Fidelity Freedom® Funds

Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund/FFFAX

Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund/FFFVX

Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund/FFFCX

Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund/FFVFX

Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund/FFFDX

Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund/FFTWX

Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund/FFFX

Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund/FFTHX

Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund/FFFX

Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund/FFGX

Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund/FFHX

Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund/FDEEX

Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund/FDKVX

Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund
Class/Ticker
Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund/FFSFX

In this prospectus, the term “shares” (as it relates to a fund) means the class of shares offered through this prospectus.

Prospectus
May 30, 2019

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of a fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a financial advisor, broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from a fund electronically, by contacting your financial intermediary. For Fidelity customers, visit Fidelity’s web site or call Fidelity using the contact information listed below.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports, you may contact your financial intermediary or, if you are a Fidelity customer, visit Fidelity’s website, or call Fidelity at the applicable toll-free number listed below. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with the fund complex/your financial intermediary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Type</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage, Mutual Fund, or Annuity Contracts:</td>
<td>fidelity.com/malpreferences</td>
<td>1-800-343-3548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer Provided Retirement Accounts:</td>
<td>netbenefits.fidelity.com/preferences (choose ‘no’ under Required Disclosures to continue to print)</td>
<td>1-800-343-0860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisor Sold Accounts Serviced Through Your Financial Intermediary:</td>
<td>Contact Your Financial Intermediary</td>
<td>Your Financial Intermediary’s phone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisor Sold Accounts Serviced by Fidelity:</td>
<td>institutional.fidelity.com</td>
<td>1-877-208-0098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Like securities of all mutual funds, these securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
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</table>
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity® Income Fund/Fidelity Income Fund

Investment Objective
The fund seeks 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 and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder fees
(fees paid directly from your investment)
None

Annual Operating Expenses
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fee</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual operating expenses</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) 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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$587</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

• Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).

• Allocating assets according to a stable neutral asset allocation strategy (approximately 11% in domestic equity funds, 8% in international funds, 50% in bond funds, and 22% in short-term funds). FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020.

• 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 may 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 are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

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 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.** 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.

- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

- **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.

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

- **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security’s maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.

- **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. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. 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.

- **Passive Management Risk.** An underlying fund is 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, an underlying fund’s performance 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.

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

- **Inflation-Protected Debt Exposure.** Increases in real interest rates can cause the price of inflation-protected debt securities to decrease. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable.

- **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.
Year-by-Year Returns

Calendar Years

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.12%</td>
<td>7.63%</td>
<td>2.02%</td>
<td>6.40%</td>
<td>4.56%</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
<td>-0.38%</td>
<td>5.16%</td>
<td>8.21%</td>
<td>-1.88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:
- Highest Quarter Return: 7.49% June 30, 2009
- Lowest Quarter Return: -3.14% September 30, 2011
- Year-to-Date Return: 4.41% March 31, 2019

Average Annual Returns

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund

- Return Before Taxes: -1.88%
- Return After Taxes on Distributions: -3.41%
- Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares: -0.61%

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)

- Past 1 year: 0.01%
- Past 5 years: 2.52%
- Past 10 years: 3.48%

Fidelity Freedom Income Composite IndexSM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

- Past 1 year: -0.69%
- Past 5 years: 2.95%
- Past 10 years: 4.35%

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMRC), is the fund’s manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

- Internet
  www.fidelity.com
- Phone
  Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555
  To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666
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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

**Tax Information**

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund

Investment Objective
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fee</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] Adjusted to reflect current fees.
[b] For the period, acquired fund fees and expenses are less than 0.01% and are included in other expenses.

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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 589</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2005. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective.

• The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• Designed for investors who retired in or within a few years of 2005 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

• **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• **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. 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.

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

• **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
• **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. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. 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.

• **Passive Management Risk.** An underlying fund is 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, an underlying fund’s performance 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.

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

• **Inflation-Protected Debt Exposure.** Increases in real interest rates can cause the price of inflation-protected debt securities to decrease. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable.

• **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

### Year-by-Year Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>23.40%</td>
<td>10.57%</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
<td>8.82%</td>
<td>8.01%</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>-0.33%</td>
<td>5.91%</td>
<td>10.47%</td>
<td>-2.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

| Highest Quarter Return | 12.37% | June 30, 2009 |
| Lowest Quarter Return  | -6.82% | September 30, 2011 |
| Year-to-Date Return    | 5.26%  | March 31, 2019 |

### Average Annual Returns

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement...
Fund Summary – continued

account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund</th>
<th>Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</th>
<th>Fidelity Freedom 2005 Composite IndexSM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–2.59%</td>
<td>3.49%</td>
<td>6.67%</td>
<td>–1.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–4.15%</td>
<td>2.24%</td>
<td>5.58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–0.97%</td>
<td>2.36%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
<td>–1.41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

**Internet**
www.fidelity.com

**Phone**
Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

**Mail**

- Additional purchases: Fidelity Investments
- P.O. Box 770001
- Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003
- Redemptions: Fidelity Investments
- P.O. Box 770001
- Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired

1-800-544-0118
**Fund Summary**

**Fund/Class:**
Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund

**Investment Objective**
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

**Shareholder fees**
(fees paid directly from your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholder fees</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Annual Operating Expenses**
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management fee</th>
<th>0.52%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$607</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2010. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

• Designed for investors who retired in or within a few years of 2010 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

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 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. 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.

• Interest Rate Changes. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• 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. 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.

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

• Prepayment. The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security’s maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
• **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. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. 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.

• **Passive Management Risk.** An underlying fund is 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, an underlying fund’s performance 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.

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

• **“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.

• **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

### Year-by-Year Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>24.82%</td>
<td>11.65%</td>
<td>-0.28%</td>
<td>10.43%</td>
<td>11.08%</td>
<td>4.84%</td>
<td>-0.28%</td>
<td>6.42%</td>
<td>12.48%</td>
<td>-3.56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- **Highest Quarter Return:** 13.09% June 30, 2009
- **Lowest Quarter Return:** -8.39% September 30, 2011
- **Year-to-Date Return:** 6.15% March 31, 2019
- **Average Annual Returns:**

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement

Prospectus
account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

For the periods ended December 31, 2018

**Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>-3.56%</td>
<td>3.83%</td>
<td>7.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>-5.41%</td>
<td>2.35%</td>
<td>6.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>-1.29%</td>
<td>2.63%</td>
<td>5.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>-2.22%</td>
<td>3.95%</td>
<td>7.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment Adviser**

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**Portfolio Manager(s)**

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Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

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P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

**TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired**

1-800-544-0118

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.

**Tax Information**

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.
**Fund Summary**

**Fund/Class:**
Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund

**Investment Objective**
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Operating Expenses</strong> (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fee (a)</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses (a)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual operating expenses (a)</strong></td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a)</strong> Adjusted to reflect current fees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 your shareholder 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:

- 1 year: $57
- 3 years: $177
- 5 years: $303
- 10 years: $651

**Portfolio Turnover**
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2015. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective.

• The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• Designed for investors who retired in or within a few years of 2015 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

• **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• **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. 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.

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

• **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
• **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. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. 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.

• **Passive Management Risk.** An underlying fund is 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, an underlying fund's performance 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.

• **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.

• **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund's historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund's current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

**Year-by-Year Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>25.62%</td>
<td>11.75%</td>
<td>-0.34%</td>
<td>10.68%</td>
<td>11.88%</td>
<td>5.17%</td>
<td>-0.34%</td>
<td>7.04%</td>
<td>14.28%</td>
<td>-4.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:
- **Highest Quarter Return**
- **Lowest Quarter Return**
- **Year-to-Date Return**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns</th>
<th>Quarter ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.67%</td>
<td>June 30, 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~8.52%</td>
<td>September 30, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.09%</td>
<td>March 31, 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fund Summary – continued**

**Average Annual Returns**
After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan).

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

For the periods ended December 31, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund</th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>–4.42%</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
<td>7.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>–6.41%</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
<td>6.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>–1.64%</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
<td>5.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500™ Index</td>
<td>–4.38%</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
<td>13.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>2.52%</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom 2015 Composite IndexSM</td>
<td>–3.04%</td>
<td>4.33%</td>
<td>7.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effective July 2, 2018, the fund began comparing its performance to Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index rather than S&P 500™ Index because the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index conforms more closely to the fund’s investment policies.

**Investment Adviser**
FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund’s manager.

**Portfolio Manager(s)**
Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.
Brett Sumson (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

**Purchase and Sale of Shares**
You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

**Internet**
www.fidelity.com

**Phone**
Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555
To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

**Tax Information**
Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or
service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund

Investment Objective
The 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.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
None

Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Management fee
0.60%

Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees
None

Other expenses
0.00%

Total annual operating expenses
0.60%

(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 your shareholder 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:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2020. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

• The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2020 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

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 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. 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.

• Interest Rate Changes. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• 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. 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.

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

• Prepayment. The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security’s maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
Prospectus
Fund Summary – continued

• 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. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. 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.

• Passive Management Risk. An underlying fund is 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, an underlying fund’s performance 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.

• 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.

• 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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

Year-by-Year Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>28.86%</td>
<td>12.93%</td>
<td>-1.36%</td>
<td>11.77%</td>
<td>13.22%</td>
<td>5.34%</td>
<td>-0.23%</td>
<td>7.26%</td>
<td>15.64%</td>
<td>-5.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- Highest Quarter Return: 15.63% June 30, 2009
- Lowest Quarter Return: -10.21% September 30, 2011
- Year-to-Date Return: 7.91% March 31, 2019
Average Annual Returns
After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan).

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

For the periods ended December 31, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund</th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>-5.20%</td>
<td>4.32%</td>
<td>8.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>-6.95%</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>7.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>-2.20%</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
<td>6.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)
-4.38% 8.49% 13.12%

Fidelity Freedom 2020 Composite IndexSM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)
-3.75% 4.56% 8.51%

Investment Adviser
FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)
Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares
You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

- Internet: www.fidelity.com
- Phone: Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555
- To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666
- Mail
  - Additional purchases: Fidelity Investments
  - P.O. Box 770001
  - Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003
- Mail: Fidelity Investments
  - P.O. Box 770001
  - Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035
- TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired: 1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information
Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund

Investment Objective
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)
None

Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fee</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual operating expenses</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Adjusted to reflect current fees.
(b) For the period, acquired fund fees and expenses are less than 0.01% and are included in other expenses.

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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2025. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective.

