

Fidelity® Conservative Income Bond Fund

Investment Approach

- Fidelity® Conservative Income Bond Fund is a U.S.-dollar-denominated, investment-grade, ultra-short-duration, fixed-income strategy that seeks a high level of current income consistent with preservation of capital.
- Our investment process focuses on research and risk management. We emphasize a bottom-up research and trading strategy to construct a portfolio of high-quality securities that seek to meet the safety, liquidity and return objectives of the fund.
- The fund has multiple guideline constraints in place to help reduce NAV (net asset value) volatility by limiting interest rate and credit risk. Constraints exist at both the security and portfolio level and include a 5% limit on exposure to lower-quality investment-grade securities.
- While the fund attempts to minimize NAV fluctuations, it does provide investors exposure to potentially higher-yielding opportunities among sectors and securities not available to money market funds.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

	Cumulative		Annualized			
	3 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/LOF ¹
Fidelity Conservative Income Bond Fund Gross Expense Ratio: 0.40% ²	1.88%	0.79%	1.99%	2.02%	1.56%	1.09%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 3-6 Month Treasury Bill Index	0.01%	0.79%	1.87%	1.89%	1.30%	0.75%
Lipper Ultra Short Obligation Funds Classification	2.44%	0.62%	1.81%	1.93%	1.49%	--
Morningstar Fund Ultrashort Bond	2.39%	0.53%	1.78%	1.99%	1.64%	--

¹ Life of Fund (LOF) if performance is less than 10 years. Fund inception date: 03/03/2011.

² This expense ratio is from the most recent prospectus and generally is based on amounts incurred during the most recent fiscal year. It does not include any fee waivers or reimbursements, which would be reflected in the fund's net expense ratio.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; therefore, you may have a gain or loss when you sell your shares. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance stated. Performance shown is that of the fund's Retail Class shares (if multiclass). You may own another share class of the fund with a different expense structure and, thus, have different returns. To learn more or to obtain the most recent month-end or other share-class performance, visit fidelity.com/performance, institutional.fidelity.com, or 401k.com. Total returns are historical and include change in share value and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. Cumulative total returns are reported as of the period indicated.

For definitions and other important information, please see the Definitions and Important Information section of this Fund Review.

FUND INFORMATION

Manager(s):
Team Managed

Trading Symbol:
FCONX

Start Date:
March 03, 2011

Size (in millions):
\$12,990.78

Morningstar Category:
Fund Ultrashort Bond

In general the bond market is volatile, and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. Unlike individual bonds, most bond funds do not have a maturity date, so avoiding losses caused by price volatility by holding them until maturity is not possible. Foreign securities can be more volatile than U.S. markets due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments. Changes in government regulation, interest rates and economic downturns can have a significant effect on issuers in the financial services sector, including the price of their securities or their ability to meet their payment obligations. Prepayment of principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change. The fund can invest in securities that may have a leveraging effect (such as derivatives and forward-settling securities) which may increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly. The fund is not a money market fund and will have a fluctuating NAV.



Not FDIC Insured • May Lose Value • No Bank Guarantee

Market Review

Yields on U.S. taxable short-duration corporate bonds and asset-backed securities fell and their spreads narrowed notably in the second quarter of 2020, as short-term investors began to return to risk markets by early April.

Conversely, short-term Treasury bills barely budged for the quarter, as many investors preferred securities with a degree of credit risk. For the three months, the benchmark Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 3-6 Month Treasury Bill Index rose 0.01%.

At the start of the quarter, an expectation of slowing economic growth continued to hang over the short-term market due to the global coronavirus pandemic. Spreads had begun to tighten from extreme wides in March, although markets remained volatile and the commercial paper market remained less liquid than usual.

To address these concerns, the U.S. government continued with a combination of fiscal responses in April, following up on the Fed's decision in March to drop the fed funds target rate to essentially zero, a low last seen amid the financial crisis of 2008. Together, these moves began to usher in increasingly more-normal trading conditions as the quarter progressed.

As part of its broad response to economic and market conditions, the Fed continued to boost its holdings of U.S. Treasuries and agency mortgage-backed securities in April. It also introduced measures to increase market liquidity, including a commercial paper funding facility and a corporate bond purchase facility. Moreover, the Fed made available \$1.5 trillion of additional liquidity via its open-market operations, with an additional commitment of \$1.0 trillion per week, if needed.

