Fidelity All-American Equity ETF

Annual Financial Statements

March 31, 2024

Financial Statements

Statements of Financial Position

Amounts in thousands of Canadian Dollars (except per security amounts) As at		March 31, 2024
Current assets (Note 3)		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8)	$	31,809
Cash		7
		31,816
Net assets attributable to securityholders (Notes 3 and 6)	$	31,816
Net assets attributable to securityholders per Series and per security (Note 6)		
Series L : ($31,816)	$	11.12

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements. See Note 1 for the Fund's reporting periods.

Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Amounts in thousands of Canadian Dollars (except per security amounts)

For the periods ended March 31,		**2024**
Investment income (Note 3)		
Interest	$	-
Income distributions from Fidelity managed underlying funds		52
Net gain (loss) on investments		
Net realized gain (loss) on investments		1
Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments		1,917
		1,918
Total investment income (loss)		1,970
Operating expenses (Note 4)		
Management and advisory fees		-
Independent Review Committee fees		-
Commissions and other portfolio costs		-
Sales tax		-
Total operating expenses		-
Net increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations	$	1,970
Net increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations per Series (Note 3)		
Series L	$	1,970
Net increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations per Series per security (Notes 3 and 6)		
Series L	$	1.02

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements. See Note 1 for the Fund's reporting periods.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Securityholders

Amounts in thousands of Canadian Dollars

For the period ended March 31, 2024		Series L
Net assets attributable to securityholders, beginning of period	$	-
Increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders from operations		1,970
Security transactions (Note 6)		
Proceeds from sale of securities		30,777
Amounts paid upon redemption of securities		(931)
		29,846
Net assets attributable to securityholders, end of period	$	31,816

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements. See Note 1 for the Fund's reporting periods.

Statements of Cash Flows

Amounts in thousands of Canadian Dollars		
For the periods ended March 31,		**2024**
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities: (Note 3)		
Purchases of investments and derivatives	$	(30,938)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of investments and derivatives		1,048
Cash receipts from dividend income and Fidelity managed underlying funds		52
Cash receipts from interest income		-
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		(29,838)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities: (Note 3)		
Proceeds from sales of securities		30,776
Amounts paid upon redemption of securities		(931)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		29,845
Net change in cash		7
Cash, beginning of period		-
Cash, end of period	$	7

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements. See Note 1 for the Fund's reporting periods.

Fidelity All-American Equity ETF
Schedule of Investments March 31, 2024
Showing Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Securityholders (Net Assets)

Underlying Funds – 100.0%

	Shares/Units (000s)	Cost ($) (000s)	Fair Value ($)(000s)
Fidelity Canadian Money Market Investment Trust - Series O	0	1	1
Fidelity U.S. High Quality ETF - Series L	142	7,443	7,796
Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility ETF - Series L	170	7,490	7,701
Fidelity U.S. Momentum ETF - Series L	606	7,500	8,079
Fidelity U.S. Value ETF - Series L	469	7,458	8,232
TOTAL UNDERLYING FUNDS		**29,892**	**31,809**
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES – 100.0%		**29,892**	**31,809**
NET OTHER ASSETS (LIABILITIES) – 0.0%			**7**
NET ASSETS – 100%			**31,816**

Presentation Notes
Cost amount includes broker commissions and other trading expenses, if any.

The accompanying notes are integral to these financial statements. See Note 1 for the Fund's reporting periods.

Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements

For the periods ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

(Amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars/thousands of securities unless otherwise stated)

Formation of the Fund (Note 1)

The inception date of Fidelity All-American Equity ETF (Fund) was January 19, 2024. The Fund's commencement of operations date was February 1, 2024 and the Fund commenced offering its Series of securities for sale on the Cboe Canada Exchange on the following date:

Series	Listing Date	Cboe Canada Exchange Ticker Symbol
L	February 6, 2024	FCAM

The closing price of the Fund's redeemable units as reported on the Cboe Canada Exchange was as follows:

March 31, 2024*
$11.12

** Mid-price is disclosed if no transaction took place on the last business day of the reporting period.*

An investment in a Fidelity managed underlying fund or externally managed ETF is referred to as an Underlying Fund.

The Fund aims to achieve capital growth through total returns by using a strategic equity allocation approach. It invests primarily in Underlying Fidelity ETFs that provide exposure to a diversified portfolio of American equity securities. The Fund's benchmark is the S&P 500 Index.

Investment and Derivative Valuation (Note 3)

The Fund categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to fair value its investments and derivatives into a disclosure hierarchy consisting of three levels as shown below. In addition, transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, if applicable, are presented for the periods indicated. For any investments identified as using Level 3 inputs at either the beginning or the end of the current fiscal period, reconciliations are presented for any activity which occurred in the periods indicated below.

Valuation Inputs at March 31, 2024:

Description (Amounts in thousands)	Total ($)	Level 1 ($)	Level 2 ($)	Level 3 ($)
Investments in Securities:				
Underlying Funds	31,809	31,809	-	-
Total Investments in Securities:	31,809	31,809	-	-

Transfers from Level 1 to Level 2 and from Level 2 to Level 1 were $- and $-, respectively, during the period.

The Fund did not hold any significant positions of Level 3 Investments at the beginning of, or end of, the period.

Management and Advisory Fee (Note 4)

Fidelity has entered into sub-advisory agreements with a number of entities including Geode Capital Management, LLC, to provide investment advice with respect to all or a portion of the investments of the Fund. The sub-advisors arrange for acquisition and disposition of portfolio investments, including all necessary brokerage arrangements.

Commissions and Other Portfolio Costs (Note 4)

The Fund paid commissions and other portfolio costs of $- to brokerage firms that are affiliates of Fidelity. In addition, the Fund paid $- for research.

Taxation and Distributions (Note 5)

The Fund qualifies as a mutual fund trust under the provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

(Amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars/thousands of securities unless otherwise stated)

Security Transactions and Affiliated Ownership (Notes 3 and 6)

Security Transactions - Security transactions and weighted average securities for the Fund were as follows:

	Securities Outstanding, Beginning of Period	Issued	Reinvested	Redeemed	Securities Outstanding, End of Period	Weighted Average Securities
Period ended March 31, 2024						
Series L	-	2,950	-	(90)	2,860	1,941

Financial Instrument Risk (Note 7)

Credit Risk – Other than outlined in Note 3 in the Notes to Financial Statements, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk to counterparties as at each reporting period end.

