Approach and Style

The fund has flexibility to invest across the fixed income universe, including but not limited to UK Gilts, inflation linked bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, emerging market debt and high yield bonds. The fund seeks to be a core bond fund aiming to deliver regular income, low volatility and some diversification to other asset classes including equity. Returns are predominately driven by asset allocation, yield curve positioning, sector allocation and security selection. With the corporate bond allocation, emphasis is put on bottom up issuer selection and ensuring adequate diversity due to the asymmetric nature of returns. The fund is managed according to Fidelity's active philosophy and approach to fixed income investing. This is team-based, but led by the Portfolio Manager to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns through combining multiple, diversified investment positions advised by in-house fundamental credit research, quantitative modelling and specialist traders.

Fund Facts

Launch date: 18 04 05

Portfolio manager: Ian Spreadbury, Claudio Ferrarese, Tim Foster

Appointed to fund: 28.04.05, 01.04.17, 01.04.17

Years at Fidelity: 22, 11, 14 Fund Size: £1.806m

Fund reference currency: UK Sterling (GBP)

Fund domicile: United Kingdom Fund legal structure: OEIC

Management company: FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited

Capital augrantee: No

Objectives & Investment Policy

- Aims to provide relatively high income with the possibility of capital growth
- Obtains exposure primarily to sterling denominated (or hedged back to sterling)
- Can invest in relation to bonds issued by governments, companies and other bodies.
- The fund may make use of derivatives which are consistent with achieving the fund's objective. This may result in "leverage" by which we mean a level of exposure which could expose the fund to the potential of greater gains or losses than would otherwise be the case.

 The fund has discretion in its choices of investments within its objectives and policies.
- Income is accumulated in the share price.
- Shares can usually be bought and sold each business day of the fund.
- This fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to sell their shares in the fund within 5 years. Investment in the fund should be regarded as a long-term

Share Class Facts

Other share classes may be available. Please refer to the prospectus for more details.

Launch date: 19.09.13

NAV price in share class currency: 1.209 ISIN: GB00BCRWZS59

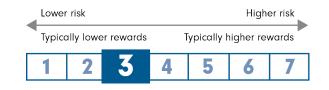
SEDOL: BCRWZS5 Bloombera: FIDYAGB LN Dealing cut-off: 12:00 UK time Distribution type: Accumulating

Charges made to income or capital: Income

Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) per year: 0.66% (28.02.17) OCF takes into account annual management charge per year: 0.5%

Share Class Risk and Reward Profile

This risk indicator is taken from the Key Investor Document (KIID) at the relevant monthend. Because it may be updated during a month, please refer to the KIID for the most up-to-date information



- The risk category was calculated using historical performance data.
 The risk category may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund, is not guaranteed and may change over time.
 The lowest category does not mean a "risk free" investment.
 The risk and reward profile is classified by the level of historical fluctuation of the
- Net Asset Values of the share class, and within this classification, categories 1-2 indicate a low level of historical fluctuations, 3-5 a medium level and 6-7 a high

Important Information

Before investing you should read the Key Investor Information Document (KIID). Details of where the KIID is available are on the last page of this factsheet. The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested. Where an investor's own currency is different to the currency of the fund's investments, the fund's returns can be affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The use of financial derivative instruments may result in increased gains or losses within the fund. The price of bonds is influenced by movements in interest rates, changes in the credit rating of bond issuers, and other factors such as inflation and market dynamics. In general, as interest rates rise the price of a bond will fall (and vice versa). Bonds with a longer time to maturity are generally affected to a greater degree. The risk of default is based on the issuer's ability to make interest payments and to repay the loan at maturity. Default risk may therefore vary between different government issuers as well as between different corporate issuers. The investment policy of this fund means it can be more than 35% invested in Government and public securities. These can be issued or guaranteed by other countries and Governments. For a full list please refer to the fund's prospectus.

This information is for Investment Professionals only and should not be relied upon by



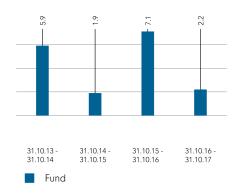
These figures relate to the fund's past performance, which is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested.

Cumulative performance in GBP (rebased to 100)

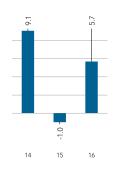


Performance is shown for the last five years (or since launch for funds launched within that period).