- The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

- Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2025 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

- **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. 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.

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• **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.

• **Passive Management Risk.** An underlying fund is 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, an underlying fund’s performance 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.

• **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.

• **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

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### Year-by-Year Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>30.03%</td>
<td>13.82%</td>
<td>-2.65%</td>
<td>13.15%</td>
<td>16.50%</td>
<td>5.63%</td>
<td>-0.16%</td>
<td>7.47%</td>
<td>16.82%</td>
<td>-5.87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- **Highest Quarter Return** 16.29% June 30, 2009
- **Lowest Quarter Return** -12.12% September 30, 2011
- **Year-to-Date Return** 8.55% March 31, 2019
Average Annual Returns
After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan).

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

For the periods ended December 31, 2018
Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund
- Return Before Taxes
- Return After Taxes on Distributions
- Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares
S&P 500® Index
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)
Fidelity Freedom 2025 Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

Investment Adviser
FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund’s manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)
Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.
Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares
You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

Internet
www.fidelity.com

Phone
Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555
To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

Mail
Additionals purchases:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003
Redemptions:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information
Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund

Investment Objective

The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fee&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual operating expenses&lt;sup&gt;(a)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>(a)</sup> 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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2030. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective.

• The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2030 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

• **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• **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. 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.

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

• **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
• **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. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. 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.

• **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.

• **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

**Year-by-Year Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>30.57%</td>
<td>14.04%</td>
<td>-3.15%</td>
<td>13.47%</td>
<td>18.13%</td>
<td>5.67%</td>
<td>-0.16%</td>
<td>8.13%</td>
<td>19.82%</td>
<td>-7.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Annual Returns**

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund

Return Before Taxes
Return After Taxes on Distributions
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares

S&P 500® Index
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)
Fidelity Freedom 2030 Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

Past 1 year Past 5 years Past 10 years

-7.03% 4.91% 9.40%
-8.67% 3.38% 8.12%
-3.20% 3.59% 7.38%

-4.38% 8.49% 13.12%

-5.36% 5.32% 9.92%

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

Internet
www.fidelity.com

Phone
Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

Mail

Additional purchases:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.
**Fund Summary**

**Fund/Class:**
Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund

**Investment Objective**

The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

| Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment) | None |
| Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment) |  |
| Management fee(a) | 0.73% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees | None |
| Other expenses(a) | 0.00% |
| **Total annual operating expenses(a)** | **0.73%** |

(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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2035. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

• Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2035 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

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 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. 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.

• Interest Rate Changes. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• 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. 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.

• 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. 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.

- **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.

- **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

**Year-by-Year Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>31.26%</td>
<td>14.46%</td>
<td>-4.59%</td>
<td>14.45%</td>
<td>20.68%</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>-0.21%</td>
<td>8.63%</td>
<td>22.00%</td>
<td>-8.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- Highest Quarter Return: 17.75% June 30, 2009
- Lowest Quarter Return: -14.77% September 30, 2011
- Year-to-Date Return: 10.92% March 31, 2019

**Average Annual Returns**

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

**Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Return Before Taxes</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>-8.42%</td>
<td>-10.04%</td>
<td>-3.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>5.07%</td>
<td>3.55%</td>
<td>3.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
<td>9.75%</td>
<td>8.44%</td>
<td>7.70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500® Index</td>
<td>-4.38%</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
<td>13.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fidelity Freedom 2035 Composite IndexSM</strong></td>
<td>-6.57%</td>
<td>5.57%</td>
<td>10.51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Investment Adviser**

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund’s manager.

**Portfolio Manager(s)**

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

**Purchase and Sale of Shares**

You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

**Internet**

www.fidelity.com

**Phone**

Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

**Mail**

Additional purchases:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

**Tax Information**

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund

Investment Objective
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder fees
(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Operating Expenses
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

Management fee(a)
0.75%

Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees
None

Other expenses(a)
0.00%

Total annual operating expenses(a)
0.75%

(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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio Turnover
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 17% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2040. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

![Asset Allocation Diagram]

- Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2040 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

• **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• **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. 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.

• **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. 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.

- **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.

- **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

**Year-by-Year Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>31.65%</td>
<td>14.62%</td>
<td>-4.63%</td>
<td>14.53%</td>
<td>21.05%</td>
<td>5.71%</td>
<td>-0.18%</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>22.25%</td>
<td>-8.96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:
- **Highest Quarter Return** 18.26% June 30, 2009
- **Lowest Quarter Return** -15.01% September 30, 2011
- **Year-to-Date Return** 11.49% March 31, 2019

**Average Annual Returns**

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan).

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund

Return Before Taxes

Return After Taxes on Distributions

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares

S&P 500® Index
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)

Fidelity Freedom 2040 Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>–8.96%</td>
<td>4.99%</td>
<td>9.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>–10.61%</td>
<td>3.41%</td>
<td>8.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>–4.20%</td>
<td>3.67%</td>
<td>7.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S&P 500® Index

Fidelity Freedom 2040 Composite IndexSM

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund’s manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

Internet
www.fidelity.com

Phone
Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

Mail

Additional purchases: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class:
Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund

Investment Objective

The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Type</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fee ([a])</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses ([a])</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual operating expenses ([a])</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[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 your shareholder 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:

1 year: $77
3 years: $240
5 years: $417
10 years: $929

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2045. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund's neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

![Asset Allocation Diagram]

- The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

- Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2045 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

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

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- **Stock Market Volatility.** 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.

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**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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund's historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund's current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

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### Year-by-Year Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>32.04%</td>
<td>14.72%</td>
<td>-5.02%</td>
<td>14.79%</td>
<td>21.60%</td>
<td>5.79%</td>
<td>-0.16%</td>
<td>8.57%</td>
<td>22.21%</td>
<td>-8.91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- **Highest Quarter Return**
  - June 30, 2009
  - 18.46%

- **Lowest Quarter Return**
  - September 30, 2011
  - -15.50%

- **Year-to-Date Return**
  - March 31, 2019
  - 11.39%

### Average Annual Returns

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund

Return Before Taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Return Before Taxes</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>–8.91%</td>
<td>–10.52%</td>
<td>–4.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
<td>9.87%</td>
<td>8.44%</td>
<td>7.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>–10.52%</td>
<td>–4.18%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
<td>8.44%</td>
<td>7.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fidelity Freedom 2045 Composite IndexSM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Return</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past 1 year</td>
<td>–7.04%</td>
<td>–4.38%</td>
<td>–4.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 5 years</td>
<td>5.51%</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past 10 years</td>
<td>10.75%</td>
<td>13.12%</td>
<td>7.79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investment Adviser

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Portfolio Manager(s)

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Redemptions: Fidelity Investments
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TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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Tax Information

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Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The fund, the Adviser, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Summary

**Fund/Class:**
Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund

**Investment Objective**
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Operating Expenses</strong> (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fee[^a]</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses[^a]</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual operating expenses[^a]</strong></td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

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• The Adviser may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund's target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund's overall investment objective.

\[ \text{Principal Investment Risks} \]

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- **“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.
- **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.

### 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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

### Year-by-Year Returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>32.47%</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
<td>-5.57%</td>
<td>15.06%</td>
<td>21.87%</td>
<td>5.78%</td>
<td>-0.24%</td>
<td>8.63%</td>
<td>22.28%</td>
<td>-8.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Annual Returns

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.

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.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Past 10 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>-8.92%</td>
<td>5.01%</td>
<td>9.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>-10.51%</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
<td>8.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>-4.20%</td>
<td>3.68%</td>
<td>7.84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)
-4.38% 8.49% 13.12%

Fidelity Freedom 2050 Composite IndexSM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)
-7.04% 5.51% 10.88%

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumsion (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

Internet
www.fidelity.com

Phone
Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

Mail

Additional purchases: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
**Fund Summary**

**Fund/Class:**
Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund

**Investment Objective**
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shareholder fees</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Operating Expenses</strong></td>
<td>(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fee(a)</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses(a)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total annual operating expenses(a)</strong></td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>$ 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2055. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

• The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2055 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

• **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• **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. 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.

• **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. 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.

- **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.

- **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.

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. Prior to June 1, 2017, the fund operated under a different pricing structure. The fund’s historical performance prior to June 1, 2017 does not reflect the fund’s current pricing structure. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Visit www.fidelity.com for more recent performance information.

**Year-by-Year Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>15.32%</td>
<td>22.71%</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>-0.20%</td>
<td>8.56%</td>
<td>22.31%</td>
<td>-8.94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- Highest Quarter Return
  - Returns 11.66% Quarter ended March 31, 2012
- Lowest Quarter Return
  - Returns -12.59% Quarter ended December 31, 2018
- Year-to-Date Return
  - Returns 11.39% Quarter ended March 31, 2019

**Average Annual Returns**

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan).

Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past 1 year</th>
<th>Past 5 years</th>
<th>Life of class(a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return Before Taxes</td>
<td>–8.94%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>6.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions</td>
<td>–10.33%</td>
<td>3.73%</td>
<td>5.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</td>
<td>–4.35%</td>
<td>3.70%</td>
<td>4.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)</td>
<td>–4.38%</td>
<td>8.49%</td>
<td>11.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom 2055 Composite IndexSM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)</td>
<td>–7.04%</td>
<td>5.51%</td>
<td>7.95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[a] From June 1, 2011

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) has managed the fund since June 2011.

Brett Sumision (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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www.fidelity.com

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Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555

To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

Mail
Additional purchases:
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P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions:
Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
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TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

There is no purchase minimum for shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary's web site for more information.
**Fund Summary**

**Fund/Class:**
Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund/Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund

**Investment Objective**
The 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.

**Shareholder fees**
(fees paid directly from your investment)

**Fee Table**
The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred when you buy and hold shares of the fund.

**Annual Operating Expenses**
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

- **Management fee**
  - (a) 0.75%
- **Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees**
  - None
- **Other expenses**
  - (a) 0.00%
- **Total annual operating expenses**
  - (a) 0.75%

(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 your shareholder 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>$ 77</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 years</td>
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<td>5 years</td>
<td>$ 417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>$ 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portfolio Turnover**
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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 16% of the average value of its portfolio.

**Principal Investment Strategies**
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2060. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
• 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 may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

• Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2060 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

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

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• Stock Market Volatility. 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.

• Interest Rate Changes. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

• 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. 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.

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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.

- **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.

- **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.

