Fidelity Investment Funds

Fidelity Japan Fund

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure

30 June 2023 Product Level Report

Introduction

As the world works towards transitioning to a sustainable economic system, Fidelity's longstanding commitment to outcome-based investing continues as we transition the funds and portfolios we manage for the benefit of our key stakeholders: clients, employees, and the broader society in which we operate.

This TCFD product report aligns with the UK regulatory requirements and with Fidelity's overarching approach as documented in the FIL Limited (The Group, or Fidelity) TCFD Report including the FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited (FISL) specific disclosures. FISL is the Fidelity company responsible for the management of this fund. This report aims to provide you with more information on the emissions generated by the companies, or issuers, held by the fund together with further information about how the fund is operated. For a more complete understanding, this report should be read in conjunction with our Group TCFD Report.

This fund's approach to governance, strategy and risk management does not materially deviate from Fidelity's overarching approach as documented in the Group TCFD report. As such, this fund's approach follows that of the wider organisation and can be reviewed in the entity report, alongside an overview below.

1. Climate Metrics

Indicator	Unit	31 December 2022
Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions	tCO2e	41,783
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	tCO2e	632,451
Total carbon emissions	tCO2e	674,235
Total carbon footprint	tCO2e/invested	1,700
Weighted average carbon intensity	tCO2e/revenue	1,502
Climate Warming scenario: Implied Temperature Rise Range	°C	Between 1.5 and 2.7 degrees

How the metrics should be interpreted

To carbon footprint any Fidelity fund, or a company or issuer held within a fund, we aim to fully align with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standard. To achieve this, we are using data from our primary climate data provider, Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS). To calculate the carbon footprint of a fund, we measure the emissions financed by a fund, i.e. a claim on how much of a company's, or issuer's, emitted carbon could be attributed to financing provided by the fund's investment.

We also measure what level of emissions, on average, are generated per a unit of a company's, or issuer's, revenue - this gives a number less sensitive to business performance fluctuations. All of the funds are footprinted daily on Carbon Footprint and Weighted Average Carbon Intensity - scopes 1, 2, and 3. This carbon footprinting approach will use Adjusted Enterprise Value (a measure of a company's total value, adjusted for debt) as the denominator for both equity and fixed income funds.

The table below is a guide to help understand the terms used:

Metric	Usage	Description
Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	Measuring direct GHG emissions	Emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by the reporting issuer (i.e. a company/issuer held by the fund), i.e., emissions from owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, etc.
Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	Measuring indirect GHG emissions	Emissions from the company/ issuer's generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating, or cooling consumed by the reporting company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where the electricity, steam, heating, or cooling is generated. Traditionally this is calculated alongside Scope 1 at a fund level, using the proportion of total Scope 2 emissions by amount invested.
Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions	Measuring all other indirect GHG emissions (not included in Scope 2)	Emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting issuer. Scope 3 can be broken down into upstream emissions and downstream emissions. Upstream emissions include all emissions that occur in the life cycle of a material/product/service up to the point of sale by the producer or service provider, such as from the production or extraction of purchased materials. Downstream emissions include all emissions that occur as a consequence of the distribution, storage, use, and end-of-life treatment of the organisation's products or services.
Total carbon emissions	Measuring a fund's total carbon footprint	Absolute GHG emissions associated with a fund - aggregated company / issuer emissions as a proportion of their total based on the fund's holding. This is usually expressed in metric tonnes of CO2e (carbon dioxide equivalent).
Carbon footprint calculations	This is used for a variety of demands, including, client requests, regulatory disclosures, used in portfolio construction, and investment research analysis.	Carbon footprint acts as the main indicator of the portfolio's emissions, portfolio's total carbon emissions as emitted entity - a corporate, a government, or a project. Consequently, it enables reporting, target setting, climate action, and scenario analysis. Carbon footprint, at portfolio level, is expressed in tonnes CO2e per US$ million invested.
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)	Measuring a fund's exposure to carbon-intensive companies	This measures a fund's exposure to carbon-intensive companies. An investment's emissions are allocated based on its weight within the fund, i.e. the value of the investment relative to the fund's value (at the time of the calculation). A fund's exposure to carbon-intensive companies is expressed in tonnes CO2e per US$ million in revenues.
Implied Temperature Rise Range	The Implied Temperature Rise metric provides an indication of how companies and investment funds align to global climate targets.	A fund's Implied Temperature Rise measures, in aggregate, a fund's temperature alignment (in °C) to keeping the world's temperature rise to 2°C by 2100. Each company/issuer (invested into by the fund) is assessed for their potential emissions versus a budget allocated by sector and market share. This difference results in an estimated temperature which is then aggregated on a fund level.

Gaps in the underlying data and how FIL is addressing these

For climate-related data, Fidelity works with multiple data providers to try and cover as much as the invested universe (of companies and issuers) as possible. Our core provider, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (ISS), has one of the widest coverages of emissions data available in the market, but data gaps do exist due to reasons such as: asset class (e.g. currencies) and lack of disclosure (such as for smaller companies) or challenges involving certain types of derivatives. ISS uses a detailed estimation methodology where possible, but some data gaps remain which we work alongside the data providers to try and minimise. Once raw data is provided (e.g. from ISS), there is an element of both automated and manual aggregation and mapping within Fidelity's systems. Fidelity has quality checks and review systems in place to manage the risk associated our data aggregation processes and minimise any potential gaps. Further information is available in Fidelity's Group TCFD report.

