

ADV PART 2A
ADVISER DISCLOSURE BROCHURE

FIL Investments (Japan) Limited

TRI-SEVEN Roppongi

7-7-7

Roppongi Minato-Ku

Tokyo

106-0032

Japan

Tel: +813-4560-6000

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of FIL Investments (Japan) Limited ("FIJ"). Throughout this brochure and related materials, FIJ may refer to itself as a "registered investment adviser" or as "being registered". These statements do not in any way imply a certain level of skill or training. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at +813-4560-6000. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any U.S. state securities authority.

Additional information about FIJ is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

This brochure is not an offer to subscribe for or purchase securities of any investment funds.

MATERIAL CHANGES

This section discusses only material changes which have been made since the last annual update of our brochure.

No material changes to report.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

FIJ, a Japanese corporation formed in 1986, has been in the business of providing investment advisory and sub-advisory services for over 30 years. FIJ has been registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("**Advisers Act**") since 1994 and also is authorized by the Japan Financial Services Agency. FIJ is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of FIL Limited (**FIL**), a Bermuda company that serves as the holding company for the FIL group of companies ("**FIL Group**"). FIJ is wholly owned by FIL Japan Holdings KK, a Japanese company, which in turn is wholly owned by FIL Japan Holdings (Singapore) Limited ("**FH(S)L**"). FH(S) L is a wholly owned subsidiary of FIL Asia Holding Pte Limited, which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of FIL.

On a sub-advisory basis through a delegation from its affiliate, FIL Investment Advisors ("**FIA**"), a Bermuda company, FIJ has provided discretionary investment advisory services with regard to both Japanese and non-Japanese securities to institutional accounts, including U.S. investment companies (also referred to as "**mutual funds**") registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "**1940 Act**"). FIJ currently provides discretionary investment advisory services to Japanese (non-US) institutional accounts and pension funds.

FIJ may obtain research or other advisory support from its affiliates. FIJ may also provide non-discretionary investment advisory and research services to its affiliates with regard to Japanese and Korean securities. FIJ does not sponsor any wrap fee programs.

FIJ or its affiliates generally have authority to determine which securities to purchase or sell, and the total amount of such purchases and sales and the brokers or dealers through which transactions are effected. However, with respect to each discretionary account, FIJ's and its affiliates' authority is subject to certain limits, including the applicable investment objectives, policies and restrictions. These limitations may be based on a variety of factors, such as regulatory constraints, as well as policies imposed by a client or its governing body (e.g., Board of Trustees) and may cause differences in allocations on investment opportunities, executing brokers or dealers and/or commission rates paid. (See Brokerage Practices below)

As of April 30, 2016, FIJ no longer sub advises any assets for any regulated US entities and therefore, although its processes are disclosed in this brochure, they are not applicable.

Other Activities of Certain FIA UK Portfolio Managers, Analysts and Employees

From time to time, non-clients (for example, public media commentators, conference attendees, consultants) may ask FIJ portfolio managers, analysts or other employees of FIJ or its affiliates to express their personal views regarding a particular company, security, industry or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual and do not necessarily represent the views of FIJ or its affiliates or any other person in the FIL organization. Any such views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and FIJ disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views are not being offered as investment advice and may not be relied on as such. Furthermore, because any investment decision for an account sub-advised by FIJ or any of its affiliates may be based on

potentially numerous factors, such views should not be construed or relied upon as an indication of trading intent on behalf of a FIJ account.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

As FIJ will only provide this brochure to qualified purchasers, as defined in the 1940 Act, it is not disclosing its fee schedule.

Historically, FIJ's fees for its discretionary investment sub advisory services to U.S. clients are either based upon a percentage of the assets under management as to which FIJ provides such services or a portion of the revenues received by FIA in respect of the assets as to which FIJ provides such services. Fees are payable in arrears on a periodic basis as may be agreed upon between FIJ and FIA from time to time. Clients do not prepay fees. FIA does not deduct fees from client's assets. No other fees are payable by the clients.

In addition to the foregoing, clients for which FIJ acts as sub-adviser will pay the costs, expenses and liabilities associated with their organization and operations, including, without limitation, brokerage fees (see Brokerage Practices below) incurred in connection with portfolio transactions.