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**Performance**

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**Year-by-Year Returns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Years</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>-0.22%</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
<td>22.10%</td>
<td>-8.92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the periods shown in the chart:

- Highest Quarter Return: 6.38% March 31, 2017
- Lowest Quarter Return: -12.62% December 31, 2018
- Year-to-Date Return: 11.47% March 31, 2019

**Average Annual Returns**

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates, but do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement, such as an employee benefit plan (profit sharing, 401(k), or 403(b) plan). Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares may be higher than other returns for the same period due to a tax benefit of realizing a capital loss upon the sale of fund shares.
For the periods ended December 31, 2018

Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Return Before Taxes</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions</th>
<th>Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>-8.92%</td>
<td>-10.14%</td>
<td>-4.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P 500® Index</td>
<td>-4.38%</td>
<td>8.46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom 2060 Composite IndexSM</td>
<td>-7.04%</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) From August 5, 2014

Investment Adviser

FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund’s manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) and Brett Sumson (co-manager) have managed the fund since August 2014.

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P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0003

Redemptions: Fidelity Investments
P.O. Box 770001
Cincinnati, OH 45277-0035

TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Fund Summary

Fund/Class: Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund (expected to commence operations on or about June 28, 2019)

Investment Objective
The 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 and hold shares of the fund.

Shareholder fees
(fees paid directly from your investment)

None

Annual Operating Expenses
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense Type</th>
<th>Expense Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fee</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses(a)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual operating expenses</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

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 your shareholder 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:

1 year $ 77
3 years $ 240

Portfolio Turnover
The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® 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.

Principal Investment Strategies
- Investing primarily in a combination of Fidelity® domestic equity funds, international equity funds, bond funds, and short-term funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- 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® Income Fund, approximately 10 to 19 years after the year 2065. FMR Co., Inc. (the Adviser) may modify the fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for the fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.
- 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 may continue to seek high total return for several years beyond the fund’s target retirement date in an effort to achieve the fund’s overall investment objective.

- The Adviser may 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 above are referred to as neutral because they do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight an asset class.

- Designed for investors who anticipate retiring in or within a few years of 2065 (target retirement date) at or around age 65.

**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 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.** 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.

- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.

- **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. 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.

- **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. 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.

• **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.

• **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.

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**
Performance history will be available for the fund after the fund has been in operation for one calendar year.

**Investment Adviser**
FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC) (the Adviser), an affiliate of Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR), is the fund’s manager.

**Portfolio Manager(s)**
Andrew Dierdorf (co-manager) and Brett Sumsion (co-manager) will manage the fund. The fund is expected to commence operations on or about June 28, 2019.

**Purchase and Sale of Shares**
You may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage or mutual fund account, through a retirement account, or through an investment professional. You may buy or sell shares in various ways:

- **Internet**
  www.fidelity.com

- **Phone**
  Fidelity Automated Service Telephone (FAST®) 1-800-544-5555
  To reach a Fidelity representative 1-800-544-6666

**TDD - Service for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired**
1-800-544-0118

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 shares of the fund offered in this prospectus.

**Tax Information**
Distributions you receive from the fund are subject to federal income tax and generally will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, and may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account (in which case 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 Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, which may include banks, broker-dealers, retirement plan sponsors, administrators, or service-providers (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. Ask your investment professional or visit your intermediary’s web site for more information.
Investment Details

Investment Objective

Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund seeks high current income and, as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.


Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser allocates the assets of each fund according to a neutral asset allocation strategy that adjusts over time. Each fund’s name refers to the approximate retirement year of the investors for whom the fund's allocation strategy is designed. For example, Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund, which is designed for investors planning to retire around the year 2065 and at or around age 65, has a neutral asset allocation, with a substantial portion of its assets invested in domestic equity funds and international equity funds and a modest portion of its assets invested in bond funds. By contrast, Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund, which has reached its target retirement year, has a neutral asset allocation, with less than half of its assets invested in domestic equity funds and international equity funds and the majority of its assets invested in bond funds and short-term funds.

Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund is designed for investors in their retirement years. The Adviser allocates the fund’s assets according to a stable neutral asset allocation that emphasizes bond funds and short-term funds, but also includes an allocation to domestic equity funds and international equity funds.

The neutral asset allocation in each fund summary represents the Adviser’s view regarding how each fund’s investments should be allocated among the various asset classes over the long term. Each fund’s actual allocations may differ to the extent the Adviser employs its active allocation strategy. As discussed in each fund’s summary, the active allocation strategy allows the Adviser to increase or decrease a fund’s asset class exposures relative to its neutral asset allocation 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. At no time, however, will a fund's investments in equity funds exceed 95%.

The Adviser may buy and sell futures contracts (both long and short positions) in each fund in an effort to manage cash flows efficiently, remain fully invested, or facilitate asset allocation. Depending on how they are used, these instruments may effectively increase or decrease a fund’s allocation in one or more asset classes. Cash and other short-term instruments used to collateralize futures contracts are included in the short-term funds asset class.

When increasing or decreasing asset allocation to one or more asset classes, the Adviser will correspondingly reduce or increase exposure to the remaining asset classes. For example, if the Adviser’s intermediate term market outlook was to favor fixed income securities, the Adviser may choose to increase each fund’s asset allocation to underlying bond funds by up to 10% from each fund’s neutral asset allocation to bond funds, by correspondingly reducing asset allocation to domestic and/or international equity funds and/or short-term funds. Conversely, if fixed income investments were to fall out of favor based on the Adviser’s intermediate term market outlook, the Adviser may choose to decrease exposures to underlying bond funds by increasing asset allocation to underlying domestic and/or international equity funds and/or short-term funds.

Information concerning each fund’s actual allocations to underlying funds will be available in each fund’s shareholder report and on the funds’ website from time to time.

Selecting a Fidelity Freedom® Fund

There are many considerations relevant to fund selection, including your individual income replacement goals (i.e., how much income do you expect to need in retirement), other expected income after retirement, inflation, other assets and risk tolerance. You should also consider that no target date fund is intended as a complete retirement program and there is no guarantee that any single fund or a collection of funds will provide sufficient income in your retirement years. When selecting a fund, in addition to the considerations discussed above, you may wish to consider a fund with a target year near the year in which you anticipate your retirement to begin, having reached the age of at or around 65. It is important to note that the funds’ asset allocation strategy is designed to provide income for shareholders through their retirement years and assumes that an investor will withdraw the value of his or her account gradually after retirement. Meeting your retirement goals is dependent upon many factors, including the amount you save and the period over which you do so. Investors should select the fund that best meets their individual circumstances and investment goals.

Asset Allocation Framework

The following chart illustrates how each fund’s approximate asset allocation is expected to change over time. The funds’ actual asset
allocations may differ from this illustration. The Adviser may modify each fund’s neutral asset allocations from time to time when in the interests of shareholders. The Adviser has begun transitioning fund assets based on a revised asset allocation strategy for each fund that is expected to be completed by mid-2020, as illustrated in the following chart.

The neutral allocations shown in the glide path do not reflect any decisions made by the Adviser to overweight or underweight a particular asset class based on its market outlook. Each fund’s asset allocation assigned to the asset classes above is not expected to vary from the neutral allocations set forth in the glide path by more than plus (+) or minus (-) 10%.

When the neutral asset allocation of a fund matches Fidelity Freedom® 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® Income Fund, without shareholder approval, and the fund’s shareholders will become shareholders of Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund.

The Adviser may modify the neutral asset allocation strategy and the active asset allocation strategy for any fund from time to time.

**Description of Underlying Fidelity® Funds**

Each fund invests in underlying Fidelity® funds. Although the underlying Fidelity® funds are categorized generally as domestic equity, international equity, bond, and short-term funds, many of the underlying Fidelity® funds may invest in a mix of securities of foreign and domestic issuers, investment-grade and high yield bonds, and other securities. Many of the underlying Fidelity® funds may also use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease a fund’s exposure to changing security prices or other factors that affect security values. The Adviser may modify the selection of underlying Fidelity® funds for any fund from time to time.

When modifying the selection of underlying Fidelity® funds and transitioning in or out of one or more underlying Fidelity® funds, the Adviser may invest a fund’s assets directly in securities for a period of time. Visit each fund’s website for more information about the fund’s approximate asset allocation to each underlying Fidelity® fund. The Adviser may change these allocations over time.

A brief description of the underlying Fidelity® funds each fund may utilize as of the date of this prospectus, is provided in the funds’ statement of additional information (SAI). More detailed information about each underlying Fidelity® fund is available in each underlying Fidelity® fund’s prospectus.

**Principal Investment Risks**

Many factors affect each fund’s performance. A fund’s share price changes daily based on the performance of the underlying Fidelity® funds in which it invests. The ability of each fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to its asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds and the ability of those funds to meet their investment objectives. If the Adviser’s asset allocation strategy does not work as intended, a fund may not achieve its objective. 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.
The following factors can significantly affect a fund’s performance:

**Asset Allocation Risk.** A 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 that portrayed above from time to time and may increase losses.

**Investing in Other Funds.** A fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds. A fund does not control the investments of the underlying funds, which may have different investment objectives and may engage in investment strategies that a fund would not engage in directly. Aggregation of underlying fund holdings may result in indirect concentration of assets in a particular industry or group of industries, or in a single issuer, which may increase volatility.

**Stock Market Volatility.** The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations, especially in foreign markets, can be dramatic over the short as well as long term, and different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, stocks of companies in one sector can react differently from those in another, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, “growth” stocks can react differently from “value” stocks, and stocks selected using quantitative or technical analysis can react differently than stocks selected using fundamental analysis. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

**Floating Rate Loan Trading.** The value of the collateral securing a floating rate loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value. Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate loans, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individuals floating rate loans. For example, if the credit quality of a floating rate loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline for a period of time. During periods of infrequent trading, valuing a floating rate loan can be more difficult, and buying and selling a floating rate loan at an acceptable price can be more difficult and delayed. Difficulty in selling a floating rate loan can result in a loss.

**Interest Rate Changes.** Debt securities, including money market securities, have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and certain types of securities, such as mortgage securities and the securities of issuers in the financial services sector, can be more sensitive to interest rate changes, meaning the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security’s price. Short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates. Securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much as interest rates in general. Securities whose payment at maturity is based on the movement of all or part of an index and inflation-protected debt securities may react differently from other types of debt securities.

