

Fund/Ticker

Strategic Advisers[®] Core Income Fund/FPCIX

Offered exclusively to certain managed account clients of Strategic Advisers LLC or its affiliates - not available for sale to the general public

Prospectus

April 29, 2021

Like securities of all mutual funds, these securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



245 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02210

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Fund Summary

Fund:
Strategic Advisers® Core Income Fund

Investment Objective

The fund seeks a high level of current income.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred when you buy and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Management fee (fluctuates based on the fund's allocation among underlying funds and sub-advisers) ^(a)	0.27%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.01%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	<u>0.36%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^(b)	0.64%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ^(a)	<u>0.25%</u>
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^(b)	0.39%

^(a) Strategic Advisers LLC (Strategic Advisers) has contractually agreed that the fund's maximum aggregate annual management fee will not exceed 0.60% of the fund's average daily net assets. In addition, Strategic Advisers has contractually agreed to waive a portion of the fund's management fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the fund's average daily net assets. This arrangement will remain in effect through September 30, 2023, and neither Strategic Advisers nor any of its affiliates retain the ability to be repaid with respect to this arrangement. Strategic Advisers may not terminate this arrangement without the approval of the Board of Trustees.

^(b) Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that your shareholder fees and the

annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns, all of which may vary. For every \$10,000 you invested,

Fund Summary – continued

here's how much you would pay in total

1 year	\$ 40
3 years	\$ 137
5 years	\$ 290
10 years	\$ 734

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of affiliated mutual funds but may incur transaction costs when buying or selling non-affiliated funds and other types of securities (including exchange traded funds (ETFs)) directly (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 109% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing primarily in investment-grade debt securities (those of medium and high quality) of all types and repurchase agreements for those securities.
- Investing up to 30% of assets in high yield and emerging market debt securities.
- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.

expenses if you sell all of your shares at the end of each time period indicated:

- Engaging in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the fund, including investments in derivatives – such as swaps (interest rate, total return, and credit default) and futures contracts – and forward-settling securities, to adjust the fund's risk exposure.
- Implementing investment strategies by investing directly in securities through one or more managers (sub-advisers) or indirectly in securities through one or more other funds, referred to as underlying funds, which in turn invest directly in securities (as described below).
- Allocating assets among affiliated fixed-income funds (*i.e.*, Fidelity® funds, including mutual funds and ETFs), non-affiliated fixed-income funds that participate in Fidelity's FundsNetwork®, non-affiliated ETFs (collectively, underlying funds), and sub-advisers.
- Using the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index as a guide in allocating assets among underlying funds and sub-advisers.
- Allocating assets among sub-advisers and underlying funds using proprietary fundamental and quantitative research, considering factors including, but not limited to, performance in different market environments, manager experience and investment style, management

company infrastructure, costs, asset size, and portfolio turnover.

- Analyzing the credit quality of the issuer, the issuer's potential for success, the credit, currency and economic risks of the security and its issuer, security-specific features, current and potential future valuation, and trading opportunities to select investments.

Pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Strategic Advisers LLC (Strategic Advisers) is permitted, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to enter into new or amended sub-advisory agreements with one or more unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval of such agreements. Subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees, Strategic Advisers has the ultimate responsibility to oversee the fund's sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. In the event the Board of Trustees approves a sub-advisory agreement with a new unaffiliated sub-adviser, shareholders will be provided with information about the new sub-adviser and sub-advisory agreement.

Principal Investment Risks

- **Multiple Sub-Adviser Risk.** Separate investment decisions and the resulting purchase and sale activities of the fund's sub-advisers might adversely affect the fund's performance or lead to disadvantageous tax consequences.
- **Investing in Other Funds.** Regulatory restrictions may limit the amount that one fund can invest in another, which means that the fund's manager may not be able to invest as much as it wants to in some other funds. The fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds, including the risk that the underlying funds will not meet their investment objectives. Underlying funds that are passively managed attempt to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities and as such their performance could be lower than actively managed funds, which may shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market decline. In addition, errors in the construction of the index tracked by an underlying passively managed fund may have an adverse impact on the performance of such underlying fund.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.
- **Industry Exposure.** Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or group of related industries.
- **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.

Fund Summary – continued

- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.

- **Leverage Risk.** Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly.