Concentration Risk – Refer to the Derivative Exposure, Geographic Mix, Sector Mix, Asset Mix and Market Capitalization tables, as applicable, in the "Summary of Investment Portfolio" of the Fund's Annual Management Report of Fund Performance as at March 31, 2024, which summarize the investment concentration risks that are relevant for the Fund.

Other Price Risk – If the benchmark had increased or decreased by 5% on March 31, 2024, with all other variables held constant, the net assets attributable to securityholders of the Fund would have increased or decreased by approximately $1,590. This change is estimated using the Fund's beta which is calculated based on the historical correlation between the return of the Fund as compared to the return of the benchmark. In practice, the actual trading results may differ from this sensitivity analysis and the difference could be material.

Interest Rate Risk – The majority of the Fund's financial instrument exposure is non-interest bearing. As a result, the Fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates.

Currency Risk - As at March 31, 2024, the majority of the Fund's monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Fund is not subject to significant amounts of currency risk.

Investment in Structured Entities (Note 8)

The following tables present additional information that is relevant to the Fund's investment in Fidelity managed underlying funds.

March 31, 2024	Total Net Assets ($)	Fair Value of Investment ($)
Fidelity Canadian Money Market Investment Trust	2,382,136	1
Fidelity U.S. High Quality ETF	443,548	7,796
Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility ETF	185,678	7,701

March 31, 2024	Total Net Assets ($)	Fair Value of Investment ($)
Fidelity U.S. Momentum ETF	160,009	8,079
Fidelity U.S. Value ETF	384,137	8,232

Names presented in the tables reflect names in effect as at the dates shown.

Notes to Financial Statements

For the periods ended March 31, 2024 and 2023
(Amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Formation of the Funds

The Fidelity ETFs (collectively the Funds), are exchange-traded funds (ETFs) established as trusts formed under the laws of Ontario and governed by a Master Declaration of Trust, as amended from time to time. The units of the Funds are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) or the Cboe Canada Inc. (Cboe Canada) for Fidelity Sustainable World ETF. The Funds are authorized to issue an unlimited number of securities. Fidelity Investments Canada ULC (Fidelity), as manager and trustee of the Funds (Manager), is responsible for the day-to-day operations and provides all general management and administrative services. The Manager has retained the services of State Street Trust Company Canada to act as the custodian and fund administrator of the Funds. The Manager is responsible for the investment management of the Funds' portfolios. The registered office of the Funds is located at 483 Bay Street, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2N7.

Currently, Fidelity ETFs are offered in the following Series:

Series L are offered to investors on the TSX or Cboe Canada through registered brokers and dealers in the province or territory where the investor resides.

Each Fund meets the definition of an investment entity as its purpose is to invest its net assets for capital growth and/or investment income for the benefit of its securityholders, and its investment performance is measured on a fair value basis.

The Statements of Financial Position are as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, as applicable and the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Securityholders and Cash Flows are for the years or periods ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, as applicable. For newly created Funds in either current or prior period, the information presented is for the period from the Fund's inception date to March 31, 2024 or March 31, 2023, as applicable. Each Fund's inception date is disclosed in the Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements. The Schedule of Investments for each of the Funds is as at March 31, 2024. Throughout this document, reference to the periods refers to the reporting periods described above.

2. Basis of Accounting

Statement of Compliance – These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS® Accounting Standards). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by Fidelity's board of directors on June 21, 2024.

Functional and Presentation Currency – These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is each Fund's functional currency.

Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements – Each Fund presents financial disclosure information that is relevant to its financial statements in its Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements. These disclosures can be found immediately following a Fund's Schedule of Investments and are to be read in conjunction with these Notes to Financial Statements.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

Basis of Measurement – These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investments and derivatives which are measured at fair value in the Statements of Financial Position.

Use of Estimates and Judgments – Under IFRS Accounting Standards, management is required to make certain estimates and judgments at the date of the financial statements. The principal financial statement components subject to significant accounting estimates and judgments include:

Fair value measurements – A Fund may invest in financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market. Where applicable, these instruments are categorized in Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy explained below. When current market prices or quotations are not readily available or reliable, valuation techniques will be applied in good faith and in accordance with procedures adopted by the Manager. Factors used in determining fair value may include, but are not limited to, broker quotes from reputable pricing sources, market or security specific events, changes in interest rates and credit quality. Fair value models use observable data, to the extent practical; however, the Manager is required from time to time to make estimates and assumptions that are based on the best information available at that particular time. Changes in these estimates could impact the fair values of the financial instruments, and the impact could be material.

Investments that are traded in an active market through recognized public stock exchanges, over-the-counter markets, or through recognized investment dealers, are valued based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date. The Funds use the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within that day's closing bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, the Manager determines the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments – Fidelity has made significant judgments when determining the classification and measurement of a Fund's financial instruments under IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (IFRS 9). These judgments centre upon a cash flow characteristic and business model analysis. This analysis results in a Fund's financial assets being measured at fair value through profit or loss due to factors including performance evaluation and management of a Fund on a fair value basis.

Presentation of financial instruments – Fidelity has made significant judgments when determining the classification of a Fund's redeemable securities as financial liabilities in accordance with IAS 32 – Financial Instruments – Presentation (IAS 32).

These judgments centre upon the determination that a Fund's redeemable securities do not have identical features where they are offered in multiple series, and their entitlements include a contractual obligation to distribute any net income and net realized capital gains at least annually in cash (at the request of the securityholder). Therefore, the ongoing redemption feature is not the securities' only contractual obligation.

The outstanding redeemable units of the Funds may be redeemed by unitholders for cash at a redemption discount to the closing price on the TSX or Cboe Canada on any trading day. Refer to Note 6 for further details.

Determination of Relationship with Fidelity Managed Underlying Funds – Fidelity has made significant judgments when determining the ability of a Fund to control or significantly influence a Fidelity managed underlying fund in accordance with IFRS 10 – Consolidated financial statements (IFRS 10) and IAS 28 – Investment in associates and joint ventures (IAS 28). In both determinations, Fidelity looks at the relevant activities such as voting rights, participation in policy choices and material cash flows such as subscription and redemption proceeds. Fidelity has determined that a Fund does not have the ability to control nor exercise significant influence on any Fidelity managed underlying fund due to the Fund's inability to exercise its voting rights and direct or participate in the financial and operating policy decisions.

Investment and Derivative Valuation – Investments, including derivatives, are categorized at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 and are measured at fair value.