**Foreign Exposure.** Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations, and securities for which an entity located in a foreign country provides credit support or a maturity-shorting structure can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market.

Investing in emerging markets can involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign markets. The extent of economic development; political stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging market economies can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties. All of these factors can make emerging market securities more volatile and potentially less liquid than securities issued in more developed markets.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers or providers in, or foreign exchange rates with, a different country or region.

**Foreign Currency Transactions.** A fund that invests in securities denominated in foreign currencies may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts. A forward foreign currency exchange contract, which involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract, reduces a fund’s exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will deliver and increases its exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. Certain foreign currency transactions may also be settled in cash rather than the actual delivery of the relevant currency. A contract to sell a foreign currency would limit any potential gain that might
be realized if the value of the hedged currency increases. Suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances, may not be successful, and may eliminate any chance for the fund to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant foreign currencies.

**Geographic Concentration.** Social, political, and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country or region could significantly affect the market in that country or region. From time to time, a small number of companies and industries may represent a large portion of the market in a particular country or region, and these companies and industries can be sensitive to adverse social, political, economic, currency, or regulatory developments.

**Special Considerations regarding Canada.** The Canadian and U.S. economies are closely integrated. The United States is Canada’s largest trading partner and foreign investor, and the Canadian economy is significantly affected by developments in the U.S. economy. Canada is a major producer of forest products, metals, agricultural products, and energy-related products, such as oil, gas, and hydroelectricity. As a result, the Canadian economy is very dependent on the demand for, and supply and price of, natural resources, and the Canadian market is relatively concentrated in issuers involved in the production and distribution of natural resources. Canada’s economic growth may be significantly affected by fluctuations in currency and global demand for commodities.

**Industry Exposure.** Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or a group of related industries, and the securities of companies in that industry or group of industries could react similarly to these or other developments. In addition, from time to time, a small number of companies may represent a large portion of a single industry or a group of related industries as a whole, and these companies can be sensitive to adverse economic, regulatory, or financial developments.

The commodities industries can be significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices; the rate of commodity consumption; world events including international monetary and political developments; import controls, export controls, and worldwide competition; exploration and production spending; and tax and other government regulations and economic conditions.

The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns. The value of securities of issuers in the real estate industry, including REITs, can be affected by changes in real estate values and rental income, property taxes, interest rates, tax and regulatory requirements, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. In addition, the value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT, and REITs may not have diversified holdings. Because REITs are pooled investment vehicles that have expenses of their own, the fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of those expenses.

**Subsidiary Risk.** An underlying fund may invest a portion of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary (the Subsidiary). The investments held by the Subsidiary are generally similar to those that are permitted to be held by the underlying fund that invests in it and, therefore, the Subsidiary is subject to risks similar to those of such fund, including the risks associated with investing in derivatives and commodity-linked investing in general. Because the Subsidiary is organized under Cayman Islands law and is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act), the Subsidiary is not subject to the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in U.S. or Cayman Islands laws could result in the inability of such fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as described in this prospectus.

**Prepayment.** Many types of debt securities, including mortgage securities, inflation-protected debt securities, and floating rate loans, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security’s maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment or when the credit quality of an issuer improves and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

**Issuer-Specific Changes.** Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security’s or instrument’s credit quality or value and an issuer’s or counterparty’s ability to pay interest and principal when due. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these types of changes, and if the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds), including floating rate loans, and certain types of other securities tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes.

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 often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) can be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell at an acceptable price, and often are considered to be speculative. The default rate for lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) is likely to be higher during economic recessions or periods of high interest rates.

**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, imperfect
correlation between the underlying fund’s securities and those in its index, timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from the index, and changes in the shares outstanding of the component securities. An underlying index fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the underlying fund or as a result of reserves of cash held by the underlying fund to meet redemptions. The use of sampling techniques or futures or other derivative positions may affect an underlying index fund’s ability to achieve close correlation with its index. In addition, an underlying index fund may not be able to invest in certain securities in its index or invest in them in the exact proportions in which they are represented in the index due to regulatory restrictions.

**Passive Management Risk.** An underlying index fund is 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, an underlying index fund’s performance 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. The structure and composition of an underlying index fund’s index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the fund.

**Leverage Risk.** Derivatives and forward-settling securities and short sale transactions involve leverage because they can provide investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can magnify investment risks and cause losses to be realized more quickly. A small change in the underlying asset, instrument, or index can lead to a significant loss. Assets segregated to cover these transactions may decline in value and are not available to meet redemptions. Forward-settling securities and short sale transactions also involve the risk that a security will not be issued, delivered, available for purchase, or paid for when anticipated. An increase in the market price of securities sold short will result in a loss. Government legislation or regulation could affect the use of these transactions and could limit a fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategies.

**Hybrid and Preferred Securities Risk.** The risks of investing in hybrid and preferred securities reflect a combination of the risks of investing in securities, options, futures, and currencies. An investment in a hybrid or preferred security may entail significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional debt or equity security. The risks of a particular hybrid or preferred security will depend upon the terms of the instrument, but may include the possibility of significant changes in the value of any applicable reference instrument. Such risks may depend upon factors unrelated to the operations or credit quality of the issuer of the hybrid or preferred security. Hybrid and preferred securities are potentially more volatile and carry greater market and liquidity risks than traditional debt or equity securities. Also, the price of the hybrid or preferred security and any applicable reference instrument may not move in the same direction or at the same time.

**“Growth” Investing.** “Growth” stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. “Growth” stocks tend to be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. As a result, “growth” stocks tend to be sensitive to changes in their earnings and more volatile than other types of stocks.

**“Value” Investing.** “Value” stocks can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. “Value” stocks tend to be inexpensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stocks. However, “value” stocks can continue to be inexpensive for long periods of time and may not ever realize their full value.

**Inflation-Protected Debt Exposure.** Inflation-protected debt securities tend to react to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-protected debt security can fall when real interest rates rise, and can rise when real interest rates fall. Interest payments on inflation-protected debt securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation.

**Small Cap Investing.** The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers and can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets, and financial resources.

**Commodity-Linked Investing.** The performance of commodities, commodity-linked swaps, futures, notes, and other commodity-related investments may depend on the performance of the overall commodities markets and on other factors that affect the value of commodities, including weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked instruments may be leveraged. For example, the price of a three-times leveraged commodity-linked note may change by a magnitude of three for every percentage change (positive or negative) in the value of the underlying index. Commodity-linked investments may be hybrid instruments that can have substantial risk of loss with respect to both principal and interest. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures, are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer’s creditworthiness deteriorates. As a result, returns of commodity-linked investments may deviate significantly from the return of the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

**Contingent Convertible Securities Risk.** Contingent convertible securities have unique equity conversion or principal write-down features that are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Contingent convertibles may have fully
discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution’s discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses. Contingent convertibles will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion, the rights and claims of the holders of the contingent convertibles against the issuer will generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the contingent convertibles are converted into the issuer’s underlying equity securities following a conversion event, each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument.

In response to market, economic, political, or other conditions, a fund may temporarily use a different investment strategy for defensive purposes. If the fund does so, different factors could affect its performance and the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

**Fundamental Investment Policies**

The following is fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval:

**Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund** seeks high current income and, as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.


**Valuing Shares**

Each fund is open for business each day the NYSE is open.

The NAV is the value of a single share. Fidelity normally calculates NAV as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. Each fund’s assets normally are valued as of this time for the purpose of computing NAV. Fidelity calculates NAV separately for each class of shares of a multiple class fund.

NAV is not calculated and a fund will not process purchase and redemption requests submitted on days when the fund is not open for business. The time at which shares are priced and until which purchase and redemption orders are accepted may be changed as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

NAV is calculated using the values of the underlying Fidelity® funds in which a fund invests. Shares of underlying Fidelity® funds are valued at their respective NAVs. For an explanation of the circumstances under which the underlying Fidelity® funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing, see the underlying Fidelity® funds’ prospectuses and statements of additional information (SAIs).

To the extent that underlying Fidelity® fund assets are traded in other markets on days when a fund is not open for business, the value of the fund’s assets may be affected on those days. In addition, trading in some underlying Fidelity® fund assets may not occur on days when a fund is open for business.
Shareholder Information

Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares

As used in this prospectus, the term “shares” generally refers to the shares offered through this prospectus.

General Information

Information on Fidelity

Fidelity Investments was established in 1946 to manage one of America’s first mutual funds. Today, Fidelity is one of the world’s largest providers of financial services.

In addition to its mutual fund business, the company operates one of America’s leading brokerage firms, Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC. Fidelity is also a leader in providing tax-advantaged retirement plans for individuals investing on their own or through their employer.

Ways to Invest

Subject to the purchase and sale requirements stated in this prospectus, you may buy or sell shares through a Fidelity® brokerage account or a Fidelity® mutual fund account. If you buy or sell shares (other than by exchange) through a Fidelity® brokerage account, your transactions generally involve your Fidelity® brokerage core (a settlement vehicle included as part of your Fidelity® brokerage account).

If you do not currently have a Fidelity® brokerage account or a Fidelity® mutual fund account and would like to invest in a fund, you may need to complete an application. For more information about a Fidelity® brokerage account or a Fidelity® mutual fund account, please visit Fidelity’s web site at www.fidelity.com, call 1-800-FIDELITY, or visit a Fidelity Investor Center (call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you).

You may also buy or sell shares through a retirement account (such as an IRA or an account funded through salary deduction) or an investment professional. Retirement specialists are available at 1-800-544-4774 to answer your questions about Fidelity® retirement products. If you buy or sell shares through a retirement account or an investment professional, the procedures for buying, selling, and exchanging shares and the account features, policies, and fees may differ from those discussed in this prospectus. Fees in addition to those discussed in this prospectus may apply. For example, you may be charged a transaction fee if you buy or sell shares through a non-Fidelity broker or other investment professional.

