The essentials of investing for retirement.

Fidelity has been helping people invest for retirement for more than 65 years. Some investors use our actively managed and index mutual funds. Some use our powerful trading tools to invest in individual stocks and bonds. No matter what type of investor you are, reaching your retirement goals usually comes down to learning and following three basic rules.

1 Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

The market is made up of many types of investments. Not all of them move in the same direction at the same time. Spreading your money across a variety of investments helps smooth out your returns.

2 Invest early and often.

It's never too early to start saving for retirement and to put the amazing power of compounding to work for you. Signing up for an automatic savings plan makes it even easier to stay on track to meet your goals.

3 Keep it simple.

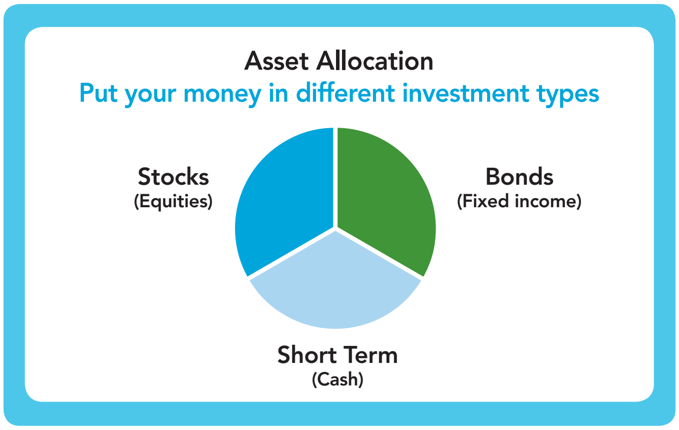
There are thousands of mutual funds available to you. No wonder investing can seem overwhelming. One good idea is to choose a fund that automatically diversifies your investments.

Fidelity INVESTMENTS®

Find the right mix of stocks, bonds, and short-term investments.

Asset allocation

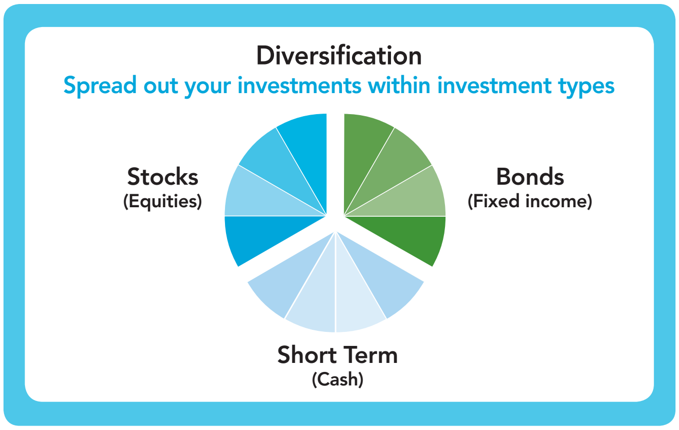
Asset allocation means putting your money into a range of investment types to help manage risk. Typically, that includes stocks (equities), bonds (fixed income), and short-term investments (cash). Fidelity has mutual funds that make allocation easy by investing in a mix of stocks, bonds, and short-term investments.



Asset allocation does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss.

Diversification

Diversification means spreading your money within each of the different investment types. By investing in different companies, industries, countries, and business sizes, you'll have greater potential for growth because your portfolio isn't dependent on any one type of investment. Again, mutual funds can make diversification easy.

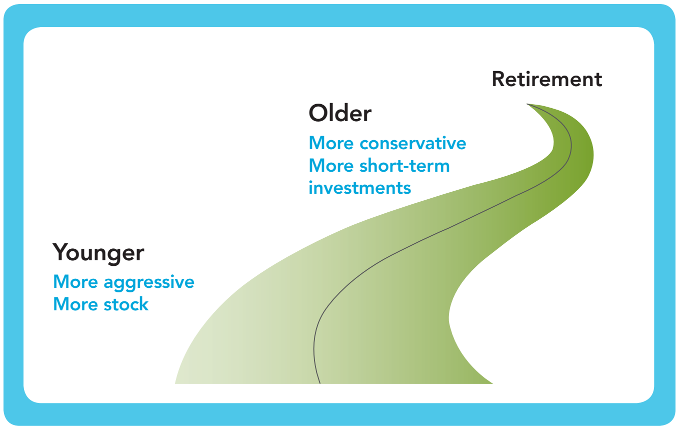


Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss.