Each Fund categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to fair value its investments and derivatives into a disclosure hierarchy consisting of three levels as shown below:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical investments

Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, etc.)

Level 3 – unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions based on the best information available)

Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an assigned level within the disclosure hierarchy. Transfers between any levels are assumed to have occurred at the beginning of the period. Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 are primarily attributable to the valuation technique used for foreign equity securities. Transfers into Level 3 are attributable to a lack of observable market data resulting from decreases in market activity, decreases in liquidity, security restructurings or corporate actions. Transfers out of Level 3 are attributable to observable market data becoming available for those securities.

Valuation techniques used to value a Fund's investments and derivatives by major category are as follows:

Equity securities, including Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) for which market quotations are readily available, are valued at the last sales price or official closing price as reported by an independent pricing service on the primary market or exchange on which they are traded and are categorized as Level 1 in the hierarchy. In the event that the last sales price or official closing price is not readily available, or is outside the bid-ask spread, the point within the bid–ask spread that is most representative of fair value based on specific facts and circumstances will be used. For foreign equity securities, when significant market or security specific events arise, comparisons to the valuation of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), futures contracts, ETFs and certain indexes as well as quoted prices for similar securities are used and are categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy in these circumstances. Utilizing these techniques may result in transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. For equity securities, including restricted equity securities, where observable inputs are limited, assumptions about market activity and risk are used and these securities may be categorized as Level 3 in the hierarchy.

Debt securities, including restricted debt securities, are valued based on prices received from independent pricing services or from dealers who make markets in such securities. Pricing services utilize matrix pricing which considers yield or price of bonds of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type, prepayment speed assumptions, attributes of the collateral as well as dealer supplied prices and are generally categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy, but may be categorized as Level 3.

Swaps are marked-to-market daily based on valuations from independent pricing services or dealer-supplied valuations and changes in value are recorded as unrealized appreciation (depreciation). Pricing services utilize matrix pricing which considers comparisons to interest rate curves, credit spread curves, default possibilities and recovery rates and, as a result, swaps are generally categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

When independent prices are unavailable or unreliable, debt securities and swaps may be valued utilizing pricing matrices which consider similar factors that would be used by independent pricing services. These are generally categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy but may be Level 3 depending on the circumstances. Independent prices obtained from a single source or broker are evaluated by management and may be categorized as Level 3 in the hierarchy.

The Canadian dollar value of forward foreign currency contracts is determined using the closing foreign currency exchange rates and are categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy. Futures contracts are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of trade or exchange on which they are traded and are categorized as Level 1 in the hierarchy. Exchange-traded options are valued using the last sales price or, in the absence of a sale, the last offering price and are categorized as Level 1 in the hierarchy. Options traded over-the-counter are valued using dealer-supplied valuations and are categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

Fidelity managed underlying funds are valued at their closing net asset value per security (NAVPS) each business day. Fidelity managed underlying ETFs are valued at the primary exchange closing price. Fidelity managed underlying funds and Fidelity managed ETFs are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Short-term securities for which quotations are not readily available are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value and are categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

Securities pledged as collateral or deposited to meet margin requirements follow the fair value policies outlined above and are identified in the Schedule of Investments. In addition, these securities are included in “Investments at fair value through profit or loss” in the Statements of Financial Position.

Cash – Cash, including foreign currency, is comprised of cash on deposit with the custodian.

Cash Collateral – Cash collateral is comprised of cash deposited to meet margin requirements or posted as collateral for open derivative contracts.

Impairment of Financial Assets – At each reporting date, each Fund measures the loss allowance for financial assets carried at amortized cost. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, each Fund shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, each Fund shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 – month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties and probability that the counterparty may default in payments are considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance.

Other Assets and Liabilities – Other assets and liabilities may include amounts due to or from the custodian, affiliates or other counterparties for accrued income, investment transactions, a Fund’s security transactions, accrued expenses and other unsettled transactions at period end. These amounts are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Offsetting Financial Instruments – Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statements of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Loans and Other Direct Debt Instruments – A Fund may invest in direct debt instruments which are interests in amounts owed to lenders by corporate or other borrowers. These instruments may be in the form of loans, trade claims or other receivables and may include standby financing commitments that obligate the Fund to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand. Loans may be acquired through assignment or participation. The Fund may be contractually obligated to receive approval from the agent bank and/or borrower prior to the sale of these loans. A Fund may also invest in unfunded loan commitments, which are contractual obligations for future funding. Information regarding unfunded commitments is included at the end of the Schedule of Investments.

Measurement of redeemable securities issued by the Funds – A Fund's obligation for net assets attributable to securityholders is recorded at the redemption amount. As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, a Fund's NAVPS may differ by less than $0.01 from its net assets attributable to securityholders per Series per security calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as a result of normal reporting period end procedures to close off the books and records. Any differences between NAVPS and net assets attributable to securityholders of $0.01 or more will be detailed in each fund's Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements.

Investment Transactions, Income Recognition and Transaction Costs – Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized at their trade date. The cost of investments is determined on an average cost basis, excluding commissions and other portfolio transaction costs. Net realized gains and losses from the sale of investments (which may include proceeds received from litigation) and change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments are calculated with reference to average cost of the related investment securities.

Interest income includes coupon interest and accretion of discount and amortization of premium on debt securities using the effective interest rate. This is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the relevant debt securities, to their net carrying amounts. The principal value on inflation-indexed securities is periodically adjusted to the rate of inflation and interest is accrued based on the principal value. The adjustments to principal due to inflation are reflected as increases or decreases to interest income even though the principal is not received until maturity. Debt obligations may be placed on non-accrual status and related interest income may be reduced by ceasing current accruals and writing off interest receivables when the collection of all or a portion of interest has become doubtful based on consistently applied procedures. A debt obligation is removed from non-accrual status when the issuer resumes interest payments or when collectability of interest is reasonably assured. Dividend income, including income received from third party ETFs, is recognized on the ex-dividend date except for certain dividends from foreign securities where the ex-dividend date may have passed, which are recorded as soon as the ex-dividend date is known to Fidelity. Distributions received from Fidelity managed investment trusts are recorded as income, capital gains or a return of capital based on the best information available. Due to the nature of these investments, actual allocations could vary from this information. Distributions from Fidelity managed investment trusts treated as a return of capital reduce the average cost of the underlying Fidelity managed investment trusts.

Transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions, incurred in the purchase and sale of investment securities by a Fund are recognized as "Commissions and other portfolio costs" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Foreign Currency Translation – Securities and other assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency of a Fund at the period-end exchange rates. Purchases and sales of securities, income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date of the respective transaction. The effects of exchange rate fluctuations on investments are included in the "Net realized gain (loss) on Investments" and "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments" and exchange rate fluctuations on other foreign currency transactions are included in the "Net realized gain (loss) on foreign currency transactions" and "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on other net assets in foreign currencies" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Securities Lending – A Fund may lend portfolio securities from time to time in order to earn additional income. Each Fund has entered into a securities lending program with State Street Bank and Trust Company (SSB) to act as its Securities Lending Agent.

The aggregate market value of all securities loaned under securities lending transactions or sold in repurchase transactions cannot exceed 50% of the net asset value of a Fund. SSB is entitled to receive payments out of the gross amount generated from the securities lending transactions of a Fund and bear all operational costs directly related to securities lending as well as the cost of borrower default indemnification. A Fund receives collateral (in the form of obligations of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada, or a province thereof, or by the United States government or its agencies) against the loaned securities and maintains collateral in an amount of at least 105% of the market value of the loaned securities during the period of the loan. The market value of the loaned securities is determined daily at the close of business of the Fund and any additional required collateral is delivered to the Fund on the next business day.

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts – A Fund may use forward foreign currency contracts to facilitate transactions in foreign-denominated securities and to manage its currency exposure. Contracts to sell generally are used to mitigate the risk of the Fund's investments against currency fluctuations, while contracts to buy generally are used to offset a previous contract to sell. Also, a contract to buy can be used to acquire exposure to foreign currencies and a contract to sell can be used to offset a previous contract to buy. These contracts involve market risk in excess of the unrealized gain or loss reflected in the Statements of Financial Position. Fidelity monitors the credit rating of each counterparty with which it does business. All counterparties have a credit rating of at least A, as determined by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. or S&P® at the date of purchase. A Fund may be required to pledge securities or cash as collateral to a counterparty, in an amount not less than the Fund's unrealized loss on outstanding forward foreign currency contracts with that counterparty, subject to certain minimum transfer provisions. The Canadian dollar value of any currencies a Fund has committed to buy or sell is shown in the Schedule of Investments under the caption "Forward Foreign Currency Contracts." This amount represents the aggregate exposure to each currency the Fund has acquired or sold through currency contracts at period end. Losses may arise from changes in the value of foreign currency or if the counterparties do not perform under the contracts' terms.

Purchases and sales of forward foreign currency contracts having the same currency, settlement date and broker are offset and any realized gain (loss) is recognized on settlement date and settled with the counterparty on a net basis.

Futures Contracts – A Fund may invest in futures contracts to manage its exposure to the markets. Upon entering into a futures contract, a Fund is required to deposit with the clearing broker, no later than the following business day, an amount (initial margin) equal to a certain percentage of the face value of the contract. The initial margin may be in the form of cash or securities and is transferred to a segregated account on the settlement date. Subsequent payments (variation margin) are made or received depending on the daily fluctuations in the value of the futures contract and are accounted for as "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on derivatives" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Upon the expiration or closing of the futures contract, realized gains or losses are recognized, and are recorded in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) as "Net realized gain (loss) on derivatives." Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the futures variation margin reflected in the Statements of Financial Position. The underlying face amount at value of any open futures contracts at period end is shown in the Schedule of Investments under the caption "Futures Contracts." This amount reflects each contract's exposure to the underlying instrument at period end. Losses may arise from changes in the value of the underlying instruments or if the counterparties do not perform under the contracts' terms.

Options – Options give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) an underlying security or financial instrument at an agreed exercise or strike price between or on certain dates. Options obligate the seller (writer) to buy (put) or sell (call) an underlying instrument at the exercise or strike price or cash settle an underlying derivative instrument if the holder exercises the option on or before the expiration date. A Fund may use OTC options to manage its exposure to potential investment risks.

Upon entering into an options contract, a Fund will pay or receive a premium. Premiums paid on purchased options are reflected as cost of investments and premiums received on written options are reflected as a liability and subsequently adjusted to fair value on the Statements of Financial Position. Certain options may be purchased or written with premiums to be paid or received on a future date. When an option is exercised, the cost or proceeds of the underlying instrument purchased or sold is adjusted by the amount of the premium. When an option is closed a gain or loss is realized depending on whether the proceeds or amount paid for the closing sale transaction is greater or less than the premium received or paid. When an option expires, gains and losses are realized to the extent of premiums received and paid, respectively. The net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on written options are included on the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) in "Net realized gain (loss) on derivatives" and "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on derivatives." The net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on purchased options are included on the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) in "Net realized gain (loss) on investments" and "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments." A Fund may be required to pledge securities or cash as collateral to a counterparty, in an amount not less than the Fund's unrealized loss on outstanding options with that counterparty, subject to certain minimum transfer provisions.

Any open options at period end are presented in the Schedule of Investments under the captions "Purchased Options," "Purchased Swaptions," "Written Options" and "Written Swaptions," as applicable.

Swaps – A Fund may invest in swaps for the purpose of managing its exposure to interest rate or credit risk. A swap is a contract between two parties to exchange future cash flows at periodic intervals based on a notional principal amount. A bi-lateral OTC swap is a transaction between a Fund and a dealer counterparty where cash flows are exchanged between the two parties for the life of the swap. A centrally cleared OTC swap is a transaction executed between a Fund and a dealer counterparty, then cleared by a futures commission merchant (FCM) through a clearinghouse. Once cleared, the clearinghouse serves as a central counterparty, with whom a Fund exchanges cash flows for the life of the transaction, similar to transactions in futures contracts.

Bi-lateral OTC swaps are marked-to-market daily and changes in value are reflected in the Statements of Financial Position in the "Bi-lateral OTC Swaps, at value" line items. Any upfront premiums paid or received upon entering a bi-lateral OTC swap to compensate for differences between stated terms of the swap and prevailing market conditions (e.g. credit spreads, interest rates or other factors) are recorded in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the Statements of Financial Position and amortized to realized gain (loss) ratably over the term of the swap. Any unamortized upfront premiums are presented in the Schedule of Investments. A Fund may be required to pledge securities or cash as collateral to a counterparty, in an amount not less than the Fund's unrealized loss on outstanding bi-lateral OTC swaps with that counterparty, subject to certain minimum transfer provisions.