Information on Placing Orders

You should include the following information with any order:

- Your name
- Your account number
- Type of transaction requested
- Name(s) of fund(s) and class(es)
- Dollar amount or number of shares
- Name(s) of fund(s) and class(es)
- Share number

Exceptions

The following transactions are exempt from the fund’s excessive trading policy described above: (i) transactions of $1,000 or less, (ii) systematic withdrawal and/or contribution programs, (iii) mandatory retirement distributions, and (iv) transactions initiated by a plan sponsor or sponsors of certain employee benefit plans or other related accounts. In addition, the fund’s excessive trading policy does not apply to transactions initiated by the trustee or adviser to a donor-advised charitable gift fund, qualified fund of fund(s), or other strategy funds. A qualified fund of fund(s) is a mutual fund, qualified tuition program, or other strategy fund consisting of qualified plan assets that either applies the fund’s

Certain methods of contacting Fidelity may be unavailable or delayed (for example, during periods of unusual market activity). In addition, the level and type of service available may be restricted.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

A fund may reject for any reason, or cancel as permitted or required by law, any purchase or exchange, including transactions deemed to represent excessive trading, at any time.

Excessive trading of fund shares can harm shareholders in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term shareholders by increasing costs to a fund (such as brokerage commissions or spreads paid to dealers who sell money market instruments), disrupting portfolio management strategies, and diluting the value of the shares in cases in which fluctuations in markets are not fully priced into the fund’s NAV.

Each fund reserves the right at any time to restrict purchases or exchanges or impose conditions that are more restrictive on excessive trading than those stated in this prospectus.

Excessive Trading Policy

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies designed to discourage excessive trading of fund shares. Excessive trading activity in a fund is measured by the number of roundtrip transactions in a shareholder’s account and each class of a multiple class fund is treated separately. A roundtrip transaction occurs when a shareholder sells fund shares (including exchanges) within 30 days of the purchase date.

Shareholders with two or more roundtrip transactions in a single fund within a rolling 90-day period will be blocked from making additional purchases or exchange purchases of the fund for 85 days. Shareholders with four or more roundtrip transactions across all Fidelity® funds within any rolling 12-month period will be blocked for at least 55 days from additional purchases or exchange purchases across all Fidelity® funds. Any roundtrip within 12 months of the expiration of a multi-fund block will initiate another multi-fund block. Repeat offenders may be subject to long-term or permanent blocks on purchase or exchange purchase transactions in any account under the shareholder’s control at any time. In addition to enforcing these roundtrip limitations, the fund may in its discretion restrict, reject, or cancel any purchases or exchanges that, in the Adviser’s opinion, may be disruptive to the management of the fund or otherwise not be in the fund’s interests.

Use of shareholder account proceeds (capital gains, dividends, or other cash) may be delayed or restricted if the proceeds of a sale of shares, or the net proceeds of a sale of shares, are used to purchase or exchange shares in the same fund. If you do not currently have a Fidelity® brokerage account or a Fidelity® mutual fund account, please visit Fidelity’s web site at www.fidelity.com, call 1-800-544-9797 for the center nearest you.
excessive trading policies to shareholders at the fund of fund(s) level, or demonstrates that the fund of fund(s) has an investment strategy coupled with policies designed to control frequent trading that are reasonably likely to be effective as determined by the fund’s Treasurer.

Omnibus Accounts

Omnibus accounts, in which shares are held in the name of an intermediary on behalf of multiple investors, are a common form of holding shares among retirement plans and financial intermediaries such as brokers, advisers, and third-party administrators. Individual trades in omnibus accounts are often not disclosed to the fund, making it difficult to determine whether a particular shareholder is engaging in excessive trading. Excessive trading in omnibus accounts is likely to go undetected by the fund and may increase costs to the fund and disrupt its portfolio management.

Under policies adopted by the Board of Trustees, intermediaries will be permitted to apply the fund’s excessive trading policy (described above), or their own excessive trading policy if approved by the Adviser. In these cases, the fund will typically not request or receive individual account data but will rely on the intermediary to monitor trading activity in good faith in accordance with its or the fund’s policies. Reliance on intermediaries increases the risk that excessive trading may go undetected. For other intermediaries, the fund will generally monitor trading activity at the omnibus account level to attempt to identify disruptive trades. The fund may request transaction information, as frequently as daily, from any intermediary at any time, and may apply the fund’s policy to transactions that exceed thresholds established by the Board of Trustees. The fund may prohibit purchases of fund shares by an intermediary or by some or all of any intermediary’s clients. There is no assurance that the Adviser will request data with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading in omnibus accounts effectively.

If you purchase or sell fund shares through a financial intermediary, you may wish to contact the intermediary to determine the policies applicable to your account.

Retirement Plans

For employer-sponsored retirement plans, only participant directed exchanges count toward the roundtrip limits. Employer-sponsored retirement plan participants whose activity triggers a purchase or exchange block will be permitted one trade every calendar quarter. In the event of a block, employer and participant contributions and loan repayments by the participant may still be invested in the fund.

Qualified Wrap Programs

The fund will monitor aggregate trading activity of adviser transactions to attempt to identify excessive trading in qualified wrap programs, as defined below. Excessive trading by an adviser will lead to fund blocks and the wrap program will lose its qualified status. Transactions of an adviser will not be matched with client-directed transactions unless the wrap program ceases to be a qualified wrap program (but all client-directed transactions will be subject to the fund’s excessive trading policy).

A qualified wrap program is: (i) a program whose adviser certifies that it has investment discretion over $100 million or more in client assets invested in mutual funds at the time of the certification, (ii) a program in which the adviser directs transactions in the accounts participating in the program in concert with changes in a model portfolio, and (iii) managed by an adviser who agrees to give the Adviser sufficient information to permit the Adviser to identify the individual accounts in the wrap program.

Other Information about the Excessive Trading Policy

The fund’s Treasurer is authorized to suspend the fund’s policies during periods of severe market turbulence or national emergency. The fund reserves the right to modify its policies at any time without prior notice.

The fund does not knowingly accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares by investors, except to the extent permitted by the policies described above.

As described in “Valuing Shares,” the fund also uses fair value pricing to help reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders. There is no assurance that the fund’s excessive trading policy will be effective, or will successfully detect or deter excessive or disruptive trading.

Buying Shares

Eligibility

Shares are generally available only to investors residing in the United States.

There is no minimum balance or purchase minimum for fund shares offered through this prospectus.

Price to Buy

The price to buy one share is its NAV. Shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

Each fund has authorized certain intermediaries to accept orders to buy shares on its behalf. When authorized intermediaries receive an order in proper form, the order is considered as being placed with the fund, and shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after the order is received by the authorized intermediary.

Provided a fund receives an order to buy shares in proper form before the close of business, the fund may place an order to buy shares of an underlying Fidelity® fund after the close of business, pursuant to a pre-determined allocation, and receive that day’s NAV.

Each fund may stop offering shares completely or may offer shares only on a limited basis, for a period of time or permanently.

If your payment is not received and collected, your purchase may be canceled and you could be liable for any losses or fees a fund or Fidelity has incurred.

Certain financial institutions that have entered into sales agreements with Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC) may
enter confirmed purchase orders on behalf of customers by phone, with payment to follow no later than the time when fund shares are priced on the following business day. If payment is not received by that time, the order will be canceled and the financial institution could be held liable for resulting fees or losses.

Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, purchase orders may be suspended, restricted, or canceled and the monies may be withheld.

Selling Shares
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. Normally, redemptions will be processed by the next business day, but it may take up to seven days to pay the redemption proceeds if making immediate payment would adversely affect a fund.

Each fund has authorized certain intermediaries to accept orders to sell shares on its behalf. When authorized intermediaries receive an order in proper form, the order is considered as being placed with the fund, and shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after the order is received by the authorized intermediary.

Provided a fund receives an order to sell shares in proper form before the close of business, the fund may place an order to sell shares of an underlying Fidelity® fund after the close of business, pursuant to a pre-determined allocation, and receive that day’s NAV.

See “Policies Concerning the Redemption of Fund Shares” below for additional redemption information.

A signature guarantee is designed to protect you and Fidelity from fraud. If you hold your shares in a Fidelity® mutual fund account and submit your request to Fidelity by mail, Fidelity may require that your request be made in writing and include a signature guarantee in certain circumstances, such as:

- When you wish to sell more than $100,000 worth of shares.
- When the address on your account (record address) has changed within the last 15 days or you are requesting that a check be mailed to an address different than the record address.
- When you are requesting that redemption proceeds be paid to someone other than the account owner.
- In certain situations when the redemption proceeds are being transferred to a Fidelity® mutual fund account with a different registration.

You should be able to obtain a signature guarantee from a bank, broker (including Fidelity® Investor Centers), dealer, credit union (if authorized under state law), securities exchange or association, clearing agency, or savings association. A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.

When you place an order to sell shares, note the following:

- Redemption proceeds (other than exchanges) may be delayed until money from prior purchases sufficient to cover your redemption has been received and collected.
- Redemptions may be suspended or payment dates postponed when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends or holidays), when trading on the NYSE is restricted, or as permitted by the SEC.
- Redemption proceeds may be paid in securities or other property rather than in cash if the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of a fund.
- You will not receive interest on amounts represented by uncashed redemption checks.
- If you hold your shares in a Fidelity® mutual fund account and your redemption check remains uncashed for six months, the check may be invested in additional shares at the NAV next calculated on the day of the investment.
- Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, redemption requests may be suspended, restricted, canceled, or processed and the proceeds may be withheld.

Policies Concerning the Redemption of Fund Shares

If your account is held directly with a fund, the length of time that a fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends on the method you have elected to receive such proceeds. A fund typically expects to make payment of redemption proceeds by wire, automated clearing house (ACH) or by issuing a check by the next business day following receipt of a redemption order in proper form. Proceeds from the periodic and automatic sale of shares of a Fidelity® money market fund that are used to buy shares of another Fidelity® fund are settled simultaneously.

If your account is held through an intermediary, the length of time that a fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds depends, in part, on the terms of the agreement in place between the intermediary and a fund. For redemption proceeds that are paid either directly to you from a fund or to your intermediary for transmittal to you, a fund typically expects to make payments by wire, by ACH or by issuing a check on the next business day following receipt of a redemption order in proper form from the intermediary by a fund. Redemption orders that are processed through investment professionals that utilize the National Securities Clearing Corporation will generally settle one to three business days following receipt of a redemption order in proper form.

As noted elsewhere, payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the time a fund typically expects and may take up to seven days from the date of receipt of the redemption order as permitted by applicable law.

Redemption Methods Available. Generally a fund expects to pay redemption proceeds in cash. To do so, a fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests either by using available cash (or cash equivalents) or by selling portfolio securities. On a less regular basis, a fund may also satisfy redemption requests by utilizing one or...
more of the following sources, if permitted: borrowing from another Fidelity® fund; drawing on an available line or lines of credit from a bank or banks; or using reverse repurchase agreements. These methods may be used during both normal and stressed market conditions.

