Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend Funds Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend 2050 Fund

<u>Class/Ticker</u> Fidelity Advisor Freedom® Blend 2050 Fund **Z6**/FHJCX

# **Summary Prospectus**

May 30, 2023

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the fund (including the fund's SAI) online at

institutional.fidelity.com/fafunddocuments. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-866-997-1254 or by sending an e-mail request to funddocuments@fmr.com. The fund's prospectus and SAI dated May 30, 2023 are incorporated herein by reference.



# **Fund Summary**

Fund/**Class:** Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend 2050 Fund**/Z6** 

### **Investment Objective**

Fidelity Freedom <sup>®</sup> Blend 2050 Fund seeks high total return until its target retirement date. Thereafter the fund's objective will be to seek high current income and, as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.

## Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred when you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. In addition to the fees and expenses described below, your broker may also require you to pay brokerage commissions on purchases and sales of certain share classes of the fund.

None

### Shareholder fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

### Annual Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)		
Management fee	0.29%	
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	
Other expenses	0.00%	
Total annual operating expenses	0.29% A	

A Adjusted to reflect current fees.

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 the 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, here's how much you would pay in total expenses if you sell all of your shares at the end of each time period indicated:

l year	\$ 30
3 years	\$ 93
5 years	\$ 163
10 years	\$ 368

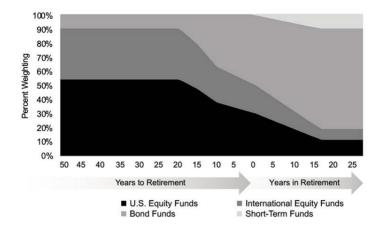
#### **Portfolio Turnover**

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity<sup>®</sup> funds (or "turns over" its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the fund were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs and could result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. Such costs. if incurred, would not be reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example and would affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategies

• Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity<sup>®</sup> U.S. equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity<sup>®</sup> funds), some of which are actively managed and others of which are passively managed, meaning they seek to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of a specific index.

• Allocating assets according to a neutral asset allocation strategy shown in the glide path below that adjusts over time until it reaches an allocation similar to that of the Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2050. Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) may modify the fund's neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders.

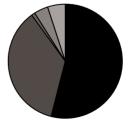


• The neutral asset allocation shown in the glide path depicts the allocation to U.S. equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds (including U.S. investment grade bond, international bond, short-term inflation-protected bond, long-term inflation-protected bond, and long-term treasury bond), and short-term funds.

• Buying and selling futures contracts (both long and short positions) in an effort to manage cash flows efficiently, remain fully invested, or facilitate asset allocation.

• The Adviser, under normal market conditions, will make investments that are consistent with seeking high total return for several years beyond the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective. • As of April 1, 2023, the fund's neutral asset allocation to underlying Fidelity<sup>®</sup> funds and futures was approximately:

U.S. Equity Funds 54% International Equity Funds 36% International Bond Funds 1% U.S. Investment Grade Bond Funds 4% Long-Term Treasury Bond Funds 5% Long-Term Inflation-Protected Bond Funds 0% Short-Term Inflation-Protected Bond Funds 0%



\* The Adviser may change these percentages over time. As a result of the active asset allocation strategy (discussed below), actual allocations may differ from the neutral allocations above. The allocation percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

• The Adviser, under normal market conditions, will use an active asset allocation strategy to increase or decrease asset class exposures relative to the neutral asset allocations reflected above by up to 10% for equity funds, bond funds and short-term funds to reflect the Adviser's market outlook, which is primarily focused on the intermediate term. The asset allocations in the glide path and pie chart above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• The Adviser may also make active asset allocations within other asset classes (such as commodities, high vield debt (also referred to as junk bonds), floating rate debt, real estate debt, and emerging markets debt) from 0% to 10% of the fund's total assets individually, but no more than 25% in aggregate within those other asset classes. Such asset classes are not reflected in the neutral asset allocations reflected in the glide path and pie chart above. Emerging markets include countries that have an emerging stock market as defined by MSCL countries or markets with lowto middle-income economies as classified by the World Bank, and other countries or markets that the Adviser identifies as having similar emerging markets characteristics.

• Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2050 (target retirement date) at or around age 65. tion of a fund matches Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend Income Fund's neutral asset allocation (approximately 10 to 19 years after the year indicated in the fund's name), the Board of Trustees may combine the fund with Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend Income Fund, without shareholder approval, and the fund's shareholders will become shareholders of Fidelity Freedom<sup>®</sup> Blend Income Fund.

### Principal Investment Risks

Shareholders should consider that no target date fund is intended as a complete retirement program and there is no guarantee that any single fund will provide sufficient retirement income at or through your retirement. The fund's share price fluctuates, which means you could lose money by investing in the fund, including losses near, at or after the target retirement date.

