweight Positions (% TNA) (ranked before overwriting)

	Relative before overwriting	Fund before overwriting	Index	Fund after overwriting
SANOFI	4.1	4.3	0.2	3.7
UNILEVER PLC	3.1	3.3	0.2	2.5
DEUTSCHE BOERSE AG	2.9	3.0	0.1	2.7
ROCHE HOLDING AG	2.9	3.3	0.4	3.2
IBERDROLA SA	2.9	3.0	0.1	2.4
PROGRESSIVE CORP OHIO	2.6	2.7	0.1	1.9
3I GROUP PLC	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	2.4	3.2	0.8	2.9
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO	2.4	2.7	0.3	2.1
UPM KYMMENE CORP	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.1

Top Underweight Positions (% TNA) (ranked before overwriting)

	Relative before overwriting	Fund before overwriting	Index	Fund after overwriting
APPLE INC	-4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
MICROSOFT CORP	-3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0
ALPHABET INC	-2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
AMAZON.COM INC	-1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
TESLA INC	-1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
NVIDIA CORP	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
META PLATFORMS INC	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC	-0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0

Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Selected before overwriting	Index	Selected after overwriting
Top 10	30.9	16.1	27.6
Top 20	53.9	22.0	48.8
Top 50	93.8	32.8	85.4

Definition of terms:

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

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

All investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage for each issuing company.

The sector/industry and geographic contribution tables (where relevant) display a maximum of eleven individual entries. Where applicable, only top five and bottom five are listed, with the remaining contribution shown in the "Other Sectors" or "Others" category.

Currency of attribution US Dollar (USD)
One month return (%) 0.34

Position Contribution (%)

1 month

TOP 10 POSITIONS RANKED BY ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE CONTRIBUTION	Average Fund Weight	Performance Contribution	BOTTOM 10 POSITIONS RANKED BY ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE CONTRIBUTION	Average Fund Weight	Performance Contribution
PROGRESSIVE CORP OHIO	2.3	0.24	ROCHE HOLDING AG	3.1	-0.28
SANOFI	3.4	0.18	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	2.9	-0.25
AMGEN INC	1.9	0.16	CISCO SYSTEMS INC	2.2	-0.21
EURONEXT NV	0.8	0.15	HUBBELL INC	1.7	-0.10
BRIDGESTONE CORP	1.6	0.13	ADMIRAL GROUP PLC	1.3	-0.10
UNILEVER PLC	2.8	0.12	ALLIANZ SE	2.5	-0.10
SIEMENS AG	1.9	0.11	SECOM CO LTD	0.4	-0.08
SANDVIK AB	1.6	0.10	3I GROUP PLC	2.3	-0.07
IBERDROLA SA	2.3	0.08	RELX PLC	2.1	-0.07
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC	1.0	0.08	SMURFIT KAPPA GROUP PLC	0.9	-0.05

Positions in other funds - including ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) - can appear in this table, but index derivatives form part of an "Index / Unclassified" category which will appear in the table(s) below when relevant.

Sector/Industry Contribution (%)

1 month

Geographic Contribution (%)

1 month

RANKED BY ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE CONTRIBUTION

RANKED BY ABSOLUTE PERFORMANCE CONTRIBUTION

GICS Sector	Average Fund Weight	Performance Contribution	Geographic	Average Fund Weight	Performance Contribution
Health Care	13.5	0.16	France	5.6	0.31
Financials	22.4	0.13	Spain	5.2	0.15
Consumer Discretionary	2.6	0.12	Japan	4.5	0.11
Utilities	5.4	0.11	Sweden	1.6	0.10
Communication Services	5.1	0.01	Taiwan	5.0	0.08
Materials	3.0	0.00	Denmark	2.6	-0.03
Energy	0.0	0.00	Greece	2.1	-0.05
Real Estate	2.3	-0.02	Ireland	0.9	-0.05
Industrials	11.0	-0.05	United Kingdom	9.0	-0.09
Information Technology	10.7	-0.06	Switzerland	6.9	-0.21
Consumer Staples	10.9	-0.07	Others	43.4	0.01
Total Primary Assets	87.0	0.33	Total Primary Assets	87.0	0.33
Other*	13.0	0.00	Other*	13.0	0.00
TOTAL	100.0	0.34	TOTAL	100.0	0.34

*Other includes portfolio components not already listed such as cash, expenses and other miscellaneous items.

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.

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.



Important Information

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