In addition to paying redemption proceeds in cash, a fund reserves the right to pay part or all of your redemption proceeds in readily marketable securities instead of cash (redemption in-kind). Redemption in-kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering the selected securities to the redeeming shareholder within seven days after the receipt of the redemption order in proper form by a fund.

**Exchanging Shares**

An exchange involves the redemption of all or a portion of the shares of one fund and the purchase of shares of another fund.

As a shareholder, you have the privilege of exchanging shares for shares of other Fidelity® funds. However, you should note the following policies and restrictions governing exchanges:

- The exchange limit may be modified for accounts held by certain institutional retirement plans to conform to plan exchange limits and Department of Labor regulations. See your retirement plan materials for further information.

- Each fund may refuse any exchange purchase for any reason. For example, each fund may refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in the Adviser’s judgment, the fund would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

- Before any exchange, read the prospectus for the shares you are purchasing, including any purchase and sale requirements.

- The shares you are acquiring by exchange must be available for sale in your state.

- Exchanges may have tax consequences for you.

- If you are exchanging between accounts that are not registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number (TIN), there may be additional requirements.

- Under applicable anti-money laundering rules and other regulations, exchange requests may be suspended, restricted, canceled, or processed and the proceeds may be withheld.

The funds may terminate or modify exchange privileges in the future.

Other funds may have different exchange restrictions and minimums. Check each fund’s prospectus for details.

**Features and Policies**

**Features**

The following features may be available to buy and sell shares of a fund or to move money to and from your account, depending on whether you are investing through a Fidelity® brokerage account or a Fidelity® mutual fund account. Please visit Fidelity’s web site at www.fidelity.com or call 1-800-544-6666 for more information.

### Electronic Funds Transfer: electronic money movement through the Automated Clearing House

- To transfer money between a bank account and a Fidelity® brokerage account or Fidelity® mutual fund account.

- You can use electronic funds transfer to:
  - Make periodic (automatic) purchases of Fidelity® fund shares or payments to your Fidelity® brokerage account.
  - Make periodic (automatic) redemptions of Fidelity® fund shares or withdrawals from your Fidelity® brokerage account.

### Wire: electronic money movement through the Federal Reserve wire system

- To transfer money between a bank account and a Fidelity® brokerage account or Fidelity® mutual fund account.

### Automatic Transactions: periodic (automatic) transactions

- To directly deposit all or a portion of your compensation from your employer (or the U.S. Government, in the case of Social Security) into a Fidelity® brokerage account or Fidelity® mutual fund account.

- To make contributions from a Fidelity® mutual fund account to a Fidelity® mutual fund IRA.

- To sell shares of a Fidelity® money market fund and simultaneously to buy shares of another Fidelity® fund in a Fidelity® mutual fund account.

### Policies

The following apply to you as a shareholder.

**Combination with Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund.** Each fund may be combined with Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund, without a vote of shareholders, if the funds’ Board of Trustees determines at the time of the proposed combination that combining the funds is in the best interests of the funds and their shareholders. Prior to a combination, Fidelity will notify shareholders of a fund of the combination and any tax consequences.
Statements that Fidelity sends to you, if applicable, include the following:

- Confirmation statements (after transactions affecting your fund balance except, to the extent applicable, reinvestment of distributions in the fund or another fund and certain transactions through automatic investment or withdrawal programs).
- Monthly or quarterly account statements (detailing fund balances and all transactions completed during the prior month or quarter).

Current regulations allow Fidelity to send a single copy of shareholder documents for Fidelity® funds, such as prospectuses, annual and semiannual reports, and proxy materials, to certain mutual fund customers whom we believe are members of the same family who share the same address. For certain types of accounts, we will not send multiple copies of these documents to you and members of your family who share the same address. Instead, we will send only a single copy of these documents. This will continue for as long as you are a shareholder, unless you notify us otherwise. If at any time you choose to receive individual copies of any documents, please call 1-800-544-5544. We will begin sending individual copies to you within 30 days of receiving your call.

Electronic copies of most financial reports and prospectuses are available at Fidelity's web site. To participate in Fidelity's electronic delivery program, call Fidelity or visit Fidelity's web site for more information.

You may initiate many transactions by telephone or electronically. Fidelity will not be responsible for any loss, cost, expense, or other liability resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable security procedures designed to verify the identity of the investor. Fidelity will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. For transactions conducted through the Internet, Fidelity recommends the use of an Internet browser with 128-bit encryption. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements upon receipt and notify Fidelity immediately of any discrepancies in your account activity. If you do not want the ability to sell and exchange by telephone, call Fidelity for instructions.

You may also be asked to provide additional information in order for Fidelity to verify your identity in accordance with requirements under anti-money laundering regulations. Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending verification of this information or as otherwise required under these and other federal regulations. In addition, each fund reserves the right to involuntarily redeem an account in the case of: (i) actual or suspected threatening conduct or actual or suspected fraudulent, illegal or suspicious activity by the account owner or any other individual associated with the account; or (ii) the failure of the account owner to provide information to the funds related to opening the accounts. Your shares will be sold at the NAV, minus any applicable shareholder fees, calculated on the day Fidelity closes your fund position.

Fidelity may charge a fee for certain services, such as providing historical account documents.

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions

Each fund earns dividends, interest, and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. Each fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions.

Each fund (except Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund) normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions in May and December. Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund normally pays dividends monthly (except January) and capital gain distributions in May and December.

Distribution Options

When you open an account, specify on your application how you want to receive your distributions. The following distribution options are available:

1. Reinvestment Option. Any dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares. If you do not indicate a choice on your application, you will be assigned this option.

2. Income-Earned Option. Any capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares. Any dividends will be paid in cash.

3. Cash Option. Any dividends and capital gain distributions will be paid in cash.

4. Directed Dividends® Option. Any dividends will be automatically invested in shares of another identically registered Fidelity® fund. Any capital gain distributions will be automatically invested in shares of another identically registered Fidelity® fund, automatically reinvested in additional shares of the fund, or paid in cash.

Not all distribution options may be available for every account and certain restrictions may apply. If the distribution option you prefer is not listed on your account application, or if you want to change your current distribution option, visit Fidelity's web site at www.fidelity.com or call 1-800-544-6666 for more information.

If you elect to receive distributions paid in cash by check and the U.S. Postal Service does not deliver your checks, your distribution option may be converted to the Reinvestment Option. You will not receive interest on amounts represented by uncashed distribution checks.

If your dividend check(s) remains uncashed for six months, your check(s) may be invested in additional shares at the NAV next calculated on the day of the investment.
Shareholder Information – continued

**Tax Consequences**

As with any investment, your investment in a fund could have tax consequences for you. If you are not investing through a tax-advantaged retirement account, you should consider these tax consequences.

**Taxes on Distributions**

Distributions you receive from each fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes.

For federal tax purposes, certain of each fund’s distributions, including dividends and distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to you as ordinary income, while certain of each fund’s distributions, including distributions of long-term capital gains, are taxable to you generally as capital gains. A percentage of certain distributions of dividends may qualify for taxation at long-term capital gains rates (provided certain holding period requirements are met).

If you buy shares when a fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be “buying a dividend” by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Any taxable distributions you receive from a fund will normally be taxable to you when you receive them, regardless of your distribution option.

**Taxes on Transactions**

Your redemptions, including exchanges, may result in a capital gain or loss for federal tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in a fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the price you receive when you sell them.
Fund Services

Fund Management

Each fund is a mutual fund, an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified goal.

Adviser

FMRC. The Adviser is each fund’s manager. The address of the Adviser is 245 Summer Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.

The Adviser began managing the funds on October 1, 2015 (other than Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund). Prior to such date, Strategic Advisers LLC, an affiliated investment adviser, managed the funds.

As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser had approximately $918.8 billion in discretionary assets under management, and approximately $2.42 trillion when combined with all of its affiliates’ assets under management.

As the manager, the Adviser administers the asset allocation program for each fund and is responsible for handling the business affairs for each fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Andrew Dierdorf is co-manager of each fund, which he has managed since June 2011 (other than Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund and Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund). He has managed Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund since August 2014 and will manage Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund when the fund commences operations on or about June 28, 2019. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2004, Mr. Dierdorf has worked as a portfolio manager.

Brett Sumsion is co-manager of each fund, which he has managed since January 2014 (other than Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund and Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund). He has managed Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund since August 2014 and will manage Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund when the fund commences operations on or about June 28, 2019. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2014, Mr. Sumsion has worked as a portfolio manager.

The SAI provides additional information about the compensation of, any other accounts managed by, and any fund shares held by the portfolio manager(s).

From time to time a manager, analyst, or other Fidelity employee may express views regarding a particular company, security, industry, or market sector. The views expressed by any such person are the views of only that individual as of the time expressed and do not necessarily represent the views of Fidelity or any other person in the Fidelity organization. Any such 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.

Advisory Fee(s)

Each class of each fund pays an all-inclusive management fee to the Adviser at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the class that is set by referring to the fund’s target date such that the management fees applicable to each class of the fund are reduced as the fund approaches, and then passes, its target date.

A different all-inclusive management fee rate is applicable to each class of each fund. The difference between classes is the result of separate arrangements for class level services and/or waivers of certain expenses. It is not the result of any difference in advisory or custodial fees or other expenses related to the management of a fund’s assets, which do not vary by class.

The all-inclusive management fee is calculated and paid to the Adviser each month. Out of each class’s all-inclusive management fee, the Adviser or an affiliated pays all expenses of managing and operating the fund, with limited exceptions.

The management fee, as a percentage of each class’s average net assets, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, for each fund (other than Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund) is shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Class</th>
<th>Management Fee %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Effective April 1, 2019, the management fee, as a percentage of each class’s average net assets, for each fund is set forth in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Class</th>
<th>Management Fee %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® Income Fund</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2005 Fund</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2010 Fund</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2015 Fund</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2020 Fund</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2025 Fund</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2030 Fund</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2035 Fund</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2040 Fund</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2045 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2050 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2055 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2060 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract for each fund (other than Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund) is available in each fund’s semi-annual report for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2018.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract for Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund will be included in the Prospectus.
Fund Services – continued

fund's semi-annual report for the fiscal period ending September 30, 2019, when available.

