

There's An ETF For That

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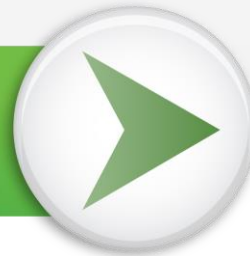
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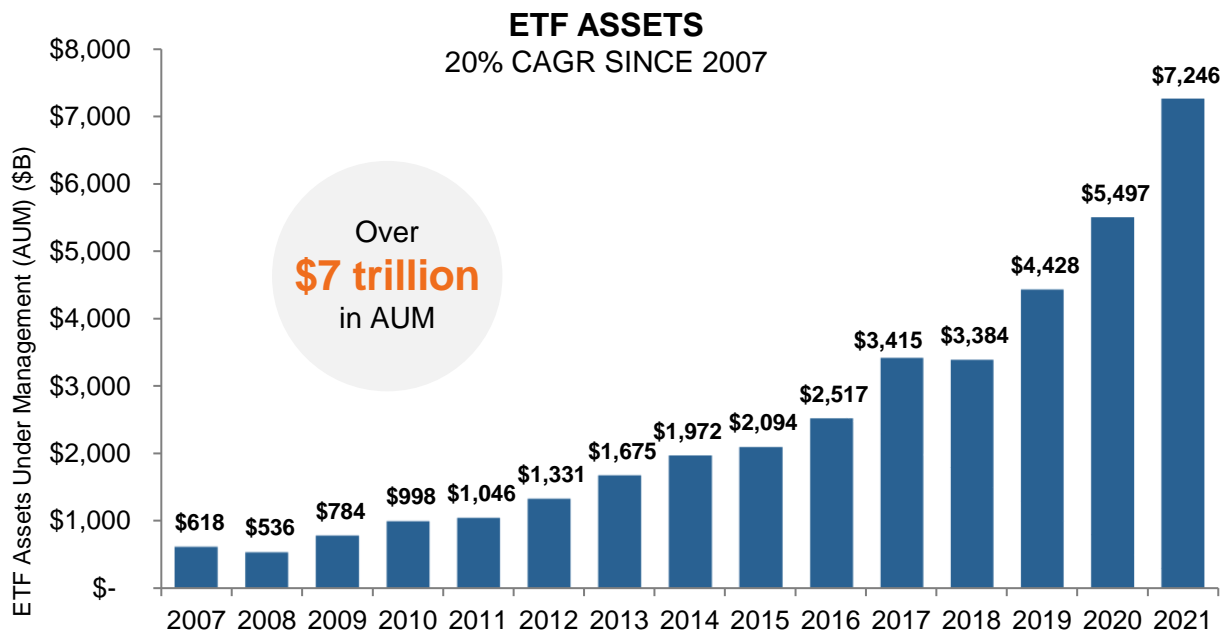
Head of Quant Index Solutions



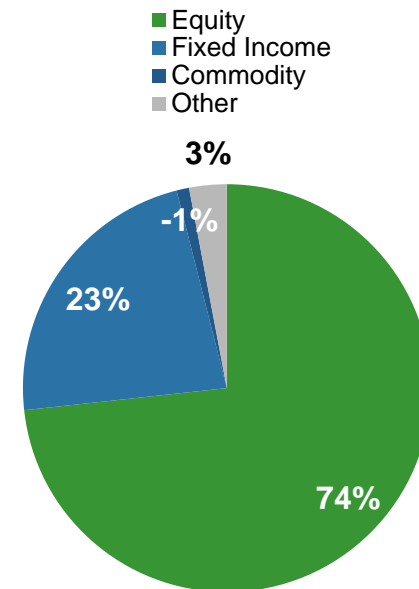
Today's Agenda

- ETF Landscape and Fidelity ETFs
- There's An ETF For That
 - Inflation
 - Income
 - Low Volatility
 - Growth

