

GLOBAL MULTI ASSET INCOME FUND A-ACC-HUF (HEDGED)

31 JANUARY 2021

Strategy

The fund is managed using a team approach, aiming to offer a stable and sustainable income with attractive risk-adjusted returns over the economic cycle through asset class selection and allocation selection. We expect both areas of decision-making to add value to the fund's income and capital growth. Asset class selection is based on an assessment of the current economic scenario. The process is research-driven, drawing on information from Fidelity's own quantitative models. Sentiment and technical indicators are used to complement the macro-economic approach. Allocation selection is a research-driven process where we filter instruments 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 an instrument's performance comes from, measuring historical performance factors and conducting holdings-based analysis.

Objectives & Investment Policy

- The fund aims to provide capital growth and income over the medium to long term.
- The fund will invest in a wide range of markets throughout the world providing exposure to investment grade, high yield and emerging market bonds, as well as to shares of companies.
- Less than 30% of the fund's total net assets will be invested in hybrids and Cocos, with less than 20% of the total net assets to be invested in Cocos.
- The fund can invest in bonds issued by governments, companies and other bodies.
- 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 may invest up to 50% in global government bonds and may also have exposure of less than 30% to infrastructure securities and closed-ended real estate investment trusts (REITS).
- The fund may under normal market conditions invest up to 100% in global investment grade bonds, 50% in emerging markets bonds, 50% in shares of companies globally and 60% in global high yield bonds.
- Currency hedging is used to substantially reduce the risk of losses from unfavourable exchange rate movements. Currency look-through hedging is used to hedge the underlying currency effects at the security level to that of the hedged share class reference currency, thereby delivering the underlying market returns.
- 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, including for investment purposes, in line with the fund's risk profile.
- The fund is actively managed without reference to an index.
- Income earned by the fund is accumulated in the share price.
- The fund's source of income will mainly be generated from dividend payments from shares of companies and coupon payments from bond holdings.
- Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 27.03.13
Portfolio manager: Eugene Philalithis, George Efstathopoulos
Appointed to fund: 27.03.13, 20.05.16
Years at Fidelity: 13, 9
Fund size: HUF3,054,590m
Number of allocations in fund: 24
Fund reference currency: US Dollar (USD)
Fund domicile: Luxembourg
Fund legal structure: SICAV
Management company: FIL Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
Capital guarantee: No

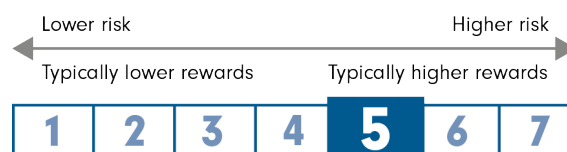
Share Class Facts

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

Launch date: 28.07.14
NAV price in share class currency: 3681
ISIN: LU1088281024
SEDOL: BP4K8Y0
WKN: A119DL
Bloomberg: FFGMAAH LX
Distribution type: Accumulating
Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 1.69% (30.04.20)
OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 1.25%

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

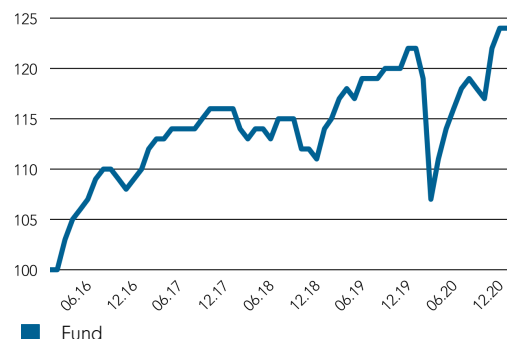
The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested. The use of financial derivative instruments may result in increased gains or losses within the fund. There is a risk that the issuers of bonds may not be able to repay the 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.

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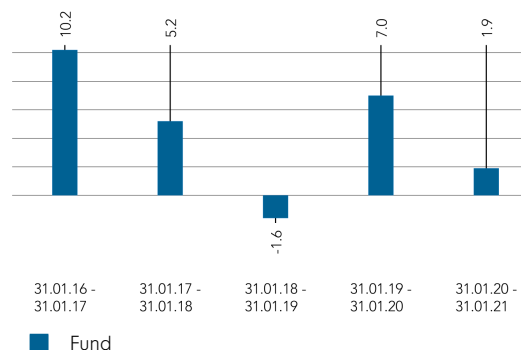
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Currency hedging is used to substantially reduce the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuations on undesired currency exposures. There can be no assurance that the currency hedging employed will be successful. Hedging also has the effect of limiting the potential for currency gains to be made.

Cumulative performance in HUF (rebased to 100)

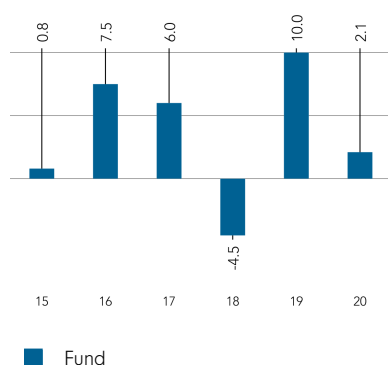


Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

Performance for 12 month periods in HUF (%)



Performance for calendar years in HUF (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%) 8.23

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

Performance to 31.01.21 in HUF (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 28.07.14*
Fund cumulative growth	0.1	6.4	0.1	1.9	7.3	24.4	22.7
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	1.9	2.4	4.5	3.2

Source of fund performance and volatility and risk measures is Fidelity. Performance is excluding initial charge.

Basis: nav-nav with income reinvested, in HUF, net of fees.

Market indices are sourced from RIMES and other data is sourced from third-party providers such as Morningstar.

*Performance commencement date.

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.

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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.)

Top Allocations (% TNA)

Allocation	Sub-Asset Class	% TNA
Fidelity Funds - Solutions Asian High Yield Pool	High yield bonds	10.5
Fidelity Funds - Global Hybrids	Hybrid bonds	9.9
Fidelity Funds - Emerging Market Debt	EM Debt - Hard Currency	9.0
Fidelity Funds - US High Yield	High yield bonds	8.5
FF Euro High Yield	High yield bonds	7.0
Fidelity Funds - Global Multi Asset Income		6.9
Fidelity Funds - Global Dividend	Equity	5.8
Fidelity Funds - Global Enhanced Income Pool	Equity - enhanced income	5.2
Fidelity Funds - Multi Asset Asia Defensive Equities Pool	Equity	4.4
Fidelity Funds - Multi Asset China Interbank Government Bond Market Pool	Government Bonds	4.1

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).

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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 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.

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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