FIDELITY FUNDS

For Investment Professionals Only



Global Multi Asset Income Fund Y-MINCOME(G)-GBP (GBP/USD hedged)

31.05.2024 Monthly Professional Factsheet

Marketing Communication

Strategy

The fund aims to generate stable, natural income over a market cycle with low levels of volatiliy and is managed with a focus on mitigating capital losses. The fund follows a team approach with portfolio managers drawing upon the expertise of the broader multi asset team and Fidelity's research capabilities. The fund is unconstrained and is managed actively with a flexible investment approach to navigate different market environments and deliver consistently on the objectives. It seeks to capture attractive income opportunities from a diversified range of traditional and alternative asset classes while managing risk and mitigating capital losses in volatile markets.

Objectives & Investment Policy

Objective: The fund aims to achieve moderate capital growth over the medium to long term and provide income.

Investment Policy: The fund invests in a range of asset classes Including debt securities, equities, real estate, infrastructure, from anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The fund invests at least 50% of its assets in securities of issuers with favourable environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics. The fund may invest in the following assets according to the percentages indicated: investment grade bonds: up to 100% below investment grade bonds: up to 60% emerging market bonds: up to 50% equities: up to 50% government bonds: up to 50% China A and B shares and listed onshore bonds (directly and/or indirectly): less than 20% (in aggregate) eligible REITs and infrastructure securities: less than 30%, with less than 20% in contingent convertible (CoCo) bonds: ups to 25% SPACs: less than 5%. The fund may also Invest in other subordinated financial debt and preference shares. The fund's exposure to distressed securities is limited to 10% of its assets.

Investment Process: In actively managing the fund, the Investment Manager will allocate investments across asset classes and geographic areas based on their potential to generate income and capital growth or reduce overall risk. The fund's income is mainly generated by dividend payments of equities and coupon payments of bonds. The Investment Manager also considers ESG characteristics when assessing investment risks and opportunities. In determining favourable ESG characteristics , the Investment Manager takes into account ESG ratings provided by Fidelity or external agencies. Through the investment management process, the Investment Manager aims to ensure that investee companies follow good governance practices. The fund adheres to the Fidelity Sustainable Investing Framework standards. For more information, see "Sustainable Investing and ESG Integration" and the Sustainability Annex. Derivatives and Techniques: The fund may use derivatives for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes. Benchmark: None.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 27.03.13 Portfolio manager: Talib Sheikh, Becky Qin, George Efstathopoulos Appointed to fund: 01.01.24, 01.01.24, 20.05.16 Years at Fidelity: 1, 10, 13 Fund size: £ 4,066m Number of allocations in fund: 18 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): 0.03% Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR): 162.83%

Share Class Facts

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

Launch date: 11.10.17 NAV price in share class currency: 0.771 ISIN: LU1698187975 SEDOL: BF2FC01 Bloomberg: FFYMGGU LX Dealing cut-off: 15:00 UK time (normally 16:00 Central European Time) Distribution type: Income Distribution frequency: Monthly Historic yield: 5.6% Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 1.04% (30.04.23) OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 0.7%

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.

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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. 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 Manager's focus on securities of issuers which maintain favourable ESG characteristics or that are sustainable investments may affect the fund's investment performance favourably or unfavourably in comparison to similar funds without such focus. When referring to sustainability - related aspects of the promoted fund, the decision to invest should take into account all characteristics or objectives of the promoted fund as detailed in the Prospectus. Information on sustainability-related aspects is provided pursuant to SFDR at https://www.fidelity.lu/sfdr-entity-disclosures .

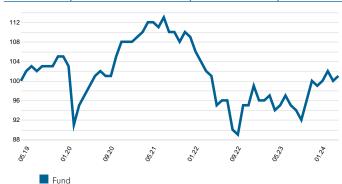
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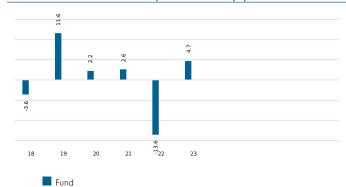
Past performance does not predict future returns. Currency hedging is used to substantially reduce the risk of losses from unfavourable exchange rate movements on holdings in currencies that differ from the dealing currency. The investment which is promoted concerns the acquisition of units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset owned by the fund.