FIJ's supervised persons do not accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

FIJ does not currently sub-advise any assets for US clients and therefore does not charge performance-based fees with respect to its sub advisory services.

The management of multiple funds and accounts (including proprietary accounts of the FIL Group) may give rise to potential conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different objectives, benchmarks, time horizons, and fees as a portfolio manager must allocate his time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts.

FIJ has adopted policies and procedures and maintains a compliance program designed to help manage such potential conflicts. There can be no assurance, however, that all conflicts have been addressed in all situations. For more information regarding conflicts of interests relating to the management of multiple funds and accounts, see "Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading" in this brochure.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

FIJ's clients generally are institutional accounts, mutual funds and other pooled investment vehicles. Historically, FIJ only provides advisory services to U.S. clients on a sub-advisory basis, through a direct delegation from FIA and indirect delegations from FMR or other U.S. advisers.

FIJ also provides discretionary investment advisory services to Japanese (non-US) institutional accounts and pension funds.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

FIJ utilizes a variety of methods of security analysis, including fundamental analysis, quantitative analysis, technical analysis, and cyclical analysis in managing client assets. FIJ may also use general macro-economic analysis as a component of its security analysis methods. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

FIJ uses a wide variety of investment strategies in managing client assets, including, but not limited to, investing in stocks and other equity securities, investing in stocks with “growth” or “value” characteristics, investing in U.S. and foreign issuers, including issuers in “emerging” or “frontier” markets, investing in companies with small, medium and large market capitalizations, investing in bonds and other debt securities of all types and repurchase agreements for those securities, investing in compliance with industry-standard regulatory requirements for money market funds for the quality, maturity, and diversification of investments, investing in real estate related investments of all types, allocating investments across different asset classes, market sectors, maturities, and countries and regions, investing in securities of companies engaged in particular industries or market sectors, short sales, margin transactions, and option writing, including covered options, uncovered options or spreading strategies; and providing advice on leveraged loans, non-U.S. governmental debt securities and derivatives. FIJ also may invest in future contracts and engage in swap transactions, including interest rate, total return and credit default swaps.

Margin may be required in connection with certain client futures and options transactions or in connection with short sales. FIJ does not engage in the purchase of securities on margin, except in connection with clearance and settlement of securities and permitted derivatives transactions.

FIJ may engage in securities lending to parties such as broker-dealers or other institutions although it currently does not do so. The strategies used by FIJ all pose risks, and many factors affect each fund's or account's performance. Strategies that pursue investments in equities will be subject to stock market volatility, and strategies that pursue fixed-income investments (such as bond, money market, or municipal funds) will see values fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates. All strategies are ultimately affected by impacts to the individual issuers, such as changes in an issuer's credit quality, or changes in tax, regulatory, market or economic developments.

Non-diversified funds and accounts that invest in a smaller number of individual issuers can be more sensitive to these changes. Nearly all funds or accounts are subject to volatility in foreign markets, either through direct exposure or indirect effects in domestic markets from events abroad. Those funds and accounts that are exposed to emerging markets are potentially subjected to heightened volatility from greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties, as the extent of economic development, political stability, market depth,

infrastructure, capitalization, and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets.

Additionally, funds or accounts that pursue debt investments are subject to risks of prepayment or default, and funds or accounts that pursue strategies that concentrate in particular industries or are otherwise subject to particular segments of the market (e.g., money market funds' exposure to the financial services industry, or international or emerging markets funds' exposure to a particular country or region) may be significantly impacted by events affecting those industries or markets.

Strategies that lead funds or accounts to invest in other funds bear all the risks inherent in the underlying funds in which those funds invest, and strategies that pursue leverage risk, including investment in derivatives, -- such as swaps (interest rate, total return and credit default) and futures contracts - and forward settling securities, magnify market exposure and losses.

Investors in fund clients should note that the foregoing does not summarize all of the risks that may apply to an investment in the fund. For additional information regarding such risks, investors should carefully read the fund's prospectus or offering document. This brochure is not intended as an offer to subscribe for or purchase securities of any fund.

FII's primary strategy does not involve frequent trading of securities.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There is no disciplinary information that in FII's opinion, is required to be disclosed in this brochure.

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Broker-Dealers

FII does not have any relationships with U.S. broker-dealers in connection with the sub-advisory services it provides to U.S. clients. Information regarding any relationships FMR, FIAM LLC and FIAMTC may have with related broker-dealers is set forth in their respective brochures.