Balancing your investments

An important part of investing is balancing risk and reward to find a level of risk you're comfortable with. Usually, investing in stocks involves more risk than investing in bonds or short-term investments, but it typically offers more opportunity for greater gains.

When you are younger and further from retirement age, you might want to be more aggressive and invest more heavily in stocks. As you get older, you might want to become more conservative and shift more of your money into bonds and short-term investments.



Investing involves risk, including risk of loss.

Keep an eye on your goal.

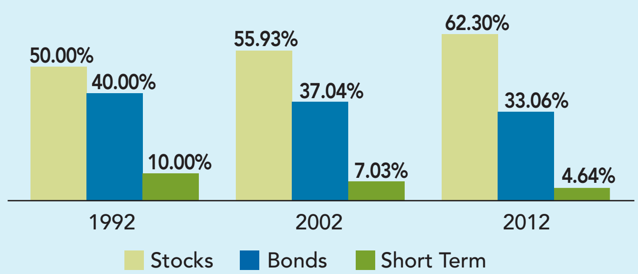
Rebalancing

Over time, changes in the market can result in changes in the ratio of stocks, bonds, and short-term investments in your portfolio, which could change its level of risk. It's important to keep an eye on how you're doing and periodically adjust your asset allocation and diversification. Think of it as routine maintenance to keep your portfolio running smoothly and protect yourself from larger problems down the road.

Market moves can cause your portfolio mix to "drift." Keep it on track by rebalancing annually.

December 1992–December 2013
Target Asset Mix: 50% Stocks, 40% Bonds, 10% Short-Term Investments

Asset Allocation



Data source: Ibbotson Associates, 2013 (1926–2013). Stocks are represented by the S&P 500® Index, and bonds are represented by the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged market value–weighted index for investment-grade fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities with maturities of at least one year. Short-term instruments are represented by U.S. Treasury bills, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The S&P 500® Index is a registered service mark of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and has been licensed for use by Fidelity Distributors Corporation and its affiliates. It is an unmanaged index of the common stock prices of 500 widely held U.S. stocks that includes the reinvestment of dividends. Indexes are unmanaged and you cannot invest directly in an index.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This chart is for illustrative purposes only.

Regular investing

One of the most important things you can do, and one of the easiest, is to put your savings on a schedule. You can do this in just three steps:

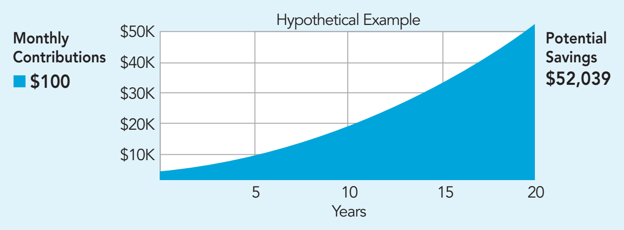
1. Decide how often you want to invest—weekly, monthly, or perhaps from every paycheck.
2. Set an amount to save—be reasonable, but don't be shy about saving as much as you can.
3. Make it automatic by setting up direct deposit or automatic fund transfers from your checking or savings account.

Make time work for you

The further you are from retirement, the larger the effect time will have on your portfolio. Stick to your savings plan and things can add up quickly. As you can see from the chart, saving even a small amount over a long period of time can result in a sizable amount. Increase the amount you save over time and you'll have an even better chance of meeting your retirement goals.

Start early and you'll also benefit from the amazing power of compounding — money earned on previous earnings. If you wonder how important compounding can be, rumor has it Albert Einstein said it was "the eighth wonder of the world."

The Importance of Regular Investing



This hypothetical example illustrates the future value of regular monthly investments for periods of time and assumes an average annual return of 7%. This does not reflect an actual investment and does not reflect any actual return. Return will vary, and different investments may perform better or worse than this example. Periodic investment plans do not ensure a profit and do not protect against loss in a declining market.