Growth of ETFs

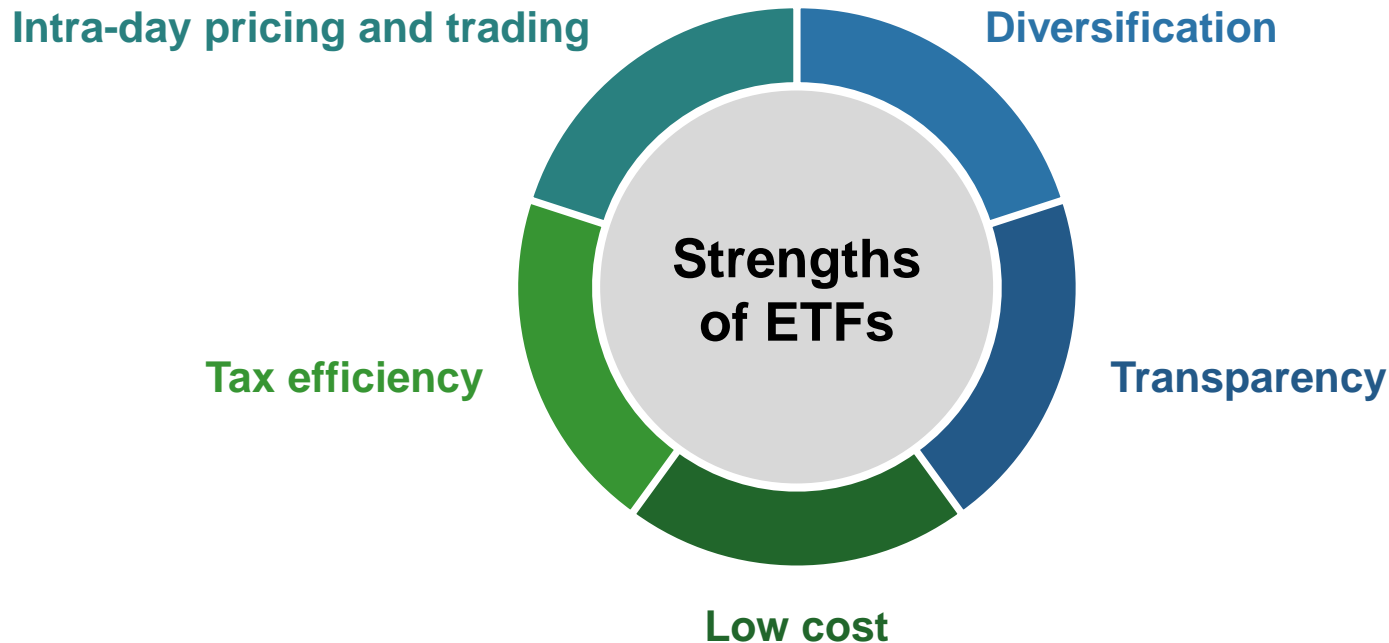


2021 ETF FLOWS BY CATEGORY
\$900B+ IN 2021



Source: Morningstar, as of 12/31/2021. Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is the mean annual growth rate of an investment over a specified period longer than one year.

ETF Benefits



ETFs are subject to market fluctuation and the risks of their underlying investments. ETFs are subject to management fees and other expenses. Unlike mutual funds, ETF shares are bought and sold at market price, which may be higher or lower than their NAV, and are not individually redeemed from the fund.

4 Diversification and asset allocation does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss.

Fidelity Offers a Breadth of ETFs

Examples based on asset class and objective

U.S. Stocks	International Stocks	Bonds	Sectors	Outcome-Oriented
FBCG* Fidelity Blue Chip Growth	FDEV Fidelity International Multifactor	FBND Fidelity Total Bond	FTEC Fidelity MSCI Info Tech Index	FDVV Fidelity High Dividend
ONEQ Fidelity Nasdaq Composite Index	FDEM Fidelity Emerging Markets Multifactor	FDHY Fidelity High Yield Factor	FHLC Fidelity MSCI Health Care Index	FDLO Fidelity Low Volatility Factor
FSMD Fidelity Small-Mid Multifactor	FIDI Fidelity International High Dividend	FLDR Fidelity Low Duration Bond Factor	FREL Fidelity MSCI Real Estate Index	FCPI Fidelity Stocks for Inflation

***This ETFs are different from traditional ETFs.** Traditional ETFs tell the public what assets they hold each day. This ETF will not. This may **create additional risks** for your investment. For example, you may have to pay more money to trade the shares of this ETF. This ETFs will provide less information to traders, who tend to charge more for trades when they have less information; the price you pay to buy ETF shares on an exchange may not match the value of each ETF's portfolio. The same is true when you sell shares. The price differences may be greater for this ETF compared to other ETFs because it provides less information to traders; these additional risks may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions; the ETF will publish on Fidelity.com and i.Fidelity.com a "Tracking Basket" designed to help trading in shares of the ETF. While the Tracking Basket includes some of the ETF's holdings, it is not the ETF's actual portfolio. The differences between this ETFs and other ETFs may also have some advantages. By keeping certain information about the ETF secret, it may face less risk that other traders can predict or copy its investment strategy. This may improve the ETF's performance. However, if the investment strategy can be predicted or copied, this may hurt the ETF's performance. For additional information, see the Important Information section. See ETF Screener on Fidelity.com for full listing of ETFs.



There's An ETF For That

Potential Key Uses of ETFs in a Portfolio

Outcome oriented ETFs – such as factors and thematic portfolios – can help investors with return/outcome potential and risk management

1

Strategic Exposure

“I’m looking for income in retirement”

“I want to exposure to long-term growth opportunities”

2

Cyclical Exposure

“I’m concerned about inflation”

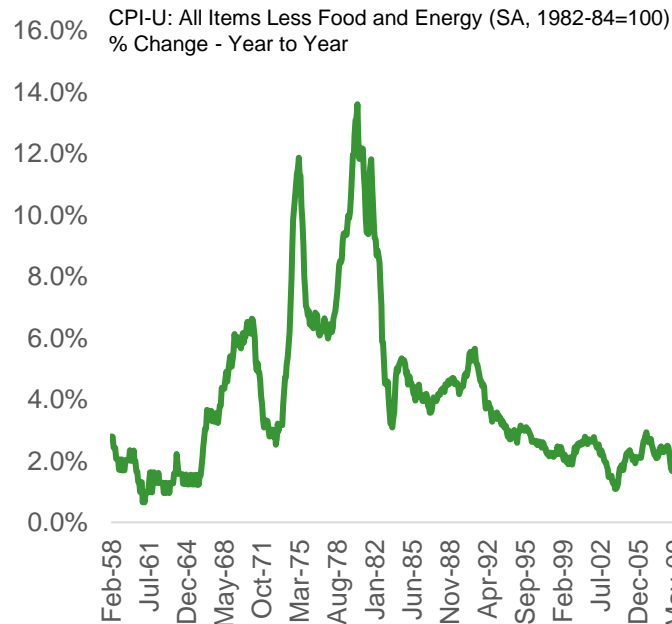
3

Portfolio Construction

“I have a lot of exposure to growth equity, I want to lower risk”

