

## Investment Objective

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

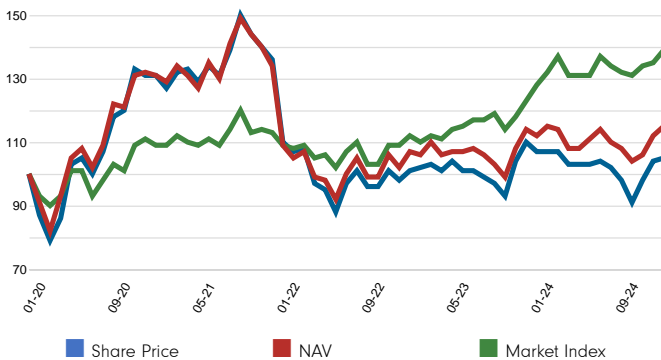
## Investment Company Facts

**Launch date:** 15.03.94  
**Portfolio manager:** Nicholas Price  
**Appointed to trust:** 01.09.15  
**Years at Fidelity:** 31  
**Total Net Assets (TNA):** £ 237m  
**Ordinary shares in Issue:** 114,562,593  
**Share price:** 177.50p  
**NAV:** 206.55p  
**Discount:** 14.07%  
**Gross Market Gearing:** 24.1%  
**Net Market Gearing:** 24.1%

## 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 31.01.25 in GBP (%)

	1m	3m	YTD	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since 15.03.94*
<b>Share Price Cumulative Growth</b>	1.7	15.3	1.7	-1.4	-4.1	5.3	97.3
<b>NAV Cumulative Growth</b>	2.9	10.3	2.9	2.7	6.1	15.1	115.7
<b>Index Cumulative Growth</b>	2.4	5.5	2.4	8.2	27.4	38.6	145.6
<b>Share Price Annualised Growth</b>	-	-	-	-	-1.4	1.0	2.2
<b>NAV Annualised Growth</b>	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.9	2.5
<b>Index Annualised Growth</b>	-	-	-	-	8.4	6.8	3.0

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.

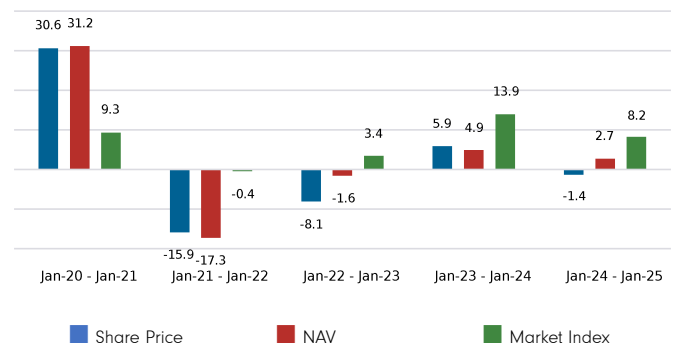
## Portfolio Manager Commentary

Japanese stocks eked out modest gains in January, with the performance differential between key indices underscoring the external headwinds faced by exporting companies. Uncertainty about the global economy, including the impact of US trade policies, and the risk of market volatility stemming from an anticipated rate hike by the Bank of Japan (BoJ) weighed on share prices. Market segments that are tied to global trade, notably shipping, trading companies and automobiles, suffered the most significant declines. On the other hand, sectors that benefit from domestic deflation, led by financials, outperformed. At its monetary policy meeting, the BoJ raised its policy rate by 25bps to 0.5%, the highest level since 2008.

The outlook for corporate earnings is less dependent on currency factors and there is the potential for domestic mid-caps to perform. This segment of the market has seen valuation multiples compress to historical lows. 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. The initial governance charge was led by low price-to-book companies and while most of the low hanging fruit has been harvested, we see greater potential for change among mid-caps and sustainable growth companies.

Over the 12 months to 31 January 2025, the Trust recorded NAV and share price returns of 2.7% and -1.4% respectively, compared to 8.2% for the index.