- **Investing in ETFs.** ETFs may trade in the secondary market at prices below the value of their underlying portfolios and may not be liquid. ETFs that track an index are subject to tracking error and may be unable to sell poorly performing assets that are included in their index or other benchmark.

- **Quantitative Investing.** Securities selected using quantitative analysis can perform differently from the market as a whole as a result of the factors used in the analysis, the weight placed on each factor, and changes in the factors' historical trends.

- **High Portfolio Turnover.** High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs and potentially higher capital gains or losses. The effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect the fund's performance.

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You could lose money by investing in the fund.

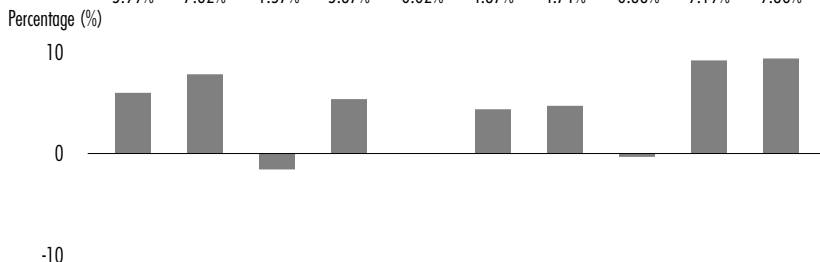
Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index over various periods of time. The index description appears in the "Additional Index Information" section of the prospectus. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

Year-by-Year Returns

Calendar Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage (%)	5.99%	7.82%	-1.57%	5.37%	-0.02%	4.37%	4.71%	-0.33%	9.19%	9.38%



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return

Returns Quarter ended

5.21% June 30, 2020

Lowest Quarter Return

-2.78% June 30, 2013

Year-to-Date Return

-3.15% March 31, 2021

Average Annual Returns

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you

hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

For the periods ended December 31, 2020

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
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Strategic Advisers® Core Income Fund

Return Before Taxes

9.38% 5.40% 4.42%

Return After Taxes on Distributions

7.32% 3.89% 2.97%

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares

5.65% 3.51% 2.81%

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)

7.51% 4.44% 3.84%

Investment Adviser

Strategic Advisers (the Adviser) is the fund's manager. FIAM LLC (FIAM),

PGIM, Inc. (PGIM), and TCW Investment Management LLC (TCW) have been retained to serve as sub-advisers for the

Fund Summary – continued

fund. FMR Investment Management (UK) Limited (FMR UK), Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.), Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (FMR Japan), and PGIM Limited (PGIML) have been retained to serve as sub-subadvisers for the fund. The Adviser may change a sub-adviser's asset allocation at any time, including allocating no assets to, or terminating the sub-advisory contract with, a sub-adviser.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Jonathan Duggan (lead portfolio manager) has managed the fund since 2018.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The fund is not available for sale to the general public.

The price to buy one share is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

There is no purchase minimum for fund shares.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax

and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case you may be taxed later, upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund, the Adviser, Fidelity Distributors Company LLC (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (who may be affiliated with the Adviser or FDC), for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your intermediary and your investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.

Fund Basics

Investment Details

Investment Objective

Strategic Advisers® Core Income Fund seeks a high level of current income.

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund normally invests primarily in investment-grade debt securities (those of medium and high quality) of all types and repurchase agreements for those securities. The fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in high yield and emerging market debt securities.

The fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers in addition to securities of domestic issuers.

The fund may engage in transactions that have a leveraging effect, including investments in derivatives, regardless of whether it may own the asset, instrument, or components of the index underlying the derivative, and forward-settling securities. The fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in these types of investments. The fund's derivative investments may include interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, and futures contracts (both long and short positions) on securities and indexes. The fund may engage in these transactions to increase or decrease its exposure to changing security prices, interest rates, credit qualities, or other factors that affect security values, or to gain or reduce exposure to an asset, instrument, or index.

The fund implements its investment strategies by investing directly in securities through one or more sub-advisers

or indirectly in securities through one or more underlying funds, which in turn invest directly in securities.

The Adviser may allocate the fund's assets among any number of underlying funds or sub-advisers at any time. The Adviser may adjust allocations among underlying funds or sub-advisers from time to time, including making no allocation at all to one or more sub-advisers.

The Adviser uses the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index as a guide in allocating the fund's assets among underlying funds and sub-advisers.

The Adviser allocates the fund's assets among underlying funds and sub-advisers to attempt to diversify the fund's portfolio among different market sectors (for example, corporate, asset-backed or government securities) and different maturities based on its view of the relative value of each sector or maturity.