Inflation Has Spiked, But Where Will it Go From Here

Inflation Has Spiked



But Multiple Factors Influencing Where it Goes from Here

Inflation Tailwinds

- High Corporate Profits

Inflation Headwinds

- Growing Inventories
- Rising Interest Rates
- Appreciating Dollar

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

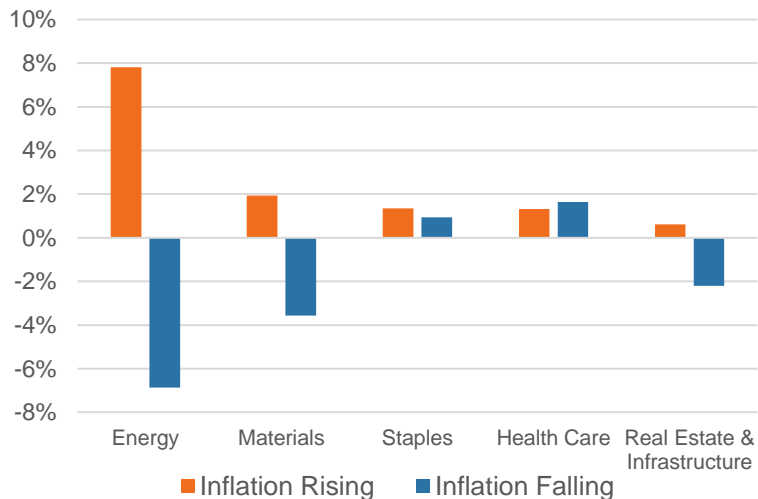
Source: Haver Analytics, FactSet, Fidelity Investments



Fidelity Stocks for Inflation ETF (FCPI)

Designed to structurally overweight inflation-sensitive sectors and industries; seeks U.S. companies with attractive valuations, high quality profiles, and positive momentum signals

Performance in Rising/Falling Inflation Environments:
Annualized Relative Returns (1971-2021)



Pillar	Sector	Relative Weight
Commodities	Energy	+5%
	Materials	+5%
Pricing Power	Consumer Staples	+5%
	Health Care	+5%
Real Assets & Infrastructure	• Real Estate	+5%
	• Infrastructure	
Other	Communication Services (remove infrastructure industries)	-5%
	Consumer Discretionary	-5%
	Financials	-5%
	Industrials (remove infrastructure industries)	-5%
	Information Technology	-5%

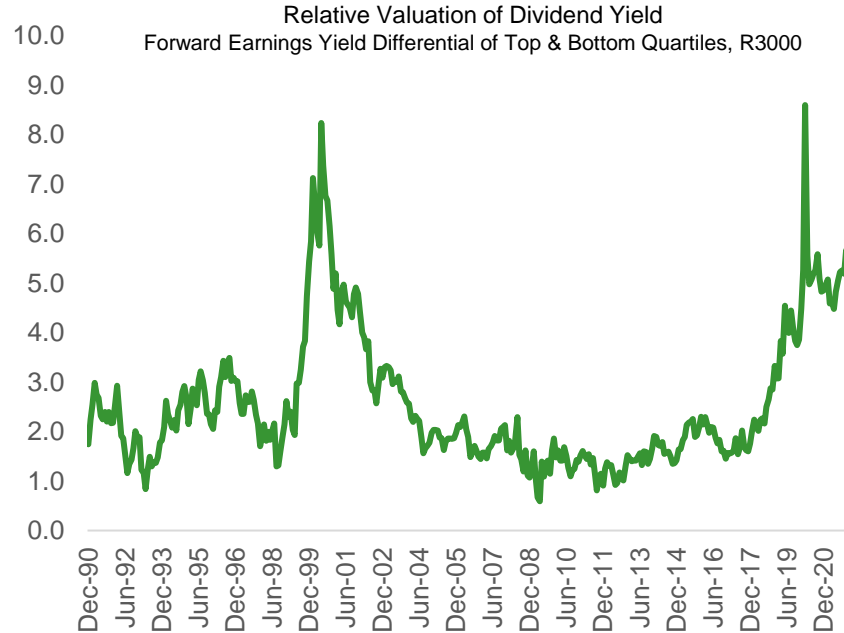
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Source: Haver Analytics, FactSet, Fidelity Investments