Centrally cleared OTC swaps require a Fund to deposit either cash or securities (initial margin) with the FCM, at the instruction of and for the benefit of the clearinghouse. Centrally cleared OTC swaps are marked-to-market daily and subsequent payments (variation margin) are made or received depending on the daily fluctuations in the value of the swaps and are recorded as unrealized appreciation or (depreciation). These daily payments, if any, are included in receivable or payable for daily variation margin for derivative instruments in the Statements of Financial Position. Any premiums for centrally cleared OTC swaps are recorded periodically throughout the term of the swap to a daily variation margin account and included in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) in the Statements of Financial Position. Any premiums are recognized as realized gain (loss) upon termination or maturity of the swap.

Interest rate swaps are agreements to exchange cash flows based on a notional principal amount, for example, the exchange of fixed rate interest payments for floating rate interest payments. The periodic payments received or paid are recorded in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) as "Net realized gain (loss) on derivatives". The primary risk associated with interest rate swaps is that unfavorable fluctuations of interest rates could adversely impact a Fund.

Credit default swaps involve the exchange of a fixed rate premium for protection against the loss in value of an underlying debt instrument in the event of a defined credit event (such as payment default or bankruptcy). Under the terms of the swap, one party acts as a "guarantor" receiving a periodic payment that is a fixed percentage applied to a notional principal amount. In return, the party agrees to purchase the notional amount of the underlying instrument, at par, if a credit event occurs during the term of the swap. A Fund may enter into credit default swaps in which the Fund or its counterparty act as guarantors. By acting as the guarantor of a swap, the Fund assumes the market and credit risk of the underlying instrument including liquidity and loss of value. Premiums received or paid are recorded in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) as "Net realized gain (loss) on derivatives".

Gains or losses are realized upon termination of the swaps. Risks may exceed amounts recognized in the Statements of Financial Position. These risks include changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, failure of the counterparties to perform under the contracts' terms and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the swaps. Details of any swaps open at period end are included in the Schedule of Investments under the caption "Swaps".

Delayed Delivery Transactions and When-Issued Securities – A Fund may purchase or sell securities on a delayed delivery or when-issued basis. Payment and delivery may take place after the customary settlement period for that security. The price of the underlying securities and the date when the securities will be delivered and paid for are fixed at the time the transaction is negotiated. During the time a delayed delivery sell is outstanding, the contract is marked to market daily and equivalent deliverable securities are held for the transaction. The value of unsettled securities purchased on a delayed delivery or when-issued basis are identified as such in the Schedule of Investments. The Fund may receive compensation for interest forgone in the purchase of a delayed delivery or when-issued security. With respect to purchase commitments, a Fund identifies securities as segregated in its records with a value at least equal to the amount of the commitment. The payables and receivables associated with delayed delivery securities having the same coupon, settlement date, and broker are offset. Delayed delivery or when-issued securities that have been purchased from and sold to a different broker are reflected as both payables and receivables in the Statements of Financial Position under the caption "Delayed delivery". Losses may arise due to changes in the value of the underlying securities or if the counterparty does not perform under the contract, or if the issuer does not issue the securities due to political, economic, or other factors.

To-Be-Announced (TBA) Securities – TBA securities involve buying or selling U.S. mortgage-backed securities (MBS) on a forward commitment basis. A TBA transaction typically does not designate the actual security to be delivered and only includes an approximate principal amount; however delivered securities must meet specified terms defined by industry guidelines, including issuer, rate and current principal amount outstanding on underlying mortgage pools. A Fund enters into a TBA transaction with the intent to take possession of or deliver the underlying MBS. Purchases and sales of TBA securities involve risks similar to those discussed above for delayed delivery and when-issued securities. TBA securities subject to a forward commitment to sell at period end are included at the end of the Schedule of Investments under the caption "TBA Sale Commitments." The proceeds and value of these commitments are reflected on the Statements of Financial Position.

Valuation of Series – Net assets attributable to securityholders is calculated for each Series of securities of a Fund. The net assets attributable to securityholders of a Series is computed by calculating the Series' proportionate share of the assets and liabilities of the Fund common to all Series, adjusted for the assets and liabilities of the Fund attributable only to that Series. Expenses directly attributable to a Series are charged to that Series. Investment income and operating expenses are allocated proportionately to each Series based upon the relative net assets attributable to securityholders of each Series, except for items that can be specifically attributed to one or more Series.

Per Security from Operations – The increase (decrease) in net assets attributable to securityholders resulting from operations per security in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) represent the operational increase (decrease) for each Series of a Fund, divided by the relevant weighted average securities outstanding during the period.

Statements of Cash Flows – When preparing the Statements of Cash Flows, a Fund nets the rollover activity of its short-term investments, and includes only the net cash flow impact in "Purchases of investments and derivatives" or "Proceeds from sale and maturity of investments and derivatives", as applicable. Additionally, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, a Fund's Statements of Cash Flows excludes non-cash transactions from its operating and financing activities.

4. Expenses and Other Related Party Transactions

Management and Advisory Fee – Fidelity serves as manager of the Funds. Fidelity is part of a broader collection of companies collectively known as Fidelity Investments. The Funds pay Fidelity a monthly management fee for its services and the provision of key management personnel to the Funds, based on the net asset value of each Series, calculated daily and payable monthly. Fidelity has ensured no duplication of management fees for Funds that invest in a Fidelity managed underlying fund.

Fidelity may reduce the management fee or a Fund expense for certain securityholders by reducing the management fee it charges to the Fund or reducing the amount charged to the Fund for certain expenses and having the Fund pay out the amount of the reduction to the securityholders as a distribution. These distributions are disclosed as "Management fee reduction" in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Securityholders.

Independent Review Committee Fees – The Independent Review Committee (IRC), as required under National Instrument 81-107, reviews conflict of interest matters referred to it by the Manager and provides recommendations or approves actions, as appropriate, that are in the best interest of the Funds. There are currently four members of the IRC who are independent of Fidelity and its affiliates. IRC members are compensated by way of an annual retainer fee and a per meeting attendance fee, as well as reimbursed for expenses associated with IRC duties. These costs are allocated among the Funds proportionately by assets.

