Q&A RE: ONEQ NAME CHANGE

Q1: I understand Fidelity is changing the name of Fidelity Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock (ONEQ). What can you tell me?

A: That’s correct. On January 29, 2021, Fidelity is changing the name of its ONEQ ETF from Fidelity Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock to Fidelity Nasdaq Composite Index ETF.

As the ETF industry continues to evolve, Fidelity believes this name change will help align with industry standard naming conventions for ETFs as well as the rest of our ETF lineup. The name change will not affect the fund’s investment policies or how the fund is managed.

Q2: Why are you making this change?

A: The Fidelity Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock (ONEQ) launched in September 2003. As the ETF industry continues to evolve, Fidelity believes this name change will help align with industry standard naming conventions for ETFs as well as the rest of our ETF lineup.

Q3: Will the name change affect the investment strategies and investment focus of the fund?

A: The name change will not affect the fund’s investment policies or how the fund is managed.

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Before investing in any mutual fund or exchange-traded fund, you should consider its investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. Contact Fidelity for a prospectus, an offering circular, or, if available, a summary prospectus containing this information. Read it carefully.

Keep in mind that investing involves risk. The value of your investment will fluctuate over time, and you may gain or lose money.

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.