

Investment Objective

The Company aims to achieve long term capital growth by investing predominantly in equities and their related securities of Japanese companies.

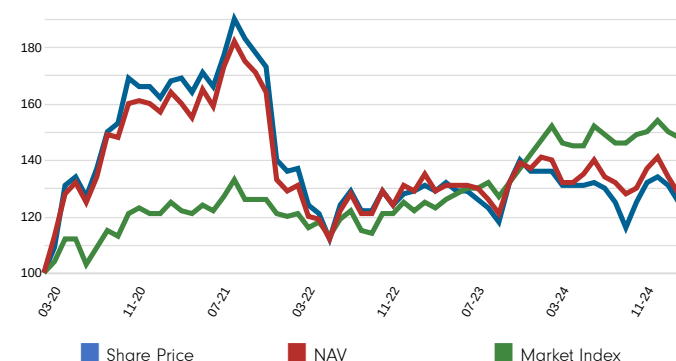
Investment Company Facts

Launch date: 15.03.94
Portfolio manager: Nicholas Price
Appointed to trust: 01.09.15
Years at Fidelity: 32
Total Net Assets (TNA): £ 214m
Ordinary shares in Issue: 113,677,866
Share price: 166.00p
NAV: 188.05p
Discount: 11.73%
Gross Market Gearing: 24.6%
Net Market Gearing: 24.6%

Performance comparator

Market Index: TOPIX Total Return Index
 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).

Performance to 31.03.25 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 15.03.94*
Share Price Cumulative Growth	-4.3	-4.9	-4.9	-7.8	-8.8	25.3	84.5
NAV Cumulative Growth	-4.1	-6.3	-6.3	-8.3	-2.4	28.1	96.4
Index Cumulative Growth	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-2.5	21.9	48.0	136.1
Share Price Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-	-3.0	4.6	2.0
NAV Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-	-0.8	5.1	2.2
Index Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-	6.8	8.2	2.8

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.

*Performance commencement date.

Key Risks

The value of investments and the income from them can go down as well as up, so you may get back less than you invest. Overseas investments are subject to currency fluctuations. This trust invests more heavily than others in smaller companies, which can carry a higher risk because their share prices may be more volatile than those of larger companies and the securities are often less liquid. This trust uses financial derivative instruments for investment purposes, which may expose it to a higher degree of risk and can cause investments to experience larger than average price fluctuations. 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.

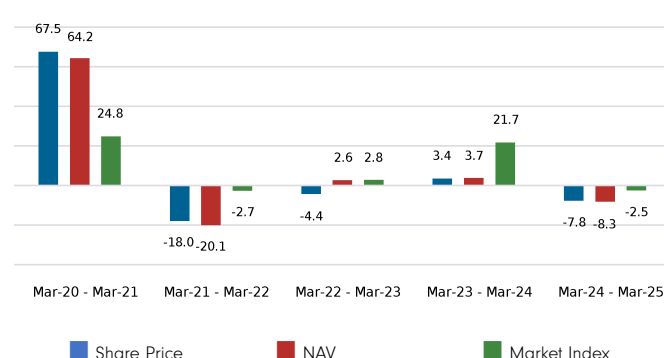
Portfolio Manager Commentary

Japanese stocks were little changed in March and lost ground during the first quarter as concerns that US trade policies would constrain global economic activity intensified. The US administration's move to impose a 25% tariff on imported vehicles and parts precipitated a sharp sell-off in risk assets and the Nikkei 225 Index suffered its worst quarter since the onset of the COVID pandemic in early 2020. A stronger yen exacerbated downward moves in export-oriented names, with Japan's currency briefly touching 147 against the US dollar. At a sector level, external-oriented manufacturers faced headwinds from the threat of US tariffs and a stronger yen. Conversely, financials, led by insurance and banks, and companies tied to domestic demand were among the standout performers.

In the current environment, there is the potential for domestic mid and small caps to outperform against a backdrop of heightened external risks, centred on US trade policies. Valuation multiples have already compressed to historical lows and this segment of the market is relatively resilient to tariff uncertainty. Meanwhile, Japan-specific drivers, such as domestic deflation and rising wages, and governance reforms represent multi-year structural trends that are creating new investment ideas.

Over the 12 months to 31 March 2025, the Trust recorded NAV and share price returns of -8.3% and -7.8% respectively, compared to -2.5% for the index.

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Equity Exposure % Total Net Assets (% TNA)

	Exposure (% TNA)
Gross Market Exposure	124.6
Net Equity	124.6
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)

TPX Sector	Fund	Index	Relative
Electric Appliances	17.4	17.4	0.0
Services	12.2	4.6	7.7
Precision Instruments	10.8	2.2	8.6
Retail Trade	9.9	4.5	5.4
Chemicals	9.1	4.9	4.2
Wholesale Trade	8.7	6.7	2.0
Information & Communication	8.5	7.6	0.9
Banks	7.9	9.5	-1.6
Machinery	7.5	5.6	1.9
Other Products	7.0	3.0	4.0
Other Sectors	18.5	34.0	-15.6
Total Sector Exposure	117.5	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	7.2	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	124.6	100.0	

Top Positions (% TNA)

