

February 2026



Global Asset Allocation Insights

Q1 2026 Snapshot

For investment professionals only



Executive summary

Welcome to the Q1 2026 Global Asset Allocation Insights Snapshot. This publication complements our existing monthly Global Asset Allocation Insights by providing a more detailed analysis of the key macro themes influencing markets, as well as a granular look at our latest tactical asset allocation views broken down by asset class and region.

The macro environment entering 2026 remains supportive, but the balance of risks has shifted in important ways. Growth has proven more resilient than expected, inflation has continued to normalise, and policy settings remain broadly accommodative. As a result, the global expansion is intact, and the near-term risk of recession remains low. But the cycle is becoming more uneven, more policy-driven, and more exposed to geopolitics.

One notable change in our outlook is the strength of the US economy. We now expect the US to run hot in 2026, supported by AI-led investment, a front-loaded fiscal impulse from the One Big Beautiful Bill, and wealth effects that continue to underpin consumption. A key risk now is that growth and inflation both remain firmer than markets expect.

At the same time, the global backdrop is becoming more fragmented. Strategic competition and a greater willingness to use trade and industrial policy as geoeconomic tools are reshaping trade flows and capital allocation. In this environment, outcomes are likely to be more dispersed across regions and sectors, reinforcing the case for broader sources of return.

These dynamics have important implications for diversification. The US dollar no longer behaves as a one-way safe haven, reflecting fiscal concerns, institutional uncertainty, and a changing geopolitical role. This weakens the reliability of traditional defensive assets and strengthens the case for a broader diversification toolkit, including gold, active duration management, and exposure beyond the US.

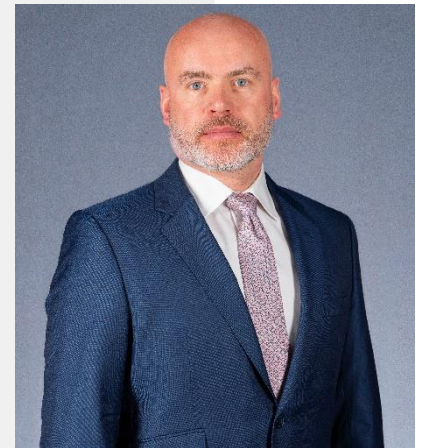
Emerging markets are increasingly well placed in this environment. Growth remains resilient across much of EM and inflation trends have improved in several countries. We see particularly attractive opportunities in Chinese, Korean, South African, and Greek equity markets, as well as in local currency debt where high real yields and improving fundamentals offer compelling risk-reward.

Meanwhile, private assets and real estate both enter 2026 at points of adjustment, shaped by the same macro forces influencing public markets. Deployment and valuations are being guided by tighter financial conditions and a slower but still active opportunity set across private equity, private credit, and infrastructure. Real estate markets continue to work through the repricing that began in 2022, with early signs of stabilisation in selected sectors. Together, these segments illustrate how illiquid markets are adapting to higher funding costs, slower growth and shifting structural trends.

Our tactical positioning reflects this evolving backdrop. We retain a pro-risk bias, expressed primarily through equities, while remaining cautious on credit where valuations leave little margin for error. We have also become more constructive on government bonds as growth concerns increasingly outweigh inflation risks, although selectivity remains essential. Looking ahead, 2026 is likely to reward investors who recognise that the cycle is still alive, but that the drivers of returns are changing. In a world shaped more by politics and power, resilience will come from selectivity, diversification, and active management rather than from broad, passive exposure.

Henk-Jan Rikkerink

CIO Multi Asset, Real Estate and Systematic



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Macro overview

We believe the macro backdrop entering 2026 is still one of expansion, but with a clearer shift in the nature of the risks. The global order is moving away from rules and institutions towards geography and power, with the US acting more like a classical hegemon, and placing greater pressure on strategic chokepoints that sit upstream of global supply chains, trade corridors, and energy routes. This shift towards strategic fragmentation makes growth and inflation outcomes more dispersed across regions, and increases the likelihood of episodic shocks, even if the central case remains benign. Leading indicators remain upbeat, which is consistent with resilience in the global industrial cycle, but we expect politics, fiscal choices, and trade policy to play a larger role in shaping outcomes through 2026 than they typically would at this point in the cycle.

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Tactical asset allocation views

We retain a pro risk tilt primarily through equities, while remaining more cautious in credit where spreads leave a limited margin for error. We have also become more constructive on government bonds, as growth concerns increasingly outweigh inflation risks, and duration is regaining diversification value, albeit with important regional and curve selectivity. Alongside this, we think geopolitical fragmentation and trade tensions remain a persistent feature of the backdrop, which increases the likelihood of episodic shocks and strengthens the case for holding diversifiers, including gold.

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Private markets spotlight

Private markets enter 2026 at an important inflection point. Fundraising has normalised from the exceptional levels of 2021, yet dry powder remains elevated, and deployment opportunities are widening as valuation discipline returns. Higher borrowing costs, slower growth, and tighter regulation have curtailed simple multiple expansion, but they have also sharpened the opportunity set for investors willing to focus on operational value creation, asset quality, and structural growth themes.

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Real estate spotlight

The outlook for real estate as we enter 2026 is improving, but the cycle is fundamentally different from those that preceded it. Higher interest rates are now an established feature of the environment, which means that capital growth driven by yield compression is unlikely to be the dominant return driver. Instead, this phase of the cycle is expected to be defined by income resilience, rental growth, and careful asset selection, with performance increasingly determined at the asset and micro-location level rather than by broad sector exposure.

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Investing with Fidelity Multi Asset, Real Estate, and Systematic

Macro overview

Salman Ahmed
Global Head of Macro and SAA



Key takeaways

- **A fragmenting economic order is raising dispersion:** US-China trade frictions, critical-minerals controls, and divergent European fiscal paths are reinforcing regionalisation of supply chains and policy, lifting cross-market dispersion and tail risks.
- **US running hot:** We expect US growth to be strong in 2026, driven by the AI-led capex cycle and a front-loaded fiscal impulse from the One Big Beautiful Bill, with wealth effects supporting consumption.
- **Inflation risks uneven:** Disinflation continues, but progress is bumpy, and tariff pass-through has been less disruptive than feared.

Economic cycle summary

The global economic cycle remains in expansion, but the defining feature as we enter 2026 is divergence, both across regions and within economies. In the US, we expect growth to run hot in a late-cycle environment, supported by fiscal policy in H1, monetary policy in H2, and continued CAPEX investments across the year, even as parts of the labour market are likely to keep on cooling at the margin. However, we think the balance of risks is shifting away from those traditionally present in late-cycle dynamics, and towards policy and geopolitics, which can create sharper, less predictable swings in growth and inflation.

In Japan, the cycle retains a mid-cycle character, with improving nominal dynamics and a policy mix that is evolving gradually. China remains best described as a stabilising, early-cycle recovery, supported by policy, but with momentum uneven across sectors and confidence still fragile. Europe continues to be mixed, with modest improvement in some areas, but with lingering sensitivity to external demand and domestic political constraints.

Alongside these cyclical differences, we are operating in a more fragmented geopolitical environment, which is shaping the distribution of risks around the baseline. Strategic competition and a greater willingness to use trade and industrial policy as tools of statecraft all increase the likelihood of episodic shocks to confidence, supply chains, and energy & commodity markets. This fragmentation does not necessarily derail the expansion on its own, but it does raise the probability of shorter, sharper slowdowns, and keeps risks to the global inflation outlook tilted to the upside, as this new policy set generally pulls in aggregate supply, keeping prices and wages fixed higher .

Looking ahead, we expect growth to remain positive, but more uneven and more sensitive to policy and geopolitics than earlier in the cycle. The main questions for the coming quarter are whether policy easing can proceed without being disrupted by renewed price pressures, and whether geopolitical developments intensify in ways that necessitate immediate changes to trade flows and materially knock business confidence.

Our key macro views

	US	China	Europe	Japan	UK
Base Case	Hot economy / reflation (60%)	Controlled stabilisation	Trend growth with fiscal tailwind	Wage-led reflation	Weak labour market + easing monetary policy
Growth	3%+	~4.5%	~1.2%	1–1.2%	~0.8%
Inflation	~3%	<2%	~1.6%	~2%	2%
Policy Bias	Dovish + fiscal easing bias; H2 easing likely	Fiscal support + mild easing bias	Hold → cuts ahead	Gradual normalisation	Easing
Key Risks	AI unwind; Fed politicisation	Property stress; weak confidence	Disinflation overshoot; uneven fiscal support	Fiscal discipline risk	Fiscal discipline risk

Source: Fidelity International, January 2026.