Performance for 12 month periods in GBP (%)



Performance for calendar years in GBP (%)



Fund

Volatility & Risk

Annualised Volatility: fund (%)	3.89
Sharpe Ratio: fund	0.83
Sharpe Ratio: index	0.58

Calculated using month-end data points. Definitions of these terms can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet.

Performance to 31.10.17 in GBP (%)

Fund cumulative growth	1m 0.4	3m 0.5	YTD 4.2	1yr 2.2	3yr 11.5	5yr -	Since 19.09.13* 20.9	
Fund annualised arowth	_	_	_	2.2	3.7	=	4.7	

Source of fund performance and volatility and risk measures is Fidelity. Performance is excluding initial charge. Basis: bid-bid with income reinvested, in GBP, net of fees.

Market indices are sourced from RIMES and other data is sourced from third-party providers such as Morningstar.

^{*}Performance commencement date.

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Introduction

This factsheet contains information about the composition of the fund at a particular point in time. It aims to help you understand how the manager has positioned the fund to meet its objectives. Each table shows a different breakdown of the fund's investments.

Portfolio Characteristics

	Fund
Distribution Yield (%)	2.1
Effective Duration	6.2
Running Yield (%)	3.5
Yield to Maturity (%)	3.3
Average Maturity (years)	15.6
Average Coupon (%)	4.2
Spread Duration	4.9
Option Adjusted Spread (Basis Points)	137
Duration Times Spread (DTS)	985
Number of Holdings	506
Number of Names	273
Average Credit Rating (Exponential)	BB+
Average Credit Rating (Linear)	BBB+

Definitions of these characteristics can be found in the Glossary section of this factsheet.

Derivatives Exposure

	Long %	Short %	Net %	Gross %
Bond / Interest Rate Futures	14.93	-17.89	-2.97	32.82
Interest Rate Swaps	8.52	-13.60	-5.08	22.12
Inflation Indexed Swaps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Credit Default Swaps	1.74	-3.68	-1.94	5.42
Index Credit Default Swaps	1.10	-10.95	-9.85	12.05
Mortgage To Be Announced	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL				72.41

Exposure as a percent of total net assets. Excludes FX forwards.

Asset Allocation

	Security Holdings (excl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration (incl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration Times Spread (incl. Derivatives)
	Fund	Fund	Fund
Treasury	16.50	1.8	15
Index Linked	4.12	0.7	15
Investment Grade - Sovs Supras & Agencies	4.84	0.3	17
Investment Grade - Financials	10.15	0.7	122
Investment Grade - Non-Financials	26.39	2.5	411
Investment Grade - ABS	5.13	0.4	52
Investment Grade - Emerging Markets	1.81	0.2	32
High Yield	25.90	1.1	237
Index Credit Default Swaps	0.00	0.0	0
Other	2.24	0.1	32
Interest Rate Derivatives	0.00	0.0	0
FX / Derivative P&L	0.03	-1.6	52
Cash	2.89	0.0	0
TOTAL	100.00	6.2	985

Security Holdings as a percent of total net assets. Contribution to duration (CTD) and contribution to duration-times-spread (DTS) are in the appropriate units of measure. CTD and DTS include the effect of derivatives. 'FX / Derivative P&L' includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance). 'Index linked' includes non-government index linked bonds.

Sector Positioning

	Security Holdings (excl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration Times Spread (incl. Derivatives)
	Fund	Fund
Treasury	20.62	31
Quasi / Sov / Supra / Agncy	8.41	85
Agency Mortgages	0.00	0
Banks & Brokers	5.03	66
Insurance	4.58	65
Property	4.31	59
Other Financials	1.46	12
Basic Industry	3.44	26
Capital goods	2.50	33
Consumer Cyclical	1.84	18
Consumer Non Cyclical	5.52	70
Energy	1.55	25
Transportation	3.39	25
Technology	0.96	10
Communications	13.06	192
Utility	12.00	214
Covered	0.91	4
ABS / MBS	7.50	106
Unclassified	0.01	1
Index Credit Default Swaps	0.00	-108
Interest Rate Derivatives	0.00	0
FX / Derivative P&L	0.03	52
Cash	2.89	0
Rounding adjustment	-0.01	-1
TOTAL	100.00	985

Security Holdings as a percent of total net assets. Contribution to duration-times-spread (DTS) in the appropriate unit of measure. DTS includes the effect of derivatives. 'FX / Derivative P&L' includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance).