The Adviser pursues a disciplined, benchmark-driven approach to portfolio construction, and monitors and adjusts allocations to underlying funds and sub-advisers as necessary to favor those underlying funds and sub-advisers that the Adviser believes will provide the most favorable outlook for achieving the fund's investment objective.

When determining how to allocate the fund's assets among sub-advisers and underlying funds, the Adviser uses proprietary fundamental and quantitative research, considering factors including, but not limited to, performance in different market environments, manager experience and investment style,

Fund Basics – continued

management company infrastructure, costs, asset size, and portfolio turnover.

The fund may invest in affiliated fixed-income funds (*i.e.*, Fidelity® funds, including mutual funds and ETFs), non-affiliated fixed-income funds that participate in Fidelity's FundsNetwork® and in non-affiliated ETFs. Underlying funds include both funds managed by Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (an affiliated company that, together with the Adviser, is part of Fidelity Investments) or an affiliate and funds managed by investment advisers other than Fidelity. Fidelity may receive service fees that typically are at an annual rate of up to 0.40% of a non-affiliated underlying fund's average daily net assets attributable to purchases through Fidelity's FundsNetwork®, though such fees may be higher or lower, or may be charged as transaction and/or account fees. In addition, the fund may invest in ETFs in transactions not occurring through Fidelity's FundsNetwork®.

The Adviser generally identifies fixed-income funds by reference to a fund's name, policies, or classification by a third-party ranking or ratings organization.

The Adviser may actively adjust the allocation of the fund's assets at any time. For current information on fund holdings, please call 1-800-544-3455 or visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com. For information on the underlying funds, see the underlying funds' prospectuses. A copy of any underlying Fidelity® fund's prospectus is available at www.fidelity.com or institutional.fidelity.com. For a copy of any other underlying

fund's prospectus, visit the web site of the company that manages or sponsors that underlying fund.

It is not possible to predict the extent to which the fund's assets will be invested by a particular sub-adviser at any given time and one or more sub-advisers may not be managing any assets for the fund at any given time.

To select investments, a sub-adviser may analyze the credit quality of the issuer, security-specific features, current valuation relative to alternatives in the market, short-term trading opportunities resulting from market inefficiencies, and potential future valuation. In managing the fund's exposure to various risks, including interest rate risk, a sub-adviser may consider, among other things, the market's overall risk characteristics, the market's current pricing of those risks, information on the fund's competitive universe and internal views of potential future market conditions.

In selecting foreign securities, a sub-adviser's analysis may also consider the credit, currency, and economic risks associated with the security and the country of its issuer. A sub-adviser may also consider an issuer's potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and economic and market conditions.

To earn additional income for the fund, a sub-adviser may use a trading strategy that involves selling (or buying) mortgage securities and simultaneously agreeing to buy (or sell) mortgage securities on a later date at a set price. This trading strategy may increase interest

rate exposure and result in an increased portfolio turnover rate which increases transaction costs and may increase taxable gains.

The fund's initial shareholder approved a proposal permitting the Adviser to enter into new or amended sub-advisory agreements with one or more unaffiliated sub-advisers without obtaining shareholder approval of such agreements, subject to conditions of an exemptive order that has been granted by the SEC (Exemptive Order). One of the conditions of the Exemptive Order requires the Board of Trustees to approve any such agreement. Subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees, the Adviser has the ultimate responsibility to oversee the fund's sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. In the event the Board of Trustees approves a sub-advisory agreement with a new unaffiliated sub-adviser, shareholders will be provided with information about the new sub-adviser and sub-advisory agreement within ninety days of appointment.

Description of Principal Security Types

In addition to investing in underlying funds, the fund may invest directly in the following principal security types:

Debt securities are used by issuers to borrow money. The issuer usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are sold at a discount from their face

values. Debt securities include corporate bonds, government securities (including Treasury securities), repurchase agreements, money market securities, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, loans and loan participations, and other securities believed to have debt-like characteristics, including hybrids and synthetic securities.

A **repurchase agreement** is an agreement to buy a security at one price and a simultaneous agreement to sell it back at an agreed-upon price.