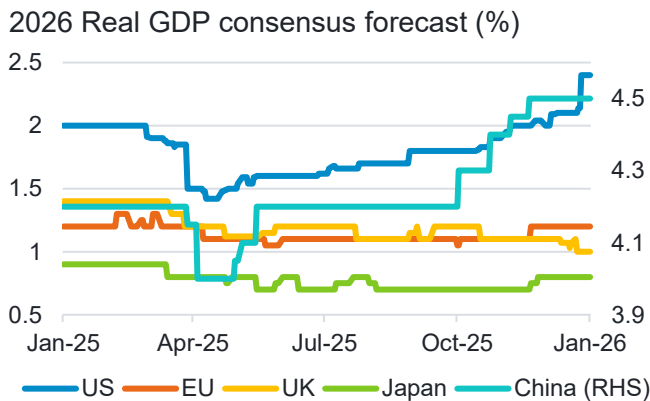
Growth outlook

US

We expect the US to run hot in 2026, with growth supported by the AI-led capex boom and a front-loaded fiscal impulse from the One Big Beautiful Bill. We believe the investment cycle remains central, not only for headline activity, but also because spillovers, including wealth effects, help support consumption, and because a potential productivity uplift broadens the channels through which growth can stay firmer than expected. We also expect the expansion to broaden, as fiscal easing and state intervention focus on affordability ahead of mid-terms, which could help support lower-income households more directly. Further monetary easing in H2 could also support a bottoming out in the broader manufacturing and housing sectors that has remained weak for multiple years.

At the same time, the composition of growth still matters. Market leadership and parts of the investment cycle remain narrow, and that concentration increases sensitivity to shocks, whether they come from policy, rates, or a reversal in the most crowded themes. While we expect the expansion to continue, we are alert to the possibility that the economy runs hotter than the market anticipates, particularly if fiscal support proves larger or more front-loaded than is currently priced.

US GDP expectations rose steadily last year



Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg, January 2026.

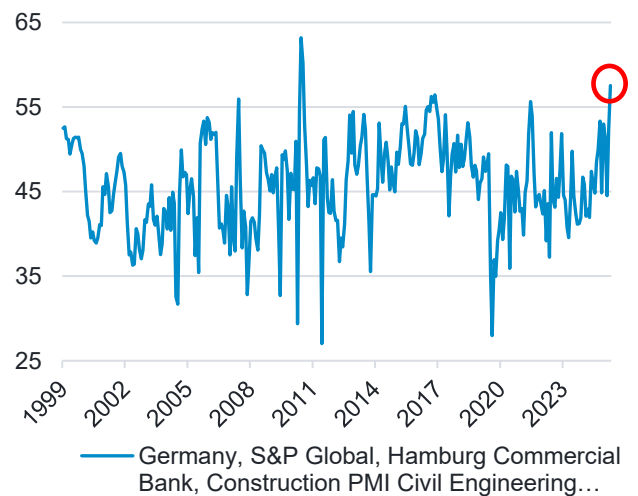
Euro area

Euro area growth remains soft. German fiscal support is constructive, but we think Europe is more exposed than most regions to tariff tensions and a more fragmented geopolitical backdrop, given its reliance on external demand and its position within global supply chains. The region remains characterised by uneven momentum, but the balance of evidence suggests a modest recovery is becoming more plausible, particularly if disinflation continues and real incomes keep improving. At the same time, politics and fiscal constraints remain important sources of uncertainty. France remains a focal point for fiscal sustainability concerns, while Germany's fiscal shift is a meaningful positive impulse, even if the growth benefits are likely to arrive with a lag.

A key swing factor for 2026 is how the external backdrop evolves. The euro area is highly exposed to global trade, so renewed tariff tensions would be a direct headwind through weaker external demand, softer corporate confidence, and disrupted supply chains, even if some sectors benefit from trade diversion. In addition, a more fragmented geopolitical environment raises the risk of further energy and commodity price volatility, which would complicate the growth and inflation mix for the region.

We expect the euro area to continue to grow at a modest pace, but the path is likely to be choppy, and outcomes will depend heavily on how quickly fiscal programmes translate into activity, and whether trade and geopolitical risks intensify or stabilise.

First signs of German fiscal emerging in data



Source: Fidelity International, Macrobond, S&P Global January 2026..

UK

The UK outlook remains subdued. Labour market weakness and political uncertainty have weighed on momentum. The economy still lacks strong domestic catalysts, and the balance of risks for growth remains tilted to the downside relative to several other developed markets.

Japan

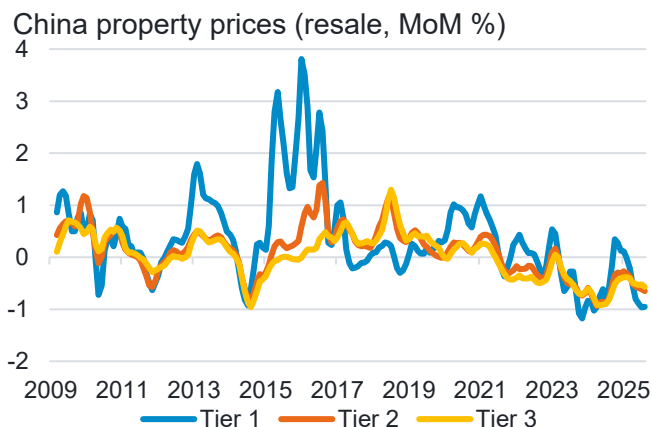
Japan's near-term growth is supported by domestic demand and more expansionary fiscal settings under the current political backdrop. Business sentiment has remained resilient, and the inflation regime looks more domestically anchored than in past cycles, which keeps Japan in a mid-cycle profile, rather than a fragile recovery. The key question through 2026 is how the interaction between fiscal support and gradual monetary normalisation affects the currency, inflation dynamics, and confidence.

China

China's growth outlook remains one of controlled stabilisation rather than a decisive upswing. Recent momentum has been supported by policy measures that have helped limit downside risks, and by exports that have been more resilient

than many expected, but the recovery is still uneven across sectors. Domestic demand remains constrained by cautious household behaviour, and confidence has not yet shifted decisively, which means that growth is likely to remain sensitive to incremental changes in policy and sentiment.

Signs of a renewed slowdown in China property

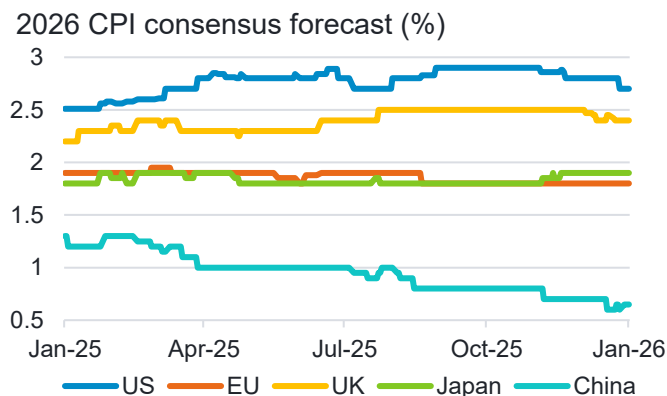


Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg. January 2026.

We expect the authorities to continue relying on targeted, pragmatic measures rather than aggressive broad-based stimulus. This approach reflects a preference for stability, as well as the desire to manage longer-run imbalances, while still providing enough support to sustain activity. That, in turn, implies a recovery that continues in steps, with periods of firmer data followed by renewed softness, rather than a smooth acceleration. The property sector remains an important part of this story, not only because of its direct impact on construction and credit, but also because it shapes household confidence and local government finances, which feed back into spending and investment decisions.

The external environment adds another layer of uncertainty. A more fragmented geopolitical backdrop, and the greater use of tariffs and industrial policy as tools of strategic competition, creates risks around trade flows and investment. While rerouting and diversification can cushion the near-term impact, a sustained rise in restrictions would likely weigh on confidence and capex, and could reinforce the preference for policy to remain supportive. Against that, China can still benefit from pockets of strength in global demand and from areas where it retains comparative advantage, which is part of why growth has at times surprised to the upside.