Financial Sector Exposure By Capital Structure

	Security Holdings (excl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration Times Spread (incl. Derivatives)
	Fund	Fund
Govt Guaranteed	0.00	0
Covered	0.91	4
Senior	1.41	12
Lower Tier 2	1.87	27
Upper Tier 2	0.96	9
Tier 1	1.27	21
Other	4.10	62
TOTAL	10.52	135

Security Holdings as a percent of total net assets. Contribution to duration-times-spread (DTS) in the appropriate unit of measure. DTS includes the effect of derivatives. 'FX / Derivative P&L' includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance). The Financials sector includes the following sub-sectors: Banks & Brokers, Insurance & Covered.

Duration Breakdown (By Currency)

	Fund		
	Nominal	Real	TOTAL
USD	2.79	0.22	3.02
GBP	1.25	0.00	1.25
AUD	0.56	0.00	0.56
EUR	0.45	0.08	0.53
NZD	0.28	0.21	0.49
Other	0.12	0.19	0.30
TOTAL	5.45	0.70	6.15

Duration includes the effect of interest rate derivatives such as government bond futures, inflation swaps and interest rate swaps. Nominal Fund refers to the sensitivity to nominal yields, whereas Real Fund refers to the sensitivity to inflation-linked / real yields.

Credit Rating

	Security Holdings (excl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration Times Spread (incl. Derivatives)
	Fund	Fund
AAA/Aaa	11.53	47
AA/Aa	8.35	44
A	12.61	160
BBB/Baa	35.97	469
BB/Ba	15.30	82
В	9.73	136
CCC and Below	0.88	18
Not Rated	2.73	28
Interest Rate Derivatives	0.00	0
FX / Derivative P&L	0.03	0
Cash	2.89	0
Rounding adjustment	-0.02	1
TOTAL	100.00	985

Exposure as a percent of total net assets and contribution to duration-times-spread (DTS). 'FX / Derivative P&L' includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance). DTS includes the effect of derivatives. For ratings breakdown, worst of the two best ratings from across S&P, Moody's and Fitch is applied (commonly known as the Basel method).

Maturity Profile (Contribution to Duration)

	Fund
0 to 1 years	-0.8
1 to 3 years	0.1
3 to 5 years	0.2
5 to 10 years	2.4
10 to 15 years	0.8
15 to 20 years	0.2
20 to 25 years	1.0
25 to 30 years	0.7
30 to 40 years	0.9
40 + years	0.7
Rounding adjustment	0.0
TOTAL	6.2

 $Includes \ the \ effect \ of \ interest \ rate \ derivatives \ such \ as \ government \ bond \ futures, \ inflation \ swaps \ and \ interest \ rate \ swaps.$

Regional Exposure - Domicile Of Issuer

	Security Holdings (excl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration (incl. Derivatives)	Contribution to Duration Times Spread (incl. Derivatives)
	- Fund	Fund	Fund
Multinational	2.23	0.1	3
United States (& Other Amer.)	17.37	2.2	89
Canada	1.88	0.1	5
United Kingdom (& Ire.)	38.38	0.6	401
France	5.31	0.6	141
Germany (& Aust.)	3.20	-0.2	58
Benelux	3.65	0.2	47
Scandinavia	0.67	-0.1	0
Mediterranean	6.94	0.4	80
Switzerland	0.36	0.2	9
Other Europe	0.00	0.0	0
Japan	0.52	-0.2	3
Australia & N.Z.	4.97	1.1	16
Asia ex Japan ex Aus.	4.06	0.2	41
C.I.S / Eastern Europe	2.86	0.2	26
Latin America	4.09	0.3	32
Middle East & N Africa	1.16	0.1	23
Other	2.06	0.1	10
Unclassified	0.26	0.0	1
FX / Derivative P&L	0.03	0.0	0
Index Credit Default Swaps	0.00	0.0	0
Cash	0.00	0.0	0
Rounding adjustment	0.00	0.3	0
TOTAL	100.00	6.2	985

Security Holdings as a percent of total net assets. Contribution to duration (CTD) and contribution to duration-times-spread (DTS) are in the appropriate units of measure. CTD and DTS include the effect of derivatives. 'FX / Derivative P&L' includes collateral balances with counterparties arising from derivatives used in the fund (this can lead to a negative balance).

