

Fidelity Global Core Plus Bond ETF Fund

FUND FACTS

FUND INCEPTION September 25, 2019

NAV - SERIES F \$8.38

(March 31, 2025)

AGGREGATE ASSETS (all series)

\$343.8 million (February 28, 2025)

MANAGEMENT EXPENSE

0.470/

RATIO - SERIES F

0.63%, as at September 30, 2024

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Brian Day Celso Muñoz Jeff Moore Michael Plage Stacie Ware

Why invest in this fund?

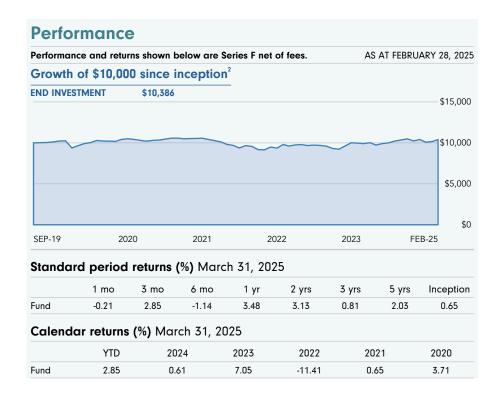
- For investors seeking a steady flow of income with the potential for capital gains.
- Leverages Fidelity's global resources and expertise in fixed income investing and trading.
- Includes the ability to actively manage up to 20% of the foreign currency exposure.

RISK CLASSIFICATION¹



FUND CODES

CANADIAN DOLLAR		U.S. DOLLAR	
SERIES B	SERIES F	SERIES B	SERIES F
6597	6741	7359	7529



Allocation AS AT FEBRUARY 28, 2025

ASSET MIX³

1.9%	Cash & Other
2.1%	Canadian Bonds
0.1%	Convertibles
-0.1%	Futures, Options and Swaps
78.0%	Foreign Bonds
0.3%	Foreign Equities
16.2%	High Yield Bonds
1.2%	Investment Grade CMBS
0.3%	U.S. High Yield CMBS

GEOGRAPHICAL MIX³

79.7%	United States
3.3%	Germany
3.0%	United Kingdom
2.8%	Canada
1.2%	Japan
1.2%	France



Fidelity Global Core Plus Bond ETF Fund, cont'd

QUARTERLY TOP FIVE ISSUERS			
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024			
U.S. Treasury Notes			
United States Treasury Bond			
Government of Japan			
Bank of Nova Scotia			
Petroleos Mexicanos			
Total issuers	67		
Top 5 issuers aggregate	62.2%		

Source: Fidelity Investments Canada ULC. Performance shows annual compounded returns as at March 31, 2025 (Series F) net-of-fees, in Canadian dollars.

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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.
- 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%.

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.