Chairman Jerome Powell has noted he does not see negative rates as an appropriate policy for the U.S., and said in April that he planned to do "whatever it takes for as long as it takes" to help improve market liquidity.

Largely as a result, yields on riskier assets fell and spreads narrowed dramatically by April 15, with the biggest moves seen among short-term industrial bonds, including those issued by high-quality energy companies. Similarly, the bonds of many issuers in the financials sector, including banks, experienced rapidly falling yields.

Overall, yields on short-duration corporate bonds continued to trend lower in May, although to a lesser degree.

However, spreads for some short-duration paper remained somewhat elevated compared with long-term averages.

By the end of May, the U.S. government had approved about \$3 trillion of emergency funds, which ballooned the fiscal deficit to roughly 18% of GDP.

Amid a slow reopening and continued severe pressures on certain industries, including travel, gaming and entertainment, Congressional support built toward period end for ongoing economic stimulus.

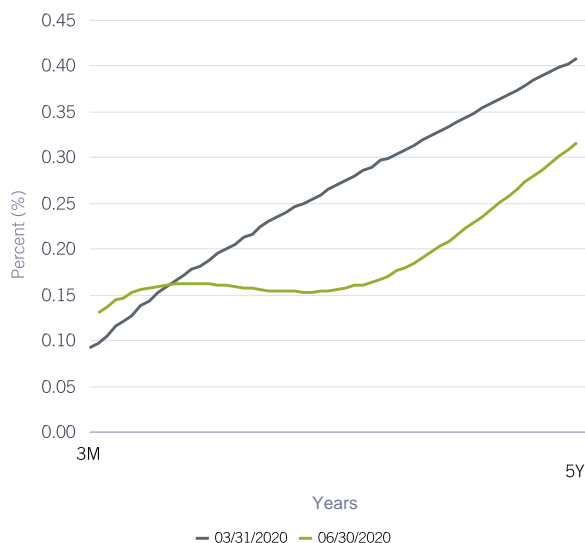
In the final month of the quarter, yields again trended lower, spreads further tightened and market liquidity for short-duration bonds continued to improve.

For the three months, short-term bond funds maintained ample liquidity and investors continued to have access to their assets.

At the macro level, the world's largest economies generally contracted the past three months, although some began the process of reopening sooner than others.

Manufacturing activity in China appeared to be ahead of the rest of the world as of June 30, largely due to its government's aggressive action to contain the spread of the coronavirus from February through April. In comparison, caseloads began to rise again in the U.S. in June. ■

U.S. TREASURY YIELD CURVE



Source: Bloomberg Barclays

THREE-MONTH SHORT-DURATION INDEX RETURNS

Index	Total Return
3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill	0.02%
1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit	1.17%
1-3 Year U.S. Credit	3.28%
1-5 Year U.S. Government/Credit	1.77%
1-5 Year U.S. Credit	4.63%

Source: Bloomberg Barclays

Performance Review

DETAILED FUND ATTRIBUTION RELATIVE TO BENCHMARK

Strategy: Sector Allocation		Strategy: Security Selection	
Market Environment	In a risk-on market aided by government intervention, short-term corporate bonds outperformed U.S. Treasury securities of similar duration.	Market Environment	Market dislocations among bonds issued by financial institutions and industrial companies began to dissipate as the quarter progressed.
Fund Positioning (Impact vs. Benchmark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overweighting corporate bonds while underweighting U.S. Treasuries led to significant outperformance versus the benchmark. (Positive) 	Fund Positioning (Impact vs. Benchmark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bonds of large, stable banks held in the fund soundly topped the performance of comparable U.S. Treasuries. (Positive) Fund holdings among industrial companies, especially consumer cyclical firms and high-quality energy names, contributed. (Positive) A small stake in electric utilities also added slight value. (Positive)
Strategy: Duration and Yield Curve		Strategy: Additional Factors	
Market Environment	At the short end, the risk-free rate increased for all maturities.	Market Environment	Spreads for higher-quality yield-advantaged bonds within the short-term investment-grade segment narrowed during the quarter.
Fund Positioning (Impact vs. Benchmark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fund's overall duration was slightly shorter than that of the benchmark, which added value to a small degree. (Positive) 	Fund Positioning (Impact vs. Benchmark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fund's long-held strategy of holding higher-quality yield-advantaged corporate bonds aided the relative return. (Positive)

