

# Fidelity® Mortgage Securities Fund

## Key Takeaways

- For the fiscal year ending August 31, 2023, the fund's Retail Class shares returned -2.61%, lagging, net of fees, the -2.10% result of the benchmark, the Bloomberg US MBS Index. The fund also trailed the Lipper peer group average.
- The past 12 months, Co-Managers Franco Castagliuolo and Sean Corcoran attempted to exploit market inefficiencies and identify attractively priced securities, in accordance with their longer-term investment strategy.
- According to Franco, U.S. mortgage-backed securities' negative result this period stemmed primarily from the U.S. Federal Reserve's campaign to thwart inflation with interest rate hikes, which pushed bond yields higher and prices lower.
- The fund's duration (interest rate) positioning detracted from performance versus the benchmark.
- Underweight exposure to Ginnie Mae securities also hindered the fund's relative result.
- In contrast, the fund's overweight in mortgage securities backed by pools of 15-year mortgages contributed to performance versus the benchmark for the 12 months.
- An overweight in reverse-mortgage securities also helped.
- As of August 31, Franco and Sean believe market interest rates are close to a medium-term peak, but think the Fed will continue to hike its policy rates in coming months.
- Looking ahead, Franco and Sean say agency MBS offer the potential for outperformance, given that the bonds offer attractive valuations and attractive spreads relative to U.S. Treasuries.

## MARKET RECAP

U.S. taxable investment-grade bonds returned -1.19% for the 12 months ending August 31, 2023, according to the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The first months of the period saw a continuation of the historic bond market downturn that began in early 2022, when the U.S. Federal Reserve began an aggressive series of interest rate hikes to combat persistent inflation. The actions helped push nominal and real U.S. bond yields to their highest levels in more than a decade. Bond prices, which move inversely to yields, fell sharply through October, and credit spreads widened, as investors demanded more yield for buying credit-sensitive assets. In November, the bond market staged a broad rally (+3.68%) when comments by Fed Chair Jerome Powell pointed to a slowdown in the size of future rate hikes. With the market anticipating the end of the hiking cycle by midyear, the index advanced 3.59% in the first four months of 2023, only to fall back in each of the four next months, as cooling but still-high inflation and a strong labor market suggested the Fed may need to keep raising rates for longer than anticipated. To date, the central bank has raised its benchmark rate 11 times, by a total of 5.25 percentage points. For the full 12 months, short-term bonds outperformed long-term issues, while lower-quality bonds bettered higher-quality debt, and risk assets like corporate bonds and asset-backed securities outpaced U.S. Treasuries. Meanwhile, U.S. mortgage-backed securities lagged in the rising-rate environment.



**Franco Castagliuolo**  
Co-Manager



**Sean Corcoran**  
Co-Manager

## Fund Facts

<b>Trading Symbol:</b>	FMSFX
<b>Start Date:</b>	December 31, 1984
<b>Size (in millions):</b>	\$493.05

## Investment Approach

- Fidelity® Mortgage Securities Fund provides investors exposure to a broad set of U.S. mortgage-related offerings, including primarily traditional government-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), but also non-agency MBS, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), reverse mortgages and certain other securitized financial instruments.
- Benchmarked against the Bloomberg U.S. MBS Index, the fund seeks competitive risk-adjusted performance commensurate with investor expectations of a primarily investment-grade mortgage fund.
- Utilizing a team-based investment process, the fund relies on experienced portfolio managers, research analysts and traders. We concentrate on areas where we believe we can repeatedly add value, including asset allocation, sector and security selection, yield-curve positioning and opportunistic trading.
- Robust governance and risk management support the identification of both opportunities and risks.

# Q&A

An interview with Co-Managers Franco Castagliuolo and Sean Corcoran

**Q: Franco, how did the fund perform for the fiscal year ending August 31, 2023?**

**F.C.** The fund's Retail Class shares returned -2.61% the past 12 months, lagging, net of fees, the -2.10% result of the benchmark, the Bloomberg US MBS Index. The fund also trailed the Lipper peer group average.

**Q: What shaped the environment for mortgage securities the past 12 months?**

**F.C.** U.S. mortgage-backed securities, including interest payments and price changes, declined this period. The U.S. Federal Reserve's campaign to thwart inflation by raising its policy interest rate drove market yields higher and prices, which move inversely to yields, lower.

