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Investment Objective

To achieve long-term growth in both capital and income by predominantly investing in equities (and their related securities) of continental European companies.

Investment Trust Facts

05.11.91 Launch date: Sam Morse, Marcel Stotzel Portfolio manager: 01.01.11, 01.09.20 Appointed to trust: 16, 6 Years at Fidelity: £ 1,075m Total Net Assets (TNA): 411,466,049 Ordinary shares in Issue: 244.00p Share price: 261.18p NAV: 6.58% Discount: 9.0% **Gross Market Gearing:** 8.0% Net Market Gearing:

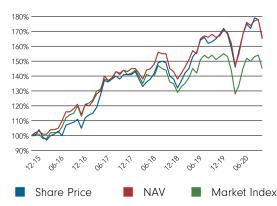
Performance Comparator

Market Index:

FTSE World Europe ex-UK Index Total

The same index is used in the positioning tables on this factsheet. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may get back less than you invested.

Cumulative performance in GBP (%)



Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

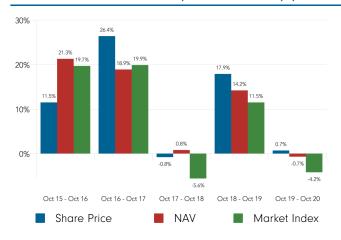
Portfolio Manager Commentary

European equity markets fell sharply in October, posting their worst monthly decline since March, due to a sell-off triggered by a resurgence in COVID-19 cases across Europe and the US. France, Germany and the UK have declared one-month lockdowns, and other European countries are expected to follow suit. Investor sentiment was also impacted by uncertainty around the US election and the potential for additional fiscal stimulus measures in the US. The European Central Bank (ECB) indicated that it may implement further easing measures at its December meeting, although it took no action in October, acknowledging a worse-than-expected deterioration in the region's economic outlook. Brexit negotiations have resumed, with the UK and European Union (EU) seeking to reach a deal by the end of the year. Against this backdrop, all sectors posted negative returns, with IT, health care and energy among the biggest decliners. From a style perspective, momentum remained in favour and growth and quality marginally outperformed value stocks. While the eurozone economy rebounded much more than expected in the third quarter economic activity was hit in October as a second wave of COVID -19 cases resultéd in renewed restrictions.

In keeping with the longstanding investment process, the strategy remains fully invested and balanced in terms of sector exposure and position sizes.

On a rolling 12-month basis, the Trust recorded NAV and share price returns of -0.7% and 0.7%, respectively, compared to -4.2% for the index.

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Performance to 31.10.20 in GBP (%)

| | 1m | 3m | YTD | 1yr | 3yr | 5yr | Since 05.11.91* |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| Share Price Cumulative Growth | -6.5 | -3.3 | -3.5 | 0.7 | 17.8 | 66.0 | 3,458.7 |
| NAV Cumulative Growth | -7.6 | -5.2 | -3.4 | -0.7 | 14.2 | 64.7 | 3,598.5 |
| Index Cumulative Growth | -6.1 | -3.3 | -6.6 | -4.2 | 0.8 | 44.8 | 987.3 |
| Share Price Annualised Growth | - | - | - | 0.7 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 13.1 |
| NAV Annualised Growth | - | - | - | -0.7 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 13.3 |
| Index Annualised Growth | - | - | - | -4.2 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 |

Basis: bid-bid with income reinvested, in GBP, net of fees.

Market indices are sourced from RIMES and other data is sourced from third-party providers such as Morningstar.

Key Risks

The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested. Overseas investments may be more volatile than established markets. The shares in the investment trust are listed on the London Stock Exchange and their price is affected by supply and demand. The investment trust can gain additional exposure to the market, known as gearing, potentially increasing volatility.



^{*}Performance commencement date.

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Equity Exposure % Total Net Assets (% TNA)

| | Exposure (% TNA) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Gross Market Exposure | 109.0 |
| Net Equity | 108.0 |
| Other | 0.0 |
| Uninvested Cash | 0.0 |

Notes on Portfolio Construction and a description of how data is calculated and presented are on page 3. Definitions of the terms used in the Equity Exposure table are in the Glossary.