Derivatives are investments whose values are tied to an underlying asset, instrument, currency, or index. Derivatives include futures, options, forwards, and swaps, such as interest rate swaps (exchanging a floating rate for a fixed rate), total return swaps (exchanging a floating rate for the total return of an index, security, or other instrument or investment) and credit default swaps (buying or selling credit default protection).

Forward-settling securities involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities when issued, or at a predetermined price or yield. When a fund does not already own or have the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount, a commitment to sell securities is equivalent to a short sale. Payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period.

Principal Investment Risks

Many factors affect the fund's performance. Developments that disrupt global economies and financial markets, such as pandemics and epidemics, may

Fund Basics – continued

magnify factors that affect a fund's performance. The fund's share price changes daily based on the performance of the underlying funds and securities in which it invests and on changes in market conditions and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial developments. The fund's reaction to these developments will be affected by the types of underlying funds and securities in which the fund invests, the financial condition, industry and economic sector, and geographic location of an issuer, and the fund's level of investment in the securities of that underlying fund or issuer.

If the Adviser's or a sub-adviser's allocation strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective. A portfolio manager's evaluations and assumptions in selecting underlying funds or individual securities may be incorrect in view of actual market conditions.

When your shares are sold they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money by investing in the fund.

The following factors can significantly affect the fund's performance:

Multiple Sub-Adviser Risk. Because each sub-adviser manages its allocated portion, if any, independently from another sub-adviser, it is possible that the sub-advisers' security selection processes may not complement one another. As a result, the fund's aggregate exposure to a particular industry or group of industries, or to a single issuer, could unintentionally be larger or smaller than intended.

Because each sub-adviser directs the trading for its own portion, if any, of the fund, and does not aggregate its transactions with those of the other sub-advisers, the fund may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if a single sub-adviser were managing the entire fund.

Investing in Other Funds. Regulatory restrictions may limit the amount that one fund can invest in another, and in certain cases further limit investments to the extent a fund's shares are already held by the Adviser or its affiliates. The fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds. The fund does not control the investments of the underlying funds, which may have different investment objectives and may engage in investment strategies that the fund would not engage in directly. Aggregation of underlying fund holdings may result in indirect concentration of assets in a particular industry or group of industries, or in a single issuer, which may increase volatility. Some of the underlying funds in which the fund invests are managed with a passive investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of an underlying fund's index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the performance of these underlying passively managed funds could be lower than actively managed funds that may shift their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or lessen the impact of a market

decline or a decline in the value of one or more issuers. In addition, errors in the construction or calculation of the index tracked by an underlying passively managed fund may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for some period of time, which may have an adverse impact on the performance of the underlying fund and its shareholders.

Interest Rate Changes. Debt securities, including money market securities, have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and certain types of securities, such as mortgage securities and the securities of issuers in the financial services sector, can be more sensitive to interest rate changes, meaning the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates. Securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much as interest rates in general. Securities whose payment at maturity is based on the movement of all or part of an index and inflation-protected debt securities may react differently from other types of debt securities. The discontinuation and replacement of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) (an indicative

measure of the average interest rate at which major global banks could borrow from one another) and other benchmark rates may have a significant impact on the financial markets and may adversely impact a fund's performance.

Foreign Exposure. Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market.

Investing in emerging markets can involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign markets. The extent of economic development; political stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging markets typically have less established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors. Emerging market economies can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political

Fund Basics – continued

uncertainties. All of these factors can make emerging market securities more volatile and potentially less liquid than securities issued in more developed markets.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers or providers in, or foreign exchange rates with, a different country or region.

Industry Exposure. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that industry or group of industries could react similarly to these or other developments. In addition, from time to time, a small number of companies may represent a large portion of a single industry or a group of related industries as a whole, and these companies can be sensitive to adverse economic, regulatory, or financial developments.

Prepayment. Many types of debt securities, including mortgage securities and inflation-protected debt securities, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a

debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's credit quality or value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these types of changes, and if the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds), including floating rate loans, and certain types of other securities tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes.

Lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. Lower-quality debt securities can be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell at an

acceptable price, and often are considered to be speculative. The default rate for lower-quality debt securities is likely to be higher during economic recessions or periods of high interest rates.

Leverage Risk. Derivatives, forward-settling securities, and short sale transactions involve leverage because they can provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can magnify investment risks and cause losses to be realized more quickly. A small change in the underlying asset, instrument, or index can lead to a significant loss. Assets segregated to cover these transactions may decline in value and are not available to meet redemptions. Forward-settling securities and short sale transactions also involve the risk that a security will not be issued, delivered, available for purchase, or paid for when anticipated. An increase in the market price of securities sold short will result in a loss. Government legislation or regulation could affect the use of these transactions and could limit a fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies.

