

## Investment Objective

To achieve long-term capital growth principally from the stock markets of the Asian region excluding Japan. The Company's performance is measured against the return of its Comparative Index, the MSCI All Countries Asia ex Japan Small Cap Index (net) total return (in sterling terms).

## Investment Company Facts

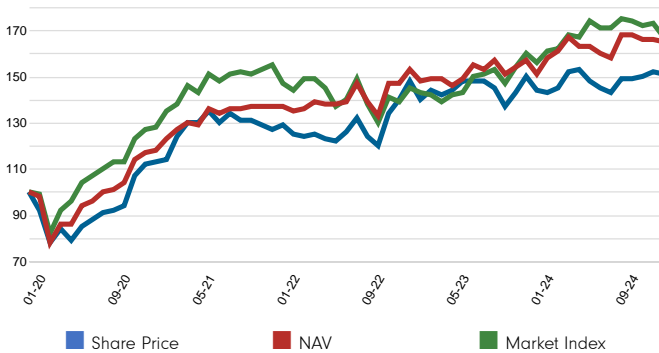
**Launch date:** 13.06.96  
**Portfolio manager:** Nitin Bajaj, Ajinkya Dhavale  
**Appointed to trust:** 01.04.15, 29.02.24  
**Years at Fidelity:** 21, 13  
**Total Net Assets (TNA):** £ 386m  
**Ordinary shares in Issue:** 69,556,941  
**Share price:** 502.00p  
**NAV:** 554.89p  
**Discount:** 9.53%  
**Gross Market Gearing:** 16.0%  
**Net Market Gearing:** 7.1%

## Performance comparator

**Market Index:** MSCI All Country Asia ex Japan Small Cap (N) 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).

## Portfolio Manager Commentary

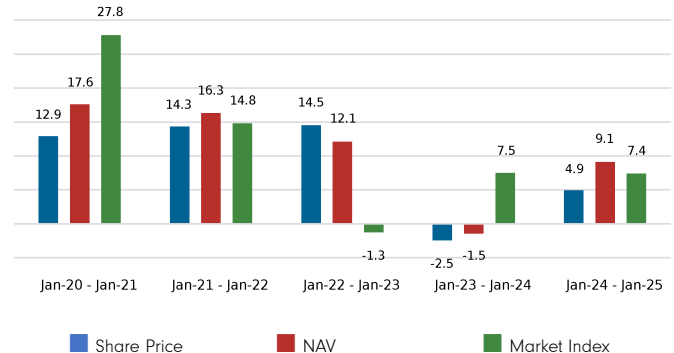
The Trust's NAV rose 9.1% during the 12-month period ended 31 January 2025, outperforming its reference index which rose by 7.4%. The Trust's share price advanced 4.9% over the same period.

Our process is driven by owning good businesses run by management we trust and owning them only when we have ample margin of safety - this often leads us to take contrarian positions as it is easier to find undervalued businesses in countries which are out of favor with investors. Following this philosophy, we have a significant percentage of our portfolio in China and Hong Kong which enhanced relative returns as these markets experienced strong gains. Meanwhile, the overweight exposure to Indonesia compared to the index detracted as small caps saw a sharp fall in share prices. From a sector perspective, selections within information technology and materials added value.

Given this approach, stock selection was the key contributor to the Trust's relative performance. Of late, investors seem to be rotating out of growth stocks and into value names in the Asian small cap space. This trend should continue as small cap value stocks remain at a significant discount to small cap growth stocks in Asia.

Overall, the Trust was overweight consumer discretionary, financials, consumer staples and energy. At a country level, it was overweight China, Indonesia and Australia.

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



Performance is shown against a hybrid benchmark as calculated by Fidelity. MSCI Asia Pacific Ex Japan Small Cap Index replaced MSCI Asia Pacific Ex Japan as official benchmark from 1 February 2020.

## Performance to 31.01.25 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 13.06.96*
Share Price Cumulative Growth	-0.4	1.6	-0.4	4.9	17.1	51.1	590.0
NAV Cumulative Growth	-0.4	-2.1	-0.4	9.1	20.5	64.9	629.3
Index Cumulative Growth	-3.5	-3.9	-3.5	7.4	14.0	67.4	393.6
Share Price Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-	5.4	8.6	7.0
NAV Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-	6.4	10.5	7.2
Index Annualised Growth	-	-	-	-	4.5	10.8	5.7

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 investment trust invests in emerging markets which can be more volatile than other more developed markets. 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.