Futures Commission Merchant

Neither FII nor any of its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Investment Companies

Historically, FII has provided sub-advisory services for a number of U.S. mutual funds advised by FMR. However, it currently does not provide such services. FII does not consider FMR to be a related person.

Other Investment Advisers

FIL Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited (“FIMHK”), a Hong Kong company located at Level 21, Two Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Admiralty, Hong Kong, is a wholly owned subsidiary of FIL. FIMHK is registered with the Hong Kong SFC and operates a trading desk through which FIA and FIJ manage its client trades. FIMHK may also provide portfolio management services as an adviser or a sub-adviser of other affiliated and unaffiliated advisers.

FIL Investment Advisers (“FIA”) is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act. FIA provides investment advisory services to U.S. mutual fund and other U.S. institutional clients. Historically, FIA has sub-delegated certain investment advisory responsibilities to FIJ.

Fidelity Management & Research Company (“FMR”) and its wholly owned subsidiary FMR Co., Inc. (FMR), 245 Summer St. is a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act. FMR provides compliance monitoring services to FIJ and its affiliates. FMR also may provide discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to FIJ's clients as a sub-adviser. FIJ does not consider FMR to be a related person.

Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (“FIMM”) is a subsidiary of FMR LLC and a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act. FIMM may provide discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to FIJ's clients as a sub-adviser. FIJ provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to FIMM. FIJ does not consider FMR to be a related person.

Fidelity Institutional Asset Management LLC (“FIAMLLC”) 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, USA is a subsidiary of FMR LLC and registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act. FIAM LLC may provide discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to FIJ's clients as a sub-adviser. FIJ may provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to FIAMLLC. FIJ does not consider FMR to be a related person.

Fidelity Institutional Asset Management Trust Company (“FIAMTC”), 900 Salem St., Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917 is a subsidiary of FMR LLC and limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the state of New Hampshire. FIAMTC may provide discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to FIJ's clients as a sub-adviser. FIJ may provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment services to FIAMTC. FIJ does not consider FMR to be a related person.

FIJ does not receive compensation directly or indirectly from the advisers above that creates a material conflict of interest. Business practices, particularly allocation of investment opportunities among clients and allocations of trades that may create a material conflict of interest are discussed elsewhere in this document.

CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

FII operates under a Code of Conduct (the “**Code**”) which serves as an overarching Group Policy that highlights FIL’s expectations with regard to ethical behavior and conduct. The Code encompasses various policies including the Personal Conflicts, Trading and Price Sensitive Information Policy (“the **Policy**”) and the Gifts and Entertainment Policy. FII will provide a summary of its Code to any client or prospective client upon request.

The Policy complies with Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act which has been adopted and approved by the FIL Board of Directors. The Policy applies to all officers, managing directors and employees of FII and the Participating Affiliates and requires that they place the interests of FII’s clients above their own. The Policy establishes personal trading requirements for all employees and their connected persons.

FII may purchase or sell securities for the accounts of clients in which FII’s or its affiliates’ in-house accounts (including institutional accounts), affiliates, managing directors, officers or employees have a position. This situation results, in part, from the breadth of securities that may be purchased by FII’s varied clients and from the fact that personnel of FII are permitted to invest in securities for their personal accounts. The potential conflicts of interest involved in such transactions are managed by the provisions outlined in the Policy.

The Policy requires that employee’s personal trading to be placed through a broker who has agreed, in writing, to supply FIL with duplicate contract notes and statements, and that Fund-Access employees and their connected persons pre-clear personal transactions in specified securities, including shares of stock (both public and private offerings) and file quarterly transaction reports. In addition, the Policy prohibits: most purchases of securities in initial public offerings; purchases or sales by portfolio managers of securities which are traded in the funds they manage within seven days of trading the same security for their fund, short-term trading for Fund-Access persons (i.e. trading in and out of a security within 60 days) and short selling in most security types. Violation of the Policy’s provisions may result in the imposition of disciplinary action.

Administration of the Policy depends largely on what category an employee falls in; Non-Access or Fund-Access. Non-Access refers to employees who are not involved with the management, operations or oversight of FIL funds or other advised clients. Fund-Access refers to employees who, because of their roles or the information they have access to, are subject to additional requirements to those applicable to Non-Access employees.