Outlook and Positioning

As of June 30, market conditions have improved dramatically since the start of the quarter. That said, we think the high-quality, short-term credit market could remain volatile in segments hit hardest by economic upheaval caused by the coronavirus. While it remains difficult to gauge the severity and length of an economic downturn, we will continue to monitor all aspects of the pandemic and leverage the insights of our deep research team to help guide future investment decisions. We remain focused on managing the fund's liquidity position and monitoring credit exposures, working with our credit-research team. We continue to believe in the strong credit quality of the fund's holdings, and we maintain significant exposure to high-quality corporates.

In managing the fund, we maintain our investor mindset, which means staying focused on the long term and using a decision process that is analytical, logical and grounded in empirical data. Overall, we remain committed to the approach of building individual exposures in the portfolio that reflect risks with which we are comfortable, at entry prices that we believe offer a strong relative value.

We've adapted well to a remote working environment and continue to leverage our stability and vast resources – especially our technology, our research expertise across asset classes and our relationships with corporations and other entities – to gain insight into market dynamics as they evolve and choose the securities we think have the potential to outperform over time.

Case in point, at quarter end, the fund remains heavily biased toward yield-advantaged sectors relative to Treasuries. Corporates represented 81% of fund assets, down from about 89% at the end of the first quarter, with financials making up nearly two-thirds of fund allocations. Our cash position rose to nearly 12% of assets, up from 5%, while Treasury holdings climbed to about 8%.

As a result of the sharp change in tone at the front end of the market since March, a challenge we face as of period end is finding attractively yielding paper in a difficult technical environment. To source good opportunities for our investors, we are leveraging the resources of our research teams and the relationships maintained by our bond and money-market trading desks. ■

MARKET-SEGMENT DIVERSIFICATION

Market Segment	Portfolio Weight
U.S. Treasury	7.63%
U.S. Agency	0.00%
Other Government Related (U.S. & Non-U.S.)	0.00%
Corporate	80.57%
MBS Pass-Through	0.00%
ABS	0.00%
CMBS	0.00%
CMOs	0.00%
Cash	11.57%
Net Other Assets	0.23%
Futures, Options & Swaps	0.00%

Net Other Assets can include fund receivables, fund payables, and offsets to other derivative positions, as well as certain assets that do not fall into any of the portfolio composition categories. Depending on the extent to which the fund invests in derivatives and the number of positions that are held for future settlement, Net Other Assets can be a negative number.

CREDIT-QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION

Credit Quality	Portfolio Weight
U.S. Government	7.63%
AAA	1.50%
AA	20.29%
A	41.16%
BBB	4.40%
BB	0.40%
B	0.00%
CCC & Below	0.00%
Short-Term Rated	6.26%
A-1+/P-1/F1+	5.40%
A-1/F1	0.19%
A-2/P-2/F2	0.67%
A-3/P-3/F3	0.00%
Not Rated/Not Available	6.56%
Cash & Net Other Assets	11.80%

Net Other Assets can include fund receivables, fund payables, and offsets to other derivative positions, as well as certain assets that do not fall into any of the portfolio composition categories. Depending on the extent to which the fund invests in derivatives and the number of positions that are held for future settlement, Net Other Assets can be a negative number.

Credit ratings for a rated issuer or security are categorized using the highest credit rating among the following three Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSRO"): Moody's Investors Service (Moody's); Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P); or Fitch, Inc. Securities that are not rated by any of these three NRSRO's (e.g. equity securities) are categorized as Not Rated. All U.S. government securities are included in the U.S. Government category. The table information is based on the combined investments of the fund and its pro-rata share of any investments in other Fidelity funds.

CREDIT-SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

Sector	Portfolio Weight
Banking	66.52%
Industrial	21.67%
Financial Institutions ex Banking	10.54%
Utility	1.27%
Other Industry	0.00%

CHARACTERISTICS

	Portfolio	Index
Duration	0.46 years	0.28 years
30-Day SEC Yield	0.51%	--
30-Day SEC Restated Yield	0.45%	--
Net Asset Value	\$10.06	--
Weighted Average Maturity	0.70 years	--

Definitions and Important Information

Information provided in this document is for informational and educational purposes only. To the extent any investment information in this material is deemed to be a recommendation, it is not meant to be impartial investment advice or advice in a fiduciary capacity and is not intended to be used as a primary basis for you or your client's investment decisions. Fidelity, and its representatives may have a conflict of interest in the products or services mentioned in this material because they have a financial interest in, and receive compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with the management, distribution and/or servicing of these products or services including Fidelity funds, certain third-party funds and products, and certain investment services.

