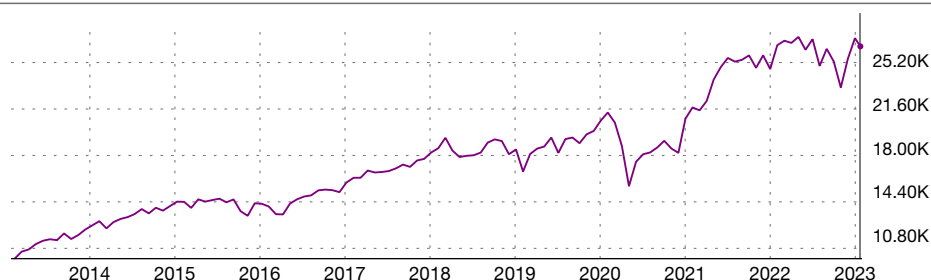


Fidelity® Equity Dividend Income Fund (FEQTX)

NTF No Transaction Fee¹

Hypothetical Growth of \$10,000^{2,3} (12/31/2012-12/31/2022)

■ Fidelity® Equity Dividend Income Fund \$26,259



The performance data featured represents past performance, which 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 data quoted.

Performance^{2,5,6}

Monthly (AS OF 12/31/2022)	YTD (Monthly)	Average Annual Total Returns				
		1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Life
Fidelity® Equity Dividend Income Fund	-1.06%	-1.06%	7.18%	7.19%	10.14%	9.82%
Russell 3000 Value	-7.98%	-7.98%	5.88%	6.50%	10.16%	10.07%
MSCI US IM High Div Yld	-3.64%	-3.64%	6.55%	7.30%	11.34%	--
Quarter-End (AS OF 12/31/2022)						
Fidelity® Equity Dividend Income Fund		-1.06%	7.18%	7.19%	10.14%	9.82%

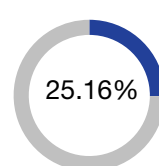
Calendar Year Returns^{2,5}

(AS OF 12/31/2022)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fidelity® Equity Dividend Income Fund	-9.74%	27.32%	1.84%	22.20%	-1.06%
Russell 3000 Value	-8.58%	26.26%	2.87%	25.37%	-7.98%
MSCI US IM High Div Yld	-5.43%	24.36%	0.56%	24.83%	-3.64%

Top 10 Holdings⁸

(AS OF 11/30/2022)



WELLS FARGO & CO
JOHNSON & JOHNSON
UNILEVER PLC SPONS ADR
EXXON MOBIL CORP
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS
INC
COMCAST CORP CL A
SANOFI SPON ADR
CISCO SYSTEMS INC
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO
MERCK & CO INC NEW

% of Total Portfolio: 25.16%
107 holdings as of 11/30/2022

Investment Approach

- Fidelity® Equity Dividend Income is a diversified domestic equity strategy that seeks reasonable income. In pursuing this objective, the fund also will consider the potential for capital appreciation using a value-based investment philosophy. The fund seeks a yield for its shareholders that exceeds the yield on the securities comprising the S&P 500® index.
- We believe that dividends provide a significant percentage of total return over time, and that a portfolio of stocks with above-market dividend yields/growth and below-average valuations can match or exceed the performance of the market over a full market cycle, but with a lower volatility of returns.
- We also believe that lower payout ratios provide safety for a dividend and can be supportive of future dividend growth. We look for companies committed to increasing their payout ratios, as demonstration of good capital management can lead to valuation expansion.
- We focus on higher-quality firms, as measured by return on equity, as well as those with strong

Morningstar® Snapshot*⁴

(AS OF 11/30/2022)

Morningstar Category	Large Value
Risk of this Category	
Overall Rating	
Returns	
Expenses	

*Data provided by Morningstar

Equity StyleMap®*⁷

(AS OF 10/31/2022)

	Large Value *96.44% Fund Assets Covered
--	---

Details

Fund Inception	8/21/1990
NAV on 12/31/2022	\$25.61
Exp Ratio (Gross)	0.58%
1/29/2022	
Exp Ratio (Net)	0.58%
1/29/2022	
Minimum to Invest	\$0.00
Turnover Rate	47%
5/31/2022	
Portfolio Net Assets (\$M)	\$5,743.71
12/31/2022	
Share Class Net Assets (\$M)	\$4,975.05
12/31/2022	