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

	Exposure (% TNA)
Gross Market Exposure	116.0
Net Equity	105.1
Other	2.1
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)

GICS Sector	Fund	Index	Relative
Financials	18.3	9.7	8.6
Consumer Discretionary	17.4	10.7	6.7
Industrials	15.3	17.8	-2.5
Consumer Staples	14.5	5.2	9.3
Materials	10.5	9.9	0.5
Real Estate	7.2	8.3	-1.1
Communication Services	6.5	3.5	3.0
Health Care	4.8	10.1	-5.3
Information Technology	4.5	20.9	-16.3
Energy	3.7	1.6	2.2
Utilities	2.2	2.3	-0.1
<b>Total Sector Exposure</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Top Positions (% TNA)

	GICS Sector
BANK NEGARA INDO PT TBK	Financials
AXIS BANK LTD	Financials
INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAK TBK PT	Consumer Staples
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	Information Technology
BOC AVIATION LTD	Industrials
KT CORP	Communication Services
GENPACT LTD	Industrials
FEDERAL BANK LTD	Financials
JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA PT	Consumer Staples
DE GREY MINING LTD	Materials

### Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
BANK NEGARA INDO PT TBK	3.1	0.0	3.1
AXIS BANK LTD	3.0	0.0	3.0
INDOFOOD CBP SUKSES MAK TBK PT	2.6	0.0	2.6
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD	2.5	0.0	2.5
BOC AVIATION LTD	2.4	0.0	2.4
KT CORP	2.3	0.0	2.3
GENPACT LTD	2.2	0.0	2.2
JAPFA COMFEED INDONESIA PT	1.9	0.1	1.8
FEDERAL BANK LTD	2.2	0.4	1.8
DE GREY MINING LTD	1.7	0.0	1.7

### Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	23.9	3.9
Top 20	38.4	6.7
Top 50	67.5	13.3

### Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

GBP	Fund	Index	Relative
>10bn	10.9	0.0	10.9
5-10bn	13.5	1.9	11.6
1-5bn	31.9	61.5	-29.6
0-1bn	45.7	35.2	10.5
<b>Total Market Cap Exposure</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>	
Index / Unclassified	3.1	1.4	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Country Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
China	32.6	11.3	21.2
Indonesia	17.2	2.1	15.1
Korea (South)	14.0	12.9	1.1
India	12.0	32.0	-20.1
Hong Kong	9.1	3.9	5.2
Australia	4.9	0.0	4.9
United States	3.0	0.1	2.9
Taiwan	2.6	25.0	-22.4
Vietnam	1.9	0.0	1.9
Sri Lanka	1.6	0.0	1.6
Others	6.4	12.6	-6.2
<b>Total Geographic Exposure</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Geographic Location	Fund	Index	Relative
Indonesia	3.1	0.0	3.1
India	3.0	0.0	3.0
Indonesia	2.6	0.0	2.6
Taiwan	2.5	0.0	2.5
China	2.4	0.0	2.4
Korea (South)	2.3	0.0	2.3
United States	2.2	0.0	2.2
India	2.2	0.4	1.8
Indonesia	1.9	0.1	1.8
Australia	1.7	0.0	1.7

### Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
COFORGE LTD	0.0	0.6	-0.6
Short Position - name withheld	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Short Position - name withheld	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Short Position - name withheld	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Short Position - name withheld	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
ELITE MATERIAL CO LTD	0.0	0.5	-0.5
Short Position - name withheld	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
LOTES CO LTD	0.0	0.4	-0.4
Short Position - name withheld	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
CHROMA ATE INC	0.0	0.4	-0.4

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

The portfolio manager aims to generate outperformance mainly through fundamentals-driven bottom-up security selection approach within the Asia Pacific ex Japan smaller companies universe. The focus is on investing in smaller companies because they tend to be less well researched, which leads to greater valuation anomalies. The manager's 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.

## 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 July  
**Reference currency:** UK Sterling (GBP)  
**Company domicile:** United Kingdom  
**Company legal structure:** Investment Trust  
**Capital guarantee:** No  
**ISIN:** GB0003322319  
**SEDOL:** 0332231  
**Bloomberg:** FAS LN  
**Distribution frequency:** Annual  
**Charges made to income or capital:** Income  
**Ongoing Charges:** 0.95%  
**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:** +0.19%

## 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

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### 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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