Directorships, Outside Activities and Personal Conflicts

Employees must receive prior approval from their manager and the Code of Conduct and Ethics office to serve as a director or trustee of a publicly traded company or non-FIL private company that has or may issue shares. In addition, any other personal conflicts, including outside activities, must be reviewed and approved by the manager and the Code of Conduct and Ethics office. Approval is dependent on there being no conflict between the employee’s role and the

interests of our clients, investors and funds. If a conflict does exist, approval is dependent on whether the conflict can be adequately managed. Annually employees will confirm that the information disclosed remains accurate or report any material changes for additional manager approval.

Conflicts created by personal trading are also managed via pre-approval and post trade monitoring. FIL trading, research, information barriers and other real-time data are reviewed and approval is based on their being no conflict with FIL trading conducted for our clients, investors and funds. Any exceptions are investigated and followed up through our sanction process.

Gifts and Entertainment

The Gifts and Entertainment Policy sets out general requirements for participating in business entertainment and giving and receiving gifts. This policy also includes requirements for giving gifts to or undertaking business entertainment with Government Employees. Gifts may not be given to or received from a business partner that exceeds the local limit; whereas, entertainment must be pre-approved by senior management. Business meals that exceed the Country specified meal thresholds are considered entertainment and must also be pre-approved by senior management.

Other Conflicts of Interests

Conflicts of interest may arise if FIJ's client orders are not fully executed when aggregated with those of other accounts managed by FIJ or its affiliates. FIJ has adopted policies and procedures (for example, trade allocation procedures) and maintains a compliance program designed to help manage these actual and potential conflicts. There can be no assurance, however, that all conflicts have been addressed in all situations.

FIJ may undertake cross trades involving advisory accounts in which a security is sold from one account advised by FIJ and bought for another such advised account through a broker-dealer. FIJ will undertake such cross trades when FIJ believes it is in the best interests of all clients involved. Trades will be completed at the market price at the time and date of the transfer.

FIJ does not buy securities for itself from advisory clients or sell securities it owns to advisory clients. FIJ may periodically recommend securities to clients that are also recommended by one or more of its affiliated persons to their clients. FIJ may also purchase or sell securities for the accounts of its clients in which FIJ or a related person may have a position of financial or other interests and may buy or sell for itself securities that it also recommends to its clients. FIJ does not have discretion over the investments made by its affiliates and is legally separate from these entities.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Selection of Brokers and Dealers to Effect Client Transactions

FII or its affiliates generally have authority to select broker-dealers with which to place clients' portfolio transactions. FII or its affiliates trading desk ("the trading desk") may be responsible for the placement of portfolio transactions for certain client accounts for which an affiliate or related person of FII has investment discretion. In selecting a broker or dealer for a specific transaction, the trading desk evaluates a variety of criteria and uses good faith judgment to obtain execution of portfolio transactions at prices that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

When executing client orders, the trading desk takes all sufficient steps to achieve the "best possible result" for those orders. To achieve this the trading desk have in place policies and supporting procedures which are designed to help obtain the best result. This is done taking into account, the nature of the order, the priorities associated with the order and the nature and conditions of the market in question. The trading desk aims to achieve the most favorable balance across a range of sometimes conflicting factors.

The trading desk takes into consideration a range of different execution factors which includes not only price, but also other factors such as the cost of the transaction, the need for timely execution, the liquidity of the market, the size of the order and the nature of the financial transaction (including whether it is executed on a regulated market or over-the-counter) and the quality of counterparty. The trading desk will exercise its own discretion in determining the factors and the priority of those factors in executing trades. Based on the factors considered, the trading desk may choose to execute an order using electronic communications networks (ECNs), including algorithmic trading, crossing networks, direct market access and program trading, or by actively working an order.

In selecting the most appropriate venue or approved counterparty the trading desk takes into account the factors relevant to the order and what it reasonably assesses to be the client's best interests in terms of the order. The trading desk considers a range of quantitative and qualitative factors, including, but not limited to, the following: price, transaction costs (including fees, taxes, etc.), speed and certainty of execution, availability of liquidity – market depth, ease of connectivity, size and nature of the transaction, nature and characteristics of the other venues in which the security may be traded, nature of post-trade settlement, and custody and foreign exchange structures. The trading desk also considers other factors such as the ability of the venue or counterparty to manage complex orders, the speed of execution, creditworthiness and the quality of any related clearing and settlement facilities.