Fund Manager(s)

Primary Manager: John Sheehy (since 4/8/2017)

Portfolio Data

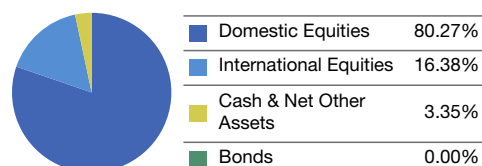
30-Day Yield ¹²	2.08%
11/30/2022	

Investment Approach (continued)

balance sheets, including cash on hand or cash the enterprise is reasonably expected to generate in the very near future.

Asset Allocation^{8,9,10,11}

(AS OF 11/30/2022)



Major Market Sectors⁸

(AS OF 11/30/2022)

Portfolio Weight	Russell 3000 Value
Financials	18.70%
Health Care	15.15%
Information Technology	12.87%
Consumer Staples	10.54%
Industrials	9.69%
Communication Services	7.36%
Energy	6.41%
Utilities	6.26%
Consumer Discretionary	4.41%
Materials	3.12%

Regional Diversification⁸

(AS OF 11/30/2022)

United States	80.27%
Europe	13.11%
Cash & Net Other Assets	3.34%
Canada	1.53%
Japan	0.90%
Emerging Markets	0.85%
Other	0.00%

Volatility Measures

Beta	0.94
12/31/2022	
R ²	0.96
12/31/2022	
Sharpe Ratio	0.31
12/31/2022	
Standard Deviation	21.06
12/31/2022	

Morningstar Ratings

(AS OF 11/30/2022) Morningstar Category: LARGE VALUE

Overall	★★★★★	out of 1,148 funds
3 Yrs	★★★★★	out of 1,148 funds
5 Yrs	★★★★★	out of 1,094 funds
10 Yrs	★★★★★	out of 810 funds

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds with at least a three-year history. (Exchange-traded funds and open-end mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes.) It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly excess performance (excluding the effect of sales charges, if any), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of funds in each fund category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Fund Overview

Objective

Seeks reasonable income. The fund will also consider the potential for capital appreciation. The fund looks for a yield that exceeds the composite yield on the securities comprising the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.

Strategy

Normally investing at least 80% of assets in equity securities. Normally investing primarily in income-producing equity securities that pay current dividends and show potential for capital appreciation, which tends to lead to investments in large cap "value" stocks.

Risk

Stock markets, especially foreign markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political 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. Lower-quality bonds can be more volatile and have greater risk of default than higher-quality bonds. Value stocks can perform differently than other types of stocks and can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Additional Disclosures

This description is only intended to provide a brief overview of the mutual fund. Read the fund's prospectus for more detailed information about the fund. S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent U.S. equity performance.

Glossary Of Terms

30-Day Yield: 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 and includes any applicable waiver or reimbursement. Absent such waivers or reimbursements, the returns would have been lower. It is sometimes referred to as "SEC 30-Day Yield" or

*standardized yield.

Beta: A measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (as represented by a benchmark index). The benchmark index has a beta of 1.0. A beta of more (less) than 1.0 indicates that a fund's historical returns have fluctuated more (less) than the benchmark index. Beta is a more reliable measure of volatility when used in combination with a high R² which indicates a high correlation between the movements in a fund's returns and movements in a benchmark index.

Exp Ratio (Gross): Expense ratio is a measure of what it costs to operate an investment, expressed as a percentage of its assets, as a dollar amount, or in basis points. These are costs the investor pays through a reduction in the investment's rate of return. For a mutual fund, the gross expense ratio is the total annual fund or class operating expenses directly paid by the fund from the fund's most recent prospectus (before waivers or reimbursements). This ratio also includes Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are expenses indirectly incurred by a fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies. If the investment option is not a mutual fund, the expense ratio may be calculated using methodologies that differ from those used for mutual funds.