Sector/Industry Exposure (% TNA)

| ICB Industry | Net | Index | Relative |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Consumer Goods | 21.6 | 19.7 | 1.9 |
| Health Care | 20.3 | 17.0 | 3.3 |
| Financials | 16.8 | 15.9 | 1.0 |
| Industrials | 16.4 | 17.1 | -0.7 |
| Technology | 12.3 | 8.8 | 3.6 |
| Basic Materials | 5.8 | 5.5 | 0.3 |
| Utilities | 4.2 | 5.1 | -0.9 |
| Consumer Services | 2.7 | 4.5 | -1.8 |
| Oil & Gas | 2.7 | 3.5 | -0.8 |
| Telecommunications | 2.6 | 2.9 | -0.3 |
| T. 10 | | | |
| Total Sector Exposure | 105.5 | 100.0 | |

2.5

108.0

0.0

100.0

Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

| GBP | Net | Index | Relative |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| >10bn | 85.9 | 80.1 | 5.8 |
| 5-10bn | 12.6 | 12.5 | 0.0 |
| 1-5bn | 6.1 | 6.5 | -0.4 |
| 0-1bn | 0.0 | 0.7 | -0.7 |
| Total Market Cap Exposure | 104.6 | 99.9 | |
| Other Index / Unclassified | 3.4 | 0.1 | |
| Total Equity Exposure | 108.0 | 100.0 | |

Country Exposure (% TNA)

| | Net | Index | Relative |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| France | 26.7 | 20.9 | 5.9 |
| Switzerland | 25.2 | 20.7 | 4.5 |
| Germany | 13.1 | 18.9 | -5.8 |
| United Kingdom | 6.5 | 1.3 | 5.2 |
| Italy | 5.2 | 4.6 | 0.6 |
| Netherlands | 5.1 | 7.2 | -2.0 |
| Denmark | 4.5 | 5.2 | -0.6 |
| Norway | 4.4 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| Sweden | 4.0 | 7.1 | -3.1 |
| Spain | 3.8 | 4.7 | -0.8 |
| Others | 6.7 | 8.4 | -1.6 |
| Total Country Exposure | 105.5 | 100.0 | |
| Other Index / Unclassified | 2.5 | 0.0 | |
| Total Equity Exposure | 108.0 | 100.0 | |

Top Net Long Positions (% TNA)

Other Index / Unclassified

Total Equity Exposure

| | ICB Industry | Country | Net | Index | Relative |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----|-------|----------|
| NESTLE SA | Consumer Goods | Switzerland | 7.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 |
| ROCHE HOLDING LTD | Health Care | Switzerland | 5.6 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| LVMH MOET HENNESSY SE | Consumer Goods | France | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| ASML HOLDING NV | Technology | Netherlands | 4.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| L'OREAL SA | Consumer Goods | France | 3.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| SANOFI | Health Care | France | 3.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| SAP SE | Technology | Germany | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| NOVO-NORDISK AS | Health Care | Denmark | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| ENEL SOCIETA PER AZIONI | Utilities | Italy | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| SWEDISH MATCH CO | Consumer Goods | Sweden | 3.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 |

Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

| | Net | Index | Relative |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|----------|
| NESTLE SA | 7.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 |
| LINDE PLC | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| SWEDISH MATCH CO | 3.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| LVMH MOET HENNESSY SE | 4.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| 3I GROUP PLC | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| L'OREAL SA | 3.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| SYMRISE AG | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.5 |
| TELENOR ASA | 2.6 | 0.1 | 2.5 |
| LEGRAND SA | 2.7 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| ENEL SOCIETA PER AZIONI | 3.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 |

Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

| | Net | Index | Relative |
|---------------------|-----|-------|----------|
| NOVARTIS AG | 0.0 | 2.6 | -2.6 |
| SIEMENS AG | 0.0 | 1.4 | -1.4 |
| UNILEVER NV | 0.0 | 1.3 | -1.3 |
| ALLIANZ SE | 0.0 | 1.1 | -1.1 |
| IBERDROLA SA | 0.0 | 1.1 | -1.1 |
| AIR LIQUIDE SA | 0.0 | 1.1 | -1.1 |
| SCHNEIDER ELEC SA | 0.0 | 1.0 | -1.0 |
| ADIDAS AG | 0.0 | 0.9 | -0.9 |
| BASF SE | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 |
| DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG | 0.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 |

