

Fidelity Equity Premium Yield ETF Fund^{4,5}

Series F for fee based accounts¹

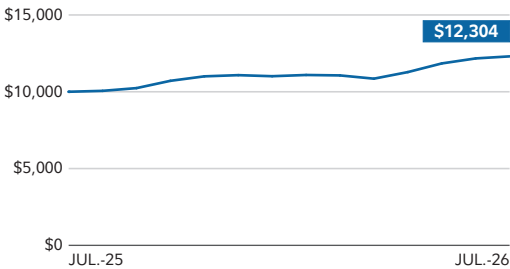
Performance (Series F)

AS AT JULY 31, 2026

Standard period returns

	(%)
1 month	1.09
3 month	9.07
6 month	10.92
1 year	22.31
Since inception	22.90

Growth of \$10,000 since inception²



Calendar year performance



Risk classification



Quarterly Top Ten Holdings

AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

Nvidia – Information Technology	
Apple – Information Technology	
Microsoft – Information Technology	
Amazon.com – Consumer Discretionary	
Alphabet, Cl. A – Communication Services	
Broadcom – Information Technology	
Alphabet, Cl. C – Communication Services	
Micron Technology – Information Technology	
Meta Platforms – Communication Services	
Berkshire Hathaway, Cl. B – Financials	
Total holdings	176
Top 10 holdings aggregate	38.1%

Allocation

AS AT JUNE 30, 2026

Asset Mix ³ (%)	Current Month
Foreign Equities	99.7
Cash & Other	0.4

Sector Mix (%)	
Information Technology	38.1
Financials	12.8
Communication Services	10.3
Industrials	10.3
Health Care	8.7
Consumer Discretionary	8.3
Consumer Staples	3.1
Energy	2.7
Multi Sector	2.5
Real Estate	1.2
Utilities	0.9
Materials	0.8

Fund strategy

- A strategy that aims to enhance cash-flow opportunities through the use of a call writing strategy.
- Delivers exposure to the equity market for long-term capital growth potential.
- Aims to achieve lower overall portfolio volatility compared to the S&P 500 Index.

Fund facts

Portfolio managers

Anna Lester
Anthony Italiano
Eric Granat
George Liu
Shashi Naik

Series inception date

July 29, 2025

NAV - Series F

\$11.27 (as at July 31, 2026)

Aggregate assets (all series)

\$10.8 million
(as at June 30, 2026)

Management expense ratio – Series F

0.59%, as at March 31, 2026

Fund codes

CANADIAN DOLLAR

Series B:	ISC	7899
Series F:	NL	7900

U.S. DOLLAR

Series B:	ISC	7905
Series F:	NL	7906

1 Source: Fidelity Investments Canada ULC. Performance shows annual compounded returns as at July 31, 2026 (Series F) net-of-fees, in Canadian dollars. ■ 2 The compound growth calculations shown is used to illustrate the effects of the compound growth rate and is not intended to reflect future values of the fund or returns on investment in any fund. ■ 3 Month-end asset mixes may total greater than/less than 100% due to differences in the timing of cashflows and investments, and/or to reflect cash held for the purposes of collateral allocations associated with certain types of derivatives. Country and sector allocations show specific exposures to countries/sectors representing at least 1% of total fund asset. As such, the values displayed may not total 100%. ■ 4 Fidelity Equity Premium Yield ETF aims to provide income and long-term capital growth. Fidelity Equity Premium Yield ETF Fund invests in Fidelity Equity Premium Yield ETF. In implementing an options-based strategy that aims to enhance cash flow and mitigate overall portfolio volatility, the ETF sells (writes) call options on an index representing the performance of companies with large market capitalizations, such as the S&P 500 Index. These funds' ability to provide distributions to unitholders will depend on the yield available on the equity securities held by the ETF and the premiums received with respect to its written call options. There is no guarantee that the funds will make regular distributions to unitholders or that distributions to unitholders will remain consistent, and the amounts distributed to unitholders could vary based on the market or economic environment and other factors. Distributions in excess of a fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital, which is a distribution from the unitholder's investment principal rather than net profits from a fund's returns. Therefore, any portion of a distribution that is characterized as a return of capital should not be confused with a fund's "yield" or "income." Writing call options also involves risks, including that the ETF may be required to sell the underlying asset or settle in cash an amount of equal value at a price below the market price at the time of exercise of an option. The premiums associated with writing covered call options may not exceed the returns that would have resulted if the ETF had remained directly invested in the securities subject to call options. Please read the fund's prospectus for more details of these and other risks. ■ 5 The ETF uses a quantitative model or techniques, which may not produce the intended results for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to: errors or omissions in the data used by the model, the factors and/or assumptions used in the model, the weight placed on each factor and/or assumption in the model, changing sources of market return or market risk, market disruption, and technical issues in the design, development, implementation, and maintenance of the model. Please read the fund's prospectus for more details of these and other risks.

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A fund's volatility is determined using a statistical measure called "standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of how much a return varies over an extended period of time. The more variable the returns, the larger the standard deviation. Investors may examine historical standard deviation in conjunction with historical returns to decide whether an investment's volatility would have been acceptable given the returns it would have produced. A higher standard deviation indicates a wider dispersion of past returns and thus greater historical volatility. Standard deviation does not indicate how an investment actually performed, but it does indicate the volatility of its returns over time. Standard deviation is annualized. The returns used for this calculation are not load-adjusted. Standard deviation does not predict the future volatility of a fund.

The investment risk level indicated is required to be determined in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators standardized risk classification methodology, which is based on the historical volatility of a fund, as measured by the ten-year annualized standard deviation of the returns of the fund. Standard deviation is used to quantify the historical dispersion of returns around the average returns over a recent ten-year period.

Read a fund's prospectus before investing. Mutual funds are not guaranteed; their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated. Investors will pay management fees and expenses, may pay commissions or trailing commissions and may experience a gain or loss. The indicated rates of return are the historical annual compounded total returns including changes in unit value and the reinvestment of all distributions and do not take into account sales, redemption, distribution, optional charges or income taxes payable by any security holder that would have reduced returns. If you buy other series of Fidelity funds, the performance will vary largely due to different fees and expenses. Investors who buy Series F pay investment management fees and expenses to Fidelity. Investors will also pay their dealer a fee for financial advice services in addition to the Series F fees charged by Fidelity.