From time to time, the Adviser or its affiliates may agree to reimburse or waive certain fund expenses while retaining the ability to be repaid if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Reimbursement or waiver arrangements can decrease expenses and boost performance.

Fund Distribution

Each fund is composed of multiple classes of shares. All classes of a fund have a common investment objective and investment portfolio.

FDC distributes each fund's shares.

Intermediaries may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates compensation for providing recordkeeping and administrative services, as well as other retirement plan expenses, and compensation for services intended to result in the sale of fund shares. These payments are described in more detail in this section and in the SAI.

Distribution and Service Plan(s)

Each fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act with respect to its shares that recognizes that the Adviser or FMR may use its revenues, including management fees paid to the Adviser, or fees paid to FMR by the Adviser out of such management fees, as well as its past profits or its resources from any other source, to pay FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of shares and/or shareholder support services. The Adviser or FMR, directly or through FDC, may pay significant amounts to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of each fund has authorized such payments.

Please speak with your investment professional to learn more about any payments his or her firm may receive from FMR, FDC, and/or their affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the investment professional charges. You should also consult disclosures made by your investment professional at the time of purchase.

If payments made by the Adviser or FMR to FDC or to intermediaries under a Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of a class's assets on an ongoing basis, they might increase the cost of your investment and might cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

From time to time, FDC may offer special promotional programs to investors who purchase shares of Fidelity® funds. For example, FDC may offer merchandise, discounts, vouchers, or similar items to investors who purchase shares of certain Fidelity® funds during certain periods. To determine if you qualify for any such programs, contact Fidelity or visit our web site at www.fidelity.com.

No dealer, sales representative, or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this prospectus and in the related SAI, in connection with the offer contained in this prospectus. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the funds or FDC. This prospectus and the related SAI do not constitute an offer by the funds or by FDC to sell shares of the funds to or to buy shares of the funds from any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.
Appendix

Financial Highlights

Financial Highlights are intended to help you understand the financial history of fund shares for the past 5 years (or, if shorter, the period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in shares (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The annual information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in the annual report for each fund (other than Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund). An annual report for Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund will be available once the fund has completed its first annual period. Annual reports are available for free upon request.

Fidelity Freedom Income Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years ended March 31,</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$11.69</td>
<td>$11.57</td>
<td>$11.26</td>
<td>$11.75</td>
<td>$11.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.56</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>.49</td>
<td>.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>(.19)</td>
<td>(.20)</td>
<td>(.21)</td>
<td>(.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.36)</td>
<td>(.25)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>(.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(.59)</td>
<td>(.44)</td>
<td>(.37)</td>
<td>(.63)</td>
<td>(.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$11.44</td>
<td>$11.69</td>
<td>$11.57</td>
<td>$11.26</td>
<td>$11.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Return</td>
<td>3.08%</td>
<td>4.86%</td>
<td>6.16%</td>
<td>(4.5)%</td>
<td>4.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ratios to Average Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.46%</td>
<td>.39%</td>
<td>.45%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.46%</td>
<td>.39%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.46%</td>
<td>.39%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
<td>.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>2.02%</td>
<td>1.57%</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total return</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee waiver and expense offset arrangements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$1,978,263</td>
<td>$2,111,741</td>
<td>$2,137,752</td>
<td>$2,184,994</td>
<td>$2,483,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

The amounts shown reflect certain reclassifications related to book-to-tax differences that were made in the year shown.

Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.

Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

Amount represents less than .005%.

The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
## Fidelity Freedom 2005 Fund

**Selected Per-Share Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$12.20</td>
<td>$11.66</td>
<td>$12.24</td>
<td>$12.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)A</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>(.34)</td>
<td>(.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.78</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>(.12)</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.24)</td>
<td>(.18)</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.41)</td>
<td>(.30)</td>
<td>(.15)</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(.65)</td>
<td>(.48)</td>
<td>(.37)</td>
<td>(.46)</td>
<td>(.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$12.20</td>
<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$12.20</td>
<td>$11.66</td>
<td>$12.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ratios to Average Net Assets**

- Expenses before reductions: 48%, 41%, ΔH, ΔH, ΔH
- Expenses net of fee waivers, if any: 48%, 41%, —%, —%, —%
- Expenses net of all reductions: 48%, 41%, —%, —%, —%
- Net investment income (loss): 1.98%, 1.52%, 1.70%, 1.87%, 1.79%

**Supplemental Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$563,036</td>
<td>$590,056</td>
<td>$583,754</td>
<td>$580,726</td>
<td>$639,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Return**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total return</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
<td>6.43%</td>
<td>7.91%</td>
<td>(1.01)%</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- A: Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
- B: The amounts shown reflect certain reclassifications related to book to tax differences that were made in the year shown.
- C: Total distributions of $.46 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.223 and distributions from net realized gain of $.234 per share.
- D: Total distributions of $.39 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.225 and distributions from net realized gain of $.168 per share.
- E: Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
- F: Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
- G: Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
- H: Amount represents less than .005%.
- I: The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2010 Fund

**Selected Per-Share Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$15.98</td>
<td>$15.56</td>
<td>$14.75</td>
<td>$15.75</td>
<td>$15.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)A</td>
<td>.29</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.26</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>(.50)</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.30)</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>(.26)</td>
<td>(.29)</td>
<td>(.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.74)</td>
<td>(.54)</td>
<td>(.26)</td>
<td>(.49)</td>
<td>(.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(1.04)</td>
<td>(.77)</td>
<td>(.53)B</td>
<td>(.78)</td>
<td>(.66)C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$15.35</td>
<td>$15.98</td>
<td>$15.56</td>
<td>$14.75</td>
<td>$15.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ratios to Average Net Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.52%</td>
<td>.44%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
<td>.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.52%</td>
<td>.44%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.52%</td>
<td>.44%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
<td>1.47%</td>
<td>1.69%</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplemental Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$3,724,077</td>
<td>$4,038,370</td>
<td>$4,137,360</td>
<td>$4,271,151</td>
<td>$4,940,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%I</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

B. Total distributions of $.53 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.262 and distributions from net realized gain of $.264 per share.

C. Total distributions of $.66 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.294 and distributions from net realized gain of $.361 per share.

D. Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

E. Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.

F. Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

G. On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

H. Amount represents less than .005%.

I. The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2015 Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years ended March 31,</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected Per-Share Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$13.33</td>
<td>$12.82</td>
<td>$12.03</td>
<td>$12.92</td>
<td>$12.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.97</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>(.46)</td>
<td>.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from investment operations</strong></td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.24)</td>
<td>(.19)</td>
<td>(.21)</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>(.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.73)</td>
<td>(.46)</td>
<td>(.24)</td>
<td>(.43)</td>
<td>(.54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributions</strong></td>
<td>(1.96)</td>
<td>(.65)</td>
<td>(.46)</td>
<td>(.66)</td>
<td>(.79)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$12.68</td>
<td>$13.33</td>
<td>$12.82</td>
<td>$12.03</td>
<td>$12.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total Return</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$12.68</td>
<td>$13.33</td>
<td>$12.82</td>
<td>$12.03</td>
<td>$12.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Ratios to Average Net Assets** |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Expenses before reductions | .57% | .48% | —% | —% |
| Expenses net of fee waivers, if any | .57% | .48% | —% | —% |
| Expenses net of all reductions | .57% | .48% | —% | —% |
| Net investment income (loss) | 1.82% | 1.40% | 1.69% | 1.87% | 1.83% |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Supplemental Data</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$4,946,449</td>
<td>$5,380,580</td>
<td>$5,327,313</td>
<td>$5,254,142</td>
<td>$6,056,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- **A:** Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
- **B:** Total distributions of $.96 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.239 and distributions from net realized gain of $.725 per share.
- **C:** Total distributions of $.46 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.214 and distributions from net realized gain of $.243 per share.
- **D:** Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
- **E:** Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
- **F:** Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
- **G:** Amount represents less than .005%.
- **H:** The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2020 Fund

**Years ended March 31,**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Per-Share Data</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$16.51</td>
<td>$15.70</td>
<td>$14.63</td>
<td>$15.76</td>
<td>$15.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>(.60)</td>
<td>.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>(.32)</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.28)</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>(.26)</td>
<td>(.28)</td>
<td>(.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.78)</td>
<td>(.52)</td>
<td>(.32)</td>
<td>(.53)</td>
<td>(.77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(1.06)</td>
<td>(.75)</td>
<td>(.58)</td>
<td>(.81)</td>
<td>(1.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$15.83</td>
<td>$16.51</td>
<td>$15.70</td>
<td>$14.63</td>
<td>$15.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Return</th>
<th>2.66%</th>
<th>10.01%</th>
<th>11.57%</th>
<th>(2.10)%</th>
<th>6.71%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Ratios to Average Net Assets**

- Expenses before reductions: .61% .52% —% —% —% —%
- Expenses net of fee waivers, if any: .61% .52% —% —% —% —%
- Expenses net of all reductions: .61% .52% —% —% —% —%
- Net investment income (loss): 1.76% 1.34% 1.69% 1.83% 1.83%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$12,995,049</td>
<td>$12,916,078</td>
<td>$12,279,240</td>
<td>$11,732,980</td>
<td>$12,868,898</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

A. Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
B. Total distributions of $.75 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.221 and distributions from net realized gain of $.524 per share.
C. Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
D. Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
E. Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
F. Amount represents less than .005%.
G. The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
Fidelity Freedom 2025 Fund

Selected Per-Share Data

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$ 14.35</td>
<td>$ 13.50</td>
<td>$ 12.49</td>
<td>$ 13.51</td>
<td>$ 13.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)A</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>(.54)</td>
<td>.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>(.32)</td>
<td>.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>(.18)</td>
<td>(.21)</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
<td>(.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.59)</td>
<td>(.41)</td>
<td>(.29)</td>
<td>(.47)</td>
<td>(.66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(.83)A</td>
<td>(.59)</td>
<td>(.50)</td>
<td>(.70)</td>
<td>(.91)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$ 13.84</td>
<td>$ 14.35</td>
<td>$ 13.50</td>
<td>$ 12.49</td>
<td>$ 13.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ReturnC 2.53% 10.81% 12.46% (2.50)% 7.23%