Investing in ETFs. ETFs may trade in the secondary market (*e.g.*, on a stock exchange) at prices below the value of their underlying portfolios and may not be liquid. An ETF that is not actively managed cannot sell poorly performing stocks or other assets as long as they are represented in its index or other benchmark. ETFs that track an index are subject to tracking error risk (the risk of errors in matching the ETF's underlying assets to its index or other benchmark).

Quantitative Investing. The value of securities selected using quantitative

analysis can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental analysis. The factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model.

High Portfolio Turnover. A fund may engage in active and frequent trading of its portfolio securities. High portfolio turnover (more than 100%) may result in increased transaction costs to a fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups, and other transaction costs on the sale of securities or reinvestment in other securities. The sale of a fund's securities may result in the realization and/or distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains or losses as compared to a fund with less active trading policies. These effects of higher than normal portfolio turnover may adversely affect a fund's performance.

In response to market, economic, political, or other conditions, a fund may temporarily use a different investment strategy for defensive purposes. If the fund does so, different factors could affect its performance and the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Other Investment Strategies

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, the Adviser may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

Fund Basics – continued

In addition, the fund may have indirect exposure to derivatives through its investments in underlying funds.

Valuing Shares

The fund is open for business each day the NYSE is open.

The NAV is the value of a single share. Fidelity normally calculates NAV as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The fund's assets normally are valued as of this time for the purpose of computing NAV.

NAV is not calculated and the fund will not process purchase and redemption requests submitted on days when the fund is not open for business. The time at which shares are priced and until which purchase and redemption orders are accepted may be changed as permitted by the SEC.

To the extent that the fund's assets are traded in other markets on days when the fund is not open for business, the value of the fund's assets may be affected on those days. In addition, trading in some of the fund's assets may not occur on days when the fund is open for business.

Shares of underlying funds (other than ETFs) are valued at their respective NAVs. NAV is calculated using the values of the underlying funds in which the fund invests. For an explanation of the circumstances under which the underlying funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing, see the underlying funds' prospectuses and statements of additional information (SAIs). Other assets (including securities issued by ETFs) are valued primarily on the

basis of market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized cost. If market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service are not readily available or, in the Adviser's opinion, are deemed unreliable for a security, then that security will be fair valued in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with applicable fair value pricing policies. For example, if, in the Adviser's opinion, a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring before a fund's pricing time but after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded, then that security will be fair valued in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with applicable fair value pricing policies. Fair value pricing will be used for high yield debt securities when available pricing information is determined to be stale or for other reasons not to accurately reflect fair value.

Arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume before a fund calculates its NAV. These arbitrage opportunities may enable short-term traders to dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Securities trading in overseas markets present time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio security values occur after the close of the overseas markets but prior to the close of the U.S. market. Fair valuation of a fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies

will prevent dilution of NAV by short-term traders.

Fair value pricing is based on subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value of a security may differ materially from the value that would be realized if the security were sold.

Shareholder Information

Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares

NOT AVAILABLE FOR SALE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

As used in this prospectus, the term “shares” generally refers to the shares offered through this prospectus.

General Information

Shares can be purchased only through certain discretionary investment programs offered by the Adviser or its affiliates. If you are not currently a client of a Fidelity discretionary investment program, please call 1-800-544-3455 (9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday) for more information. Additional fees apply for discretionary investment programs. For more information on these fees, please refer to the “Buying and Selling Information” section of the SAI.

The fund may reject for any reason, or cancel as permitted or required by law, any purchase orders.

Excessive trading of fund shares can harm shareholders in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term shareholders by increasing costs to the fund (such as brokerage commissions or spreads paid to dealers who sell money market instruments), disrupting portfolio management strategies, and diluting the value of the shares in cases in which fluctuations in markets are not fully priced into the fund’s NAV.

Because investments in the fund can be made only by the Adviser or an affiliate on behalf of its clients, the potential for

excessive or short-term disruptive purchases and sales is reduced. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees has not adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage excessive trading of fund shares and the fund accommodates frequent trading.

