

Approach and Style

June-Yon Kim follows a bottom-up approach, seeking to add value through stock selection based on in-depth analysis of individual companies. He believes in the cyclicity of earnings and the mean reverting nature of valuations. June-Yon's approach is a blend of value and growth, and he believes long-term performance is driven by a consistent investment process. The portfolio is managed using an "active strategy". This allows June-Yon to use short positions and also to increase the amount invested in the long portfolio when he finds attractive investment opportunities. He can also use options to enhance return and manage risk. The portfolio is relatively concentrated with a bias towards large companies. Sector weights are not controlled, but June-Yon pays particular attention to defensive versus cyclical exposure. The typical range for net market exposure will be around 90-110% of fund TNA under normal market conditions.

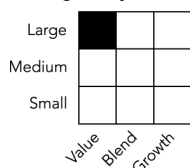
Objectives & Investment Policy

- Aims to provide long-term capital growth.
- At least 70% invested in shares and related instruments that provide exposure to companies that have their head office or main part of their activity in Japan.
- Has the freedom to invest outside the fund's principal geographies, market sectors, industries or asset classes.
- Can use derivatives with the aim of risk or cost reduction or to generate additional capital or income in line with the fund's risk profile. May also make extensive use of derivatives including more complex instruments or strategies to achieve the investment objective and these may result in leverage. In such situations performance may rise or fall more than it would have done otherwise, reflecting such additional exposure.
- The fund has discretion in its choices of investments within its objectives and policies.
- Income is accumulated in the share price.
- Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund.
- This fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to sell their shares in the fund within 5 years. Investment in the fund should be regarded as a long-term investment.
- With effect from 27 February 2015 this fund will be closed.

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 ®



Feri Rating:

(E)

Fund Facts

Launch date: 01.10.04
Portfolio manager: June-Yon Kim
Appointed to fund: 01.07.06
Years at Fidelity: 9
Fund Size: €84m
Number of positions in fund*: Long 40 / Short 4
Fund reference currency: Yen (JPY)
Fund domicile: Luxembourg
Fund legal structure: SICAV
Management company: FIL Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
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."

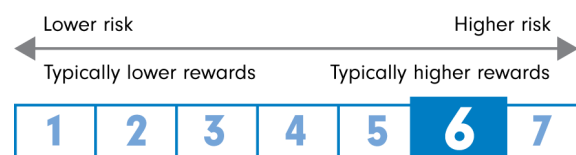
Share Class Facts

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

Launch date: 22.02.08
NAV price in share class currency: 124.49
ISIN: LU0348530022
SEDOL: B2PZ5Z3
WKN: A0Q5FV
Bloomberg: FASTJPA LX
Dealing cut-off: 12:00 UK time (normally 13:00 Central European Time)
Distribution frequency: No Distribution
Charges made to income or capital: Income
Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 1.93% (30.09.14)
OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 1.50%
Performance fee: 20% of the out-performance if the class exceeds the return of the MSCI Japan Index by more than 2% annualised. 0.00% year ended 30.09.14.

Share Class Risk and Reward Profile

This risk indicator is taken from the Key Investor Document (KIID) at the relevant month-end. Because it may be updated during a month, please refer to the KIID 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

Before investing you should read the Key Investor Information Document (KIID). Details of where the KIID is available are on the last page of this factsheet. 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. Where an investor's own currency is different to the currency of the fund's investments, the fund's returns can be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The use of financial derivative instruments may result in increased gains or losses within the fund.

This information is for Investment Professionals only and should not be relied upon by private investors.

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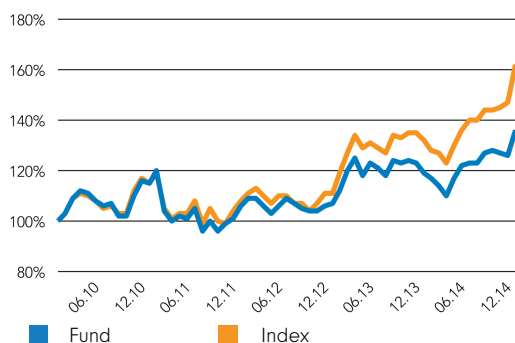
These figures relate to the fund's past performance, which is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested.