The diversity of markets, instruments and the kind of orders placed mean that relevant factors will be assessed differently depending upon the circumstances of execution. For example, in some markets price volatility may mean that the timeliness of execution is a priority, whereas, in other markets with low liquidity, the ability to fulfill the order at all will gain importance. In other cases, the trading desk's choice of venue or approved counterparty may be limited (even to the extent that there may only be one venue or approved counterparty where the trading desk can execute an order).

The trading desks through which FIJ may execute trades are instructed to execute portfolio transactions on behalf of clients based on the quality of execution without any consideration of Research Services (as defined below) the broker or dealer may provide. The administration of Research Services is managed separately from the trading desks, which means that traders have no responsibility for administering commission sharing activities.

In seeking quality execution, the trading desk may select a broker using a trading method for which the broker may charge a higher commission than its lowest available commission rate. The trading desk also may select a broker that charges more than the lowest available commission rate available from another broker. The trading desk may execute an entire transaction with a broker and allocate all or a portion of the transaction and/or related commissions to a second broker where a client does not permit trading with an affiliate of FIJ or in other limited situations. In those situations, the commission rate paid to the second broker generally is the same as the commission rate paid to the executing broker.

If FIJ grants investment management authority to a sub-adviser, that sub-adviser will be authorized to place orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, and generally will do so in accordance with the policies described above.

Investment Research Products and Brokerage Services Furnished by Brokers and Dealers

FIJ or its affiliates may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers that provide products and services that assist companies within the FIL Group in fulfilling their investment management responsibilities ("**Research Services**") in accordance with applicable law. Research Services may include: economic, industry, company, municipal, sovereign (U.S. and non-U.S.), legal and political research reports or investment recommendations. In addition to receiving these Research Services via written reports and computer-delivered services, they may also be provided by telephone and in personal meetings with securities analysts, corporate and industry spokespersons, economists, academicians and government representatives and others with relevant professional expertise.

All research services received from brokers by FIJ are paid from the firm's own assets and are not paid by clients through soft dollar brokerage or other similar arrangements. The value of this research is set separately from other interactions with the broker to ensure there are no conflicts of interest or inducements. The administration and determining of value of research services happens separately from all trading decisions where all brokerage dealing commission paid by clients is only for the costs of executing the trade.

Other Considerations and Brokerage Arrangements

Directed Trading

FIJ or its affiliates recommend that clients do not request them to direct client portfolio transactions to specific broker-dealers. Clients may nonetheless make such requests, subject to best execution and provided that the broker-dealer is an approved counterparty.

Transactions among Clients

FIJ may execute transactions between mutual funds and other accounts it manages. These transactions will be executed in accordance with applicable rules under the Investment Company Act and procedures adopted by the client's Board of Trustees or Directors (as applicable).

Trade Allocation Policies

Aggregated Trades

It is FIJ's and its affiliates practice, when feasible, to combine, or "bunch," orders of various accounts, including those of its clients, its affiliates' clients and clients of FIJ for order entry and execution. Bunched orders may be executed through one or more brokers. The allotment of trades among brokers is based on a variety of factors, which may include price, order size, the time of order, the security and market activity. A bunched trade executed with a particular broker is generally allocated pro-rata among the accounts that are participating in the bunched trade until any account has been filled, after which the trade is allocated pro-rata among the remaining accounts. Each broker's execution of a bunched order may be at a price different than another broker's bunched order execution price for the same security.

Allocation of Trades

The trading desk has established fixed income, equity and FX order handling policies to ensure allocations are appropriate given the clients' differing investment objectives and other considerations. These policies also apply to initial public and secondary offerings.

For fixed income and equity, when, in FIJ or its affiliates' opinion, the supply/demand is insufficient under the circumstances to satisfy all outstanding trade orders, the amount executed generally is distributed among participating accounts based on order size.

For both fixed income and equity, trades are executed by traders based on orders or indications of interest for clients, which are established prior to or at the time of a transaction. The trading systems contain rules that allocate trades on an automated basis, in accordance with these policies. Generally, any exceptions to FIJ's policies (i.e. special allocations) must be approved by senior trading and compliance personnel and documented.