The fund does not place a limit on purchases or sales of fund shares by the Adviser or its affiliates. The fund reserves the right, but does not have the obligation, to reject any purchase transaction at any time. In addition, the fund reserves the right to impose restrictions on disruptive, excessive, or short-term trading.

Buying Shares Eligibility

Shares are generally available only to investors residing in the United States.

Shares are available only to certain discretionary investment programs offered by the Adviser or its affiliates.

There is no minimum balance or purchase minimum for fund shares.

Price to Buy

The price to buy one share is its NAV. Shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

Provided the fund receives an order to buy shares in proper form before the close of business, the fund may place an order to buy shares of an underlying Fidelity® fund after the close of business, pursuant to a pre-determined allocation, and receive that day’s NAV.

The fund may stop offering shares completely or may offer shares only on a limited basis, for a period of time or permanently.

Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, purchase orders may be suspended, restricted, or canceled and the monies may be withheld.

Selling Shares

The price to sell one share is its NAV.

Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form. Normally, redemptions will be processed by the next business day, but it may take up to seven days to pay the redemption proceeds if making immediate payment would adversely affect the fund.

Provided the fund receives an order to sell shares in proper form before the close of business, the fund may place an order to sell shares of an underlying Fidelity® fund after the close of business, pursuant to a pre-determined allocation, and receive that day's NAV.

See "Policies Concerning the Redemption of Fund Shares" below for additional redemption information.

Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.

Redemption proceeds may be paid in underlying fund shares, securities, or other property rather than in cash if the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of the fund.

Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, redemption requests may be suspended, restricted, canceled, or processed and the proceeds may be withheld.

Policies Concerning the Redemption of Fund Shares

Shares of the fund are only available to certain discretionary investment programs offered by the Adviser or its affiliates.

If your account is held directly with a fund, the length of time that a fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends on the method you have elected to receive such proceeds. A fund typically expects to make payment of redemption proceeds by wire, automated clearing house (ACH) or by issuing a check by the next business day following receipt of a redemption order in proper form. Proceeds from the periodic and automatic sale of shares of a Fidelity® money market fund that are used to buy shares of another Fidelity® fund are settled simultaneously.

If your account is held through an intermediary, the length of time that a fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends, in part, on the terms of the agreement in place between the intermediary and a fund. For redemption proceeds that are paid either directly to you from a fund or to your intermediary for transmittal to you, a fund typically expects to make payments by wire, by ACH or by issuing a check on the next business day following receipt of a redemption order in proper form from the intermediary by a fund. Redemption

Shareholder Information – continued

orders that are processed through investment professionals that utilize the National Securities Clearing Corporation will generally settle one to three business days following receipt of a redemption order in proper form.

As noted elsewhere, payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the time a fund typically expects and may take up to seven days from the date of receipt of the redemption order as permitted by applicable law.

Redemption Methods Available.

Generally a fund expects to pay redemption proceeds in cash. To do so, a fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests either by using available cash (or cash equivalents) or by selling portfolio securities. On a less regular basis, a fund may also satisfy redemption requests by utilizing one or more of the following sources, if permitted: borrowing from another Fidelity® fund; drawing on an available line or lines of credit from a bank or banks; or using reverse repurchase agreements. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, a fund reserves the right to pay part or all of your redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash (redemption in-kind). Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering the selected securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after the receipt of the redemption order in proper form by a fund.

When your relationship with your managed account provider is terminated, your shares may be sold at the discretion of the managed account provider at the NAV next calculated after the sell order is placed, in which case the redemption proceeds will remain in your account pending your instruction.

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions

The fund earns dividends, interest, and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions.

The fund normally declares dividends daily and pays them monthly. The fund normally pays capital gain distributions in April and December.

Distribution Options

Any dividends and capital gain distributions may be reinvested in additional shares or paid in cash.

Tax Consequences

As with any investment, your investment in the fund could have tax consequences for you. If you are not investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account, you should consider these tax consequences.

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes.

For federal tax purposes, certain of the fund's distributions, including dividends and distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to you as ordinary income, while certain of the fund's distributions, including distributions of long-term capital gains, are taxable to you generally as capital gains. A percentage of certain distributions of dividends may qualify for taxation at long-term capital gains rates (provided certain holding period requirements are met).

If the Adviser buys shares on your behalf when a fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be "buying a dividend" by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Any taxable distributions you receive from the fund will normally be taxable to you when you receive them, regardless of your distribution option.