By August 31, the Fed's benchmark rate was set in a range of 5.25% and 5.50%, a 22-year high and up from 0% in March 2022, when it began its campaign.

Market volatility was elevated throughout the period in response to investors' shifting expectations about when the Fed might cease raising interest rates and begin to lower them.

A year ago, observers widely anticipated an economic slowdown that would drive rates down and bond prices up by the end of 2023. These forecasts seemed prescient at the beginning of this year.

Bonds generally rallied through March, given expectations for rate cuts, especially when the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank sparked expectations of a looming economic recession.

From then through the end of August, however, investor sentiment shifted drastically. Economic growth remained surprisingly resilient, recession worries abated and investors saw less reason for the central bank to cut rates.

MBS, whose sensitivity to interest rates (duration) extended as interest rates rose, trailed comparable U.S. Treasuries. Here's why. As interest rates rose, mortgage rates moved higher and homeowners had less economic incentive to refinance their homes. Additionally, rising mortgage rates and high home prices muted existing home sales.

These factors meant the life of existing mortgages got longer and their duration extended, causing them to be more vulnerable to rising interest rates than comparable Treasuries.

Despite this heightened market volatility, Sean and I, along with our team of traders and analysts, continued to focus on generating competitive risk-adjusted performance commensurate with expectations of a government bond-focused fund.

We attempted to exploit market inefficiencies based on our top-down research on the global economy, government policy, and supply and demand in the market. We aimed to find mispriced securities by relying on proprietary models to forecast the timing of cash flow.

While we're disappointed our strategy didn't produce performance that was closer to the benchmark the past 12 months, we believe our approach helped position the fund in securities that are poised to outpace the benchmark over longer periods of time.

**Q: Sean, what detracted from the fund's performance versus the benchmark this period?**

**S.C.** Duration (interest rate) positioning hurt the fund's result. Based on our view that interest rates were close to peaking for this cycle and that bond yields could begin to fall, we positioned the fund with slightly more sensitivity to interest rates (as measured by the fund's modestly longer duration) and with an overweight in longer-term securities.

This stance put us at a disadvantage, particularly in the second half of the reporting period, given that rates rose sharply. Granted, it helped us in late 2022, but not enough to offset what was lost since then.

An underweight in Ginnie Mae securities also hindered the fund's performance versus the benchmark. This period, they held in a bit better than other government-agency MBS, which came under more pressure due to sales of them by defaulted banks and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in the wake of the U.S. regional bank crisis.

Our cautious approach to GNMA's stemmed from our concern that the issuer might institute policies to help borrowers and mortgage loan servicers, which usually occur at the expense of investors.

**Q: How about noteworthy contributors?**

**S.C.** A larger-than-benchmark stake in MBS backed by pools of 15-year mortgages helped versus the benchmark. This segment of the mortgage market, which represented an area our proprietary models suggested were undervalued, were some of the best-performing securities in the segment the past 12 months.

An overweight in reverse-mortgage securities, an area of the market we felt wasn't that attractively valued, also contributed to relative performance, given that they outperformed the benchmark this period.

**Q: Gentlemen, what's your outlook for the MBS market as of August 31?**

**F.C.** We believe interest rates are near their medium-term high, given that inflation, by some measures, has cooled. Our favored measure of inflation is core inflation minus shelter costs, which we like because it strips out volatile prices for food and energy and doesn't include shelter (housing) prices, which can painfully lag, meaning that they tend to move after changes in the economy have taken place.

Interestingly, core ex-shelter inflation showed month-over-month deflation in July. Our view is that core inflation is likely to continue to fall in the medium term. That said, we're cognizant that the world we live in is different than before the pandemic in several meaningful ways, including an East-West decoupling (primarily China-U.S., but others too); the ongoing war in Ukraine, which affects energy and food prices around the world; and an ever-increasing recognition/focus on climate change. We view the latter, which has been unaccounted for in past costs, will be imposed in the future and may contribute to higher inflation.

Although we anticipate additional Fed rate hikes in the next several months, we believe the central bank will remain cautious with the pace and size of these increases given that data suggest key measures of the economy have already softened and inflationary pressure has waned.

