



Fidelity Canadian Short Term Corporate Bond ETF Fund

FUND FACTS

FUND INCEPTION	September 25, 2019
NAV - SERIES F	\$10.08 (September 30, 2024)
AGGREGATE ASSETS (all series)	\$94.3 million (August 31, 2024)
MANAGEMENT EXPENSE RATIO - SERIES F	0.53%, as at March 31, 2024

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Lee Ormiston
Sri Tella

Why invest in this fund?

- A diversified portfolio of corporate bonds with typically one to five years to maturity.
- Less interest rate sensitivity than a more traditional long bond portfolio.
- Leverages Fidelity's expertise in fixed-income investing.

RISK CLASSIFICATION¹



FUND CODES

CANADIAN DOLLAR

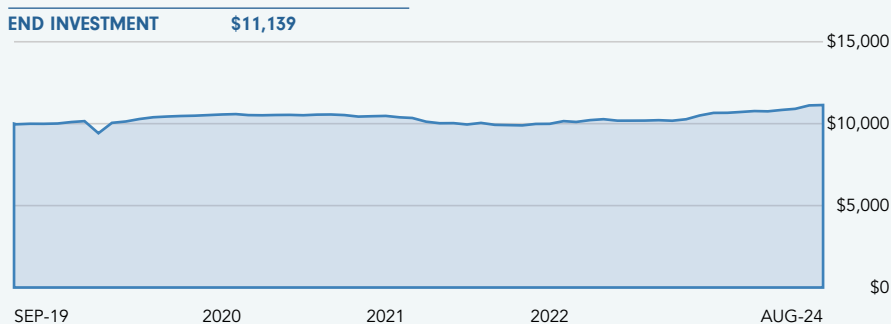
SERIES B	SERIES F
6771	6772

Performance

Performance and returns shown below are Series F net of fees.

AS AT AUGUST 31, 2024

Growth of \$10,000 since inception²



Standard period returns (%) September 30, 2024

	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr	2 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	Inception
Fund	1.92	4.10	5.42	11.53	7.02	2.56	2.65	2.56

Calendar returns (%) September 30, 2024

	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020
Fund	6.52	6.67	-4.61	-0.82	5.50

Allocation³ AS AT AUGUST 31, 2024

ASSET MIX³

1.3%	Cash & Other
87.2%	Canadian Bonds
8.9%	Foreign Bonds
2.6%	High Yield Bonds



Fidelity Canadian Short Term Corporate Bond ETF Fund, cont'd

QUARTERLY TOP FIVE ISSUERS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

Royal Bank of Canada	
Bank of Montreal	
Toronto-Dominion Bank	
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	
Bank of Nova Scotia	
Total issuers	99
Top 5 issuers aggregate	26.8%

Source: Fidelity Investments Canada ULC. Performance shows annual compounded returns as at September 30, 2024 (Series F) net-of-fees, in Canadian dollars.

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- 1 A fund's volatility is determined using a statistical measure called "standard deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of how much a return varies over an extended period of time. The more variable the returns, the larger the standard deviation. Investors may examine historical standard deviation in conjunction with historical returns to decide whether an investment's volatility would have been acceptable given the returns it would have produced. A higher standard deviation indicates a wider dispersion of past returns and thus greater historical volatility. Standard deviation does not indicate how an investment actually performed, but it does indicate the volatility of its returns over time. Standard deviation is annualized. The returns used for this calculation are not load-adjusted. Standard deviation does not predict the future volatility of a fund. The investment risk level indicated is required to be determined in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators standardized risk classification methodology, which is based on the historical volatility of a fund, as measured by the ten-year annualized standard deviation of the returns of the fund. Standard deviation is used to quantify the historical dispersion of returns around the average returns over a recent ten-year period.
- 2 The compound growth calculations shown is used to illustrate the effects of the compound growth rate and is not intended to reflect future values of the fund or returns on investment in any fund.
- 3 Month-end asset mixes may total greater than/less than 100% due to differences in the timing of cashflows and investments, and/or to reflect cash held for the purposes of collateral allocations associated with certain types of derivatives. Country and sector allocations show specific exposures to countries/sectors representing at least 1% of total fund asset. As such, the values displayed may not total 100%.

Read a fund's prospectus before investing. Mutual funds are not guaranteed; their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated. Investors will pay management fees and expenses, may pay commissions or trailing commissions and may experience a gain or loss. The indicated rates of return are the historical annual compounded total returns including changes in unit value and the reinvestment of all distributions and do not take into account sales, redemption, distribution, optional charges or income taxes payable by any security holder that would have reduced returns. If you buy other series of Fidelity funds, the performance will vary largely due to different fees and expenses. Investors who buy Series F pay investment management fees and expenses to Fidelity. Investors will also pay their dealer a fee for financial advice services in addition to the Series F fees charged by Fidelity.