Top 10 Long Exposures By Issuer

	Fund
(T) United States of America	4.79
(UKT) United Kingdom of Great Britain	3.63
(NZGB) Dominion of New Zealand	3.40
(EDF) Electricite De France	2.95
(T_) At&T Inc	1.99
(POLGB) Republic of Poland	1.72
(IBRD) World Bank Group/The	1.59
(BATSLN) BAT TOBACCO PLC 2.25% 1/30 RGS	1.58
(VZ) VERIZON COMMUNICA 1.875% 10/29	1.18
(AVLN) Aviva Plc	1.10

Top long exposures are those bond issuers that reflect the largest percentage of the fund's total net assets. The effect of credit derivatives is included where the reference entity is a specific bond issuer. Government bond futures and index credit default swaps are excluded.

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Glossary

Volatility & Risk

Annualised volatility: a measure of how variable returns for a fund or comparative market index have been around their historical average (also known as "standard deviation"). Two funds may produce the same return over a period. The fund whose monthly returns have varied less will have a lower annualised volatility and will be considered to have achieved its returns with less risk. The calculation is the standard deviation of 36 monthly returns presented as an annualised number. Volatility for funds and indices are calculated independently of each other.

Relative volatility: a ratio calculated by comparing the annualised volatility of a fund to the annualised volatility of a comparative market index. A value greater than 1 indicates the fund has been more volatile than the index. A value less than 1 shows the fund has been less volatile than the index. A relative volatility of 1.2 means the fund has been 20% more volatile than the index, while a measure of 0.8 would mean the fund has been 20% less volatile than the index.

Sharpe ratio: a measure of a fund's risk-adjusted performance, taking into account the return on a risk-free investment. The ratio allows an investor to assess whether the fund is generating adequate returns for the level of risk it is taking. The higher the ratio, the better the risk-adjusted performance has been. If the ratio is negative, the fund has returned less than the risk-free rate. The ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free return (such as cash) in the relevant currency from the fund's return, then dividing the result by the fund's volatility. It is calculated using annualised numbers.

Annualised alpha: the difference between a fund's expected return (based on its beta) and the fund's actual return. A fund with a positive alpha has delivered more return than would be expected given its beta.

Beta: a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements (as represented by a market index). The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. A beta of 1.10 shows that the fund could be expected to perform 10% better than the index in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the fund could be expected to perform 15% worse than the market return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

Annualised tracking error: a measure showing how closely a fund follows the index to which it is being compared. It is the standard deviation of the fund's excess returns. The higher the fund's tracking error, the higher the variability of fund returns around the market index.

Information ratio: a measure of a fund's effectiveness in generating excess return for the level of risk taken. An information ratio of 0.5 shows the fund has delivered an annualised excess return equivalent to half the value of the tracking error. The ratio is calculated by taking the fund's annualised excess return and dividing it by the fund's tracking

R2: a measure representing the degree to which a fund's return can be explained by the returns of a comparative market index. A value of 1 signifies the fund and index are perfectly correlated. A measure of 0.5 means only 50% of the fund's performance can be explained by the index. If the R2 is 0.5 or lower, the fund's beta (and therefore its alpha too) is not a reliable measure (due to a low correlation between fund and index).

Ongoing charges

The ongoing charges figure represents the charges taken from the fund over a year. It is calculated at the fund's financial year end and may vary from year to year. For classes of funds with fixed ongoing charges, this may not vary from year to year. For new classes of funds or classes undergoing corporate actions (eg amendment to annual management charge), the ongoing charges figure is estimated until the criteria are met for an actual ongoing charges figure to be published.

The types of charges included in the ongoing charges figure are management fees, administration fees, custodian and depositary fees and transaction charges, shareholder reporting costs, regulatory registration fees, Directors fees (where applicable) and bank charges.

It excludes: performance fees (where applicable); portfolio transaction costs, except in the case of an entry/exit charge paid by the fund when buying or selling units in another collective investment undertaking.

For more information about charges (including details of the fund's financial year end), please consult the charges section in the most recent Prospectus.

Scope Fund Rating: The rating measures how well a fund has balanced risk and reward relative to its peers. The rating is based solely on performance for funds with a five year track record. Funds with a shorter history also undergo qualitative assessment. For example, this may include looking at management style. The rating scale is A = very good, B = good, C = average, D = below average and E = poor.

Morningstar Star Rating for Funds: The rating measures how well a fund has balanced risk and reward relative to its peers. Star ratings are strictly based on past performance and Morningstar suggests investors use them to identify funds that are worthy for further research. The top 10% of funds in a category will receive a 5-star rating and the next 22.5% receive a 4-star rating. Only ratings of 4 or 5 stars are displayed on the factsheet.