Against this backdrop, the government bond market could enter a state of relative calm if investors perceive the Fed is poised to slow the pace of, or ultimately cease, rate hikes.

**S.C.** We see opportunity among mortgage-backed securities, which we view as attractively valued given their high quality, government backing, ample liquidity and attractive valuations.

We believe MBS stand to benefit from their safe-haven status, should investors begin to worry about riskier asset classes if the economy slows or geopolitical conditions worsen.

Looking ahead, we plan to continue to work with our experienced team to find attractively priced bonds for the portfolio while maintaining a disciplined approach to risk management. Franco and I have seen many types of market conditions in our combined 40-plus years in the bond market.

We believe our active-management approach is well-suited for the investing environment we see at period end, and that the expertise of Fidelity's research and trading teams provides us with an advantage over index-based strategies. ■

## The co-managers on where they are finding value in the MBS market:

**F.C.** "As of August 31, mortgage-backed securities are, in many cases, attractively valued in our view. Here's why:

"In early spring, our analysis suggested MBS were as cheap as they'd been since the Global Financial Crisis, partly due to market jitters in the aftermath of U.S. banking turmoil. Investors were worried that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation would struggle to sell more than \$100 billion of securities that were previously held by failed lenders Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. The MBS market cheapened in response.

"Since then, MBS prices firmed, in part due to pockets of strong demand from investors seeking bargains in the category. Specifically, investors were drawn to government agency-backed MBS, often viewed as higher-quality, relatively liquid assets trading at an attractive spread (yield difference) to U.S. Treasuries."

**S.C.** "While the peak opportunity for government pass-through MBS may have passed, we believe there is still room for them to outpace other government securities if spreads compress further. Still-wide spreads mean MBS are attractive relative to other investments, such as corporate bonds.

"We're particularly optimistic about pockets of the MBS market that haven't yet attracted as much investor attention. We think that's largely because they are more difficult for many investors to value. For example, as of August 31 the fund was overweight pass-through securities made up of 15- and 20-year mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations.

"We believe our active-management approach is well-suited for identifying such opportunities, and that the expertise of our research and trading teams provide us with an advantage. We continue to refine our sophisticated models that adjust for a wide variety of factors in assessing MBS valuations."

## COUPON DISTRIBUTION

Coupon	Portfolio Weight	Portfolio Weight Six Months Ago
< 1.0%	0.52%	0.25%
>= 1.0% < 2.0%	6.55%	5.50%
>= 2.0% < 3.0%	43.03%	45.17%
>= 3.0% < 4.0%	21.25%	25.29%
>= 4.0% < 5.0%	11.59%	12.75%
>= 5.0% < 6.0%	13.32%	8.31%
>= 6.0% < 7.0%	2.99%	1.95%
>= 7.0% < 8.0%	0.74%	0.77%
>= 8.0% < 9.0%	0.01%	0.01%
>= 9.0% < 10.0%	0.00%	0.00%
>= 10.0% < 11.0%	0.00%	0.00%
>= 11.0%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Debt Securities	0.00%	0.00%

## WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

	Six Months Ago	
Years	8.0	6.9

*This is a weighted average of all maturities held in the fund.*

## DURATION

	Six Months Ago	
Years	6.0	6.0

MORTGAGE-SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION

Sector	Portfolio Weight	Index Weight	Relative Weight	Relative Change From Six Months Ago
FNMA 30 Year	41.39%	63.88%	-22.49%	-0.74%
FHLMC 30 Year	29.42%	1.91%	27.51%	-3.18%
FNMA 15 Year	10.51%	8.31%	2.20%	4.68%
GNMA 30 Year	7.97%	22.34%	-14.37%	-4.78%
FNMA 20 Year	4.41%	3.10%	1.31%	1.78%
FHLMC 15 Year	3.79%	0.30%	3.49%	0.86%
FHLMC 20 Year	2.38%	0.09%	2.29%	1.38%
Hybrid ARMs	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%	-0.01%
GNMA 15 Year	0.00%	0.07%	-0.07%	0.01%
Conventional Balloon	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other MBS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Non-Agency MBS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CREDIT-QUALITY DIVERSIFICATION