Inflation broadly contained but likely to be bumpy



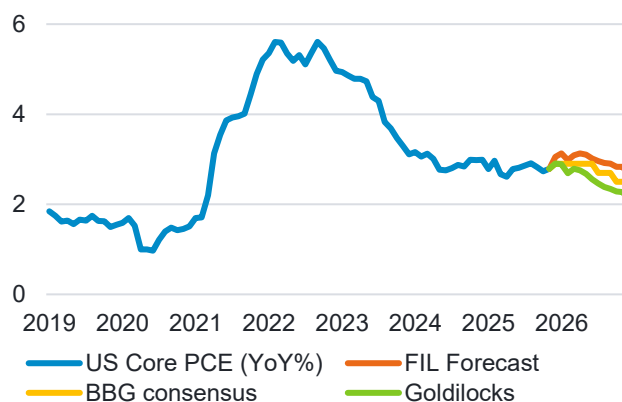
Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg. January 2026.

Inflation outlook

US

Inflation in the US remains a key risk, with recent trends shaped by both domestic and external factors. We expect disinflation to continue, but in a stop start fashion, with goods and services moving at different speeds. Tariff-related concerns have not translated into the kind of abrupt, broad-based pass-through that was feared, and moderating shelter and parts of core services are still an important offset to firmer core goods dynamics. That combination keeps the baseline consistent with gradual, uneven normalisation rather than a renewed inflation surge.

US inflation likely to remain sticky and above target



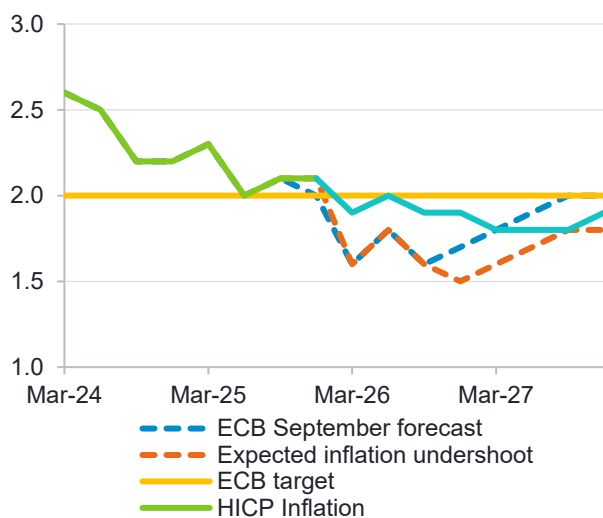
Source: Fidelity International, Macrobond, BEA, January 2026.

The risk, however, is that the distribution of outcomes remains wide. Growth could easily be stronger than expected or policy uncertainty could feed into pricing behaviour and inflation expectations, making the disinflation path bumpier. We will be focused on whether wage and services inflation cool in a durable way, and whether any tariff effects remain a one-off price-level adjustment rather than becoming embedded through expectations.

Euro area

Inflation in the euro area remains relatively contained, and risks are skewed to the downside. We expect an inflation undershoot in Q1, initially driven by energy base effects with structural factors coming to the fore gradually throughout the year. A stronger euro, wage dynamics that are easing from prior peaks, and the potential for goods disinflation through trade reorientation all suggest that an inflation undershoot could be sustained, even as fiscal expansion supports activity. The outlook could be complicated if renewed trade tensions create significant disruption.

ECB likely to revisit forecasts in March as inflation undershoots



Source: Fidelity International, ECB, January 2026.

UK

UK inflation dynamics remain volatile, but the direction of travel has been more constructive as wage pressures moderate and underlying measures gradually cool. Labour market weakness is likely to amplify wage disinflation, while budgetary measures will produce further downward pressure on headline inflation. We see headline CPI close to target by mid-2026.

Japan

Inflation remains above target and increasingly domestically driven, which is a meaningful change versus the pre-pandemic regime. Weak currency also raises concerns on imported inflation. This keeps the risk of the Bank of Japan falling behind the curve on the agenda, even if the policy path remains gradual. The interplay between wages, fiscal support, and the currency remains central to the inflation outlook through 2026.

China

China's inflation backdrop remains subdued, reflecting excess capacity in parts of the economy and a still-cautious household sector. Policy support is aimed at stabilisation rather than rapid reflation, which implies that any broad-based reflation is likely to remain gradual.

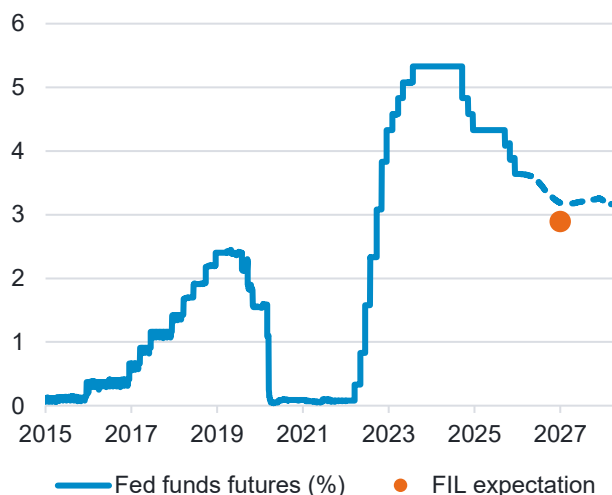
Policy outlook

US

We expect the Fed to hold rates until the new chair arrives in May. From there, we believe a more dovish Fed leadership and voter rotation should result in three cuts by the end of the year. The key watchpoints are Fed independence and inflation. We assign a meaningful risk of a stagflationary shock if independence is undermined, because credibility erosion could raise inflation expectations and complicate the easing path.

Fiscal policy is also in focus, with tariff revenues playing a growing role in funding government initiatives and stimulus packages. We expect a front-loaded fiscal impulse from the One Big Beautiful Bill, and we think the administration has a low tolerance for any material growth slowdown ahead of the mid-terms, which increases the likelihood of additional targeted intervention focused on affordability. We expect tariffs developments and geoeconomic statecraft to remain central, with the US increasingly willing to use trade policy, sanctions, and control over strategic nodes to pursue broader objectives.

Fed likely on hold until new chair in May



Source: Fidelity International, Macrobond, CME, Federal Reserve, January 2026.

Euro area

We expect the ECB to hold policy rates in the near term, then pivot towards cuts once the inflation undershoot becomes clearer and more sustained. The disinflation impulse is being reinforced by softer goods inflation, lower energy prices, currency appreciation and trade tensions. Wage-tracker signals remain consistent with cooling services inflation. We also expect the ECB will revise its forecasts in March as the undershoot manifests, which should create room for easing later in the year, particularly if growth remains soft and external risks intensify.

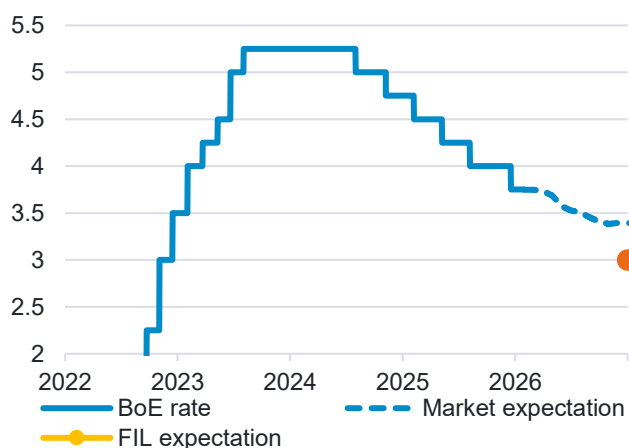
Fiscal policy is becoming a more meaningful support for euro area growth, led by Germany, where defence and infrastructure spending should provide a tailwind in 2026,

even if the impulse arrives unevenly across time and countries. At the same time, we think fiscal sustainability constraints remain an important fault line, particularly in France, and the region is more exposed than most to policy driven external shocks. Tariff tensions with the US and China are a key downside risk, even as deals with Mercosur and India show trade progress by the EU in the longer-run. The uncertainty around Greenland could weigh on confidence.

UK

We expect the Bank of England will be able to cut further through 2026, and we think the market is still underpricing the extent of easing that is likely if labour market weakness persists and underlying inflation continues to cool. Recent UK data have pointed to softer domestic demand, and the labour market deterioration that built through late 2025 increases the probability that growth concerns dominate the policy trade-off, even if parts of inflation remain volatile. In that environment, we expect monetary policy to do more of the stabilisation work, particularly as fiscal consolidation remains a constraint, and as policymakers try to prevent a weak activity backdrop becoming self-reinforcing through confidence and hiring dynamics.

BOE likely to cut more than markets expect



Source: Fidelity International, Macrobond, BOE, January 2026.