Morningstar Style Box: The Morningstar Style Box is a nine-square grid that provides a graphical representation of the investment style of funds. It is based on fund holdings and classifies funds according to market capitalisation (the vertical axis) and growth and value factors (the horizontal axis). The value and growth factors are based on measures such as earnings, cashflow and dividend yield and use both historical and forward-looking data.

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Glossary

Portfolio Characteristics

Distribution Yield (%)
The Distribution Yield reflects the amount of income that investors may expect to receive over the next twelve months as a percentage of the price of the fund on the date shown. It is based on a snapshot of the portfolio on that day. It is net of the fund's ongoing charges but does not include any entry charge. The Distribution Yield is gross of tax and investors may be subject to tax on distributions.

Effective Duration

Duration is a measure of sensitivity of the fund value to changes in interest rates.

Effective duration is a duration calculation for bonds with embedded options (such as a call or a put option). It takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change and affect a bond's price.

The effective duration of a fund is calculated by a market weighted sum of the effective duration of each individual instrument. The effect of derivatives such as bond futures and interest rate swaps are included in the calculation.

Running Yield (%)
Describes the income investors get from their portfolio as a percentage of market value of the securities, incorporating the effect of derivatives. It should not be relied on as a measure of expected fund return (or distribution). Bonds with high probability of default are excluded from the calculation. The running yield does not reflect the total return over the life of the bond and takes no account of reinvestment risk (the uncertainty about the rate at which future cash flows can be reinvested) or the fact that bonds usually mature at par value, which can be an important component of a bond's return. The running yield does not include the impact of fees.

Yield to Maturity (%)
The Yield to Maturity (also known as the redemption yield) is the internal rate of return earned on a bond, assuming that the bond will be held until maturity and all coupon and principal payments will be made. It is an estimation of future return, as the rate at which coupon payments can be reinvested when received is unknown. The portfolio's redemption yield is the value weighted sum of the redemption yield of each individual instrument. The redemption yield is gross of the fund's charges and gross of tax.

Average Maturity (Years)
The market-weighted average maturity of bonds held in the portfolio. Perpetual bonds are assigned a maturity of 31 December 2049. Derivatives are excluded from the calculation.

Average Coupon (%)
The coupon is the interest rate stated on a bond when it is issued. Average Coupon is the weighted average coupon of bonds held in the portfolio. Derivatives are excluded from the calculation.

Spread DurationThe sensitivity of the price of a bond to a change in its Option Adjusted Spread.

Option Adjusted Spread (Basis Points)
Option Adjusted Spread (OAS) measures the yield spread that is not directly attributable to the bond's characteristics. OAS is a measurement tool for evaluating price differences between similar bonds with different embedded options. A larger OAS implies a greater return for greater risks.

Duration Times Spread (DTS)
DTS is a measure of credit risk sensitivity that utilises credit spread and credit spread duration based on current market valuations. It is superior to spread duration as a standalone measure of credit risk because it recognises that securities with a higher spread tend to experience greater spread changes. The portfolio's DTS is the value weighted sum of the DTS of each individual instrument.

Number of Holdings
The number of bonds and derivatives held in the fund. Where the fund invests in another fund, it is counted as one holding. FX (foreign exchange) forwards are excluded. These are forward contracts that allow currency to be bought or sold at an agreed price on a future date.

Number of Names
The total number of individual issuers whose bonds are held in the fund. Since the fund will often hold more than one bond from an issuer, this figure is generally lower than the number of holdings.

Average Credit Rating

This is the weighted average of all the bond credit ratings in the fund, expressed using the industry standard letter system (ie AAA, BBB). It takes into account all investments in the fund, including derivatives. This measure gives an idea of how risky the fund's bonds are overall: the lower the average credit rating, the riskier the fund. With a Linear weighted average, the weight assigned to each issue is equal to its market value weight. With an Exponential weighted average, the weight gets proportionally higher for lower-quality credit. In both calculations, the final value is the S&P-equivalent rating nearest to the calculated average.

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Important Information

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Unless otherwise stated, all views are those of Fidelity.

Reference in this document to specific securities or funds should not be construed as a recommendation to buy or sell them, but is included for the purposes of illustration only. Investors should also note that the views expressed may no longer be current and may have already been acted upon by Fidelity. The research and analysis used in this documentation is gathered by Fidelity for its use as an investment manager and may have already been acted upon for its own purposes.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may get back less than you invested.

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Before investing you should read the Key Investor Information Document (KIID), which is available in your local language through the website www.fidelityinternational.com or from your distributor.

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