Fidelity Income Allocation Fund[4]

Series F for fee based accounts[1]

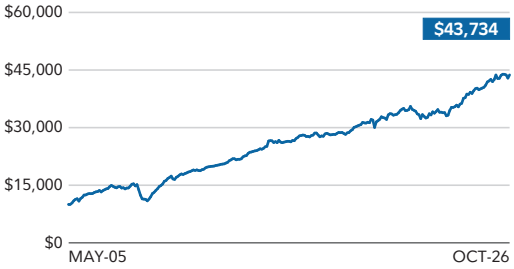
Performance (Series F)

AS AT OCTOBER 31, 2026

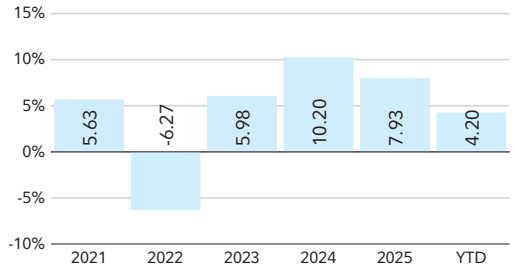
Standard period returns

	(%)
1 month	1.98
3 month	-0.36
6 month	2.12
1 year	3.72
3 year	9.58
5 year	4.87
10 year	4.55
15 year	5.70
20 year	5.99
Since inception	7.12

Growth of $10,000 since inception[2]



Calendar year performance



Risk classification

Quarterly Top Ten Holdings

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

iShares Comex Gold Trust ETF – Financials	
BCE – Communication Services	
Fortis – Utilities	
TC Energy – Energy	
Emera – Utilities	
Alimentation Couche-Tard – Consumer Staples	
CGI – Information Technology	
Constellation Software – Information Technology	
Imperial Brands – Consumer Staples	
British American Tobacco – Consumer Staples	
Total holdings	**2,936**
Top 10 holdings aggregate	**11.0%**

Allocation

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

Asset Mix[3] (%)	Current Month
Canadian Bonds	46.8
Canadian Equities	17.7
Foreign Equities	17.1
Foreign Bonds	7.8
High Yield Bonds	5.3
Cash & Other	2.8
Investment Grade CMBS	1.9
U.S. High Yield CMBS	0.5
Convertibles	0.1

Sector Mix[5] (%)	
Consumer Staples	5.1
Utilities	4.7
Communication Services	4.2
Information Technology	4.0
Financials	3.9
Real Estate	3.7
Energy	3.0
Health Care	2.2
Industrials	1.6
Consumer Discretionary	1.4
Materials	1.1
Multi Sector	-3.8

Fund strategy

Tactical allocation among income-oriented asset classes

Fidelity Income Allocation Fund offers exposure to multiple fixed income asset classes and income-oriented equities and aims to provide investors with monthly yield and total return potential in a tactical asset allocation fund.

Fund facts

Portfolio managers
David Tulk
David Wolf

Underlying portfolio managers
Dan Dupont
Don Newman
Lee Ormiston
Sri Tella

Series inception date
May 25, 2005

NAV - Series F
$16.89 (as at October 31, 2026)

Aggregate assets (all series)
$2.5 billion
(as at September 30, 2026)

Management expense ratio – Series F
0.87%, as at June 30, 2026

Fund codes

CANADIAN DOLLAR

Series A:	DSC	594
	LL	394
	LL2	094
Series B:	ISC	294
Series F:	NL	613
Series T8:	DSC	513
	LL	313
	LL2	013
Series S8:	ISC	213
Series F8:	NL	1753
Series T5:	DSC	782
	LL	783
	LL2	784
Series S5:	ISC	781
Series F5:	NL	1752

1 Source: Fidelity Investments Canada ULC. Performance shows annual compounded returns as at October 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. ■ 4 In July 2010 ("July"), Fidelity Monthly High Income Fund's investment objective changed to permit the Fund to invest, either directly or indirectly, primarily in a mix of investment grade fixed income securities, higher yielding lower quality fixed income securities, dividend-paying equity securities and other securities that are expected to distribute income. The Fund was previously required to invest, either directly or indirectly, primarily in income trusts, fixed income securities, higher yielding lower quality fixed income securities, dividend-paying equity securities and other securities that are expected to distribute income. If the change had been in effect prior to July, the Fund's performance could have been materially different. In July, Fidelity Monthly High Income Fund was renamed Fidelity Income Allocation Fund. ■ 5 Percentage of total assets in equity sector.

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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.