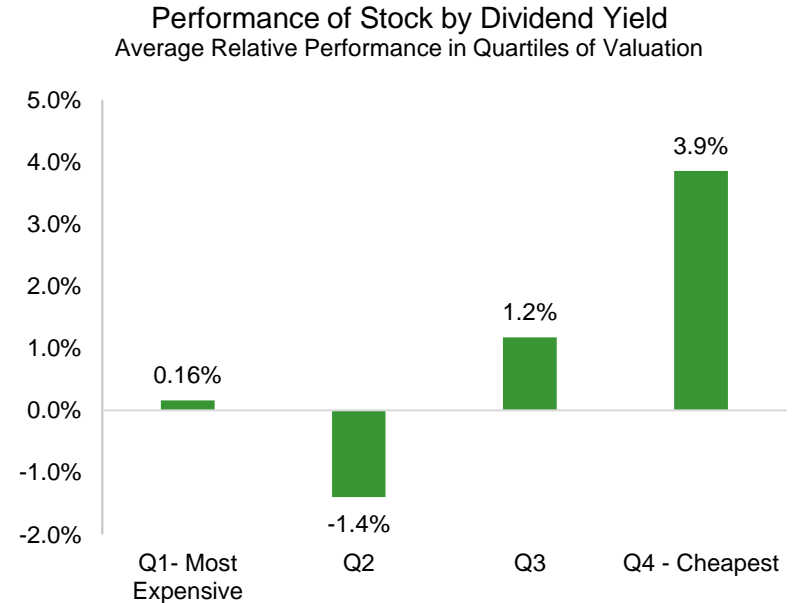


Dividend Strategies Have Looked Attractive

Valuations for High Dividend Stocks Have Looked Cheap



Cheap Valuations, Historically Led to Strong Results



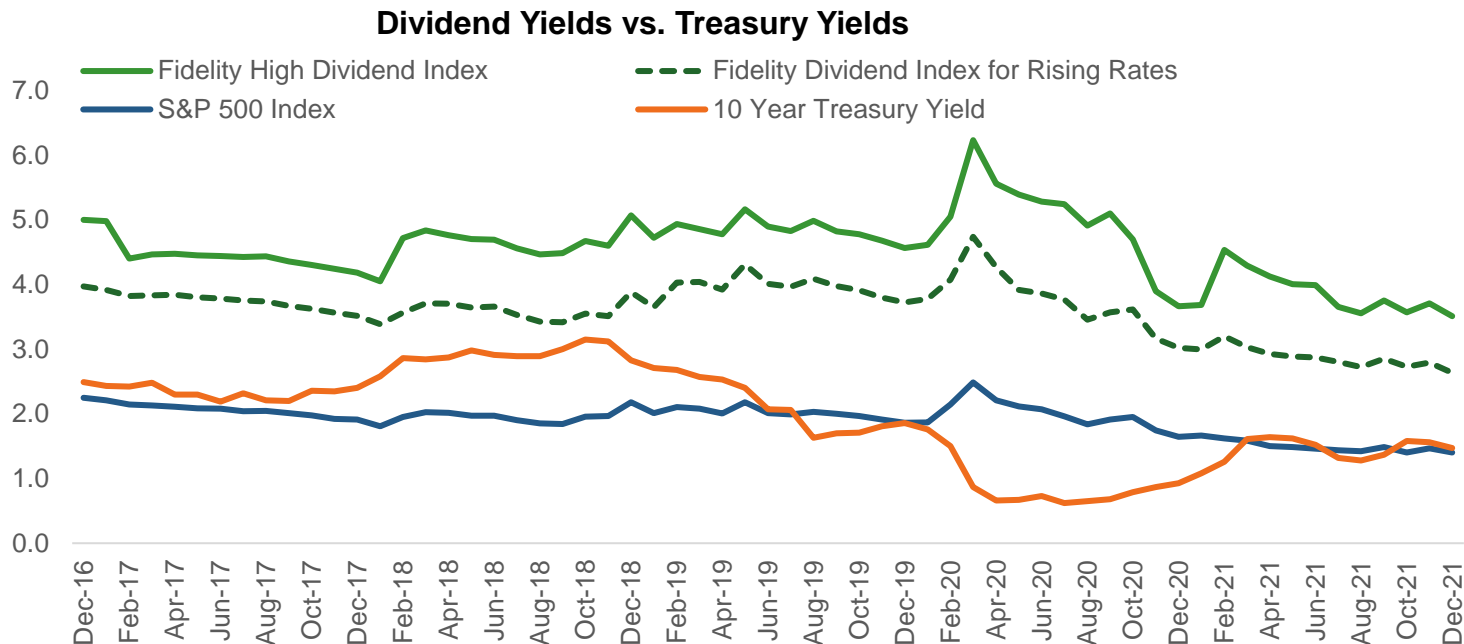
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Source: Haver Analytics, FactSet, Fidelity Investments



Strategic: Dividend Income

Finding income in a low-yield environment



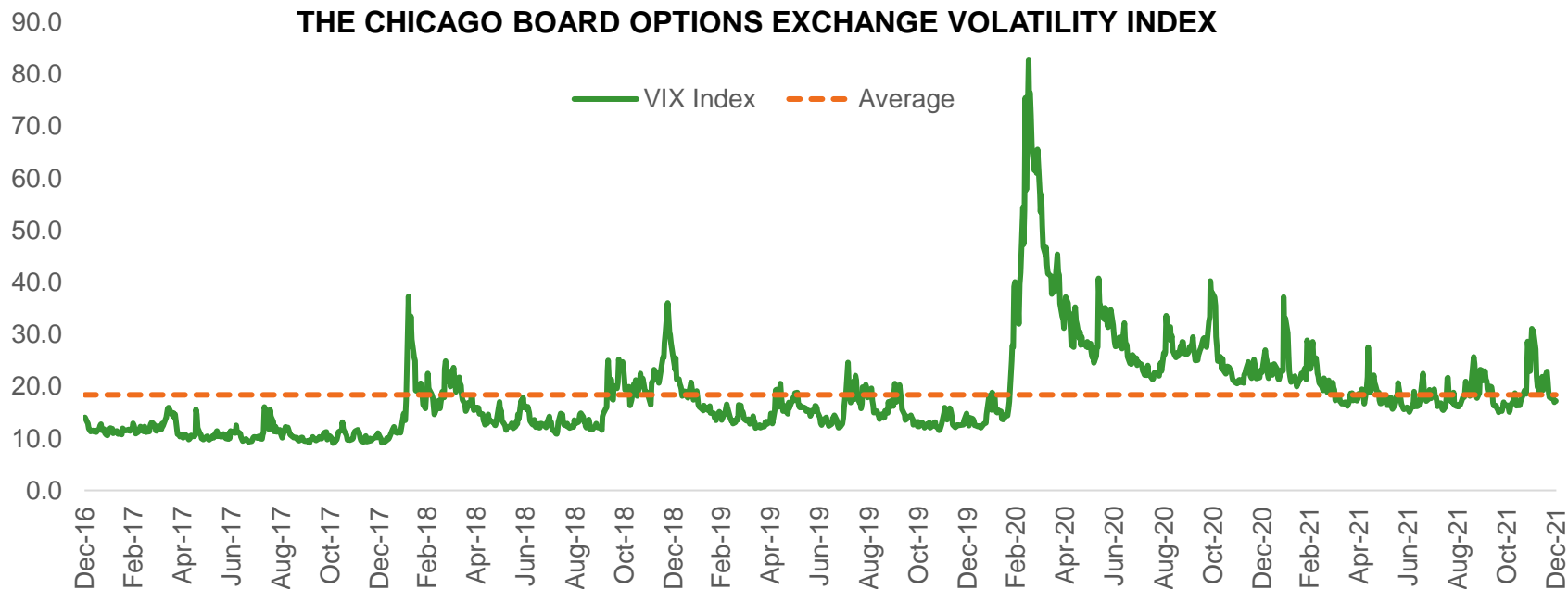
Source: Morningstar and Haver Analytics, as of 12/31/21