CHARACTERISTICS

Duration is a measure of a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's interest payments in addition to the amount of time until the security reaches maturity, and also takes into account certain maturity shortening features (e.g., demand features, interest rate resets, and call options) when applicable. Securities with longer durations generally tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. A fund with a longer average duration generally can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a fund with a shorter average duration.

30-day SEC Yield is a standard yield calculation developed by the Securities and Exchange Commission for bond funds. The yield is calculated by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the 30-day period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period. The yield figure reflects the dividends and interest earned during the 30-day period, after the deduction of the fund's expenses. It is sometimes referred to as "SEC 30-Day Yield" or "standardized yield".

30-Day SEC Restated Yield is the fund's 30-day yield without applicable waivers or reimbursements, stated as of month-end.

Net Asset Value is the dollar value of one share of a fund; determined by taking the total assets of a fund, subtracting the total liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding.

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) can be used as a measure of sensitivity to interest rate changes and market changes. Generally, the longer the maturity, the greater the sensitivity to such changes. WAM is based on the dollar-weighted average length of time until principal payments must be paid. Depending on the types of securities held in a fund, certain maturity shortening devices (e.g., demand features, interest rate resets, and call options) may be taken into account when calculating the WAM.

IMPORTANT FUND INFORMATION

Relative positioning data presented in this commentary is based on the fund's primary benchmark (index) unless a secondary benchmark is provided to assess performance.

INDICES

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indices represented are unmanaged. All indices include reinvestment of

dividends and interest income unless otherwise noted.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 3-6 Month Treasury Bills Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with remaining maturities from 3 up to (but not including) 6 months, excluding zero coupon strips.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index is a market-value-weighted index of investment-grade fixed-rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of 3 months, excluding zero-coupon strips.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-3 Year Government/Credit Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade fixed-rate debt securities with maturities from one to three years from the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government-Related, and U.S. Corporate Indices.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-3 Year Credit Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade corporate fixed-rate debt issues with maturities between one and three years.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Government/Credit Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of fixed-rate investment-grade debt securities with maturities from one to five years from the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government Related, and U.S. Corporate Indexes.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-5 Year Credit Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade corporate fixed-rate debt issues with maturities between one and five years.

LIPPER INFORMATION

Lipper Averages are averages of the performance of all mutual funds with their respective investment classification category. The number of funds in each category periodically changes. Lipper, a Refinitiv company, is a nationally recognized organization that ranks the performance of mutual funds.

MARKET-SEGMENT WEIGHTS

Market-segment weights illustrate examples of sectors or industries in which the fund may invest, and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. They should not be construed or used as a recommendation for any sector or industry.

MORNINGSTAR INFORMATION

© 2020 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The Morningstar information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or redistributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Fidelity does not review the Morningstar data and, for mutual fund performance, you should check the fund's current prospectus for the most up-to-date information concerning applicable loads, fees and expenses.



Before investing in any mutual fund, please carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. For this and other information, call or write Fidelity for a free prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus. Read it carefully before you invest.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Views expressed are through the end of the period stated and do not necessarily represent the views of Fidelity. Views are subject to change at any time based upon market or other conditions and Fidelity disclaims any responsibility to update such views. These views may not be relied on as investment advice and, because investment decisions for a Fidelity fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any Fidelity fund. The securities mentioned are not necessarily holdings invested in by the portfolio manager(s) or FMR LLC. References to specific company securities should not be construed as recommendations or investment advice.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.

S&P 500 is a registered service mark of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

Other third-party marks appearing herein are the property of their respective owners.

All other marks appearing herein are registered or unregistered trademarks or service marks of FMR LLC or an affiliated company.

Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC, Member NYSE, SIPC., 900 Salem Street, Smithfield, RI 02917.

Fidelity Distributors Company LLC, 500 Salem Street, Smithfield, RI 02917.

© 2020 FMR LLC. All rights reserved.

Not NCUA or NCUSIF insured. May lose value. No credit union guarantee.

657036.31.0