Net Long Positions Concentration (% TNA)

| | Fund | Index |
|--------|-------|-------|
| Top 10 | 43.4 | 22.8 |
| Top 20 | 69.8 | 32.7 |
| Top 50 | 106.0 | 50.8 |

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Approach and Style

Seeking growth at a reasonable price: The portfolio manager seeks companies based on their prospects for producing dividends and dividend growth as this indicates steady structural growth. He searches for companies focusing on four key areas which are positive fundamentals, which includes a good track record, structural growth cycle on cycle and a good return on capital employed; the ability to generate cash, with a robust underlying level of cash generation which relates to profitability; dislikes companies that borrow large sums of money and he looks for opportunities with the flexibility to invest: finally he prefers stocks that are attractively valued as he is not prepared to pay any price for a good opportunity. He looks for good quality at a reasonable price and this is why his style has been associated with growth at a reasonable price or GARP.

The portfolio will generally have low turnover with a typical holding period of three to five years. The composition of his portfolio is fairly concentrated at between 50 to 60 stocks. The portfolio manager does not have a bias to a particular sector or company size with a diversified selection of holdings. Further growth potential is delivered through the selection of stocks rather than sectors or countries.

Administrative & Dealing Information

Financial Year End:
Reference currency:
Company domicile:
Company legal structure:
Capital guarantee:
ISIN:
SEDOL:
Bloomberg:
Distribution frequency:

Charges made to income or capital:
Other Ongoing Costs (including

AMC/excluding Portfolio transaction costs): Portfolio Transaction Costs:

Annual Management Charge:

31st December UK Sterling (GBP) United Kingdom Investment Trust No GB00BK1PKQ95 BK1PKQ9 FEV LN Bi Annual 25/75

0.87% 0.10%

0.85% (net) on the first £400m of assets and 0.75% (net) on funds in excess of £400m.

Independent Assessment

Information in this section is the latest available at date of publication. Further details can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet. As some ratings agencies may use past performance to produce their assessments, these are not a reliable indicator of future results.

Morningstar Style Box ®



 $Morning star\ rating^{\text{\tiny{TM}}}$

Portfolio Construction - Explained

This factsheet contains information about the composition of the fund at a particular point in time. It aims to help you understand how the fund manager is positioned to achieve the fund's objectives.

The Equity Exposure table provides an overall view of the fund. Net Equity represents - in percentage terms - how much of the fund is invested in the market, netting off long and short positions. The higher the figure, the more the fund will take part in any market rises (or falls). It is important to note that Net Equity can be greater than 100% (for example if the manager is using derivative contracts) and when it is, the portfolio may be described as geared.

The exposure and positioning tables on page 2 break the fund down into a number of different views, each providing a different perspective on the fund's investments.

How data is calculated and presented

Portfolio composition data has been calculated and presented according to several general principles, which are listed below.

- **Aggregation**: all investments, including derivatives, linked to a particular issuing company have been combined to form a total percentage holding for each company. The aggregate holding is referred to in this factsheet as a position. Where a company is listed in two separate countries, each listing may be classified as a separate issuing company. Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) and derivatives on ETFs are treated as individual securities ie not aggregated.
- **Categorisation**: for investments that have underlying securities we use the attributes of the underlying issuing company or common share to determine the appropriate sector, market capitalisation band and geographic area.
- **Derivatives:** all derivatives are included on an exposure basis and, where necessary, are delta-adjusted. Delta-adjusting expresses derivatives in terms of the equivalent number of shares that would be needed to generate the same return.
- "Basket" securities: securities that represent a number of company shares like index futures or options are allocated to categories (such as country) whenever possible. Otherwise they are included in the "Other Index / Unclassified" category.