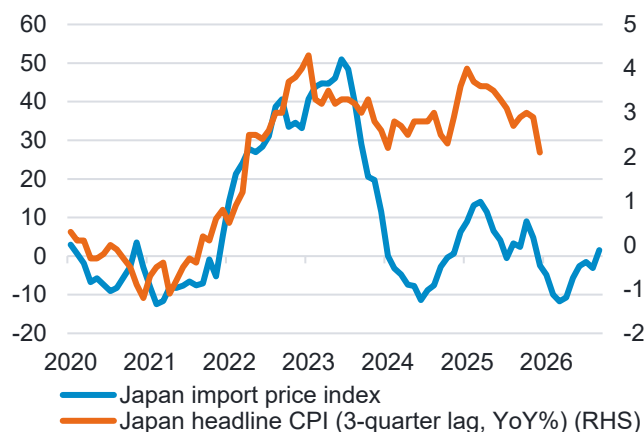
On the fiscal side, we expect consolidation to remain the central feature of the UK policy mix, which limits the scope for discretionary support and leaves the economy more sensitive to external shocks.

Japan

We expect the Bank of Japan to continue a gradual normalisation path, but with a slightly more hawkish tilt after the latest meeting and Quarterly Outlook update. The BoJ held rates at 0.75%, but the dissent and higher inflation projections signal greater confidence that wage-driven inflation can be sustained. Even so, Governor Ueda's communication remained cautious and data dependent, with particular focus on wages and the impact of FX on inflation. An earlier hike, potentially as soon as April, is possible if the data strengthen, but a faster path likely requires clearer evidence that post-election fiscal easing will be sizeable, or that yen weakness and rising JGB volatility are feeding

through more materially into the real economy, with the BOJ retaining scope to act nimbly if bond market moves become extreme.

Fiscal easing could increase inflationary pressure and force BOJ into more hikes



Source: Fidelity International, Macrobond, MOF, SBJ, January 2026.

Fiscal policy remains the key swing factor for Japan in 2026, and political dynamics are shifting it in a more expansionary direction, even as sustainability concerns remain prominent. With the Lower House election scheduled for 8 February, tax cuts, including discussion of consumption tax cuts, have become a shared theme across parties, which points to further household support after the election. The main uncertainty is the scale, timing, and credibility of any easing, and how markets respond. In our view, a larger, or more persistent, fiscal impulse would support near-term growth, but it could also complicate the inflation outlook and increase the likelihood of additional BoJ hikes, particularly if investors demand a higher term premium and JGB volatility rises.

China

We expect monetary policy to remain accommodative, but relatively measured, with the PBoC relying more on liquidity management and targeted support than aggressive rate cuts. With the recovery still uneven, and private credit demand subdued, policy is likely to balance several objectives at once, supporting domestic deflation while managing financial stability risks, protecting banks' net interest margins, and maintaining FX stability. In practice, we think this keeps the emphasis on tools such as liquidity operations, selective easing, and calibrated adjustments, rather than a broad, front-loaded easing cycle.

We expect fiscal policy to remain the primary lever for supporting domestic demand, consistent with a controlled stabilisation approach that favours incremental, reactive measures over large-scale stimulus. The policy mix is likely to stay targeted, with an emphasis on sustaining activity while continuing the rebalancing agenda, including priorities linked to services expansion, manufacturing upgrades, AI investment, and domestic consumption. However, given that the economy is holding up better than feared, we think the risk is that the scale of additional fiscal support is smaller than

markets might otherwise expect, which would keep the recovery steady but uneven, and reinforce the importance of confidence channels and policy effectiveness in broadening growth beyond the areas receiving direct support.

Emerging markets outlook

Emerging markets are entering 2026 with a broadly resilient growth backdrop, with domestic demand likely to do more of the heavy lifting as the boost from export strength moderates. At the aggregate level, we think the EM growth profile remains stable, with dispersion driven by country-specific policy choices and differing exposure to global manufacturing and technology cycles.

The main macro swing factors remain external. A softer US dollar over the medium term would ease financial conditions and debt burdens, while the risk is that US exceptionalism, higher US yields, or renewed Fed hawkishness tighten global conditions. Against that backdrop, tariff risks remain in play, potentially in more targeted, sectoral form, and geopolitical fragmentation increases the probability of episodic supply-chain and commodity shocks, which can feed into EM inflation and balance of payments dynamics.

Korea

Korea's macro backdrop is improving, led by a recovery in exports, with semiconductors at the centre of the upswing, and supported by firmer memory pricing and broader normalisation beyond the tech-heavy mix. That export impulse should help stabilise growth into 2026, although the economy remains sensitive to swings in the global manufacturing cycle, and any renewed US tariff escalation would be an obvious external headwind. On policy, the Bank of Korea has turned more passive, which leaves the currency as an important shock absorber, and recent commentary highlights that progress on the government's framework to address KRW weakness has been slow, with effectiveness still uncertain.

Brazil

Brazil is moving into a cooling phase, as restrictive monetary policy works through the economy, and as demand softens from a previously stronger pace. Inflation progress is improving at the margin, with expectations coming down, but the central bank has remained hawkish, and real rates are still elevated, which keeps the disinflation impulse in place while also increasing sensitivity to downside growth surprises. The macro path through 2026 will also be shaped by domestic politics, with the approaching election cycle already increasing volatility risk, while externally the main swing factors remain the direction of US yields, the US dollar, and any escalation in trade frictions that tightens global financial conditions.

India

India's macro outlook remains robust, with signs of a growth recovery supported by resilient consumption, an improving trade balance versus the autumn spike, and policy measures that have helped underpin domestic demand. The fiscal stance has shifted away from strict annual deficit targets towards a multi-year consolidation path, which allows gradual deficit reduction while maintaining flexibility to support activity, and recent tax and GST measures have contributed to the near-term demand impulse. On the monetary side, unusually low inflation has reinforced expectations of a more dovish RBI, although we remain mindful that elevated state borrowing, and liquidity management choices, can influence the shape of financial conditions, particularly at the long end.

South Africa

South Africa's macro fundamentals are improving, helped by easing inflation, the prospect of rate cuts, and a favourable terms of trade that has been reinforced by gold. Trade data have remained supported by this commodity backdrop, which, alongside high real yields, has helped underpin external resilience, although trade and geopolitical risks continue to cap the upside and can translate quickly into FX volatility. Domestically, infrastructure and logistics reforms are beginning to ease bottlenecks, which should support a gradual improvement in growth visibility through 2026, even if the starting point is still modest growth and elevated debt levels, which keeps fiscal credibility and policy execution firmly in focus.

Tactical asset allocation views

Matt Quaife
Global Head of Multi Asset



Key takeaways

- **Pro-risk but more selective:** We remain constructive on risk as growth continues to hold up, financial conditions are loose, and fiscal support is a meaningful tailwind, but with a lot of good news priced in, we think return dispersion will stay high, and selectivity matters more than broad beta.
- **Equities over credit:** We prefer taking risk through equities rather than credit, because earnings momentum is resilient, while investment grade spreads remain exceptionally tight, leaving limited compensation for downside scenarios.
- **Duration back, but diversification important:** We have turned more positive on government bonds as growth concerns increasingly outweigh inflation risks, but we still think traditional diversification may be less reliable than in prior cycles, which keeps the case strong for layered defences such as gold, alongside dynamic duration.