Fidelity Freedom® Funds—a single-fund retirement option

If you want a single-fund retirement option, consider Fidelity Freedom® Funds. Often called "target date funds," they apply a mix of Fidelity funds into one, easy-to-keep-track-of fund managed by Fidelity's experienced investment professionals.

Fidelity Freedom Funds

Freedom Funds use a mix of Fidelity funds to achieve a diversified allocation of stock, bond, and short-term investments to maintain an asset allocation strategy that, except for the Freedom Income Fund, becomes more conservative over time. The funds are designed for investors expecting to retire around the year indicated in each fund's name. Just decide when you want to retire and pick the Freedom Fund closest to that date.

You choose the retirement date.

With Fidelity Freedom Funds, the asset allocation mix is always targeted to the fund's target retirement date, and adjusts as the fund moves closer to the target date and beyond.

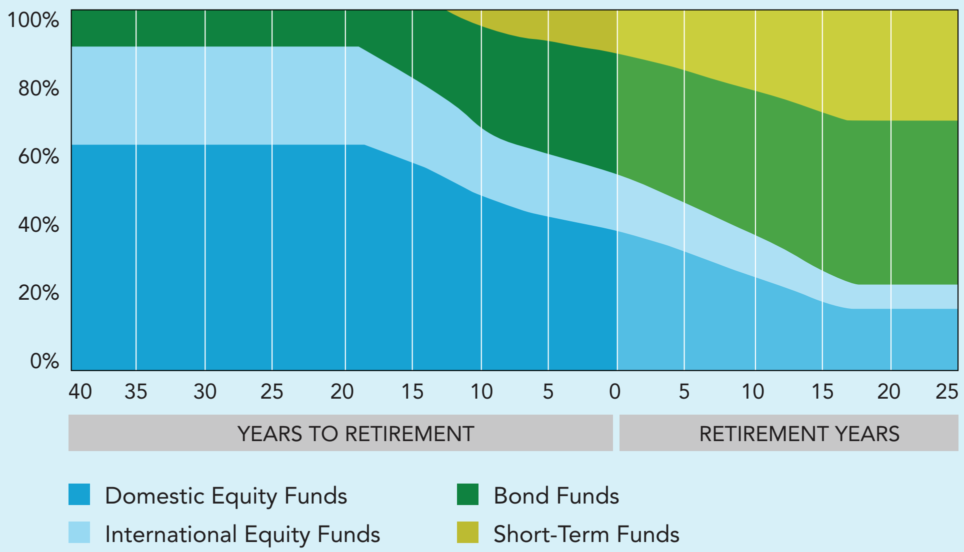
Fidelity was one of the first mutual fund firms to launch target date funds specifically designed to help meet retirement needs.

The funds reflect Fidelity's best investment ideas and are managed by an experienced investment team.

Please note that, with the exception of the Freedom Income Fund, each fund's asset allocation strategy becomes increasingly conservative as it approaches the target date and beyond. Ultimately, each Freedom Fund is expected to merge with the Freedom Income Fund. The investment risk of each Fidelity Freedom Fund changes over time as the funds' asset allocations change. The funds are subject to the volatility of the financial markets, including that of equity and fixed income investments in the U.S. and abroad, and may be subject to risks associated with investing in high-yield, small cap, commodity-linked, and foreign securities. Principal invested is not guaranteed at any time, including at or after the funds' target dates.

Fidelity Freedom Funds Rolldown*

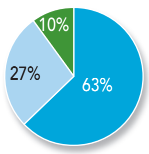
Fidelity's gradual rolldown asset allocation is designed to balance investment returns and risks while seeking to meet retirement needs.



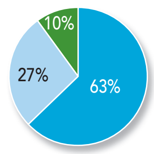
*This chart illustrates the Freedom Funds' target asset allocation among domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds. This chart also illustrates how these allocations may change over time. The Freedom Funds' future target asset allocations may differ from this approximate illustration.

Fidelity Freedom Funds

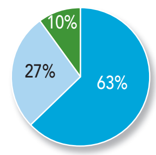
Deciding on a Freedom Fund is easy. Simply choose the Freedom Fund with the name that most closely matches the year in which you expect to retire—for example, the Fidelity Freedom 2040 Fund if you plan to retire in or around 2040.* When selecting a fund, you should consider your own retirement plans, particularly if you are planning to retire at an age significantly earlier or later than full retirement age, as well as your investment objectives and overall financial situation.