Performance Comparator(s)

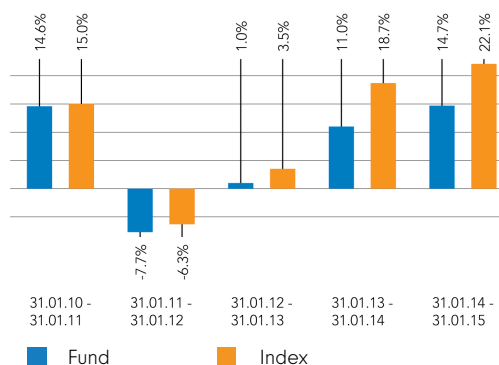
Peer Group Universe Morningstar GIF Japan Large Cap Equity
 Market index from 22.02.08 MSCI JAPAN (N)

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 EUR (%)

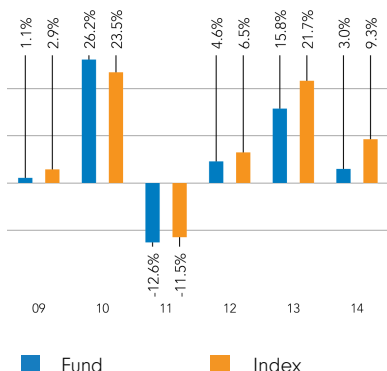


Performance for 12 month periods in EUR (%)



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

Performance for calendar years in EUR (%)



Volatility & Risk (3 years)

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	11.05	Annualised Alpha	-3.42
Relative Volatility	0.95	Beta	0.88
Sharpe Ratio: fund	0.79	Annualised Tracking Error (%)	4.49
		Information Ratio	-1.27
		R ²	0.85

Definitions of these terms can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet.

Performance to 31.01.15 in EUR (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 22.02.08*
Fund cumulative growth	7.7	5.9	7.7	14.7	28.6	36.0	24.5
Index cumulative growth	9.7	12.3	9.7	22.1	50.0	61.5	41.3
Fund annualised growth	-	-	-	14.7	8.7	6.3	3.2
Index annualised growth	-	-	-	22.1	14.5	10.1	5.1
Ranking within Peer Group Universe							
A-ACC-JPY	159	180	159	155	149	131	
Total number of funds	185	184	185	172	154	141	
Quartile ranking**	4	4	4	4	4	4	

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

Basis: nav-nav with gross income reinvested, in EUR, 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 share class that is included in the Peer Group Universe, and may not be the share class of this factsheet over the entire period.

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. Net Equity 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). It is important to note that Net Equity can be greater than 100% (for example if the manager is using derivative contracts).

The Long and Short Equity figures are included to show how the manager is achieving the Net Equity amount.

The definitions section at the foot of the page provides a more comprehensive explanation of the individual elements in the table.

The history chart shows how Net Equity (and its constituent parts) has changed over time.

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.

- Categorisation: for aggregated investments we use the underlying attributes of the issuing company or common share to determine the appropriate sector, market capitalisation band and geographic area.

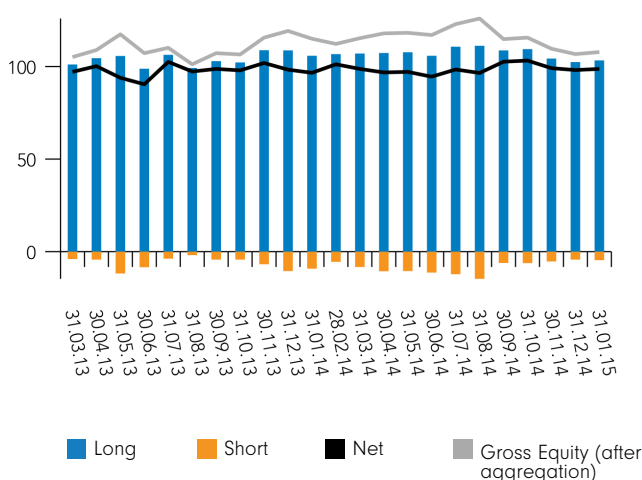
- Derivatives: all derivatives are included on an exposure basis and, where necessary, are delta-adjusted. Delta-adjusting expresses derivatives in terms of the equivalent number of shares that would be needed to generate the same return.

- "Basket" securities: securities that represent a number of company shares - like index futures or options - are allocated to categories (such as country) whenever possible. Otherwise they are included in the "Other Index / Unclassified" category.