	TPX Sector	Fund	Index	Relative
RYOHIN KEIKAKU CO LTD	Retail Trade	7.6	0.1	7.4
MIZUHO FINL GROUP INC	Banks	6.7	1.4	5.2
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	Services	6.1	1.6	4.5
MISUMI GROUP INC	Wholesale Trade	4.7	0.1	4.6
KEYENCE CORP	Electric Appliances	4.5	1.5	3.0
OSAKA SODA CO LTD	Chemicals	4.5	0.0	4.5
SONY GROUP CORP	Electric Appliances	3.7	3.4	0.3
TOYOTA INDS CORP	Transportation Equipment	3.4	0.3	3.1
OLYMPUS CORP	Precision Instruments	3.2	0.3	3.0
YONEX CO	Other Products	3.2	0.0	3.2

Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
RYOHIN KEIKAKU CO LTD	7.6	0.1	7.4
MIZUHO FINL GROUP INC	6.7	1.4	5.2
MISUMI GROUP INC	4.7	0.1	4.6
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	6.1	1.6	4.5
OSAKA SODA CO LTD	4.5	0.0	4.5
YONEX CO	3.2	0.0	3.2
TOYOTA INDS CORP	3.4	0.3	3.1
KEYENCE CORP	4.5	1.5	3.0
OLYMPUS CORP	3.2	0.3	3.0
ASOVIEW INC	2.9	0.0	2.9

Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	47.6	22.6
Top 20	70.9	33.8
Top 50	108.7	51.9

Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

GBP	Fund	Index	Relative
>10bn	43.1	67.0	-24.0
5-10bn	13.6	11.1	2.5
1-5bn	31.5	15.1	16.4
0-1bn	29.3	6.8	22.5
Total Market Cap Exposure	117.5	100.0	
Index / Unclassified	7.2	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	124.6	100.0	

Country Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
Japan	124.6	100.0	24.6
Total Geographic Exposure	124.6	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	124.6	100.0	

Geographic Location	Fund	Index	Relative
Japan	7.6	0.1	7.4
Japan	6.7	1.4	5.2
Japan	6.1	1.6	4.5
Japan	4.7	0.1	4.6
Japan	4.5	1.5	3.0
Japan	4.5	0.0	4.5
Japan	3.7	3.4	0.3
Japan	3.4	0.3	3.1
Japan	3.2	0.3	3.0
Japan	3.2	0.0	3.2

Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
TOYOTA MOTOR CORP	0.0	3.7	-3.7
MITSUBISHI UFJ FIN GRP INC	0.0	3.4	-3.4
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINL GRP INC	0.0	2.0	-2.0
NINTENDO CO LTD	0.0	1.7	-1.7
TOKIO MARINE HOLDINGS INC	0.0	1.5	-1.5
MITSUBISHI CORP	0.0	1.4	-1.4
ITOCHU CORPORATION	0.0	1.3	-1.3
MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES	0.0	1.2	-1.2
NIPPON TELEG & TEL CORP	0.0	1.1	-1.1
TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD	0.0	1.0	-1.0

Full portfolio listings, with the appropriate time lag as agreed by the Board, are available on request from Fidelity Investment Trusts.
 Figures may not always sum to totals due to rounding

Approach and Style

Fidelity Japan Trust PLC seeks to add value through detailed research. Fidelity's proprietary research forms the cornerstone of the investment process and drives the Trust manager's bottom-up stock selection approach. He works closely with sector analysts, as well as our dedicated small-cap analysts, and is also able to call upon Fidelity's global research network. The portfolio manager favours companies with superior mid-to long-term earnings growth potential, competent management focused on raising shareholder returns and attractive absolute and relative valuations. The manager also assesses the following: business strategies; technical and/or operational advantages; competitive position. While the trust is free to invest across a wide range of industries, sector allocation is a direct result of the manager's bottom-up stock selection.

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.

Administrative & Dealing Information

Financial Year End: 31st December
Reference currency: UK Sterling (GBP)
Company domicile: United Kingdom
Company legal structure: Investment Trust
Capital guarantee: No
ISIN: GB0003328555
SEDOL: 0332855
Bloomberg: FJV LN
Distribution frequency: Annual
Charges made to income or capital: 20/80
Ongoing Charges: 0.99%
Annual Management Charge: 0.70% (net assets) +/- 0.20% (based on performance relative to the Market Index)
Last VMF adjustment (+/- 0.2%) applied at month end: -0.20%

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 rating™ : *

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.

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 Company 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 investment company's total net assets are effectively invested (equity positions). 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 equity 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 equity positions in the Company and the weight of the top 10, 20 and 50 equity positions in the index. It does not attempt to show the coincidence of security ownership between Company and Index. The sector/industry classification used (i.e. GICS, ICB, TOPIX and IPD) varies by fund. Full descriptions can be found below.

Glossary / Additional Notes

ONGOING CHARGES

Ongoing Charges are taken from the Company's most recent Annual Report and represents the total of investment management fees and other expenses of the Company (excluding transaction costs, interest payments, tax and non-recurring expenses) expressed as a percentage of the average net asset value throughout the financial year.

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.

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/>

Legal Information

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