Taxes on Transactions

Your redemptions may result in a capital gain or loss for federal tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the price you receive when you sell them.

Fund Services

Fund Management

The fund is a mutual fund, an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal.

The fund employs a multi-manager and a fund of funds investment structure. The Adviser may allocate the fund's assets among any number of sub-advisers or underlying funds. The Adviser may adjust allocations among underlying funds or sub-advisers from time to time, including making no allocation to, or terminating the sub-advisory contract with, a sub-adviser.

Adviser

Strategic Advisers LLC. The Adviser is the fund's manager. The address of the Adviser is 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

As of December 31, 2020, the Adviser had approximately \$543.4 billion in discretionary assets under management, and approximately \$3.8 trillion when combined with all of its affiliates' assets under management.

As the manager, the Adviser has overall responsibility for directing the fund's investments and handling its business affairs.

Sub-Adviser(s)

FIAM, at 900 Salem Street, Smithfield, Rhode Island 02917, has been retained to serve as a sub-adviser for the fund. FIAM is an affiliate of Strategic Advisers. As of December 31, 2020, FIAM had approximately \$140.1 billion in discretionary assets under management.

Other investment advisers have been retained to assist FIAM with foreign investments:

•**FMR Investment Management (UK) Limited (FMR UK)**, at 1 St.

Martin's Le Grand, London, EC1A 4AS, United Kingdom, has been retained to serve as a sub-subadviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2020, FMR UK had approximately \$25.4 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR UK may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR UK is an affiliate of both FIAM and the Adviser.

•**Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.)**,

at Floor 19, 41 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, has been retained to serve as a sub-subadviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2020, FMR H.K. had approximately \$22.3 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR H.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR H.K. is an affiliate of both FIAM and the Adviser.

•**Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (FMR Japan)**,

at Kamiyacho Prime Place, 1-17, Toranomon-4-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan, has been retained to serve as a sub-subadviser for the fund. As of March 31, 2020, FMR Japan had approximately \$4.2 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR Japan may provide investment research and advice on

issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR Japan is an affiliate of both FIAM and the Adviser.

PGIM, at 655 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102, has been retained to serve as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2020, PGIM had approximately \$968 billion in assets under management.

PGIM has retained PGIML to serve as sub-subadviser.

• **PGIML**, at at Grand Buildings, 1-3 Strand, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HR, United Kingdom, has been retained to serve as a sub-subadviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2020, PGIML had approximately \$67.9 billion in assets under management.

TCW, at 865 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1800, Los Angeles, California 90017, has been retained to serve as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of February 28, 2021, TCW had approximately \$251 billion in assets under management.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Jonathan Duggan is lead portfolio manager of the fund, which he has managed since 2018. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2007, Mr. Duggan has worked as team leader of fixed income research and portfolio manager.

The statement of additional information (SAI) provides additional information about the compensation of, any other accounts managed by, and any fund shares held by the portfolio manager(s).

From time to time a manager, analyst, or other Fidelity employee may express views regarding a particular company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of Fidelity or any other person in the Fidelity organization. Any such 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.

Advisory Fee(s)

The fund pays a management fee to the Adviser. The management fee is calculated and paid to the Adviser every month.

The fund's management fee is calculated by adding the annual rate of 0.25% of the fund's average daily net assets throughout the month plus the total fees payable monthly to the fund's sub-advisers, if any, based upon each sub-adviser's respective allocated portion of the fund's assets. Because the fund's management fee rate may fluctuate, the fund's management fee may be higher or lower in the future. The fund's maximum aggregate annual management fee will not exceed 0.60% of the fund's average daily net assets.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion of the fund's management fee in an amount equal to 0.25% of the

Fund Services – continued

fund's average daily net assets through September 30, 2023.

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2021, the fund paid a management fee of 0.02% of the fund's average net assets, after waiver and/or reimbursement.

In return for the services of the fund's sub-advisers, the Adviser will pay FIAM, PGIM, and TCW the fee (as described above) payable to that sub-adviser. FIAM, in turn, will pay FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan for providing sub-advisory services. PGIM, in turn, will pay PGIML for providing sub-advisory services.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract, sub-advisory agreements, and sub-subadvisory agreement for the fund is available in the fund's semi-annual report for the fiscal period ended August 31, 2020 and in the fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended February 28, 2021.