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indexes are unmanaged. An investment cannot be made into an index. While funds may track an index, the indices and strategies employed in seeking to achieve an investment goal may be different. Each fund's investment objective and strategy and index tracked to achieve investment goals may differ.



Portfolio Goals: Minimizing Risk

We have seen spikes in volatility over the last 2 years

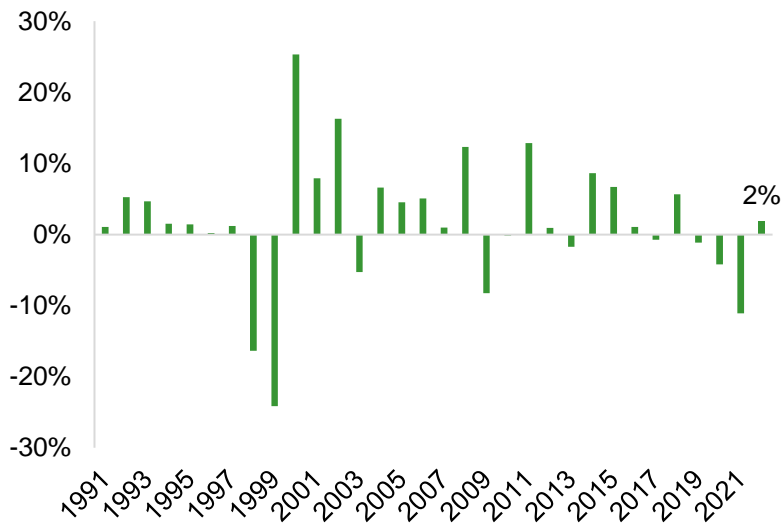


Indexes are unmanaged. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Standard deviation measures the historical volatility of an index. The greater the standard deviation, the greater the index's volatility. Source: Bloomberg, as of 06/30/2021.

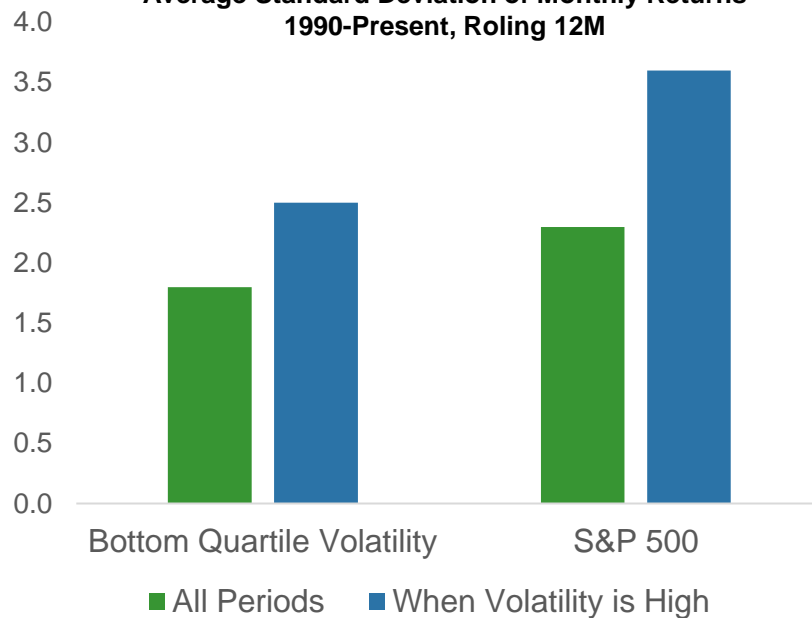


Low Vol: Delivered Similar Returns to Market with Lower Volatility

Low Vol Factor Relative Returns versus S&P 500

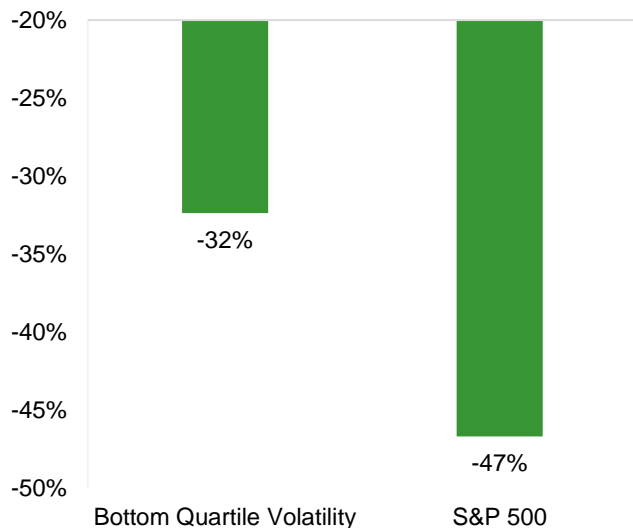


Low Vol Factor vs. S&P 500
Average Standard Deviation of Monthly Returns
1990-Present, Rolling 12M