High-level TAA views

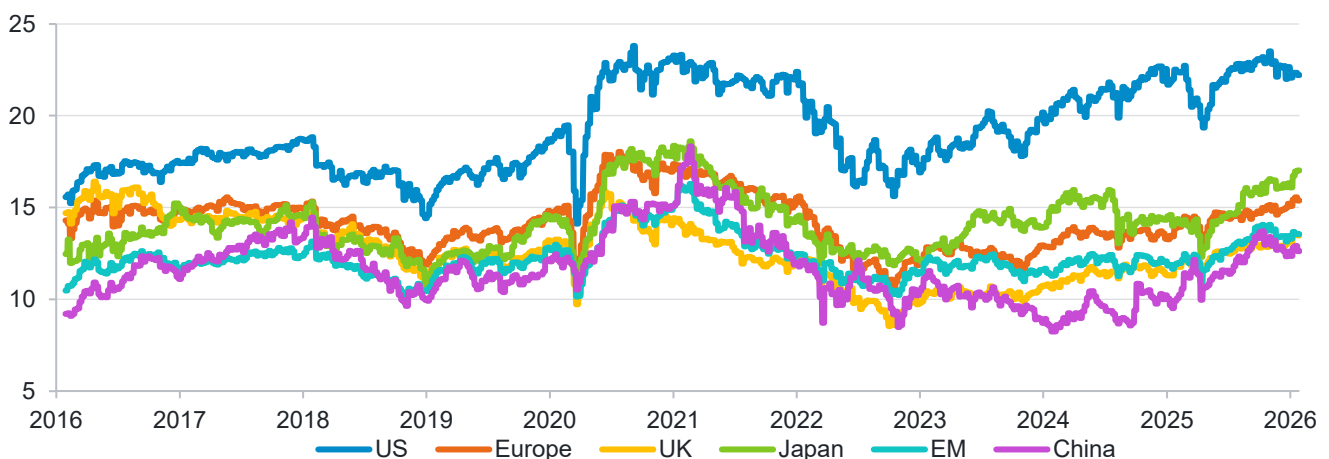
We believe the tactical backdrop remains supportive as we enter 2026. Growth continues to hold up across major regions, financial conditions are loose, and earnings momentum is proving resilient, with fiscal stimulus a key tailwind this year. At the same time, the global cycle is slowing, and outcomes remain uneven across regions, which keeps the opportunity set wide, but makes timing and implementation more important than it was earlier in the cycle.

Against this backdrop, we maintain an overweight to equities, and we have become more constructive on government bonds as growth concerns increasingly outweigh inflation risks. We are more cautious on credit overall, especially investment grade, where spreads remain exceptionally tight and leave a limited margin for error, even if fundamentals remain broadly sound. In practice, this keeps our preference anchored in equities for upside participation, while using duration more actively and selectively as diversification improves.

We also think the policy and geopolitical backdrop argues for discipline. Trade tensions and geopolitical fragmentation look set to persist, increasing volatility and driving divergence across regions and sectors, which reinforces our focus on relative opportunities rather than blanket exposures. In currencies, we remain tactically neutral on the US dollar in the near term given reduced visibility, while maintaining the medium-term view for a weaker dollar, and we have turned more negative on sterling as fiscal tightening and weak macro momentum weigh on the currency, while remaining constructive on the euro alongside German fiscal support.

Finally, we continue to prioritise portfolio resilience. With equity and bond correlations remaining elevated, we think investors a broader toolkit for diversification could benefit some investors, and we continue to treat gold as a core diversifier, supported by persistent geopolitical risks, easing cycles, and ongoing central bank demand, even if entry points matter after strong performance.

Valuations rising in many major regions; emerging markets remain relatively attractive



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG Workspace, January 2026. 12m forward P/E ratios, MSCI indices.

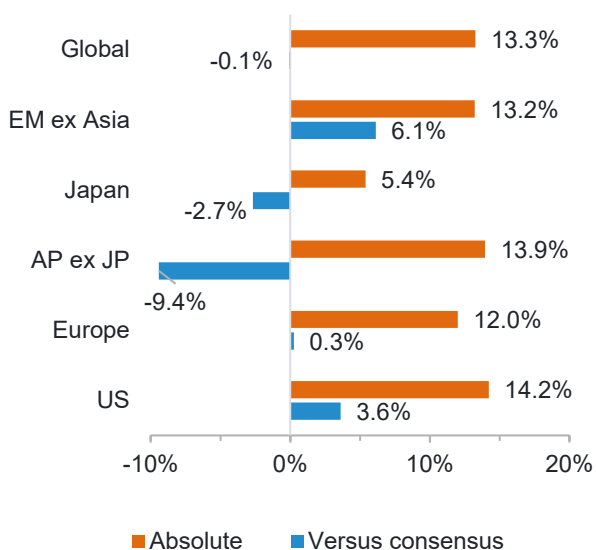
Equities

US

We remain neutral on US equities. The macro and earnings backdrop remains supportive, with the AI-led investment cycle continuing to underpin capex, margins, and profit resilience across large parts of the market. Fiscal support also remains a tailwind into 2026, and wealth effects continue to help stabilise consumption, which together reduce near-term downside risks to earnings. That said, these positives are already well reflected in valuations, which remain elevated relative to history and to other developed markets, leaving less room for further multiple expansion.

Leadership is still narrow, and performance continues to be driven by a small number of mega-cap names and AI-related beneficiaries, which increases sensitivity to shifts in rates, policy uncertainty, or changes in expectations around the durability of the capex cycle. While we expect earnings growth to remain solid, we think the concentration of returns raises the risk of sharper drawdowns if sentiment turns, even without a material deterioration in the underlying macro data.

Fidelity's bottom-up analysts expect US and EM earnings to beat consensus



Source: Fidelity International, January 2026. Aggregate earnings expectations for FY26.

Europe

We remain selectively constructive on European equities, with the opportunity set increasingly shaped by fiscal divergence within the region. The shift in Germany towards more expansionary fiscal policy is a meaningful positive impulse, particularly for domestically oriented sectors and areas linked to infrastructure and defence spending, even if the growth impact is likely to build with a lag. More broadly, easing financial conditions and gradual disinflation are helping stabilise the earnings backdrop, although the overall growth outlook remains modest relative to other developed markets.

That said, Europe remains highly exposed to external risks. Trade tensions, particularly with the US and China, and a more fragmented geopolitical environment represent clear headwinds to confidence and external demand. The Greenland tail risk is also relevant for Europe given its potential to strain transatlantic relations and raise uncertainty around trade and security. As a result, we expect returns to remain uneven, and we favour a selective approach focused on fiscal beneficiaries, the European defence sector, and companies with more domestic earnings resilience, rather than broad-based exposure.

European defence fundamentals still support further upside despite strong rally



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG Workspace, January 2026.

UK

We hold a neutral stance on UK equities. The domestic macro backdrop is weak, with subdued growth, ongoing fiscal consolidation, and a softening labour market weighing on demand. While disinflation has progressed, it has not yet translated into a sufficiently strong improvement in activity or confidence to materially lift the earnings outlook, and the economy remains sensitive to external shocks.

Valuations are less demanding than in several other developed markets, which provides some cushion, but we think this is offset by limited domestic catalysts and a high dependence on global conditions. In this environment, UK equities are likely to remain range-bound, with returns driven more by income and idiosyncratic factors than by a broad re-rating.

Japan

Japan remains one of the more constructive equity stories within developed markets, supported by resilient domestic demand, improving corporate governance, and a still-supportive policy mix, even as monetary normalisation proceeds gradually. Wage growth and reflation dynamics are helping underpin revenues, while balance sheets remain strong, which supports earnings durability.

However, political uncertainty and fiscal concerns have increased volatility in JGBs, and further normalisation by the Bank of Japan could generate episodic equity market turbulence, particularly if yields rise quickly. We still expect Japan to benefit from broadening earnings momentum, but the path could be uneven, with higher sensitivity to rates and currency dynamics than earlier in the cycle.

Asia Pacific (excluding Japan)

We remain selective across Asia Pacific ex Japan, reflecting wide dispersion in macro conditions and policy settings. The region remains sensitive to the global manufacturing cycle, China's demand impulse, and commodity price dynamics, which keeps volatility elevated. While some economies have benefited from improved external demand, valuation support is uneven, and policy flexibility varies significantly across markets. The external backdrop, particularly the US dollar and global rates, remains a key swing factor for the region.

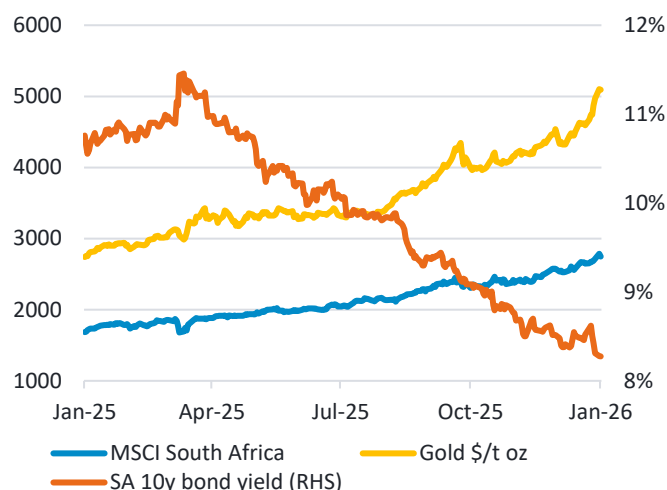
Emerging markets

We remain constructive on emerging market equities, with the macro backdrop still supportive relative to developed markets. Growth remains resilient across much of EM, inflation has moderated more decisively than in DM in several countries, and policy flexibility is generally greater, which allows domestic cycles to be supported if external conditions soften. That said, dispersion remains high, and outcomes are increasingly shaped by country-specific policy choices, exposure to global manufacturing and technology cycles, and sensitivity to US rates and the dollar.