Fund Distribution

FDC distributes the fund's shares.

Distribution and Service Plan(s)

The fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act) with respect to its shares that recognizes that the Adviser may use its management fee revenues, as well as its past profits or its resources from any other source, to pay FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of shares of the fund and/or shareholder support services. The Adviser, directly or through FDC, may pay significant

amounts to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has authorized such payments for shares of the fund.

Affiliates of the Adviser may receive service fees or distribution fees or both with respect to underlying funds that participate in Fidelity's FundsNetwork®.

If payments made by the Adviser to FDC or to intermediaries under the Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, they might increase the cost of your investment and might cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

No dealer, sales representative, or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this prospectus and in the related SAI, in connection with the offer contained in this prospectus. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the fund or FDC. This prospectus and the related SAI do not constitute an offer by the fund or by FDC to sell shares of the fund to or to buy shares of the fund from any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

Appendix

Financial Highlights

Financial Highlights are intended to help you understand the financial history of fund shares for the past 5 years (or, if shorter, the period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or

lost) on an investment in shares (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The annual information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in the annual report. Annual reports are available for free upon request.

Strategic Advisers Core Income Fund					
Years ended February 28,	2021	2020 ^A	2019	2018	2017
Selected Per-Share Data . . .					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.13	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.50	\$ 10.40
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^B . . . . .	.286	.354	.324	.270	.300
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) . . . . .	.116	.796	(.009)	(.106)	.174
Total from investment operations . . . . .	.402	1.150	.315	.164	.474
Distributions from net investment income	(.292)	(.350)	(.309)	(.270)	(.297)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.260)	(.050)	(.006)	(.014)	(.077)
Total distributions	(.552)	(.400)	(.315)	(.284)	(.374)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 10.98	\$ 11.13	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.50
Total Return^C	3.59%	11.25%	3.10%	1.54%	4.60%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^{D,E}					
Expenses before reductions . . . . .	.28%	.28%	.30%	.31%	.31%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any . . . . .	.03%	.03%	.05%	.06%	.06%
Expenses net of all reductions . . . . .	.03%	.03%	.05%	.06%	.06%
Net investment income (loss)	2.54%	3.28%	3.15%	2.55%	2.84%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 41,506,260	\$ 46,341,080	\$ 38,032,654	\$ 35,706,144	\$ 30,150,207
Portfolio turnover rate ^F	109%	65%	78%	45%	52%

^A For the year ended February 29.

^B Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^C Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

Appendix – continued

- ^D Fees and expenses of any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are not included in the Fund's expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of these expenses. For additional expense information related to investments in Fidelity Central Funds, please refer to the "Investments in Fidelity Central Funds" note found in the Notes to Financial Statements section of the most recent Annual or Semi-Annual report.
- ^E Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed, waived, or reduced through arrangements with the investment advisor, brokerage services, or other offset arrangements, if applicable, and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements, waivers or reductions occur.
- ^F Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Additional Index Information

Bloomberg Barclays U.S.

Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based, flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-back securities (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and collateralised mortgage-backed securities (agency and non-agency).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT ACT), requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

For individual investors opening an account: When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow Fidelity to identify you. You may also be asked to provide documents that may help to establish your identity, such as your driver's license.

For investors other than individuals: When you open an account, you will be asked for the name of the entity, its principal place of business and taxpayer identification number (TIN). You will be asked to provide information about the entity's control person and beneficial owners, and person(s) with authority over the account, including name, address, date of birth and social security number. You may also be asked to provide documents, such as drivers' licenses, articles of incorporation, trust instruments or partnership agreements and other information that will help Fidelity identify the entity.

You can obtain additional information about the fund. A description of the fund's policies and procedures for disclosing its holdings is available in its SAI and on Fidelity's web sites. The SAI also includes more detailed information about the fund and its investments. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference (legally forms a part of the prospectus). The fund's annual and semi-annual reports also include additional information. The fund's annual report includes a discussion of the fund's holdings and recent market conditions and the fund's investment strategies that affected performance.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about the fund, call Fidelity at 1-800-544-3455. In addition, you may visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com for a free copy of a prospectus, SAI, or annual or semi-annual report or to request other information.

The SAI, the fund's annual and semi-annual reports and other related materials are available from the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Database on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. You can also review and copy information about the fund, including the fund's SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room.

Investment Company Act of 1940, File Number(s), 811-21991

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

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