## FIDELITY ASIAN VALUES PLC

#### **30 NOVEMBER 2018**

#### Investment Objective

To achieve long-term capital growth through investment principally in the stockmarkets of the Asian Region (excluding Japan).

#### **Investment Trust Facts**

Launch date:	13.06.96
Portfolio manager:	Nitin Bajaj
Appointed to trust:	01.04.15
Years at Fidelity:	15
Total Net Assets (TNA):	£ 277m
Ordinary shares in Issue:	68,669,402
Share price:	408.50p
NAV:	403.70p
Premium/Discount:	-1.19%
Gross Market Gearing:	0.8%
Net Market Gearing:	0.0%
Subscription Share Price:	21.0p

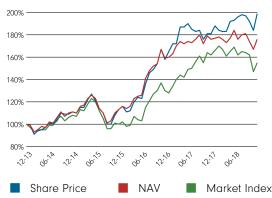
#### Performance Comparator

Market Index:

MSCI AC Asia ex Japan (N)

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

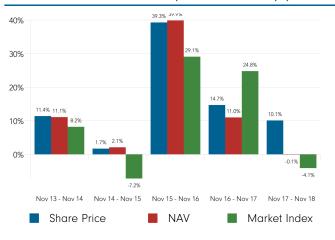
The Trust's NAV fell -0.1% during the 12-month period ended 30 November 2018, but it outperformed its reference index which fell -4.1% over the same period. The Trust's share price also performed better than the reference index rising 10.1% over the past 12 months.

The NAV outperformance was driven by stock selection. The Trust's holdings in the consumer, industrials, communication services and financials sectors proved particularly rewarding. From a country perspective, the holdings in China, Korea, Indonesia and Singapore added value. Conversely, selection of stocks in India, and in the energy space detracted the most.

There was no major change in positioning, although cash exposure declined as the manager found more investment opportunities due to the market correction. The focus continues to be on strong businesses run by able managements available at reasonable valuations, with an objective of compounding money over a 3-5 year period. He remains biased towards smaller companies due to three reasons. First, this space provides opportunities to invest in "winners of tomorrow" before they become well known. Secondly, this space is not widely followed by professional investors and hence offers a higher likelihood of finding "mispriced businesses". Lastly, with over 18,000 listed companies, there is a lot to choose among "winners of tomorrow" and "mispriced businesses".

Overall, the Trust was overweight in the industrials, consumer discretionary, utilities, staples and health care sectors, and it was underweight in financials, communication services and information technology. At a country level, the Trust continued to be overweight Indonesia, India, Australia and Philippines, and underweight mainly in China, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

#### Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



#### Performance to 30.11.18 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 13.06.96*
Share Price Cumulative Growth	8.1	0.9	5.8	10.1	75.9	99.3	381.5
NAV Cumulative Growth	5.3	-2.7	-0.8	-0.1	55.1	75.9	360.2
Index Cumulative Growth	5.5	-5.7	-6.7	-4.1	54.4	55.1	177.4
Share Price Annualised Growth	-	-	-	10.1	20.7	14.8	7.2
NAV Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-0.1	15.7	12.0	7.0
Index Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-4.1	15.6	9.2	4.6

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.

\*Performance commencement date.

## 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.



#### Equity Exposure % Total Net Assets (% TNA)

	Exposure (% TNA)
Gross Market Exposure	100.8
Net Equity	92.7
Other	0.0
Uninvested Cash	7.3

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)

GICS Sector	Net	Index	Relative
Consumer Discretionary	18.2	12.2	6.0
Financials	16.3	24.0	-7.8
Industrials	13.9	7.0	6.9
Information Technology	13.6	16.9	-3.2
Utilities	7.1	3.3	3.8
Consumer Staples	6.9	4.9	2.0
Materials	5.2	4.7	0.5
Health Care	5.1	3.0	2.2
Communication Services	5.1	12.9	-7.8
Energy	3.3	4.9	-1.6
Real Estate	3.0	6.1	-3.1
Total Sector Exposure	97.8	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	-5.1	0.0	

92.7

100.0

## Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

GBP	Net	Index	Relative
>10bn	17.9	58.3	-40.4
5-10bn	3.0	16.6	-13.6
1-5bn	23.0	16.1	6.8
0-1bn	53.4	0.8	52.6
Total Market Cap Exposure	97.3	91.8	
Other Index / Unclassified	-4.5	8.2	
Total Equity Exposure	92.7	100.0	

#### Country Exposure (% TNA)

Country

India

India

China

China

India

USA

	Net	Index	Relative
China	19.9	35.8	-15.9
India	16.5	10.6	5.9
Taiwan	11.3	13.0	-1.7
Indonesia	11.2	2.6	8.7
Korea (South)	7.2	16.0	-8.8
Hong Kong	5.6	11.3	-5.7
Philippines	5.0	1.2	3.8
Australia	4.5	0.0	4.5
Singapore	4.2	4.0	0.2
Thailand	3.4	2.8	0.6
Other Countries	3.8	2.8	1.0
Total Country Exposure	92.7	100.0	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
Total Equity Exposure	92.7	100.0	