For this fund we have determined a sufficient level of data coverage for the fund's investments is available in order to provide the key metrics above.

2. Governance

The Board of FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited (FISL) relies on FIL Group structures and committees to set the direction and the agenda to manage and oversee climate related risks and opportunities.

The Sustainable Investing Operating Committee (SIOC) was established by the FIL group to drive our climate agenda though our investment and corporate strategies. More detail relating to this committee can be found in Fidelity's Group TCFD Report.

The investment strategy for this fund is managed within the FIL Group. Therefore, any governance arrangements align with the approach outlined in our Group TCFD report.

3. Strategy

Fidelity is developing its suite of products and services to align to its climate goals and commitments. This fund is considered as part of this overall developmental process.

The fund's approach follows that of the wider organisation and can be reviewed in Fidelity's Group TCFD Report.

4. Risk Management

The investment strategy for this fund is managed within the FIL Group and therefore risk management for this fund is aligned with FIL's wider approach, which is further explained in Fidelity's Group TCFD Report and is summarised below.

5. How climate change is likely to impact this fund

Efforts to address the emissions responsible for climate change and its physical impacts pose potential 'transitional' and 'physical' risks and opportunities for every investment type. Transitional factors may include the introduction of new policies, regulations or technologies, while physical factors might include changes to climate patterns, rising sea levels, or severe weather events.

We have provided commentary below as to how we believe this fund, based on its exposure to investment sectors* that are likely to have a material climate change impact, might be affected by the following climate scenarios, as devised by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). It is likely that our views will evolve over time.

'Hothouse world' scenarios assume only currently implemented policies are preserved, current commitments are not met and emissions continue to rise, with high physical risks and severe social and economic disruption and failure to limit temperature rise.

'Disorderly transition' scenarios assume climate policies are delayed or divergent, requiring sharper emissions reductions achieved at a higher cost and with increased physical risks in order to limit temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages.

'Orderly transition' scenarios assume climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent, reaching global net zero CO2 emissions around 2050 and likely limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages.

*Generally we have provided scenario analysis commentary where sector exposure is greater than 10%, however for funds that are very well diversified (by sector) we may provide commentary where exposure is below this level.

Industrials: Materials

The materials sector includes a range of hard to abate activities with inherently high energy requirements (e.g. steel, glass, aluminium and ammonia production) or chemical processes that generate significant greenhouse gases (e.g. cement production). It also includes mining businesses with energy intensive extraction and processing (base and

precious metals). Economic or cost-efficient decarbonisation solutions for many of these activities are yet to be developed or deployed at scale (e.g. use of hydrogen for steel production), however the sector provides critical inputs to facilitate the transition of the broader global economy towards net-zero, or help protect infrastructure and communities against physical risks from climate change and therefore demand will likely remain robust. Consequently, companies will face a range of risks and opportunities under different climate scenarios.

Under a 'hothouse world' scenario, increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events will drive demand for adaptation to these events. Typically, adaptation initiatives require new or enhanced physical infrastructure (e.g. a sea wall to prevent storm surge, or building upgrades to withstand storms and heatwaves). These projects would increase demand for building materials including base minerals, steel and cement. Production and processing assets will be at increased risk from adverse weather conditions such as flooding, and heatwaves. Disruption to global supply chains and potential GDP shocks will present a risk to industry participants. Policy risk will be more muted with a slower transition towards adoption of energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas mitigation initiatives.

Under a 'disorderly transition' costly solutions, rapid scaling of technology, Carbon Capture Use, and, Utilisation or Storage (CCUS) could play a larger role if technology solutions have not been developed or scaled. Divergent policies in different geographies could materially impact competitiveness of carbon intensive activities based in different countries.

Policy and transition risks associated with a 'disorderly transition' have the potential to be extremely disruptive for industry participants. Given cost-effective low or zero carbon alternatives for many activities in the sector are not currently available, a rapid requirement to decarbonise could result in the need to adopt CCUS or other higher cost solutions and place pressure on returns on capital if higher costs are unable to be passed onto customers. Companies with high levels of energy efficiency, or with predominantly domestic customers and competitors may be better placed to navigate these risks.

Under an 'orderly transition', policy driven sector decarbonisation will remain the key risk for the sector. However, a higher level of policy certainty and consistency globally could facilitate earlier investment in developing, testing and scaling low or zero carbon solutions which could mitigate the economic impact. Material capital expenditure will be required to decarbonise, which will need to take into consideration significant capacity expansion to meet growing global demand for inputs into the global energy transition and continuing economic development of the global south.