China remains central to the EM equity outlook. Equity fundamentals are improving at the margin, particularly in areas less exposed to property and more aligned with policy priorities such as technology, advanced manufacturing, and selected consumer segments. Valuations remain low relative to history and to global peers, which provides a buffer, but sentiment remains fragile, and a more durable rerating likely requires clearer evidence of sustained improvement in domestic confidence.

Beyond China, we are positive on a number of EM equity markets where macro conditions and policy settings are more supportive. Korea stands out, supported by the recovery in the semiconductor cycle and improving export momentum, which provides a cyclical tailwind to growth. South Africa also benefits from a combination of easing inflation, prospective rate cuts, and favourable terms of trade linked to higher gold prices, which support macro stability. In parts of southern Europe classified within EM indices, including Greece, improving fundamentals and reform momentum continue to underpin the macro backdrop. In Latin America, selective opportunities remain where disinflation has progressed and policy credibility is intact, although political dynamics remain an important source of volatility.

South African equities benefitting from falling bond yields and rising gold price



Source: Fidelity International, Bloomberg, LSEG Workspace, January 2026.

Equity themes and sectors

Artificial Intelligence and Technology: The AI-led investment cycle remains a central theme, but we believe the opportunity set is broadening beyond the most crowded beneficiaries. While headline attention remains focused on a small number of large-cap technology names, we see increasing evidence that spillovers are spreading across the value chain, including into grid infrastructure, power generation, electrification, and industrial enablers that support data centre buildout and energy intensity. These areas benefit from multi-year capex commitments and policy support, which makes them less dependent on short-cycle macro outcomes.

Grid Upgrade and Electrification: The acceleration of investment in energy infrastructure continues to offer compelling multi-year opportunities. Ageing grids in the US and Europe, the electrification of transport and manufacturing, and the integration of renewable power are driving demand for electrical equipment, cables, and related industrial components. Our exposure centres on companies positioned to benefit from this capex cycle through their roles in power distribution, automation and grid modernisation.

Resource Scarcity and Transition Materials: Linked to the electrification theme, we retain a positive view on firms involved in transition materials such as copper, uranium and rare earths. Supply constraints, policy support for clean energy, and strategic demand for secure access to critical minerals underpin this long-term opportunity. We express this through diversified materials and mining exposures, favouring companies with sustainable production practices and strong balance sheets.

Credit

Investment grade bonds

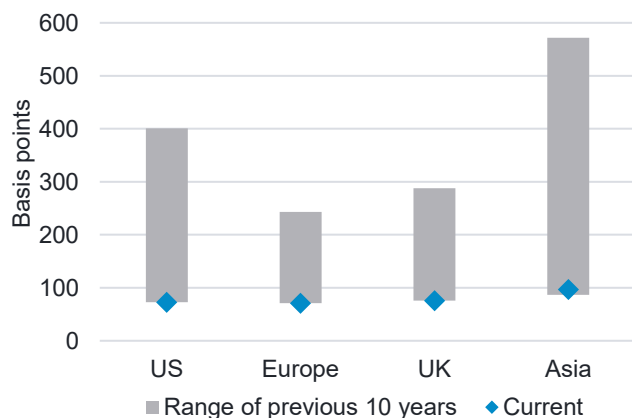
We remain underweight investment grade credit. Spreads remain exceptionally tight, leaving limited compensation for duration, liquidity, and downgrade risk, particularly at a point in the cycle where policy uncertainty and fiscal concerns are rising. While fundamentals remain broadly sound, valuations imply little room for error.

In this environment, we expect returns to be driven primarily by carry rather than spread tightening, with asymmetric downside if rates volatility picks up or issuance increases meaningfully. As a result, we see limited relative appeal versus other ways of expressing risk.

High yield bonds

We prefer high yield to investment grade, but primarily as an income asset rather than a source of capital appreciation. Balance sheets remain generally resilient, default expectations are benign, and shorter spread duration provides some insulation from rates volatility. That said, spreads do not offer a compelling tightening story, and we remain focused on managing downside risk. We favour shorter-dated exposure and remain cautious on lower-quality segments, particularly given elevated uncertainty around growth and policy.

Investment grade spreads remain extremely tight



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG Workspace, January 2026. Option adjusted spread, ICE BofA indices.

Emerging Market debt

We are neutral on emerging market debt overall, but maintain a clear preference for local currency government debt. Brazil, South Africa and Mexico remain preferred exposures given credible policy frameworks, steep curves and favourable currency carry. Hard-currency spreads, by contrast, are tighter and less attractive. While a short-term rebound in the US dollar could pose tactical challenges, the combination of high real yields, improving growth differentials and moderating inflation continues to underpin our constructive view of EM local currency fixed income.

Government bonds

US Treasuries

We have become more constructive on duration overall, and we think Treasuries can regain some diversification value as growth concerns increasingly outweigh inflation risks. However, we do not have strong conviction in US duration in isolation, given deficit concerns and the risk that policy uncertainty keeps term premia elevated.

Bunds

We prefer Bunds as a funding source, given the balance of ECB policy dynamics and fiscal considerations. With European fiscal expansion becoming more relevant, and with less room for sustained ECB cuts, Bunds look better suited as a relative funding leg than as a high conviction outright long.

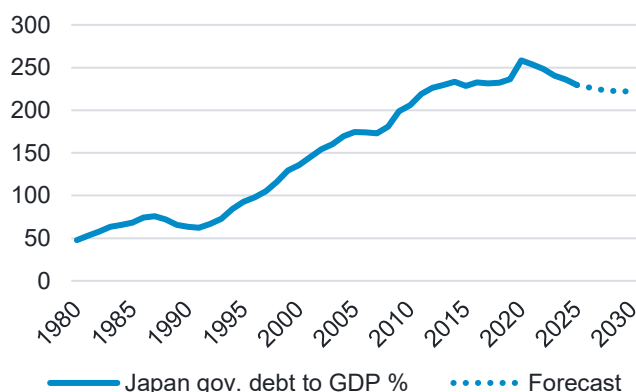
Gilts

Gilts remain one of our higher conviction duration ideas. A weaker growth pulse and continued disinflation progress support the case for further Bank of England cuts, and UK duration offers a more attractive risk reward profile than several other developed markets, even while fiscal consolidation remains a constraint on the broader economy.

JGBs

We are neutral JGBs with an underweight bias given the ongoing normalisation path and the risk of fiscal driven volatility. The recent spike in long JGB yields was a combination of timing and the market's response to perceived fiscal risk. On the fiscal front, both the ruling and opposition parties are pledging to cut consumption tax, which would lead to a significant loss of tax revenue. Investors are worried about spending and debt financing ratios, sending the 40y yield past 4%.

Fiscal concerns are putting upward pressure on JGB yields



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG Workspace, January 2026.

Inflation-linked bonds (TIPS)

Inflation linked bonds remain a useful hedge against stagflationary outcomes, but they are less attractive given deficit concerns and the potential for higher term premia to dominate pricing. We prefer to treat them as targeted insurance rather than a core allocation.

Currencies

US dollar

We remain tactically neutral on the US dollar. Near term, the dollar's role as a safe haven has come into question recently, but it could still find support from periods of risk aversion, relatively high US yields, and the possibility of US growth running hot in 2026.

Looking further ahead, however, we continue to expect the medium-term forces to tilt towards dollar weakness. As the Federal Reserve progresses with easing, interest rate differentials should become less supportive, while twin deficit concerns and questions around fiscal sustainability are likely to weigh more heavily on investor sentiment. In addition, a more fragmented geopolitical environment and greater use of economic coercion increase incentives for diversification away from the dollar at the margin, even if alternatives remain imperfect. Taken together, this keeps our conviction centred on a choppy path in the near term, followed by gradual depreciation rather than a sharp break lower.

Euro

We remain constructive on the euro. The currency is supported by improving cyclical dynamics at the margin, a more credible fiscal impulse led by Germany, and an ECB that is closer to the end of its easing cycle than many of its peers. These factors reduce downside risks and create scope for the euro to benefit if global capital allocation broadens beyond the US, even if that process is uneven and episodic.