Sales Tax – Certain provinces have harmonized their Provincial Sales Tax (PST) with the federal Goods and Services Tax (GST). The Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) combines the GST rate of 5% with the PST rate of certain provinces. The Provincial GST/HST liability or refund is calculated using the residency of securityholders and the value of their interests in a Fund as at specific times, rather than the physical location of a Fund. The effective GST/HST rate charged to each Series of a Fund is based on the securityholders' proportionate investments by province, using each province's HST rate or GST rate in the case of non-participating provinces. All amounts are included in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) as "Sales tax".

Other Expenses – Other operating expenses represents fund costs attributable to a Fund that are not otherwise covered by the management fee as outlined in each Fund's prospectus, and are not otherwise disclosed separately on the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Each Series of a Fund is responsible for its proportionate share of common fund costs in addition to expenses that it alone incurs.

Expenses Waived - Fidelity may absorb or waive certain expenses at its sole discretion and can terminate the absorption or waiver at any time. Any such waivers are disclosed as "Expenses waived" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Commissions and Other Portfolio Costs – "Commissions and other portfolio costs" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) are net of any reimbursements from brokers who reimbursed a portion of their commissions.

A portion of commissions may be paid for research. Amounts paid for research provided to the Funds by executing brokers are estimates made by Fidelity. Fidelity has established procedures to assist them in making a good faith determination that the Funds received a reasonable benefit considering the value of research goods and services and the amount of brokerage commissions paid.

In addition, a portion of a Fund's portfolio transactions may be placed with brokerage firms which are affiliates of Fidelity Investments, provided it determines that these affiliates' trade execution abilities and costs are comparable to those of non–affiliated, qualified brokerage firms, on an execution–only basis.

5. Taxation and Distributions

For tax purposes, each Fund has a December year-end. In each tax year, a Fund declares and credits as due and payable sufficient net investment income and net realized capital gains to securityholders such that a Fund will not be subject to income taxes. As a result, each Fund does not record income taxes under IAS 12 – Income Taxes (IAS 12) and accordingly does not recognize the deferred tax benefit associated with tax loss carry forwards and other taxable temporary differences. Capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce future realized capital gains. Non–capital losses may be carried forward for up to 20 tax years to reduce future taxable income.

Foreign withholding taxes are imposed by certain countries on investment income and are estimated based on the tax rules and actual rates that exist in the foreign markets. Investment income is recorded gross of foreign taxes withheld. Foreign withholding taxes are accrued for in conjunction with the accrual for the related investment income and are included in "Foreign taxes withheld" on the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) and "Other payables and accrued expenses" on the Statements of Financial Position. In addition, certain countries apply withholding taxes on capital gains on investments and such taxes are accrued against the relevant security and included in other payables and accrued expenses. The taxes paid on realized gains from sales of securities paid and the accrued tax liability on unrealized gains on securities subject to withholding taxes are included in "Foreign taxes withheld" and "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments" in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), respectively.

Distributions are taxable in securityholders' hands. At the end of each tax year, the character of the distributions is determined for tax purposes. Under the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the trustee may capitalize any distribution amount without any increase in the number of securities outstanding. Distributions, if any, are declared separately for each Series.

Realized capital gains distributions may be generated as a result of aggregate gains realized from foreign exchange gain on securities valued in U.S. dollars and are consolidated accordingly. These distributions, if any, are for Canadian tax purposes only, and are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

6. Capital Risk Management

Securities issued and outstanding are considered to be the capital of a Fund. The capital of each series of a Fund is divided into an unlimited number of securities of equal value, with no par value. The Funds are listed on the TSX or Cboe Canada and investors may buy or sell units on the TSX or Cboe Canada through a designated broker or dealer in the province or territory where the investor resides. Investors may incur customary brokerage commissions when buying or selling the securities.

On any day on which the TSX and Cboe Canada are open for business ("trading day"), a designated broker may place a subscription or redemption order for a prescribed number of units of the Fund. For any orders received by the applicable cut-off time on a trading day, the Fund will issue to the designated broker the prescribed number of units based on the NAV per unit determined on the applicable trading day. Orders received after the applicable cut-off time on a trading day will be deemed received on the next trading day. The cut-off times for each Fund are set out in the Funds' prospectus.

For each prescribed number of units issued, a designated broker must deliver payment consisting of (i) one basket of securities and cash in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and the cash received is equal to the aggregate NAV per unit of the units subscribed/redeemed, or (ii) cash in an amount equal to the aggregate NAV per unit of the units subscribed/redeemed, or (iii) other securities and cash, as determined by the Manager, in an amount sufficient so that the value of the securities and cash received is equal to the aggregate NAV per unit of the units subscribed/redeemed.

On any trading day, securityholders may (i) redeem units of the Fund, equal to 95% of the closing price for the units on the TSX or Cboe Canada on the effective day of the redemption, subject to a maximum redemption price of the NAV per unit, or (ii) exchange a minimum of prescribed number of units in the discretion of the Manager, Baskets of Securities and cash, only cash or securities and cash. Notional (non-cash) distributions are reinvested in additional units and these units will be immediately consolidated such that the number of outstanding units following the distribution will equal the number of outstanding units prior to the distribution and the Net Asset Value per unit remains unchanged. Such distributions increase the adjusted cost base of the securityholder.

The Manager has implemented a Reinvestment Plan under which cash distributions are used to purchase units in the market, which are then credited to the Plan Participant through CDS (CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc.). Any investor that wishes to participate as of a particular distribution record date should notify their CDS Participant sufficiently in advance of that distribution record date.

All securities in a series of a Fund rank equally with respect to distributions. A securityholder of a Fund is entitled to one vote for each one dollar in value of securities owned. Fractional securities are proportionately entitled to these rights. A Fund generally has no restrictions or specific capital requirements on the subscriptions and redemptions of securities other than minimum subscription requirements; although, on rare occasions, Fidelity may temporarily suspend securityholders' right to redeem securities and postpone paying sale proceeds. The relevant movements attributable to securityholders are shown in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Securityholders of each Fund. In accordance with the objectives and the risk management policies, Fidelity endeavors to invest the subscriptions received in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions. Such liquidity is managed by investing the majority of assets in investments that can be readily disposed and via a Fund's ability to borrow up to 5% of its net asset value.

7. Financial Instruments Risk

A Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial instruments risks: credit risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and emerging market risk. Fidelity seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of these performance risks by employing professional, experienced portfolio advisors, by daily monitoring of positions and market events, and by diversifying the investment portfolio within the constraints of the investment mandate. Derivative financial instruments may be used to moderate certain risk exposures.