Energy

To limit warming to 1.5oC will require rapid changes to the global energy system including a reduction in fossil fuel-based energy sources and substitution towards low- and zero-carbon energy sources. The transition will introduce complex operational and policy risks as companies in the sector balance downward pressure on demand, lower prices, and stranded asset risk for traditional fossil fuel assets, with diversifying revenue through investments in low and zero carbon energy sources. Companies with a low cost of production and shorter asset life will be better placed to navigate the transition.

Under a 'hothouse world' scenario, the use of fossil fuel energy sources will be phased out more gradually resulting in lower policy risks and more resilient demand and cash-flows from legacy fossil fuel assets. However, physical risk could be a significant source of economic disruption and adversely impact the resilience of value chains or demand.

Under a 'disorderly transition' companies could face material stranded asset, and business disruption risks from a rapid shift in policy setting. Companies would also likely find it more challenging to rapidly pivot operations towards low or zero carbon energy solutions and physical risks from climate change will increase from historical levels.

An 'orderly transition' would likely result in a more immediate impact on demand for traditional fossil fuels, but provide greater policy certainty for companies in the sector, which would help encourage investment in low or zero carbon energy solutions and could potentially lower stranded asset risk.

Automobiles and Components

Decarbonisation of both production processes, and vehicles produced could be a target of policy intervention to meet global climate mitigation ambitions, and to date the phase out of internal combustion engines in passenger vehicles has been announced in several countries. This presents sector participants with a complex challenge to improve the efficiency of the existing Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles to meet evolving standards, while investing in low or zero carbon emission vehicles that may eventually replace them. Low or zero carbon emissions have roughly one-third of the components of a traditional ICE vehicle and the sector has seen a rapid expansion in participants which could provide a new source of competition for incumbents, or provide a more diverse customer base for some component producers. These dynamics could result in higher capital investment and research and development expenditure, while placing pressure on margins as new entrants seek to gain market share.

The sector typically relies on a global supply chain for both components and sales, which could increase vulnerability to extreme weather events because of climate change. As a result, under a 'hothouse world' scenario, the sector could face material risk of disruption within the value chain. The 2011 floods in Thailand provide an example of how weather induced disruptions can impact the sector. However, a slower transition away from ICE vehicles could reduce pressure on companies to migrate their business models and manufacturing assets towards low or zero carbon vehicles, but is unlikely to stop the emergence of new competitors.

Under a 'disorderly transition' scenario policy, risk could be heightened and require a rapid transition towards low or zero emission vehicles. Companies aligned to traditional ICE vehicles or components could face risks to sales volumes and require significant deployment of capital to develop and deploy the capabilities and products required to maintain market share. Companies further advanced in the transition towards low or zero carbon vehicles and inputs would likely see less pressure on margins and could be well placed to gain market share.

Under an 'orderly transition' scenario, companies will have a longer lead time to adapt to the production of new energy vehicles. The wind down of traditional ICE vehicle sales volumes and migration of capacity to new energy vehicles is not without risk and will require significant investment in capital expenditure and research and development. Increased competition from new entrants will likely remain a source of pressure on both unit volume and margins, however incumbents are well placed to remain leading players in the space given the scale of their operations and complexity in industrialising production of vehicles.

Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment

For companies within this sector, climate risk is highly focused on supply chains and production processes. The scope 2 emissions of purchased electricity is particularly high in markets where the local electricity grid is highly concentrated in fossil fuels. Physical risks will primarily affect supply chains, whereas transition risks are more focused on climate risks associated with production and manufacturing processes. Semiconductor fabrication requires a high volume of pure water, as a result increasing water scarcity as the climate changes could present a material operational risk to some sector participants.

Under a 'hothouse world' scenario, physical risks are more prevalent than transitional. This is due to a lack of policy and regulation (i.e. low transition risk) resulting in more likely severe weather events which can affect supply chains' ability to function at previous levels. The impacted supply chain will cause a need to diversify suppliers and potentially increase costs that may need to be passed onto the manufacturing side. Access to high quality water resources will be critical for some sector participants under this scenario.

Under a 'disorderly transition' scenario, the balance between physical and transition risks move closer together. That being said, there remains significant physical risks of severe weather that will affect supply chains in a similar way to 'hothouse', with slightly reduced severity. Similarly, the risks associated with water usage will be less severe, albeit

existent. Certain policy requirements will also need to be considered, potentially increasing carbon prices and associated costs.

Under an ‘orderly transition’ scenario, transition risk becomes the primary consideration for companies within this sector. Physical risks will continue to exist, but the expectation is that significant policy and regulatory requirements will reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events. The carbon price will rise in this scenario and whilst companies can attempt to increase efficiency, this would require significant capital expenditure.

At the point of data extraction (31 December 2022), this fund was determined to have a high, or concentrated, exposure - over 50% of the fund’s net asset value (NAV), to carbon intensive (high emitting) investment sectors. See table below for a breakdown of this exposure.

Contributing Sectors	% at 31 December 2022
Energy	3.94
Materials	10.68
Utilities	2.91
Capital Goods	17.00
Automobiles & Components	13.40
Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	5.60

We do not currently have available fund level quantitative information that would depict any future potential impact under certain climate change scenarios. We’re continuing to develop our approach to assessing potential climate related impact at fund and strategy level.

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