#### • Asset Allocation Risk.

The fund is subject to risks resulting from the Adviser's asset allocation decisions. The selection of underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets among various asset classes could cause the fund to lose value or its results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives. In addition, the fund's active asset allocation strategy may cause the fund to have a risk profile different than

When the neutral asset alloca-

that portrayed above from time to time and may increase losses.

#### • Investing in 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.

#### • Stock Market Volatility.

The Adviser will continue to invest the fund's assets in equity funds in the years following the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective. Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of securities can react differently to these developments.

#### • 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. 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 markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile. Foreign exchange rates also can be extremely volatile.

 Geographic Exposure to China. Because an underlying fund invests a meaningful portion of its assets in China, the underlying fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions in China and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. The fund may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in China by investing through legal structures known as variable interest entities (VIEs). Instead of directly owning the equity securities of a Chinese company, a VIE enters into service and other contracts with the Chinese company. Although the VIE has no equity ownership of the Chinese company, the contractual arrangements permit the VIE to consolidate the Chinese company into its financial statements. Intervention by the Chinese government with respect to VIEs could significantly affect the Chinese company's performance and the enforceability of the VIE's contractual arrangements with the Chinese company.

#### • Industry Exposure.

Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or group of related industries.

#### • 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.

Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer or other borrower in a securities lending transaction) can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value or result in delays in recovering securities and/or capital from a counterparty.

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.

#### • Correlation to Index.

The performance of an underlying index fund and its index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the underlying fund, transaction costs, sample selection, regulatory restrictions, and timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from the index. Errors in the construction or calculation of the index 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 an underlying fund and its shareholders.

#### • Passive Management Risk.

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 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. An underlying index fund may be concentrated to approximately the same extent that its index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries.

#### • Leverage Risk.

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

#### • "Growth" Investing.

"Growth" stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than other types of stocks.

#### • "Value" Investing.

"Value" stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

#### • Mid Cap Investing.

The value of securities of medium size, less well-known issuers can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

#### • Commodity-Linked Investing.

The value of commodities and commodity-linked investments may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

#### • Commodity Futures.

Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying fund's positions trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties. In addition, certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. If triggered, these limits could prevent the underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the underlying fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day.

#### • Securities Lending Risk.

Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities loaned in a timely manner or at all. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, an underlying fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral.

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.

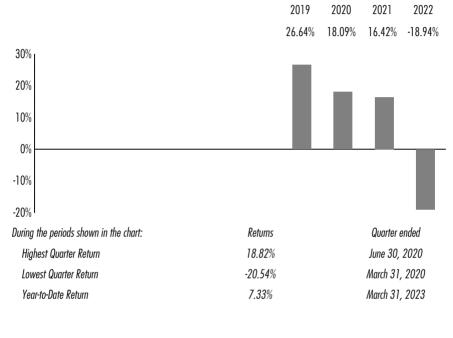
The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and a hypothetical composite of market indexes over various periods of time. The indexes have characteristics relevant to the fund's investment strategies. Index descriptions appear in the "Additional Index Information" section of

the prospectus. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

more recent performance information.







#### **Average Annual Returns**

For the periods ended December 31, 2022	Past 1 year	Life of class <sup>A</sup>
Class Z6	-18.94%	5.17%
S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	8.55%
Fidelity Freedom 2050 Composite Index <sup>sM</sup> (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	-18.17%	4.97%
<sup>*</sup> From August 31, 2018		

### **Investment Adviser**

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FMR (the Adviser) is the fund's man-

# Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (Co-Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2018.

Brett Sumsion (Co-Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2018.

### Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares of the fund are not eligible for purchase by registered investment companies or business development companies to the extent such acquisition is in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Shares generally are available only to certain employer-sponsored retirement plans. For this purpose, employer-sponsored retirement plans generally include profit sharing, 401(k), 403(b), 457(b), defined benefit, retiree health savings plans, and similar plans, but generally do not include: retail retirement or non-retirement accounts: Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) (such as traditional, Roth, SEP, SARSEP, and SIMPLE IRAs); Coverdell Education Savings Accounts; individual 403(b) accounts that are not part of an employer's 403(b) plan; plans investing through the Fidelity Advisor<sup>®</sup> 403(b) program; plans covering self-employed individuals and their employees (formerly Keogh/H.R. 10 plans); health savings accounts; or gualified tuition programs.

Plan participants may purchase Class Z6 shares of the fund only if Class Z6 shares are eligible for sale and available through their plan. You may buy or sell shares by contacting your employer-sponsored retirement plan.

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 by the fund to tax-advantaged retirement plan accounts are not taxable currently (but 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-pro-

viders (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. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has not authorized such payments for Class Z6 shares of the fund. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.

Fidelity Distributors Company LLC (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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