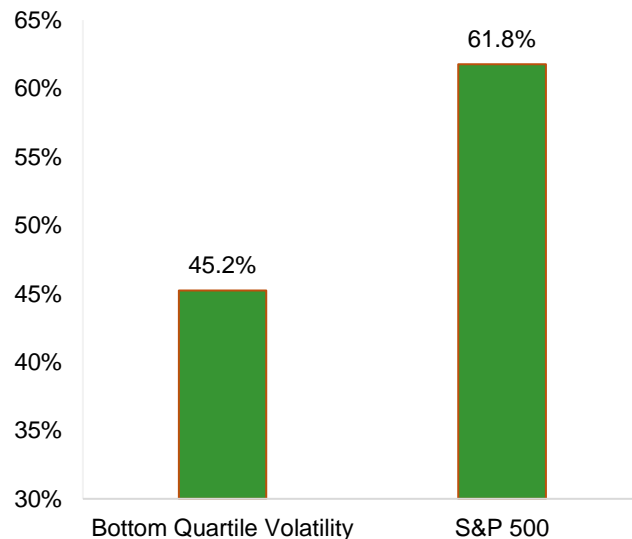


Low Vol: Potentially Lose Less at Lows, Potentially Gain Less at Peaks

Low Vol Factor vs. S&P 500
Minimum 12M Rolling Returns, 1990-Present



Low Vol Factor vs. S&P 500
Maximum 12M Rolling Returns, 1990-Present



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Source: Haver Analytics, FactSet, Fidelity Investments



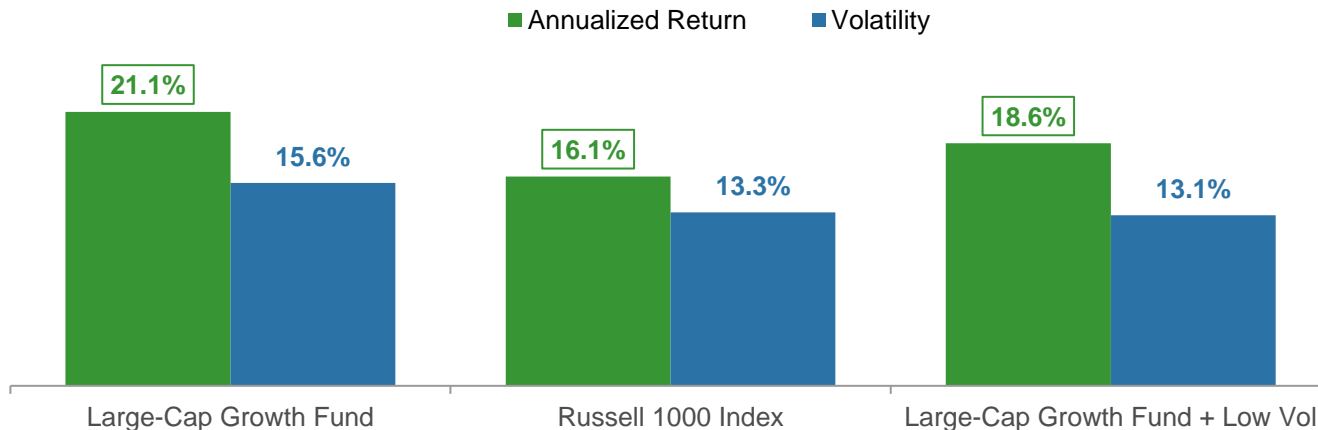
Factors as Risk Management Tools

Adding a low volatility strategy may help improve a portfolio's risk-adjusted return

ADDITION OF LOW VOLATILITY: PERFORMANCE AND RISK COMPARISONS

Annualized Return and Volatility (%)

Jan 2012–Dec 2021



Large-cap growth fund represented by the median fund by return volatility within the top quintile of 10-year performance in the Morningstar large-cap growth category. Low-volatility portfolio is the equal-weighted bottom quintile (by standard deviation of weekly price returns) of the Russell 1000 Index. Large-cap growth fund + low vol is an equal-weighted portfolio of this active large cap growth fund and a low-volatility factor portfolio. Annualized returns from January 2012 through December 2021. Volatility represented by standard deviation (a measure of return variance). A portfolio with a lower standard deviation exhibits less volatility.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Technology Has Been Place to Go For Growth, Will that Continue?