Glossary / Additional Notes

Equity Exposure notes

GROSS MARKET EXPOSURE

Gross Market Exposure is the total of long exposures, plus the total of short exposures, and less the total of exposures hedging the portfolio, expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds (Total Net Assets).

NET EQUITY

The net positive exposure to the market with short and hedge positions subtracted from long positions.

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Glossary / Additional Notes

OTHER

The value of any non-equity investments (excluding cash funds) expressed as a percentage of TNA.

UNINVESTED CASH

This is 100% minus the fund's Net Equity exposure and minus Other. This leaves any residual cash exposure that is not invested in shares or via derivatives.

Investment Trust Facts

NAV

The total value of a company's assets less the total value of its liabilities is its net asset value (NAV). For valuation purposes it is common to divide net assets by the number of shares in issue to give the net assets per share. NAV calculations can include or exclude current financial year income. For the purposes of this factsheet, they are valued with assets including income and costs and with debt valued at the market.

PREMIUM

If the share price of an investment company is higher than the net asset value (NAV) per share, the company is said to be trading at a premium. The premium is shown as a percentage of the NAV.

DISCOUNT

If the share price of an investment company is lower than the net asset value (NAV) per share, the company is said to be trading at a discount. The discount is shown as a percentage of the NAV.

GEARING

Gearing is the Market Exposure figure (either gross or net) expressed in excess of Total Net Assets. It represents the additional exposure to the market above Shareholders' Funds.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value of investments is initially taken to be their cost and is subsequently measured as follows: Listed investments are valued at bid prices, or last market prices, depending on the convention of the exchange on which they are listed; and

Unlisted investments are investments which are not quoted, or are not frequently traded, are stated at the Directors' best estimate of fair value and take account of the cost of the investment, recent arm's length transactions in the same or similar investments and financial performance of the investment since purchase.

General notes

TOTAL NET ASSETS (TNA)

The Company's total assets minus its total liabilities - also known as Shareholders' Funds. It represents the amount by which a company is financed through common and preferred shares.

INDEX

The index used in the positioning tables on page 2 is the index defined in the Performance Comparator section on page 1.

TOP NET LONG POSITIONS

Those companies in which the largest percentages of the trust's total net assets are effectively invested. Positions in other funds – including ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) - can appear in this table, but index derivatives form part of an "Other Index / Unclassified" category which will not appear.

TOP OVERWEIGHT & UNDERWEIGHT POSITIONS

Those positions which have the largest active weight relative to the index. Positions in other funds - including ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) - can appear in this table, but index derivatives form part of an "Other Index / Unclassified" category which will not appear. In the underweight table, any short position names have been withheld in line with Fidelity's disclosure policy.

NET LONG POSITIONS CONCENTRATION

Illustrates the weight of the top 10, 20 and 50 positions in the trust and the weight of the top 10, 20 and 50 positions in the index. It does not attempt to show the coincidence of security ownership between fund and index. The sector/industry classification used (i.e. GICS, ICB, TOPIX and IPD) varies by fund. Full descriptions can be found below.

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Glossary / Additional Notes

ONGOING COSTS (KID)

These include Portfolio transaction costs (the costs of us buying and selling underlying investments) and Other ongoing costs (the costs that we take each year for managing the investment).

These are based on the methodology prescribed by EU Regulation (PRIIPS) and differ from other presentations of costs such as the Ongoing Charge Figure (OCF) in the Company's Annual Report & Accounts.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTION COSTS

These are costs incurred when trading underlying investments.

SECTOR INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

GICS: Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was developed by Standard & Poor's and MSCI Barra. GICS consists of 11 sectors, 24 industry groups, 68 industries and 157 sub-industries.

 $\hbox{More information is available at http://www.standardandpoors.com/indices/gics/en/us}$

ICB: The Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB) is an industry classification developed by Dow Jones and FTSE. It is used to segregate markets into sectors within the macroeconomy. The ICB uses a system of 10 industries, partitioned into 20 supersectors, which are further divided into 41 sectors, which then contain 114 subsectors.

More information is available at http://www.icbenchmark.com/

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