Portfolio risk is monitored daily and reviewed monthly by an investment compliance group. In addition, there is a formal quarterly review of each Fund. The investment compliance group, portfolio managers and the senior analysts attend a quarterly portfolio review. Portfolios within each strategy are reviewed relative to each other and to their benchmark. Active industry and security allocations are analyzed.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with a Fund. A Fund's own credit risk in the case of financial liabilities and a counterparty's credit risk, both indirect and direct, are considered, where applicable, in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amount of investments and other assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure as at each reporting period end.

A Fund measures credit risk and expected credit losses using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management considers both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any expected credit loss. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due or on a low quality credit standing. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired. As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, all amounts receivable for investments sold, cash or short term deposits are held with high credit quality counterparties. Management considers the probability of default to be close to zero as these instruments have a low risk of default and the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12 – month expected credit losses as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to a Fund.

Non-investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and high yield real estate fixed-income securities tend to be riskier than investment grade securities. If there are changes in the market's perception of the issuers of these types of securities, in the credit worthiness of the underlying borrowers or in the assets backing the pools, then the value of the securities may be affected. There is risk that the underlying loans may not be repaid in full, which could lead to holders of MBS not receiving full repayment. A Fund may from time to time invest in securities that may be less liquid. This can make a Fund riskier than if it had invested with greater diversification and in more liquid investments.

Collateralized reverse repurchase agreements may result in credit exposure in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. The risk is managed by the receipt of the underlying securities as collateral and use of counterparties whose credit worthiness is considered sufficient based on Fidelity's independent review.

Credit risk exposure for derivative instruments is based on a Fund's unrealized gain on the contractual obligations with the counterparty as at the reporting date. A Fund restricts its exposure to credit losses on derivative instruments by limiting its exposure to any one counterparty and by entering into transactions with counterparties who meet the minimum approved credit rating under securities regulations and other pre-set financial and non- financial criteria.

Concentration Risk – A Fund may be exposed to risk, both indirect and direct, based on the concentration levels of its financial instruments in various sectors, geographic regions, asset weightings and market capitalization, as applicable. Fidelity analyzes and monitors these concentration risks regularly.

Liquidity Risk – Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that a Fund may not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Funds are exposed to daily redemptions of units. For the Funds where the delivery of redemptions is primarily in the form of securities, these Funds are not exposed to any significant liquidity risk. For the Funds where the delivery of redemptions is in cash, their investments are primarily in readily realizable and highly liquid investments. In addition, the Funds may retain cash to maintain liquidity. Settlement dates for derivative contracts are disclosed in each Fund's respective schedule of investment portfolio. Each Fund has the ability to borrow for the purposes of funding distributions and redemptions, subject to certain conditions.

In accordance with securities regulations, investment funds must maintain at least 90% of assets in liquid investments; investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of. In addition, a Fund aims to retain sufficient cash and short-term investments to maintain liquidity, and has the ability to borrow up to 5% of its net asset value from the custodian for the purpose of funding redemptions. The liquidity position is monitored on a daily basis.

As at each reporting period end, the Funds did not have financial liabilities with maturities greater than 3 months.

Other Price Risk – Other price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk on monetary instruments), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or other factors affecting all instruments traded in a market or market segment. All financial instruments present a risk of loss of capital. This risk is moderated through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within the parameters of the investment strategy. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is equivalent to their fair value except for possible losses from options written and future contracts which can be unlimited. Investments and derivatives are susceptible to other price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments.

In determining a Fund's impact from exposure to other price risk, both indirect and direct, a beta may be used when applicable. Beta, a measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the Fidelity Factor Indices (the "indices"), is derived from comparing returns between the index and a Fund. The indices utilize a smart beta investment methodology, where each index is designed to provide investors with exposure to targeted strategic factors (i.e. dividend yield). As the Funds' objective is to achieve a return similar to that of the respective index, a beta factor of close to 1 is expected. Beta inherently includes effects reflected in interest rate and currency risks. A beta of 1 indicates the security's price will move with the index. A beta of less than 1 means the security will be less volatile than the index. A beta of greater than 1 indicates the security's price will be more volatile than the index. For example, if a stock's beta is 1.2, it's theoretically 20% more volatile than the index. Beta may not be representative of future beta.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk arises on interest-bearing financial instruments held directly or indirectly in the investment portfolio such as bonds. A Fund is exposed to the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of interest-bearing financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. Any excess cash may be invested in short-term investments at market interest rates.

The fixed income investment strategy for a Fund with exposure to investment grade bonds adheres to independent quantitative understanding of all benchmark and portfolio risk and return characteristics with an explicit understanding of all active exposures relative to the investment benchmark. Interest rate anticipation is not a significant component of the fixed income investment strategy.

High yield securities, including, but not limited to, security types commonly known as: high yield bonds, floating rate debt instruments, floating rate loans, senior secured debt obligations, convertible securities, high yield commercial MBS as well as some fixed income securities issued by corporations and governments in emerging market economies, may be more or less sensitive to changes in market interest rates, depending upon the securities' coupon rates, terms to maturity and other factors. However, the volatility associated with these high yield securities is not a result of interest rate risk; in fact, the interest rate risk of these securities tends to be lower than the investment grade bonds, which generally pay lower coupon rates and/or offer lower yields. High yield securities typically are issued by companies that tend to be less creditworthy than investment grade bond issuers. As such, they carry greater default risk than investment grade bonds and accordingly offer higher coupon payments to compensate investors for this additional risk.

Currency Risk – Currency risk arises from financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than a Fund's functional currency. A Fund is exposed to the risk, both indirect and direct, that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in exchange rates. Currency risk is not considered to arise from financial instruments that are non-monetary items such as equity investments, or forward foreign exchange contracts related to such non-monetary items. Foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities is considered to be a component of other price risk, not foreign currency risk. Management monitors the exposure on all foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, and may enter into forward foreign currency contracts to manage a Fund's exposure to foreign exchange movements (such as the U.S. dollar, the Euro or the Yen). Generally, the use of forward contracts to hedge currency fluctuations as completely as possible will not result in the impact of currency fluctuations being eliminated altogether. Furthermore, during times of extreme market stress or volatility, a Fund may not be able to prevent losses from exposure to foreign currencies.

Emerging Market Risk – A Fund's indirect and direct exposure in countries with limited or developing capital markets may involve greater risks than investments in more developed markets, and the prices of such investments may be volatile due to the consequences of political, social, or economic changes.