Credit Quality	Portfolio Weight	Index Weight	Relative Weight	Relative Change From Six Months Ago
U.S. Government	114.16%	100.00%	14.16%	6.16%
AAA	7.94%	0.00%	7.94%	5.58%
AA	0.55%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%
A	0.05%	0.00%	0.05%	0.01%
BBB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
B	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CCC & Below	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Short-Term Rated	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Not Rated/Not Available	2.69%	0.00%	2.69%	4.00%
Cash & Net Other Assets	-25.39%	0.00%	-25.39%	-15.75%

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

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

MARKET-SEGMENT DIVERSIFICATION

Market Segment	Portfolio Weight	Index Weight	Relative Weight	Relative Change From Six Months Ago
U.S. Treasury	0.83%	0.00%	0.83%	-3.06%
U.S. Agency	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Government Related (U.S. & Non-U.S.)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Corporate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
MBS Pass-Through	106.42%	100.00%	6.42%	3.76%
ABS	2.99%	0.00%	2.99%	2.70%
CMBS	7.06%	0.00%	7.06%	4.49%
CMOs	6.11%	0.00%	6.11%	3.85%
Cash	1.86%	0.00%	1.86%	-20.93%
Net Other Assets	-25.27%	0.00%	-25.27%	9.18%
Futures, Options & Swaps	-10.13%	0.00%	-10.13%	-7.62%

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

FISCAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY:  
Periods ending August 31, 2023

	Cumulative		Annualized			
	6 Month	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/ LOF <sup>1</sup>
Fidelity Mortgage Securities Fund Gross Expense Ratio: 0.45% <sup>2</sup>	0.18%	0.61%	-2.61%	-4.30%	-0.30%	1.07%
Bloomberg US MBS Index	0.38%	0.95%	-2.10%	-4.09%	-0.25%	1.08%
Lipper U.S. Mortgage Funds Classification	0.47%	1.32%	-1.99%	-3.24%	-0.13%	0.90%
Morningstar Fund Intermediate Core Bond	0.97%	1.63%	-1.07%	-4.27%	0.39%	1.36%

<sup>1</sup> Life of Fund (LOF) if performance is less than 10 years. Fund inception date: 12/31/1984.

<sup>2</sup> This expense ratio is from the prospectus in effect as of the date shown above and generally is based on amounts incurred during that fiscal year, or estimated amounts for the current fiscal year in the case of a newly launched fund. It does not include any fee waivers or reimbursements, which would be reflected in the fund's net expense ratio.

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

DIVIDENDS AND YIELD: Fiscal Periods ending August 31, 2023

	Past One Month	Past Six Months	Past One Year
30-Day SEC Yield	3.69%	--	--
30-Day SEC Restated Yield	--	--	--
Average Share Price	\$9.61	\$9.84	\$9.84
Dividends Per Share	2.72¢	16.01¢	29.44¢

Fiscal period represents the fund's semiannual or annual review period.

## Definitions and Important Information

Information provided in, and presentation of, this document are for informational and educational purposes only and are not a recommendation to take any particular action, or any action at all, nor an offer or solicitation to buy or sell any securities or services presented. It is not investment advice. Fidelity does not provide legal or tax advice.

Before making any investment decisions, you should consult with your own professional advisers and take into account all of the particular facts and circumstances of your individual situation. Fidelity and its representatives may have a conflict of interest in the products or services mentioned in these materials because they have a financial interest in them, and receive compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with the management, distribution, and/or servicing of these products or services, including Fidelity funds, certain third-party funds and products, and certain investment services.

### COUPON DISTRIBUTION

Coupon distribution shows the range of stated interest rates on the fund's investments, excluding short-term investments.

### DIVIDENDS AND YIELD

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

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

**Dividends per share** show the income paid by the fund for a set period of time. If you annualize this number, you can compare the fund's income over different periods.

### DURATION

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

### FUND RISKS

Fixed income investments entail interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall), the risk of issuer default, issuer credit risk and inflation risk. The fund may invest in lower-quality debt securities that involve greater risk of default or price changes due to potential changes in the credit quality of the issuer. Mortgage securities are subject to prepayment risk, which can limit gains due

to declining interest rates, and increase losses due to rising rates. Leverage can increase market exposure and magnify investment risk.

### IMPORTANT FUND INFORMATION

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

### INDICES

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indices represented are unmanaged. All indices include reinvestment of dividends and interest income unless otherwise noted.