Equity Exposure (% TNA)

Net Equity		Exposure (% TNA)	98.7
...which is made up of			
Long Equity			103.3
Short Equity			-4.6
Other			0.0
Uninvested Cash			1.3
			100.0
Gross Equity (before aggregation)			107.8
Gross Equity (after aggregation)			107.8
	Number of single stocks overwritten	Exposure (% TNA)	
Call overwriting	0		0.0

Equity Exposure: monthly history (% TNA)



Definition of terms:

Long Equity exposure: long positions are created through purchases of company shares or derivatives. They profit from share price increases and suffer losses if prices fall. Long Equity exposure is the total of the fund's long positions after aggregation.

Short Equity exposure: short positions are created through derivatives. They can allow the fund to profit from a fall in the price of an underlying share (although fund returns will be hurt if the price of the underlying share rises). Short Equity exposure is the total of the fund's short positions after aggregation.

Net Equity exposure: the percentage of the fund invested in the equity market. It is the difference between the long and the short exposures. For example, if the fund is 120% long and 25% short, the fund is 95% net invested.

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 Net Equity exposure and minus Other. This leaves any residual cash exposure that is not invested in shares or via derivatives.

Gross Equity exposure: this is shown before and after the aggregation of investments linked to a particular issuing company or basket security. Any difference between the two figures shows the fund is holding long and short exposure for the same company or basket security.

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.

% 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).

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Sector/Industry Exposure (% TNA)

GICS Sector	Long	Short	Net	Index	Relative
Financials	27.3	0.0	27.3	18.0	9.3
Consumer Discretionary	27.1	0.0	27.1	22.4	4.7
Information Technology	13.9	0.0	13.9	11.2	2.7
Industrials	9.9	0.0	9.9	19.6	-9.7
Telecommunication Services	7.7	0.0	7.7	5.4	2.3
Health Care	6.2	0.0	6.2	6.8	-0.5
Consumer Staples	4.2	0.0	4.2	6.9	-2.7
Materials	6.9	-3.5	3.3	6.3	-2.9
Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	-2.5
Energy	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.9	-1.9
Total Sector Exposure	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0	

Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

EUR	Long	Short	Net	Index	Relative
>10bn	79.5	-1.0	78.5	67.7	10.7
5-10bn	13.4	0.0	13.4	18.3	-4.9
1-5bn	10.4	-3.5	6.8	14.0	-7.2
0-1bn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Market Cap Exposure	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0	
Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0	

Country Exposure (% TNA)

	Long	Short	Net	Index	Relative
Japan	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0	-1.3

Total Country Exposure	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Equity Exposure	103.3	-4.6	98.7	100.0

Top Net Long Positions (% TNA)

	GICS Sector	Country	Fund	Index	Relative
TOYOTA MOTOR CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	9.4	6.6	2.8
MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN GRP INC	Financials	Japan	5.5	2.5	3.0
SOFTBANK CORP	Telecommunication Services	Japan	4.6	2.1	2.5
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINL GRP INC	Financials	Japan	4.4	1.6	2.8
HITACHI LTD	Information Technology	Japan	4.1	1.4	2.7
CANON INC	Information Technology	Japan	4.0	1.3	2.7
HONDA MOTOR CO LTD	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	3.9	1.8	2.0
BRIDGESTONE CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	3.8	1.0	2.8
DENSO CORP	Consumer Discretionary	Japan	3.6	0.8	2.8
ASTELLAS PHARMA INC	Health Care	Japan	3.2	1.2	2.0

Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN GRP INC	5.5	2.5	3.0
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINL GRP INC	4.4	1.6	2.8
BRIDGESTONE CORP	3.8	1.0	2.8
DENSO CORP	3.6	0.8	2.8
TOYOTA MOTOR CORP	9.4	6.6	2.8
CANON INC	4.0	1.3	2.7
HITACHI LTD	4.1	1.4	2.7
SHIONOGI & CO LTD	3.0	0.3	2.7
SOFTBANK CORP	4.6	2.1	2.5
MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES	2.8	0.6	2.2

Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
Short Position - name withheld	-1.5	0.1	-1.6
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	0.0	1.5	-1.5
Short Position - name withheld	-1.0	0.4	-1.4
Short Position - name withheld	-1.3	0.1	-1.3
FANUC CORPORATION	0.0	1.2	-1.2
JAPAN TOBACCO INC	0.0	1.1	-1.1
NTT DOCOMO INC	0.0	1.0	-1.0
EAST JAPAN RAILWAY CO	0.0	1.0	-1.0
PANASONIC CORP	0.0	0.9	-0.9
MITSUBISHI ESTATE CO LTD	0.0	0.9	-0.9

Net Long Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	46.5	21.8
Top 20	73.6	32.2
Top 50	103.3	53.8

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 Net Long 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. In the underweight table, any short position names have been withheld in line with Fidelity's disclosure policy.