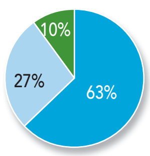
2060 Fund[1]
Retirement Date
2058–2062



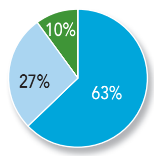
2055 Fund
Retirement Date
2053–2057



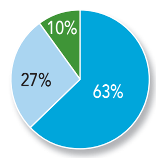
2050 Fund
Retirement Date
2048–2052



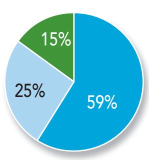
2045 Fund
Retirement Date
2043–2047



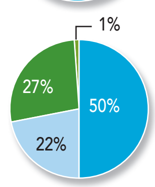
2040 Fund
Retirement Date
2038–2042



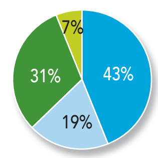
2035 Fund
Retirement Date
2033–2037



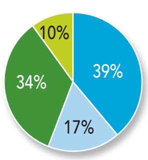
2030 Fund
Retirement Date
2028–2032



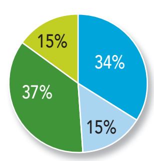
2025 Fund
Retirement Date
2023–2027



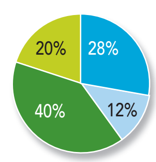
2020 Fund
Retirement Date
2018–2022



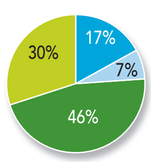
2015 Fund
Retirement Date
2013–2017



2010 Fund
Retirement Date
2008–2012



2005 Fund
Retirement Date
2003–2007



Income Fund
Retirement Date
Before 2003

- Domestic Equity Funds
- International Equity Funds
- Bond Funds
- Short-Term Funds

The percentages represent anticipated target asset allocation as of 6/30/14. Target asset allocations may appear equal due to rounding. Allocation percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and/or cash balances. Strategic Advisers, Inc., a subsidiary of FMR LLC, manages the Fidelity Freedom® Funds.

[1]The Freedom 2060 Fund was launched 8/11/2014.

Before investing in any mutual fund, consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. Contact Fidelity for a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus containing this information. Read it carefully.

Keep in mind that investing involves risk. The value of your investment will fluctuate over time and you may gain or lose money.

Periodic investing does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

Investors should allocate assets based on individual risk tolerance, investment time horizon, and personal financial situation. A particular asset allocation may be achieved by using different allocations in different accounts or by using the same one across multiple accounts. The glide path discussed herein is not intended as a benchmark for individuals; rather, it is a range of equity allocations that may be appropriate for many investors saving for retirement.

*Fidelity Freedom Funds are designed for investors expecting to retire around the year indicated in each fund's name. When choosing a Freedom Fund, investors should consider whether they anticipate retiring significantly earlier or later than age 65, even if such investors retire on or near a fund's approximate target date. There may be other considerations relevant to fund selection and investors should select the fund that best meets their individual circumstances and investment goals. Except for the Fidelity Freedom Income Fund, the funds' asset allocation strategy becomes increasingly conservative as the funds approach the target date and beyond. Ultimately, the funds are expected to merge with the Fidelity Freedom Income Fund. The investment risk of each Fidelity Freedom Fund changes over time as the fund's asset allocation changes. The funds are subject to the volatility of the financial markets, including that of equity and fixed income investments in the U.S. and abroad, and may be subject to risks associated with investing in high-yield, small-cap, commodity-linked, and foreign securities. Principal invested is not guaranteed at any time, including at or after the target dates.

Strategic Advisers has discretion to increase or decrease the exposure to the asset classes listed above. Strategic Advisers may utilize this discretion, known as Active Allocation, to allow portfolio managers to express their cyclical asset class views within predefined risk parameters. This strategy may not be successful in adding value, may increase losses to the funds, and/or cause the funds to have a risk profile different from that portrayed above from time to time.

To invest in a Freedom Fund today,
call **800.726.0951** or visit **Fidelity.com/freedom**

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