**Bloomberg U.S. MBS Index** is a market-value-weighted index of fixed-rate securities that represent interests in pools of mortgage loans, including balloon mortgages, with original terms of 15 and 30 years that are issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (FHLMC).

**Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is a broad-based, market-value-weighted benchmark that measures the performance of the investment-grade, U.S.-dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. Sectors in the index include Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS.

### LIPPER INFORMATION

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

### MORNINGSTAR INFORMATION

© 2023 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The Morningstar information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or redistributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Fidelity does not review the Morningstar data and, for mutual fund performance, you should check the fund's current prospectus for the most up-to-date information concerning applicable loads, fees and expenses.

### SECTOR WEIGHTS

Sector weights illustrate examples of market segments in which the fund may invest, and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. They should not be construed or used as a recommendation for any subset of the market.

### WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY

Weighted average maturity (WAM) can be used as a measure of sensitivity to interest rate changes and market changes. Generally, the longer the maturity, the greater the sensitivity to such changes. WAM is based on the dollar-weighted average length of time until principal payments must be paid. Depending on the types of securities held in a fund, certain maturity shortening devices (e.g.,



demand features, interest rate resets, and call options) may be taken into account when calculating the WAM.

## Manager Facts

**Franco Castagliuolo** is a portfolio manager in the Fixed Income division at Fidelity Investments. Fidelity Investments is a leading provider of investment management, retirement planning, portfolio guidance, brokerage, benefits outsourcing, and other financial products and services to institutions, financial intermediaries, and individuals.

In this role, Mr. Castagliuolo is responsible for managing various government and mortgage fixed income portfolios.

Prior to assuming his current position in November 2009, Mr. Castagliuolo served as a research analyst and mortgage trader in Fidelity's Taxable Bond group. Previously, Mr. Castagliuolo held various roles in Fidelity's Municipal Bond group, including trader and research associate. He has been in the financial industry since joining Fidelity in 1996.

Mr. Castagliuolo earned his bachelor of science in business administration degree in finance, with a minor in economics, from Bryant University. He is also a CFA® charterholder.

**Sean Corcoran** is a portfolio manager in the Fixed Income division at Fidelity Investments. Fidelity Investments is a leading provider of investment management, retirement planning, portfolio guidance, brokerage, benefits outsourcing, and other financial products and services to institutions, financial intermediaries, and individuals.

In this role, Mr. Corcoran manages Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Mortgage Securities Funds, Fidelity GNMA Fund, Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Government Income Funds, Fidelity Intermediate Government Income Fund, Fidelity Limited Term Government Fund, as well as the U.S. government sub-portfolios of Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Strategic Income Funds, the inflation-protected debt sub-portfolio of Fidelity and Fidelity Advisor Strategic Real Return Funds, and the high-grade sub-portfolio of VIP Strategic Income Portfolio. He also manages institutional portfolios within government and mortgage strategies.

Prior to assuming his current position, Mr. Corcoran was a research analyst responsible for security level research of asset-backed taxable bonds and has developed insights in structured products, including CMBS. Previously, he was a research associate in Fidelity's Taxable Bond group. He has been in the financial industry since 2002.

Mr. Corcoran earned his bachelor of science in chemical engineering from the Colorado School of Mines and his master of business administration degree from Northeastern University. He is also a CFA® charterholder.

**PERFORMANCE SUMMARY:**  
**Quarter ending December 31, 2023**

	Annualized			
	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year/ LOF <sup>1</sup>
Fidelity Mortgage Securities Fund Gross Expense Ratio: 0.45% <sup>2</sup>	4.90%	-3.05%	0.24%	1.39%

<sup>1</sup> Life of Fund (LOF) if performance is less than 10 years. Fund inception date: 12/31/1984.

<sup>2</sup> This expense ratio is from the prospectus in effect as of the date shown above and generally is based on amounts incurred during that fiscal year, or estimated amounts for the current fiscal year in the case of a newly launched fund. It does not include any fee waivers or reimbursements, which would be reflected in the fund's net expense ratio.

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



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

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

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

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

Information included on this page is as of the most recent calendar quarter.

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

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

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

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

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

© 2024 FMR LLC. All rights reserved.

Not NCUA or NCUSIF insured. May lose value. No credit union guarantee. 717882.18.0