Net Long 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 and IPD) varies by fund. Full descriptions of GICS, ICB, TOPIX and IPD can be found in the glossary.

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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 country contribution tables (where relevant) display a maximum of ten individual sectors/industries or countries. For funds investing in more than ten sectors/industries or countries, only top five and bottom five are listed, with the contribution from other sectors/industries or countries shown in the "Other Sectors" or "Other Countries" category.

Currency of attribution	Yen (JPY)
One month relative return (%)	-2.38

Position Contribution (%)**1 month**

	Average Relative Weight	Relative Performance Contribution		Average Relative Weight	Relative Performance Contribution
TOP CONTRIBUTORS			TOP DETRACTORS		
SHIONOGI & CO LTD	3.3	0.43	SUMITOMO MITSUI FINL GRP INC	2.8	-0.28
BRIDGESTONE CORP	2.3	0.25	MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN GRP INC	3.8	-0.24
SONY CORP	1.0	0.13	TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	-1.3	-0.22
KANSAI PAINT CO LTD OSAKA	1.1	0.13	DENSO CORP	2.6	-0.22
Short Position - name withheld	-0.8	0.11	NIPPON STEEL & SUMITOMO METAL	1.9	-0.18
KOMATSU LTD	-0.8	0.10	NOMURA HOLDINGS INC	1.9	-0.18
MITSUI OSK LINES LTD	1.0	0.10	TOKYU FUDOSAN HOLDINGS CORP	1.0	-0.16
ASTELLAS PHARMA INC	1.4	0.09	NEC CORP	2.0	-0.13
DAI-ICHI LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD	-0.6	0.08	SUMITOMO MITSUI TR HLDGS INC	1.3	-0.13
MAZDA MOTOR CORP	-0.5	0.08	Short Position - name withheld	-1.5	-0.13

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. Names of any positions being shorted at the reporting date have been withheld in line with Fidelity's disclosure policy.

Sector/Industry Contribution (%)**1 month****Country Contribution (%)****1 month**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELATIVE RETURN

GICS SECTOR	Average Relative Weight	Security Selection	Sector/ Industry Selection	Total Relative Contribution
Consumer Discretionary	3.4	0.27	-0.02	0.26
Health Care	-0.2	-0.06	0.11	0.05
Industrials	-8.4	-0.10	0.06	-0.04
Energy	-0.5	-0.04	-0.02	-0.06
Utilities	-2.4	0.00	-0.11	-0.11
Information Technology	3.9	-0.15	-0.04	-0.18
Materials	-3.2	-0.06	-0.15	-0.21
Telecommunication Services	1.4	-0.17	-0.04	-0.21
Consumer Staples	-4.1	-0.03	-0.29	-0.32
Financials	9.0	-0.62	-0.47	-1.10
Index / Unclassified	0.1	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Total Primary Assets	-1.0	-0.96	-0.97	-1.93
Other*	1.0			-0.45
TOTAL	0.0			-2.38

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELATIVE RETURN

	Average Relative Weight	Security Selection	Country Selection	Total Relative Contribution
Japan	-1.1	-1.92	0.00	-1.92
Index / Unclassified	0.1	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Total Primary Assets	-1.0	-1.93	0.00	-1.93
Other*	1.0			-0.45
TOTAL	0.0			-2.38

*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 new funds, the ongoing charges figure is estimated until the fund's financial year end.

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

Where shown, this is a percentage calculated by taking the fund's distributions over the prior 12 months divided by the fund's net asset value at the factsheet date.

Sector/industry classification

GICS: Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed by Standard & Poor's and MSCI Barra. GICS consists of 10 sectors, 24 industry groups, 68 industries and 154 sub-industries. More information is available at <http://www.standardandpoors.com/indices/gics/en/us>

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 20 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

Feri 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.

Important Information

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