That said, the euro remains sensitive to external shocks. Trade tensions with the US and China, and a more fragmented geopolitical backdrop, can weigh on confidence and external demand, particularly given Europe's openness. The Greenland tail risk is also relevant, as any escalation that strains transatlantic relations would likely be negative for the currency in the short term. Overall, we expect the euro to trade with a modest appreciation bias over the medium term, but with volatility driven by politics, trade, and the evolving balance between fiscal support and growth outcomes.

Sterling

We have a negative outlook for sterling. Fiscal tightening and weak macro momentum are likely to weigh on the currency. The pound is also vulnerable if global volatility rises, given the UK's constrained fiscal backdrop and the sensitivity of domestic sentiment to external shocks.

Yen

We remain neutral on the yen. Valuation support and the longer-run BoJ normalisation story are constructive, but cautious policy, fiscal concerns, and bouts of rates volatility can limit the near-term upside. The yen has sold off more than yield differentials would suggest, highlighting investor concerns about Japan's fiscal outlook. If this persists, expect the yen to stay weak.

Emerging market FX

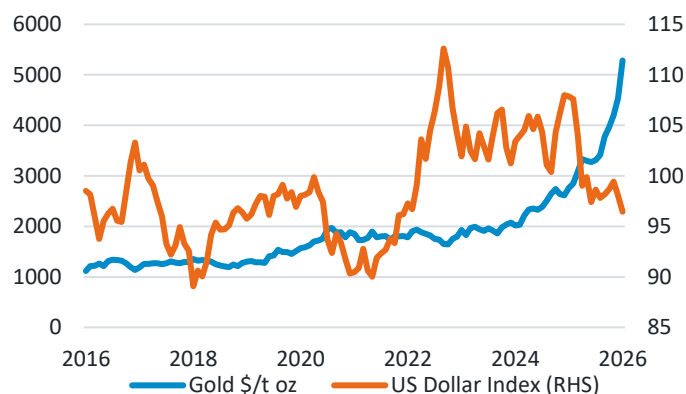
We remain constructive on emerging market currencies, with a continued preference for high-carry markets such as South Africa, Brazil and Mexico. Trade de-escalation and a weaker medium-term dollar outlook provide a supportive backdrop. EM central banks are ahead of developed markets in their easing cycles, which supports local currency debt and carry trades. Positioning is moderate, and real yields remain attractive, particularly where fiscal credibility has improved. While we acknowledge that any near-term dollar rebound could weigh temporarily on EM FX, the combination of solid fundamentals, high carry and stable inflation argues for maintaining exposure within multi-asset portfolios.

Commodities

Oil

We hold a neutral stance on oil. Prices remain range-bound, with supply dynamics offsetting demand resilience. The reconfiguration of global trade routes, ongoing US production strength, and recent attacks on Russian energy infrastructure have all contributed to volatility but not a sustained upward trend. The global cycle remains supportive of steady energy demand, but we expect near-term upside to be capped by high inventories and subdued Chinese refinery throughput. We therefore see oil trading within its recent range, with geopolitical events posing the main upside risk.

Gold surges to new high fuelled by dollar weakness and flight from sovereign bonds and currencies



Source: Fidelity International, LSEG Workspace, January 2026.

Gold

Gold is one of our favoured diversifiers and we remain overweight within multi-asset portfolios. The metal continues to benefit from several structural supports: falling real yields as major central banks ease, persistent geopolitical risk, and sustained central bank buying. In addition, the dollar's declining reliability as a safe asset has encouraged renewed diversification into gold by institutional investors. While positioning is elevated after a strong rally, we view any consolidation as temporary given continued demand from official and retail sectors. Gold remains a core portfolio diversifier, particularly in a regime of higher fiscal spending and shifting bond-equity correlations.

TAA views summary

	--	-	=	+	++	Summary of views
Equities				●		Growth remains resilient, earnings momentum is holding up, and fiscal support is a tailwind, even as valuations and dispersion argue for selectivity.
US			●			Earnings remain robust, supported by AI-led investment and fiscal support, but full valuations and narrow leadership limit upside at the index level.
Europe			●			German fiscal expansion and easing financial conditions support selective opportunities, but trade tensions and geopolitics keep the broader outlook uneven.
UK			●			Earnings remain uninspiring, but the market still trades at a discount and sterling weakness will support multinational large caps.
Japan				●		Resilient domestic demand, governance improvements, and still-supportive policy underpin earnings, despite rising political and rates volatility.
Emerging markets				●		Improving growth momentum, attractive valuations and a weaker medium-term dollar underpin select EM opportunities.
Asia Pacific ex. Japan			●			Macro conditions and valuations are mixed, and outcomes remain sensitive to the global manufacturing cycle and China's demand impulse.
Credit		●				Tight spreads, especially in investment grade, limit upside despite solid fundamentals.
Investment grade		●				Spreads in IG remain very tight and we prefer the risk-reward of other areas of credit.
High yield				●		All-in yields remain attractive, but returns are expected to be carry driven rather than supported by spread tightening.
Emerging market debt (hard currency)				●		Improving fundamentals, attractive carry, and contained default risk support the outlook, even as sensitivity to US rates and the dollar remains a key watch point.
Government bonds				●		Slowing growth is improving the diversification case for duration, but fiscal dynamics and issuance constrain conviction.
US Treasuries			●			We are becoming incrementally more positive, but elevated deficits and term premia limit upside.
Euro core (Bund)		●				Fiscal expansion and a less dovish ECB leave Bunds as a favoured funding source.
UK Gilts				●		Weak growth and faster disinflation increase the likelihood of further Bank of England cuts result in a positive outlook for Gilts.
Japanese gov. bonds			●			Gradual policy normalisation and fiscal driven volatility cap upside, particularly at the long end.
Emerging market debt (local currency)				●		There are several markets in EM, especially LatAm, with attractive valuations and high real yields.
Inflation linked bonds (US TIPS)			●			Linkers are still a decent hedge against stagflation but are less attractive given budget deficit concerns in the US.
Cash			●			Neutral cash
US dollar			●			Near-term support from yield differentials offsets medium-term depreciation pressures from Fed easing and fiscal concerns.
Euro				●		German fiscal support and an ECB closer to the end of its easing cycle underpin a modest medium-term appreciation bias.
Japanese yen			●			Valuation support and policy normalisation are positives, but fiscal concerns and JGB volatility limit near-term upside.
Sterling		●				Weak growth and fiscal tightening leave the currency vulnerable to external shocks.
Emerging markets FX				●		A weaker dollar and positive flows towards EM equities are positive for EM FX.

Source: Fidelity International, January 2026. Views reflect a typical time horizon of 12–18 months and provide a broad starting point for asset allocation decisions. However, they do not reflect current positions for investment strategies, which will be implemented according to specific objectives and parameters. Please contact your Fidelity representative for the latest TAA views or refer to the most recent Global Asset Allocation Insights publication.

Private markets spotlight

Vivian Liu

Head of Private Market Portfolio Management



Key takeaways

- **Selectivity is paramount across private markets:** Elevated dry powder, tighter exits, and higher funding costs mean returns will be driven by operational value creation, asset quality, and disciplined entry pricing rather than leverage or multiple expansion.
- **Income and resilience underpin the opportunity set:** Private credit, infrastructure, and income-generative real assets continue to offer attractive risk-adjusted returns, particularly where structures provide strong collateral, contractual cash flows, and protection against downside scenarios.

Private markets enter 2026 at an important inflection point. Fundraising has normalised from the exceptional levels of 2021, yet dry powder remains elevated, and deployment opportunities are widening as valuation discipline returns. Higher borrowing costs, slower growth, and tighter regulation have curtailed simple multiple expansion, but they have also sharpened the opportunity set for investors willing to focus on operational value creation, asset quality, and structural growth themes.