Tech Sector Has Gotten More Expensive



Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Source: Haver Analytics, FactSet, Fidelity Investments

While Fundamentals Are Strong, Other Headwinds Exist

Tech Sector Tailwinds

- Positive Fundamentals

Tech Sector Headwinds

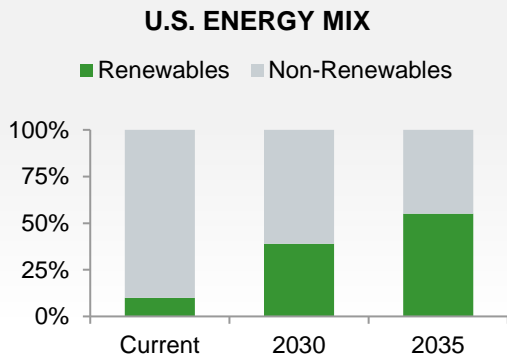
- Valuation
- Slowing Economic Growth
- Decelerating Fundamentals
- Inflation

Growth Exposure Using Thematic



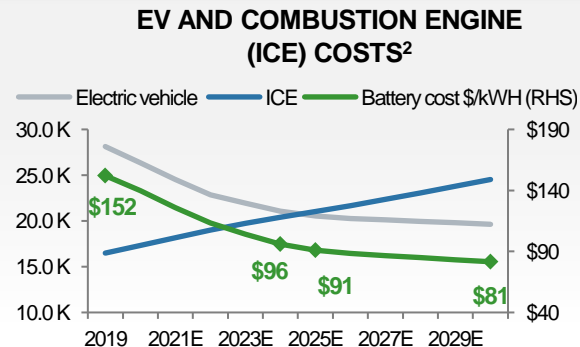
Clean Energy Theme (FRNW)

Invest in companies powering a cleaner world



Electric Vehicles and Future Transportation Theme (FDRV)

Invest in companies driving transportation forward



55% Clean energy is projected to power 55% of U.S. utility capacity by 2035.

\$330B Auto industry plans to spend \$330 billion over the next five years on electrification.³

2X Electrification is projected to double over the next three decades as CO² intensive sectors use renewables to meet low carbon targets.¹

40%–50% Automakers are committed to having electric, fuel-cell, and plug-in hybrid vehicles comprise 40% to 50% of sales by 2030.

The statements and opinions are subject to change at any time, based on market and other conditions.

¹ Fidelity Research. ² Deloitte. ³ Wallstreet Journal.



There's An ETF For That

ETFs can help deliver outcome-oriented strategies with targeted exposures



Protect Against Inflation

Fidelity Stocks for Inflation ETF (FCPI)



Income

Fidelity High Dividend ETF (FDVV)
Fidelity Dividend ETF for Rising Rates (FDRR)



Lower Volatility

Fidelity Low Volatility Factor ETF (FDLO)



Growth

Fidelity Electric Vehicles & Future Transportation ETF (FDRV)
Fidelity Clean Energy ETF (FRNW)



Appendix

Standard Performance as of 12/31/21

Average Annual Returns		Expense Ratio (%)	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Life of Fund	Inception Date
Fidelity® Stocks for Inflation ETF NAV Return	FCPI	0.29	34.40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.38%	11/5/2019
Fidelity® Stocks for Inflation ETF Market Return			34.20%	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.19%	
Fidelity® High Dividend ETF NAV Return	FDVV	0.29	29.32%	18.08%	13.17%	N/A	13.28%	9/12/2016
Fidelity® High Dividend ETF Market Return			29.28%	18.17%	13.18%	N/A	13.45%	
Fidelity® Dividend ETF for Rising Rates NAV Return	FDRR	0.29	26.02%	19.95%	14.82%	N/A	14.94%	9/12/2016
Fidelity® Dividend ETF for Rising Rates Market Return			26.08%	20.11%	14.78%	N/A	15.07%	
Fidelity® Low Volatility Factor ETF NAV Return	FDLO	0.29	23.78%	21.99%	16.97%	N/A	16.51%	9/12/2016
Fidelity® Low Volatility Factor ETF Market Return			24.01%	22.19%	16.99%	N/A	16.74%	
S&P 500 TR USD			28.71%	26.07%	18.47%	16.55%		

Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; therefore, you may have a gain or loss when you sell your shares. Current performance may be higher or lower than that quoted. To learn more or to obtain the most recent month-end performance, visit [fidelity.com](https://www.fidelity.com) or [i.fidelity.com](https://www.fidelity.com).

Average annual total returns are historical and include change in share value and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. Cumulative total returns are reported as of the period indicated. Life of fund figures are reported as of the commencement date to the period indicated. Since ETFs are bought and sold at prices set by the market - which can result in a premium or discount to NAV- the returns calculated using market price (market return) can differ from those calculated using NAV (NAV return).

Since Inception returns as of NAV inception date of 9/12/16. Since Inception market returns are as of the first day the ETF traded on an exchange, which may occur a few days after the NAV inception date. Market returns are based on the closing price on the listed exchange at 4 p.m. ET and do not represent the returns an investor would receive if shares were traded at other times. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All market indices are unmanaged. Index performance is not meant to represent that of any Fidelity fund. Differences between the index and the ETF's portfolio, as well as costs and expenses, may cause differences in performance. ETFs are subject to market fluctuations of their underlying investments and may trade at a discount to NAV.



Important Information

Fidelity Active Equity ETFs

These ETFs are different from traditional ETFs. Traditional ETFs tell the public what assets they hold each day. These ETFs will not. **This may create additional risks for your investment.** For example, you may have to pay more money to trade the shares of these ETFs. These ETFs will provide less information to traders, who tend to charge more for trades when they have less information; the price you pay to buy ETF shares on an exchange may not match the value of each ETF's portfolio. The same is true when you sell shares. These price differences may be greater for these ETFs compared to other ETFs because they provide less information to traders; these additional risks may be even greater in bad or uncertain market conditions; each ETF will publish on Fidelity.com and i.Fidelity.com a "Tracking Basket" designed to help trading in shares of the ETF. While the Tracking Basket includes some of the ETF's holdings, it is not the ETF's actual portfolio. The differences between these ETFs and other ETFs may also have some advantages. By keeping certain information about the ETFs secret, they may face less risk that other traders can predict or copy their investment strategy. This may improve the ETFs' performance. However, if the investment strategy can be predicted or copied, this may hurt the ETFs' performance. For additional information regarding the unique attributes and risks of these ETFs, see section below.