Exp Ratio (Net): Expense ratio is a measure of what it costs to operate an investment, expressed as a percentage of its assets, as a dollar amount, or in basis points. These are costs the investor pays through a reduction in the investment's rate of return. For a mutual fund, the net expense ratio is the total annual fund or class operating expenses directly paid by the fund from the fund's most recent prospectus, after any fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements that will reduce any fund operating expenses. This ratio also includes Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are expenses indirectly incurred by a fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies. This number does not include any fee waiver arrangement or expense reimbursement that may be terminated without agreement of the fund's board of trustees during the one-year period. If the investment option is not a mutual fund, the expense ratio may be calculated using methodologies that differ from those used for mutual funds.

MSCI US IM High Div Yld: The MSCI US Investable Market High Dividend Yield Index represents the high dividend yield companies of the MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index. (The MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index represents the investable universe of companies in the US equity market. The MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index is the aggregation of the MSCI US Large Cap 300, Mid Cap 450 and Small Cap 1750 Indices.) The MSCI US Investable Market High Dividend Yield Index is a subset of the MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index.

Net Asset Value (NAV): The dollar value of one mutual fund's share, excluding any sales charges or redemption fees. The NAV is calculated by subtracting liabilities from the value of a fund's total assets and dividing it by the number of fund's shares outstanding.

Portfolio Net Assets (\$M): The difference between a portfolio's total assets and liabilities, including all share classes of the fund.

R²: A measurement of how closely the portfolio's performance correlates with the performance of the fund's primary benchmark index or equivalent. R² is a proportion which ranges between 0.00 and 1.00. An R² of 1.00 indicates perfect correlation to the benchmark index, that is, all of the portfolio's fluctuations are explained by performance fluctuations of the index, while an R² of 0.00 indicates no correlation. Therefore, the lower the R², the more the fund's performance is affected by factors other than the market as measured by that benchmark index. An R² value of less than 0.5 indicates that the Annualized Alpha and Beta are not reliable performance statistics.

Russell 3000 Value: The Russell 3000® Value Index is an unmanaged market capitalization-weighted index of value-oriented stocks of U.S. domiciled companies that are included in the Russell 3000 Index. Value-oriented stocks tend to have lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Share Class Net Assets (\$M): The difference between the total assets and liabilities of a single share class of a fund.

Sharpe Ratio: The Sharpe ratio is a measure of historical risk-adjusted performance. It is calculated by dividing the fund's excess returns (the fund's average annual return for the period minus the 3-month "risk free" return rate) and dividing it by the standard deviation of the fund's returns. The higher the ratio, the better the fund's return per unit of risk. The three month "risk free" rate used is the 90-day Treasury Bill rate.

Standard Deviation: Statistical measure of how much a return varies over an extended period of time. The more variable the returns, the larger the standard deviation. Investors may examine historical standard deviation in conjunction with historical returns to decide whether an investment's volatility would have been acceptable given the returns it would have produced. A higher standard deviation indicates a wider dispersion of past returns and thus greater historical volatility. Standard deviation does not indicate how an investment actually performed, but it does indicate the volatility of its returns over time. Standard deviation is annualized. The returns used for this calculation are not load-adjusted.

Turnover Rate: The lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of long-term portfolio securities divided by the monthly average value of long-term securities owned by the fund.

Important Information

Before investing, consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund or annuity and its investment options. Contact Fidelity for a free prospectus and, if available, summary prospectus containing this information. Read it carefully.

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1. No Transaction Fee Fidelity funds are available without paying a trading fee to Fidelity or a sales load to the fund. However, the fund may charge a short-term trading or redemption fee to protect the interests of long-term shareholders of the fund. Shares are subject to the fund's management and operating expenses. See Expenses & Fees for more information.

2. The Morningstar Category Average is the average return for the peer group based on the returns of each individual fund within the group, for the period shown. This average assumes reinvestment of dividends.

3. This chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment made in this investment product (and a benchmark or category average, if shown) from the beginning date shown or on the inception date of the product (whichever is later). The inception date used for products with underlying funds, or multiple shares classes, or are offered as a separate account, strategy or sub account, may be the inception date of the underlying fund, the earliest share class of the product, or the date composite performance for the product was first made available. The product's returns may not reflect all its expenses. Any fees not reflected would lower the returns. Benchmark returns include reinvestment of capital gains and dividends, if any, but do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance of the investment product.