8. Investment in Structured Entities

A Fund's investment in a Fidelity managed underlying fund represents an interest in a structured entity. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements such as those agreements executed by a Fund with its Manager and portfolio advisor.

A Fidelity managed underlying fund is financed through the issuance of its redeemable trust securities and its purpose is to invest its net assets for capital growth and/or investment income for the benefit of its securityholders.

A Fund does not control nor significantly influence these structured entities, as defined by IFRS 10 and IAS 28, due to the Fund's inability to exercise its voting rights and direct or participate in the financial and operating policy decisions.

The maximum risk of loss in an investment in a structured entity is equal to its fair value and carrying value which is included in "Investments at fair value through profit or loss" on the Statements of Financial Position. There is no difference between the maximum risk of loss and the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of a Fidelity managed underlying fund that relate to a Fund's interests. There are additional risks associated with these investments. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion.

In the normal course of operations to fulfill its investment objective, a Fund will, from time to time, subscribe for additional securities or redeem securities of a Fidelity managed underlying fund. However, a Fund does not have any obligation or intention to provide financial support. In addition, a Fund may receive a distribution of income and/or capital gains from its investment as described above in Note 3.

ETFs may also be considered unconsolidated structured entities. The carrying value and maximum exposure to losses of such ETF holdings is equal to their fair value, which is included in the Statements of Financial Position. The change in fair value of these ETF holdings is included in the Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) in "Change in net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments". Any ownership of externally managed ETFs that is 1% or greater is detailed in each applicable fund's Fund Specific Notes to Financial Statements.

In addition, MBS or asset-backed securities (ABS) are considered to be unconsolidated structured entities. MBS are formed by pooling various types of mortgages while ABS are formed by pooling assets such as auto loans, credit card receivables or student loans. An interest or claim to this future cash flow (interest and principal) is then sold in the form of debt or equity securities, which could be held by a Fund. A Fund accounts for these investments at fair value. The fair value of such securities, as disclosed in the Schedule of Investments, represents the maximum exposure to losses at that date.

Management Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of each of the Funds have been prepared by Fidelity Investments Canada ULC (Fidelity), as Manager of the Funds. Fidelity is responsible for the information and representations contained in these financial statements. The Board of Directors of Fidelity is responsible for reviewing and approving these financial statements.

Fidelity maintains appropriate processes to ensure that relevant and reliable financial information is produced. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and include certain amounts and disclosures that are based on estimates and judgments. The material accounting policy information, which management believes are appropriate for the Fund, are described in Note 3 to the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is the external auditor of the Funds. It has audited the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards to enable it to express to the securityholders its opinion on the financial statements. Its report is an integral part of these financial statements and is set out on the following page of this annual report.

Amanda Thomas

Vice President and Fund Treasurer
Fidelity Investments Canada ULC
June 21, 2024

Independent auditor's report

To the Securityholders and Trustee of

Fidelity All-American Equity ETF
Fidelity All-Canadian Equity ETF
Fidelity All-in-One Balanced ETF
Fidelity All-in-One Conservative ETF
Fidelity All-in-One Equity ETF
Fidelity All-in-One Growth ETF
Fidelity All-International Equity ETF
Fidelity Canadian High Dividend ETF
(formerly Fidelity Canadian High Dividend Index ETF)
Fidelity Canadian High Quality ETF
(formerly Fidelity Canadian High Quality Index ETF)
Fidelity Canadian Low Volatility ETF
(formerly Fidelity Canadian Low Volatility Index ETF)
Fidelity Canadian Momentum ETF
(formerly Fidelity Canadian Momentum Index ETF)
Fidelity Canadian Monthly High Income ETF
Fidelity Canadian Short Term Corporate Bond ETF
Fidelity Canadian Value ETF
(formerly Fidelity Canadian Value Index ETF)
Fidelity Global Core Plus Bond ETF
Fidelity Global Innovators® ETF
Fidelity Global Investment Grade Bond ETF
Fidelity Global Monthly High Income ETF
Fidelity International High Dividend ETF
(formerly Fidelity International High Dividend Index ETF)
Fidelity International High Quality ETF
(formerly Fidelity International High Quality Index ETF)
Fidelity International Low Volatility ETF
(formerly Fidelity International Low Volatility Index ETF)
Fidelity International Momentum ETF
(formerly Fidelity International Momentum Index ETF)
Fidelity International Value ETF
(formerly Fidelity International Value Index ETF)
Fidelity Sustainable World ETF
Fidelity Systematic Canadian Bond Index ETF
Fidelity Total Metaverse ETF
(formerly Fidelity Total Metaverse Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Dividend for Rising Rates Currency Neutral ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Dividend for Rising Rates Currency Neutral Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Dividend for Rising Rates ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Dividend for Rising Rates Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. High Dividend Currency Neutral ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. High Dividend Currency Neutral Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. High Dividend ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. High Dividend Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. High Quality Currency Neutral ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. High Quality Currency Neutral Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. High Quality ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. High Quality Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility Currency Neutral ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility Currency Neutral Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Momentum Currency Neutral ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Momentum Currency Neutral Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Momentum ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Momentum Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Value Currency Neutral ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Value Currency Neutral Index ETF)
Fidelity U.S. Value ETF
(formerly Fidelity U.S. Value Index ETF)

(individually, a Fund or together, the Funds)

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Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying March 31, 2024 financial statements of each Fund present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each Fund, its financial performance and its cash flows as at and for the periods indicated in note 1 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited
The financial statements of each Fund comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at the period-end dates indicated in note 1;
- the statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the periods indicated in note 1;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to securityholders for the periods indicated in note 1;
- the statements of cash flows for the periods indicated in note 1; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Management Report of Fund Performance of each Fund, rather than in the notes to the financial statements. These disclosures are cross-referenced from the financial statements of each Fund and are identified as audited.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of each Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information of each Fund. The other information comprises the Annual Management Report of Fund Performance of each Fund.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of each Fund, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of each Fund or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of each Fund in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of each Fund to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate any Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each Fund.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole for each Fund are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements of each Fund.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of each Fund, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of each Fund.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of each Fund to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of each Fund or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause any Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of each Fund, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Auditor fee information

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Funds for the period ended March 31, 2024, the following fees were paid or are payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and other PwC Network firms:

Nature of fees	Amount
Audit of the financial statements of the Funds for the period ended March 31, 2024	$304,405
Other services provided to the Funds for the period ended March 31, 2024	$97,915

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Andrew Paterson.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
June 21, 2024

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