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 calendar years in GBP (%)

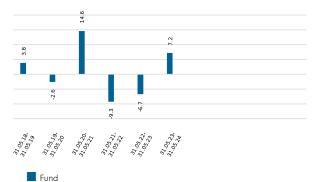


Performance to 31.05.24 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr Sinc	e 11.10.17*		
Fund cumulative growth	1.2	1.4	1.5	7.2	-9.3	1.2	4.2		
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	7.2	-3.2	0.2	0.6		

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.

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	8.59
Sharpe Ratio: fund	-0.38

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

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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 Top Allocations table shows the manager's choice of investment disciplines, funds or other holdings. 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.)

The Top Positions table shows the largest individual investments. For equities, all investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage holding for each company. Where a company is listed in two separate countries, each listing may be classified as a separate issuing company. Fixed income investments are listed by individual issue (and not by issuer) to reflect the characteristics of the individual bonds. All derivatives are included on an exposure basis. Cash investments are not shown in the table.

Top Allocations (% TNA)

Allocation	Sub-Asset Class	% TNA
Fidelity Funds - Global Multi Asset Income	Non Standard	24.5
Fidelity Funds - Global Dividend	Equity	16.7
Fidelity Funds - Global Hybrids	Hybrid bonds	10.7
Fidelity Funds - Global Short Duration Income	Investment Grade Bonds	7.9
FF Euro High Yield	High yield bonds	6.6
Fidelity Funds - Structured Credit Income Pool	Loans/Structured Credit	5.4
Fidelity Funds - US High Yield	High yield bonds	5.1
Fidelity Funds - Emerging Market Local Currency Debt	EM Debt - Local Currency	3.9
Fidelity Funds - GMAI Baskets Pool	Enhanced Income	3.7
Fidelity Funds - Solutions Asian High Yield Pool	High yield bonds	3.5

The Global Multi Asset Income Pool holds the third-party exposure, including - but not limited to - Infrastructure, Loans, High Income Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

Top Positions (% TNA)

	% TNA
UST BILLS 0% 08/06/2024	5.1
NB SHORT DURATION HY SDG ENGAGEMENT FD	3.1
NOTA DO TESOURO NACIONAL 10% 01/01/2033	2.2
EURO-BOBL FUTURE JUN24 OEM4	2.1
US 5YR NOTE (CBT) FUT SEP24 FVU4	2.0
UST BILLS 0% 07/09/2024	1.5
ITALY REPUBLIC OF 2.95% 02/15/2027 REGS	1.3
SPAIN KINGDOM OF 2.8% 05/31/2026	1.2
US 2YR NOTE (CBT) FUT SEP24 TUU4	1.2
GREENCOAT UK WIND PLC	1.1

Figures may not always sum to totals due to rounding

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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 and y not a period. The fund whose monthly returns have varied less will have a lower annualised volatility for funds and indices are calculated independently of 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 en 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 tion. It is calculated and published by the TSE.

IPD means the Investment Property Databank who are a provider of performance analysis and benchmarking services for investors in real estate. IPD UK Pooled Property Funds Index – All Balanced Funds is a component of the IPD Pooled Funds Indices which is published quarterly by IPD.

Independent Assessment

Primary share class: is identified by Morningstar when the analysis calls for only one share class per fund to be in the peer group. It is the share class Morningstar recommends as the best proxy for the portfolio for the relevant market and category/GIF combination. In most cases the share class chosen will be the most retail version (based upon actual management charge, inception date, distribution status, currency and other factors) unless a share class that is less 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 expost (i.e. prior 12 months) MiFID disclosure of portfolio transaction costs minus implicit costs

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Important Information

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This share class is registered and distributed in the following locations: Luxembourg, Oman, Qatar, UAE, United Kingdom.

United Kingdom : Investments should be made on the basis of the KIID (key investor information document) which is available at www.fidelity.co.uk The full prospectus may also be obtained from Fidelity. Please note that not all funds in the SICAV fund range are suitable for UK investors and tax advice should be sought before investing. Fidelity Funds is recognised under section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. Investors should note that loss caused by such recognised funds will not be covered by the provisions of the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (or by any similar scheme in Luxembourg) if the fund is unable to meet its obligations, however claims for loss in regards to such recognised funds against a Financial Conduct Authority authorised firm such as Fidelity will be. Issued in the UK by FIL Pensions Management, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and Financial Administration Services Limited, authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

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