The objective of the actively managed ETF Tracking Basket is to construct a portfolio of stocks and representative index ETFs that tracks the daily performance of an actively managed ETF without exposing current holdings, trading activities, or internal equity research. The Tracking Basket is designed to conceal any nonpublic information about the underlying portfolio and only uses the Fund's latest publicly disclosed holdings, representative ETFs, and the publicly known daily performance in its construction. You can gain access to the Tracking Basket and the Tracking Basket Weight overlap on Fidelity.com or i.Fidelity.com.

Although the Tracking Basket is intended to provide investors with enough information to allow for an effective arbitrage mechanism that will keep the market price of the Fund at or close to the underlying NAV per share of the Fund, there is a risk (which may increase during periods of market disruption or volatility) that market prices will vary significantly from the underlying NAV of the Fund; ETFs trading on the basis of a published Tracking Basket may trade at a wider bid/ask spread than ETFs that publish their portfolios on a daily basis, especially during periods of market disruption or volatility, and, therefore, may cost investors more to trade, and although the Fund seeks to benefit from keeping its portfolio information secret, market participants may attempt to use the Tracking Basket to identify a Fund's trading strategy, which, if successful, could result in such market participants engaging in certain predatory trading practices that may have the potential to harm the Fund and its shareholders.

Because shares are traded in the secondary market, a broker may charge a commission to execute a transaction in shares, and an investor may incur the cost of the spread between the price at which a dealer will buy shares and the price at which a dealer will sell shares.

Important Information

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Investing involves risks, including the loss of principal.

Stock markets are volatile and can fluctuate significantly in response to company, industry, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Indexes are unmanaged. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

In general, fixed income ETPs carry risks similar to those of bonds, including interest rate risk (as interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa), issuer or counterparty default risk, issuer credit risk, inflation risk, and call risk. Unlike individual bonds, many fixed income ETPs do not have a maturity date, so holding a fixed income security until maturity to try to avoid losses associated with bond price volatility is not possible with these types of ETPs. Certain fixed income ETPs may invest in lower-quality debt securities, which involve greater risk of default or price changes due to potential changes in the credit quality of the issuer.

Exchange-traded products (ETPs) are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETPs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETPs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. The return of an index ETP is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETP may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETP to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETP's shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETP has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

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Important Information

Fidelity ETFs

Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks. The securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more volatile than those of larger companies. There is no guarantee that a factor-based investing strategy will enhance performance or reduce risk. Before investing, make sure you understand how the fund's factor investing strategy may differ from that of a more traditional index product. Depending on market conditions, funds may underperform compared with products that seek to track a more traditional index. The return of an index exchange-traded fund (ETF) is usually different from that of the index it tracks, because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV).

Fidelity Dividend ETF for Rising Rates (FDRR): Targets higher-yielding companies with positive correlation to Treasury yields, which can provide protection in a rising rate environment.

Fidelity High Dividend ETF (FDVV): Seeks to deliver higher yield through exposure to higher relative dividend yield with sector tilts, subject to constraints.

Fidelity Low Volatility Factor ETF (FDLO): Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks. The securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more volatile than those of larger companies.

Fidelity Stocks for Inflation ETF (FCPI): Targets securities with attractive valuations, high quality profiles, and positive momentum signals, emphasizing industries that tend to outperform in inflationary environments.

Fidelity Electric Vehicles and Future Transportation ETF (FDRV): Targets companies across the market capitalization spectrum engaged in the production of electric and/or autonomous vehicles and their components, technology, or energy systems or engaged in other initiatives that aim to change the future of transportation.

Fidelity Clean Energy ETF (FRNW): Targets companies across the market capitalization spectrum that distribute, produce or provide technology or equipment to support the production of energy from solar, wind, hydrogen and other renewable sources.

Glossary

Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of volatility. The greater the standard deviation, the greater the volatility.

Upside/Downside Capture Ratio is a statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up and down markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up market and multiplying that factor by 100. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the down market and multiplying that factor by 100.

Price-to-earnings ratio (P/E ratio) is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its per-share earnings (EPS).

Important Information

Market Indexes

The **Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) Volatility Index** is a weighted average of prices on S&P 500 Index options with a constant maturity of 30 days to expiration. It is designed to measure the market's expectation of near-term stock market volatility.

The **Fidelity High Dividend Index** is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization dividend-paying companies that are expected to continue to pay and grow their dividends.

The **Fidelity Dividend Index for Rising Rates** is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization dividend-paying companies that are expected to continue to pay and grow their dividends and have a positive correlation of returns to increasing 10-year U.S. Treasury yields.

The **Fidelity Stocks for Inflation Factor Index** is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large- and mid-capitalization U.S. companies with attractive valuations, high quality profiles, and positive momentum signals, with structural tilts to sectors that tend to outperform in inflationary environments.

The **Russell 1000® Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market.

The **Russell 3000® Index** is a market-capitalization-weighted equity index that provides exposure to the entire U.S. stock market.

The **S&P 500®** is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent U.S. equity performance. S&P 500 is a registered service mark of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and has been licensed for use by Fidelity Distributors Corporation and its affiliates.

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