Net

3.0

2.5

2.5

2.5

2.3

2.3

Index

0.1

1.1

1.4

0.0

0.0

0.0

Relative

2.9

1.4

1.1

2.5

2.3

2.2

2.0

-2.5

1.7

0.8

#### Top Net Long Positions (% TNA)

**Total Equity Exposure** 

	GICS Sector
POWER GRID CORP OF INDIA LTD	Utilities
HOUSING DEV FINANCE CORP LTD	Financials
CHINA MOBILE LTD	Communication Services
COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS	Information Technology
BOC AVIATION LTD	Industrials
LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD	Financials
FUFENG GROUP LTD	Materials
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTR MFG CO	Information Technology
SEBANG GLOBAL BATTERY CO LTD	Consumer Discretionary
SK HYNIX INC	Information Technology

## China 2.0 0.0 Taiwan 1.7 4.2 Korea (South) 1.7 0.0 Korea (South) 1.6 0.8

#### Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Net	Index	Relative
POWER GRID CORP OF INDIA LTD	3.0	0.1	2.9
COGNIZANT TECH SOLUTIONS	2.5	0.0	2.5
BOC AVIATION LTD	2.3	0.0	2.3
LIC HOUSING FINANCE LTD	2.3	0.0	2.2
FUFENG GROUP LTD	2.0	0.0	2.0
SEBANG GLOBAL BATTERY CO LTD	1.7	0.0	1.7
XINGDA INTL HLDGS LTD	1.6	0.0	1.6
LT GROUP INC	1.6	0.0	1.6
PTC INDIA LTD	1.6	0.0	1.6
HOUSING DEV FINANCE CORPLITE	2.5	1 1	1 4

#### Net Long Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	22.0	28.0
Top 20	36.1	36.2
Top 50	63.9	49.0

#### Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

	Net	Index	Relative
TENCENT HLDGS LTD	0.0	5.3	-5.3
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	0.0	4.8	-4.8
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	0.7	4.4	-3.7
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTR MFG CO	1.7	4.2	-2.5
AIA GROUP LTD	0.0	2.3	-2.3
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK	0.0	1.9	-1.9
BAIDU INC	0.0	1.2	-1.2
PING AN INS GROUP CO CHINA	0.0	1.2	-1.2
INDUSTRIAL & COML BK CHINA	0.0	1.2	-1.2
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	0.0	1.1	-1.1

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#### Approach and Style

Nitin Bajaj aims to generate outperformance mainly through stock selection within the Asia Pacific ex Japan universe. He prefers investing in smaller companies because they tend to be less well researched, which leads to greater valuation anomalies. His fundamental analysis involves the evaluation of various factors including, but not limited to, stock valuation, financial strength, cash flows, company's competitive advantages, business prospects and earnings potential. His style is tilted towards value and he has a two to three year investment horizon.

#### Administrative & Dealing Information

31st July Financial Year End: UK Sterling (GBP) Reference currency: United Kingdom Company domicilé: Investment Trust Company legal structure: Capital guarantee: GB0003322319 SEDOL: 0332231 Bloomberg: Distribution frequency: FAS LN Annual Charges made to income or capital: Income GB00BDQZFV55 Subscription Share ISIN: Subscription Share Bloomberg: FASS LN Subscription Share Exercise Price: 381.75p Subscription Share Exercise Date: 30.11.2018 Ongoing Costs (ex- Portfolio transaction costs): 0.97% Estimated Base and variable element of VMF: 0.70% (net assets) +/- 0.20% (based on performance relative to the Market Index)

Last VMF adjustment (+/- 0.2%) applied at month end:

+0.12%

#### 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 ® Large Medium Small Morningstar rating™ \*\*\*\*\*\*

#### 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.

#### **GFARING**

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 the listed investments is measured at bid prices or last prices quoted, depending on the convention of the exchange on which they are listed. Where permitted, unlisted investments, where there is not an active market, are valued using an appropriate valuation technique so as to establish what the transaction price would have been and derivative instruments are valued at the quoted trade price for the contract.

#### 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 (ie GICS, ICB, TOPIX and IPD) varies by fund. Full descriptions of GICS, ICB, TOPIX and IPD can be found in the glossary.

#### Glossary / Additional Notes

#### ONGOING CHARGES

The ongoing charges figure represents the charges taken from the fund over a year. It is calculated at the trust's financial year end and may vary from year to year. For new trusts, the ongoing charges figure is estimated until the trust's financial year end.

The types of charges included in the ongoing charges figure are management fees, administration fees, custodian and depositary fees and transaction charges, shareholder reporting costs, regulatory registration fees, Directors fees (where applicable) and bank charges.

It excludes: performance fees (where applicable); portfolio transaction costs, except in the case of an entry/exit charge paid by the fund when buying or selling units in another collective investment undertaking.

For more information about charges (including details of the fund's financial year end), please consult the charges section in the most recent Annual Report.

#### 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/

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