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



■ Share Price ■ NAV ■ Market Index

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

	Exposure (% TNA)
Gross Market Exposure	124.1
Net Equity	124.1
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	17.2	17.8	-0.6
Services	13.3	5.2	8.1
Retail Trade	10.7	4.6	6.1
Precision Instruments	9.7	2.4	7.3
Chemicals	8.3	4.9	3.4
Other Products	7.4	2.9	4.5
Wholesale Trade	7.4	6.5	0.9
Information & Communication	7.3	7.6	-0.3
Banks	7.0	9.1	-2.1
Machinery	6.7	5.6	1.0
Other Sectors	22.7	33.4	-10.8
<b>Total Sector Exposure</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	6.6	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Top Positions (% TNA)

	TPX Sector	Fund	Index	Relative
RYOHIN KEIKAKU CO LTD	Retail Trade	8.2	0.1	8.1
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	Services	7.8	2.2	5.6
MIZUHO FINL GROUP INC	Banks	7.0	1.4	5.5
KEYENCE CORP	Electric Appliances	4.5	1.7	2.8
MISUMI GROUP INC	Wholesale Trade	4.2	0.1	4.1
OSAKA SODA CO LTD	Chemicals	4.2	0.0	4.2
AJINOMOTO CO INC	Foods	3.4	0.4	3.0
SONY GROUP CORP	Electric Appliances	3.3	3.0	0.4
RIKEN KEIKI CO LTD	Precision Instruments	3.0	0.0	3.0
SOMPO HOLDINGS INC	Insurance	2.8	0.5	2.3

### Top Overweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
RYOHIN KEIKAKU CO LTD	8.2	0.1	8.1
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	7.8	2.2	5.6
MIZUHO FINL GROUP INC	7.0	1.4	5.5
OSAKA SODA CO LTD	4.2	0.0	4.2
MISUMI GROUP INC	4.2	0.1	4.1
AJINOMOTO CO INC	3.4	0.4	3.0
RIKEN KEIKI CO LTD	3.0	0.0	3.0
HARMONIC DRIVE SYSTEMS INC	2.8	0.0	2.8
KEYENCE CORP	4.5	1.7	2.8
ASOVIEW INC	2.6	0.0	2.6

### Positions Concentration (% TNA)

	Fund	Index
Top 10	48.5	23.0
Top 20	71.2	34.4
Top 50	109.4	53.0

### Market Capitalisation Exposure (% TNA)

GBP	Fund	Index	Relative
>10bn	47.2	67.7	-20.6
5-10bn	12.4	11.6	0.8
1-5bn	31.0	14.1	16.9
0-1bn	26.9	6.5	20.4
<b>Total Market Cap Exposure</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Index / Unclassified	6.6	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

### Country Exposure (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
Japan	124.1	100.0	24.1
<b>Total Geographic Exposure</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Other Index / Unclassified	0.0	0.0	
<b>Total Equity Exposure</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

	Geographic Location	Fund	Index	Relative
RYOHIN KEIKAKU CO LTD	Japan	8.2	0.1	8.1
RECRUIT HOLDINGS CO LTD	Japan	7.8	2.2	5.6
MIZUHO FINL GROUP INC	Japan	7.0	1.4	5.5
KEYENCE CORP	Japan	4.5	1.7	2.8
MISUMI GROUP INC	Japan	4.2	0.1	4.1
OSAKA SODA CO LTD	Japan	4.2	0.0	4.2
AJINOMOTO CO INC	Japan	3.4	0.4	3.0
SONY GROUP CORP	Japan	3.3	3.0	0.4
RIKEN KEIKI CO LTD	Japan	3.0	0.0	3.0
SOMPO HOLDINGS INC	Japan	2.8	0.5	2.3

### Top Underweight Positions (% TNA)

	Fund	Index	Relative
TOYOTA MOTOR CORP	0.0	4.0	-4.0
mitsubishi UFJ FIN GRP INC	0.0	3.1	-3.1
SUMITOMO MITSUI FINL GRP INC	0.0	2.0	-2.0
ITOCHU CORPORATION	0.0	1.3	-1.3
TOKIO MARINE HOLDINGS INC	0.0	1.2	-1.2
MITSUBISHI CORP	0.0	1.2	-1.2
MITSUI & CO LTD	0.0	1.2	-1.2
NIPPON TELEG & TEL CORP	0.0	1.1	-1.1
SHIN ETSU CHEM CO LTD	0.0	1.1	-1.1
SOFTBANK GROUP CORP	0.1	1.2	-1.1

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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