4. Risk of this Category: Morningstar calculates these risk levels by looking at the Morningstar Risk of the funds in the Category over the previous 5-year period. Morningstar Risk is the difference between the Morningstar Return, based on fund total returns, and the Morningstar Risk Adjusted Return, based on fund total returns adjusted for performance volatility. The Category Risk Level is based on the equal weighted average Morningstar Risk of the funds in the category. Morningstar's Research Committee evaluates the Category Morningstar Risk and assigns the Category Risk Level after further qualitative judgment.

Overall Rating: The Overall Morningstar Rating™ for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its 3-, 5-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics, which are based on risk-adjusted returns, as of the date stated.

Returns: This rating is based on a fund's Morningstar Return (its annualized return in excess to the return of the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill over a three-, five-, or ten-year period). The Morningstar Returns in each category are then scored against each other on a bell curve. In each Morningstar Category:

- top 10% - High
- next 22.5% - Above Average
- middle 35% - Average
- next 22.5% - Below Average
- bottom 10% - Low

Expenses: This Morningstar data point compares the fund's net expense ratio to the net expense ratio of all the other funds within its Morningstar Category grouping.

5. Total returns are historical and may include change in share value and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. Cumulative total returns are reported as of the period indicated. Life of fund

figures are reported as of the commencement date to the period indicated and are cumulative if the fund is less than one year old. Total returns do not reflect the fund's [%] sales charge. If sales charges were included, total returns would have been lower.

6. Percent Rank in Category is the fund's total-return percentile rank relative to all funds that have the same Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1 and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. The top-performing fund in a category will always receive a rank of 1. % Rank in Category is based on total returns which include reinvested dividends and capital gains, if any, and exclude sales charges. Multiple share classes of a fund have a common portfolio but impose different expense structures. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

7. Equity StyleMap® depictions of mutual fund characteristics are produced using data and calculations provided by Morningstar, Inc. StyleMapsSM estimate characteristics of a fund's equity holdings over two dimensions: market capitalization and valuation. The percentage of fund assets represented by these holdings is indicated beside each StyleMap. Current StyleMap characteristics are calculated each time Morningstar receives updated portfolio holdings from a fund and are denoted with a dot. Historical StyleMap characteristics are calculated for the shorter of either the past 3 years or the life of the fund, and are represented by the shading of the box(es) previously occupied by the dot. StyleMap characteristics represent an approximate profile of the fund's equity holdings (e.g., domestic stocks, foreign stocks, and American Depositary Receipts), are based on historical data, and are not predictive of the fund's future investments. Although the data are gathered from reliable sources, accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed.

8. Any holdings, asset allocation, diversification breakdowns or other composition data shown are as of the date indicated and are subject to change at any time. They may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. The Top Ten Holdings and Top 5 Issuers do not include money market instruments or futures contracts, if any. Depository receipts are normally combined with the underlying security. Some breakdowns may be intentionally limited to a particular asset class or other subset of the fund's entire portfolio, particularly in multi-asset class funds where the attributes of the equity and fixed income portions are different.

Under the asset allocation section, international (or foreign) assets may be reported differently depending on how an investment option reports its holdings. Some do not report international (or foreign) holdings here, but instead report them in a "Regional Diversification" section. Some report them in this section in addition to the equity, bond and other allocation shown. Others report international (or foreign) holding as a subset of the equity and bond allocations shown. If the allocation without the foreign component equals (or rounds to) 100%, then international (or foreign) is a subset of the equity and bond percentage shown.

Any remaining country allocations comprising less than one percent of the portfolio are combined in the OTHER category.

9. 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.

10. The percent of net assets invested in both domestic and foreign Equities (common stocks, preferred stocks, rights and warrants, convertible preferred stocks and stock index futures and options), Bond (all debt instruments, including investment grade, non-investment grade, non-rated securities and convertible bonds), and Cash & Net Other Assets (cash, repurchase agreements, receivables and payables).

11. "Tax-Advantaged Domiciles" represent countries whose tax policies may be favorable for company incorporation.

12. 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".