The order execution policies identify circumstances under which it is appropriate to deviate from the general allocation criteria and describe the alternative procedures. The policies generally provide for minimum allocations for securities in offerings and secondary market trades. In addition, if a standard allocation would result in an account receiving a very small allocation (e.g. because of its small asset size), the account may receive an increased allocation to achieve a more meaningful allocation, or the account may receive no allocation. The policies also provide for the execution of short sales, provided that consideration is given to whether the short sale might have a material effect on other active orders on the trading desk.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The responsible portfolio manager generally reviews accounts on a continuous basis. Each portfolio manager reviews that portion of the accounts for which he or she has responsibility. Assignments are made based on a number of factors, including the experience and seniority of the portfolio managers and the similarities among the investment accounts assigned to a manager. Portfolio managers are typically responsible for two or more accounts and generally the accounts have similar investment objectives.

The Chief Investment Officer, Japan conducts regular reviews of FIJ's accounts. Accounts are reviewed informally on an ongoing basis and on a one-on-one or group basis approximately once every quarter. A report of account reviews is provided to the Chief Investment Officer approximately once every quarter.

In addition, FIL's compliance department and, in the case of FMR, FIAMLLC and FIAMTC clients sub-advised by FIJ, the FMR compliance department, reviews the portfolios managed by FIJ to ensure compliance with applicable investment guidelines and limitations on a daily basis.

The nature and frequency of reports to clients depends upon the type of account and client. FIJ will provide data to its mutual fund clients as requested by such clients and required by the 1940 Act. Reports to non-mutual fund clients may be prepared as requested by the clients. Generally, FIJ reports data in its capacity as sub-adviser.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

FIJ does not have client referral arrangements.

CUSTODY

FIJ does not hold custody of client funds.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

FIJ's discretionary authority to manage accounts on behalf of its sub-advisory clients and any limitations that may be imposed on such authority is described in the "Advisory Business" section of this brochure. FIJ typically assumes this authority through signing a sub-advisory agreement with the client or would, in some cases, directly with FMR or FIAMLLC and FIAMTC.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

FIJ has adopted and implemented Proxy Voting policies and procedures that are designed to reasonably ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of its clients, in accordance with its fiduciary duties and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act.

FIJ maintains a permanent in-house team of governance specialists who work closely with the investment team and who are responsible for conducting its voting activities. Information is derived from a variety of sources including proxy voting advisory services, but all eventual voting decisions are always made in accordance with FIJ's policies and voting guidelines after consultation with the relevant fund managers where appropriate. FIJ's approach and policy with regard to the exercise of voting rights are in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations as well as being consistent with the respective investment objectives of the various portfolios. Voting instructions are generally processed electronically via a proxy voting agent.

FIJ will vote all equity securities where there is a regulatory obligation for it to do so or where the expected benefit of voting outweighs the expected costs. Some markets are still subject to share blocking where if shares are voted they are blocked from trading for a period of time before a general meeting but FIJ will still seek to vote at least 50% of its shareholding in these markets provided the investment exceeds its minimum size criteria. FIJ will also take account of the particular circumstances of the investee company concerned and of prevailing local market best practices.

FIJ recognizes that under certain circumstances it may have a material conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of clients. In instances where a fund holds an investment in more than one party to a transaction FIJ will always act in the interests of the specific fund in question and in instances where there is a conflict with FIJ's own interests, it will either vote in accordance with the recommendation of FIJ's principal third party research provider or if no recommendation is available it will either abstain or not vote.

FIJ encourages boards to consult with investors in advance rather than risk putting forward resolutions at general meetings which may be voted down. Subject to the size of its investment, where FIJ's views differ from those of the board it will seek to engage with the board at an early stage to try and resolve differences. Where this is not successful and FIJ decides to abstain or vote against a company, for all of its larger holdings FIJ will generally ensure that management understands the reason for its opposition. FIJ tends to abstain only when it has insufficient information or where it wishes to give a cautionary message to a company. FIJ's guiding principle is that voting rights should always be exercised in the best interest of investors.

It is not FIJ's usual policy to attend general meetings but if circumstances warrant it will on occasion vote in person and may additionally make a statement explaining its position.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FIJ does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance. FIJ is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual obligations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

FIJ is not registered with any state securities authority.