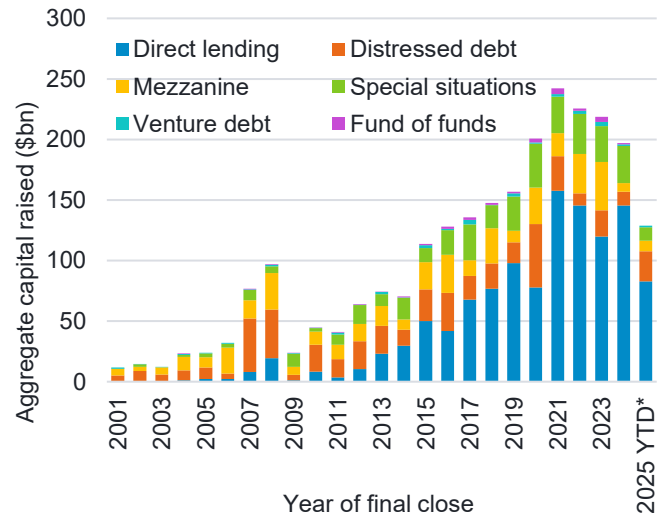
Across private equity, the defining feature of 2026 is dispersion. Exit markets remain constrained, unrealised assets are at a multi-decade high, and holding periods have lengthened materially, placing a premium on managers with repeatable operational playbooks and realistic exit planning. We see the most compelling opportunities in tech-enabled business services, including vertical software, cyber security, and cloud migration platforms, alongside healthcare services and selected consumer staples brands where demand is relatively non-discretionary. Growth equity is re-emerging where valuations have reset to more sustainable levels, particularly in vertical AI applications and climate-oriented software serving regulated industries. By contrast, capital-intensive and cyclical sectors with weaker earnings visibility remain less attractive.

Private credit remains a core pillar of the private markets opportunity set, but the environment is becoming more challenging. Fundraising remains healthy, and demand for non-bank financing is robust, yet borrower fundamentals are softening, and credit quality is likely to be tested in 2026. In this context, we favour lower middle-market direct lending and selected specialty finance strategies, including asset-backed lending, real asset debt, and structured solutions, where collateral coverage, covenants, and pricing discipline provide greater downside protection. Infrastructure-linked lending is particularly attractive, supported by digital and energy transition investment that requires bespoke, capital-intensive financing structures.

Infrastructure continues to stand out as one of the most resilient areas of private markets. Policy support, long-dated contracted cash flows, and secular demand for digital connectivity and decarbonisation underpin the outlook. That said, valuations are diverging across sub-sectors. Hyperscale

data centres have attracted significant capital and trade at elevated multiples, while mid-market digital infrastructure, energy storage, grid modernisation, and essential services assets offer more attractive entry points. We continue to favour strategies that balance inflation linkage, operational control, and exit flexibility, particularly where managers can avoid reliance on capital market exits.

Private credit fundraising remains healthy



Source: Preqin, December 2025. *YTD = to end of Q3 2025.

Overall, private assets continue to offer attractive diversification and income characteristics, but success in 2026 will depend on selectivity. Manager skill, rigorous underwriting, disciplined documentation, and flexible portfolio construction, including the use of secondaries and continuation vehicles, will be critical as higher funding costs and slower growth shape outcomes across private markets.

The breadth of underlying private assets continues to be an important part of how we manage risk in this area. Blending private equity, private credit, infrastructure, and real estate provides a mix of cashflow profiles and sensitivities, which helps smooth returns across different market conditions and reduces reliance on any single driver.

Real estate spotlight

Alison Puhar
Head of Real Estate



Key takeaways

- **Resilience and income matter more than beta:** With higher rates now embedded, returns are increasingly driven by rental growth, asset quality, and adaptability, rather than yield compression, making sustainability, location, and flexibility critical differentiators.
- **Dispersion is rising across and within sectors:** Logistics, offices, and residential are all in transition, with performance increasingly determined at the asset and micro-location level, reinforcing the need for selective, active real estate exposure.

The outlook for real estate as we enter 2026 is improving, but the cycle is fundamentally different from those that preceded it. Higher interest rates now appear to be a durable feature of the environment, meaning that capital growth driven by yield compression is unlikely to be the dominant source of returns. Instead, this phase of the cycle is expected to be defined by income resilience, rental growth and active asset selection, with outcomes increasingly determined at the asset and micro-location level rather than by broad sector exposure.

A central theme for the year ahead is resilience. Real estate investments are long-dated by nature, and the pace of macroeconomic, technological and regulatory change reinforces the importance of assets that can adapt over time. Sustainability is a critical component of this, not only from a regulatory perspective, but because occupiers are becoming more uncompromising in their requirements around energy efficiency, operating costs and carbon credentials. Location also remains essential, particularly proximity to transport links, labour pools and urban infrastructure, while flexibility and alternative use value are growing in importance as demand patterns evolve.

From a macro perspective, the European backdrop remains modest but more supportive than in recent years. Policy rates appear closer to their terminal level, bond yields have stabilised well above pandemic lows, and fiscal expansion, particularly in Germany, is a meaningful medium-term tailwind. Rising defence and infrastructure spending should gradually support demand across parts of the industrial and logistics ecosystem, although the impact is likely to build over time rather than deliver an immediate uplift. In this environment, rental growth and income visibility matter more than ever.

At a sector level, dispersion is increasing. Logistics is transitioning from a phase of rapid expansion to one of optimisation and efficiency, with occupiers consolidating into the best-located, most energy-efficient assets. Vacancy rates have normalised from extreme lows, widening the performance gap between prime and secondary stock. Access to power and energy resilience are becoming increasingly important considerations, particularly as competition from data centres intensifies, reinforcing the appeal of modern logistics assets in established hubs.

In offices, early signs of stabilisation are emerging after a prolonged period of weak sentiment. Transaction activity has begun to recover in core European cities, vacancy rates are levelling off, and prime rents are growing modestly where supply of high-quality space remains constrained. However, challenges around refurbishment costs and evolving occupier requirements remain significant, meaning selectivity is essential. The most compelling opportunities continue to lie in assets where repositioning and sustainability upgrades can address structural supply shortages.

Residential real estate remains one of the most resilient segments of the market. Structural undersupply and weak development pipelines are supporting rental growth across major European cities. While yield compression is unlikely to return to pre-pandemic levels, the combination of steady income growth and defensive characteristics continues to underpin the sector's role within diversified real asset portfolios.

Overall, while real estate faces a more demanding investment environment than in the past, the direction of travel is becoming clearer. The current cycle favours quality, sustainability, and income durability over leverage and broad beta exposure. In a world characterised by higher volatility, slower growth and structural change, resilient real estate assets can continue to play an important role in delivering stable, long-term returns.

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Fidelity has a significant history in multi asset investment, having managed multi asset portfolios since the 1980s. Today, Fidelity Multi Asset, Real Estate, and Systematic has \$117bn¹ of assets under management and advisory on behalf of institutional and retail clients, with a team of investment professionals spread across global regions, including portfolio managers, analysts, and a macroeconomic research team. They are supported by dedicated implementation, operations and client servicing teams, working to deliver optimal outcomes for clients.

Fidelity Multi Asset, Real Estate, and Systematic outcome focused capabilities

Example client problems/ needs	Outcome focused capability	Shop window strategy
Income Where can I get stable income over time while managing downside risk?	Income Stable income distribution	Income fund family
Growth focused Can I get equity like returns with less drawdown?	Dynamic growth Flexibility to respond to changing market conditions	FF Global Multi Asset Dynamic
Where can I find growth in the new world?	Thematic Our selection of the best structural growth themes	FF Global Thematic Opportunities
How can I invest and focus on managing my risk?	Systematic Allocating to markets through a model-driven approach	FIRST All Country World
Capital preservation I want market exposure but need to preserve capital	Defensive Flexible strategies with primary focus on mitigating capital losses	FF Global Multi Asset Defensive
How to achieve returns with less market exposure?	Absolute return Alpha-focused strategies providing uncorrelated return	FF Absolute Return Global Equities FF Absolute Return Global Fixed Income FF Absolute Return Multi Strategy
Retirement and long-term saving How do I plan for the longer term?	Target date / Rolldown Progressive de-risking through time	SaveEasy range (HK) FF TDF & FIJ Japan TDF
I know my risk level or have investment constraints, can you maximise my outcome?	Risk rated Strategies focused around a core asset allocation	FIF Multi Asset Open range FIF Multi Asset Allocator range FIF Sustainable Multi Asset range
Long-term benchmark outperformance I need to outperform a specific benchmark	Strategic benchmarked Strategies built to deliver value versus a specific benchmark	Customised client strategies
Private assets How can I include private assets in my portfolio?	Private Assets Strategies built to provide access to private assets	Fidelity Diversified Private Assets LTAF
How can I achieve attractive financial returns alongside climate impact?	Real Estate Focused on transitioning real estate assets to NZC through refurbishment	Climate Impact Real Estate Strategies
How can I get predictable income with capital growth?	Real Estate Core / core plus strategies focused on delivering income alongside capital growth	Fidelity Eurozone Select Real Estate Fund Fidelity UK Real Estate Fund

Source: Fidelity International, 2026.

¹ As at December 2025 for Multi Asset and Systematic, September 2025 for Real Estate..

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