Ratios to Average Net AssetsD,E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.65%</td>
<td>.56%F</td>
<td>.8%G</td>
<td>.8%G</td>
<td>.8%G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.65%</td>
<td>.56%F</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.65%</td>
<td>.56%F</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
<td>1.66%</td>
<td>1.75%</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplemental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$ 10,953,002</td>
<td>$ 10,923,217</td>
<td>$ 9,764,547</td>
<td>$ 8,717,568</td>
<td>$ 9,054,681</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rateD</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%H</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
B Total distributions of $.83 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.234 and distributions from net realized gain of $.591 per share.
C Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
D Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
E Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
F On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.
G Amount represents less than .005%.
H The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2030 Fund

**Selected Per-Share Data**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$16.72</td>
<td>$15.20</td>
<td>$16.62</td>
<td>$16.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.28</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>(.75)</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>(.50)</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.28)</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>(.25)</td>
<td>(.26)</td>
<td>(.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.87)</td>
<td>(.61)</td>
<td>(.38)</td>
<td>(.67)</td>
<td>(.79)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(1.15)</td>
<td>(.83)</td>
<td>(.63)</td>
<td>(.92)</td>
<td>(1.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$17.20</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
<td>$16.72</td>
<td>$15.20</td>
<td>$16.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Return**

- 2.32%
- 12.78%
- 14.58%
- (3.17)%
- 7.76%

**Ratios to Average Net Assets**

- Expenses before reductions: .69% (A)
- Expenses net of fee waivers, if any: .69% (A)
- Expenses net of all reductions: .69% (A)
- Net investment income (loss): 1.61% (A)

**Supplemental Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period</td>
<td>$12,905,055</td>
<td>$12,684,794</td>
<td>$11,305,668</td>
<td>$10,150,137</td>
<td>$10,883,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

- A Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
- B Total distributions of $.92 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.257 and distributions from net realized gain of $.665 per share.
- C Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
- D Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
- E Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
- F On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.
- G Amount represents less than .005%.
- H The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2035 Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years ended March 31,</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected Per-Share Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$15.20</td>
<td>$13.88</td>
<td>$12.46</td>
<td>$13.67</td>
<td>$13.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>(.65)</td>
<td>.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>(.46)</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.22)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
<td>(.18)</td>
<td>(.20)</td>
<td>(.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.78)</td>
<td>(.47)</td>
<td>(.34)</td>
<td>(.55)</td>
<td>(.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(1.00)</td>
<td>(.65)A</td>
<td>(.52)</td>
<td>(.75)</td>
<td>(.97)C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$14.42</td>
<td>$15.20</td>
<td>$13.88</td>
<td>$12.46</td>
<td>$13.67</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Return</strong>D</td>
<td>1.85%</td>
<td>14.32%</td>
<td>16.09%</td>
<td>(3.59)%</td>
<td>7.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratios to Average Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.74%</td>
<td>.63%G</td>
<td>.5%H</td>
<td>.5%H</td>
<td>.5%H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.74%</td>
<td>.63%G</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.74%</td>
<td>.63%G</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>1.41%</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supplemental Data</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$8,247,886</td>
<td>$8,050,659</td>
<td>$6,889,828</td>
<td>$5,961,088</td>
<td>$6,289,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rateE</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%F</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A  Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

B  Total distributions of $.65 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.171 and distributions from net realized gain of $.474 per share.

C  Total distributions of $.97 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.226 and distributions from net realized gain of $.746 per share.

D  Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

E  Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.

F  Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

G  On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

H  Amount represents less than .005%.

I  The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
## Fidelity Freedom 2040 Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years ended March 31,</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Selected Per–Share Data</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$10.67</td>
<td>$9.74</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
<td>$9.63</td>
<td>$9.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)(^A)</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)(^B)</td>
<td>–B</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>(.46)</td>
<td>.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>(.33)</td>
<td>.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.15)</td>
<td>(.12)</td>
<td>(.13)</td>
<td>(.14)</td>
<td>(.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.57)</td>
<td>(.35)</td>
<td>(.24)</td>
<td>(.41)</td>
<td>(.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(.72)</td>
<td>(.47)</td>
<td>(.38)(^C)</td>
<td>(.55)</td>
<td>(.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$10.09</td>
<td>$10.67</td>
<td>$9.74</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
<td>$9.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total Return\(^D\)** | 1.79%  | 14.52% | 16.14% | (3.62)% | 7.86%  |
| Circumstances affecting the reported data: |        |        |        |        |        |
| Expenses before reductions | .75%   | .63%\(^E\) | —%\(^F\) | —%\(^F\) | —%\(^F\) |
| Expenses net of fee waivers, if any | .75%   | .63%\(^E\) | —%     | —%     | —%     |
| Expenses net of all reductions | .75%   | .63%\(^E\) | —%     | —%     | —%     |
| Total from investment operations | 1.36%  | 1.04%  | 1.44%  | 1.47%  | 1.61%  |

### Supplemental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$8,404,848</td>
<td>$8,285,660</td>
<td>$7,264,459</td>
<td>$6,388,566</td>
<td>$6,901,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate(^F)</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%(^I)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- **A** Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
- **B** Amount represents less than $.005 per share.
- **C** Total distributions of $.38 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.132 and distributions from net realized gain of $.244 per share.
- **D** Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
- **E** Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
- **F** Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
- **G** On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.
- **H** Amount represents less than .005%.
- **I** The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
## Fidelity Freedom 2045 Fund

### Selected Per-Share Data

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<tr>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value, beginning of period</strong></td>
<td>$12.09</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
<td>$9.89</td>
<td>$10.84</td>
<td>$11.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Investment Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>(0.01)</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>(0.52)</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from investment operations</strong></td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>(0.37)</td>
<td>.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distributions from net investment income</strong></td>
<td>(17)</td>
<td>(.13)</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distributions from net realized gain</strong></td>
<td>(.63)</td>
<td>(.35)</td>
<td>(.28)</td>
<td>(.43)</td>
<td>(.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributions</strong></td>
<td>(.80)</td>
<td>(.49)</td>
<td>(.43)</td>
<td>(.58)</td>
<td>(1.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value, end of period</strong></td>
<td>$11.44</td>
<td>$12.09</td>
<td>$11.00</td>
<td>$9.89</td>
<td>$10.84</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Total Return

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Return</strong></td>
<td>1.72%</td>
<td>14.48%</td>
<td>16.08%</td>
<td>(3.59)%</td>
<td>7.93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ratios to Average Net Assets

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses before reductions</strong></td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.63%</td>
<td>.4%</td>
<td>.4%</td>
<td>.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</strong></td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.63%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses net of all reductions</strong></td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.63%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net investment income (loss)</strong></td>
<td>1.37%</td>
<td>1.04%</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supplemental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</strong></td>
<td>$4,345,914</td>
<td>$4,144,152</td>
<td>$3,496,184</td>
<td>$2,912,972</td>
<td>$2,993,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portfolio turnover rate</strong></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*A* Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

*B* The amount shown for a share outstanding does not correspond with the aggregate net gain (loss) on investments for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the investments of the Fund.

*C* Total distributions of $.49 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.134 and distributions from net realized gain of $.352 per share.

*D* Total distributions of $.58 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.155 and distributions from net realized gain of $.427 per share.

*E* Total distributions of $1.06 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.178 and distributions from net realized gain of $.886 per share.

*F* Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

*G* Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

*H* Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.

*I* On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

*J* Amount represents less than .005%.

*K* The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Selected Per-Share Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value, beginning of period</strong></td>
<td>$12.16</td>
<td>$11.05</td>
<td>$9.93</td>
<td>$10.90</td>
<td>$11.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Investment Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.16%</td>
<td>.12%</td>
<td>.15%</td>
<td>.15%</td>
<td>.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>-.8%</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>.52%</td>
<td>.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from investment operations</strong></td>
<td>1.16%</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
<td>1.55%</td>
<td>.37%</td>
<td>.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(1.17%</td>
<td>.14%</td>
<td>.15%</td>
<td>.16%</td>
<td>.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.63%</td>
<td>.35%</td>
<td>.28%</td>
<td>.44%</td>
<td>.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributions</strong></td>
<td>(.80%</td>
<td>.49%</td>
<td>.43%</td>
<td>.60%</td>
<td>(1.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value, end of period</strong></td>
<td>$11.52</td>
<td>$12.16</td>
<td>$11.05</td>
<td>$9.93</td>
<td>$10.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total Return<sup>C</sup>

- **1.73%**
- **14.59%**
- **16.11%**
- **(3.65)%**
- **7.91%**

### Ratios to Average Net Assets<sup>D,E</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.63%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.63%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.63%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
<td>-.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
<td>1.04%</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supplemental Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</strong></td>
<td>$3,679,538</td>
<td>$3,452,997</td>
<td>$2,884,830</td>
<td>$2,363,381</td>
<td>$2,375,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portfolio turnover rate&lt;sup&gt;E&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**A** Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

**B** Amount represents less than $.005 per share.

**C** Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.

**D** Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

**E** Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.

**F** On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

**G** Amount represents less than .005%.

**H** The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2055 Fund

**Selected Per-Share Data**

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value, beginning of period</strong></td>
<td>$13.70</td>
<td>$12.41</td>
<td>$11.08</td>
<td>$12.06</td>
<td>$11.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Investment Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.14</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>-.8</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>(.39)</td>
<td>.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from investment operations</strong></td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>(.42)</td>
<td>.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distributions from net investment income</strong></td>
<td>(.19)</td>
<td>(.15)</td>
<td>(.16)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
<td>(.18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distributions from net realized gain</strong></td>
<td>(.60)</td>
<td>(.34)</td>
<td>(.25)</td>
<td>(.39)</td>
<td>(.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total distributions</strong></td>
<td>(.79)</td>
<td>(.49)</td>
<td>(.41)</td>
<td>(.56)</td>
<td>(.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net asset value, end of period</strong></td>
<td>$13.10</td>
<td>$13.70</td>
<td>$12.41</td>
<td>$11.08</td>
<td>$12.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Return** | 1.73% | 14.49% | 16.17% | (3.69)% | 7.98%

**Ratios to Average Net Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.64%</td>
<td>.1%</td>
<td>.1%</td>
<td>.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.64%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.64%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
<td>1.51%</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplemental Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$1,490,393</td>
<td>$1,265,311</td>
<td>$922,284</td>
<td>$649,621</td>
<td>$527,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

A. Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
B. Amount represents less than $.005 per share.
C. Total distributions of $.58 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.184 and distributions from net realized gain of $.394 per share.
D. Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
E. Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
F. Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
G. On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.
H. Amount represents less than .005%.
I. The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
### Fidelity Freedom 2060 Fund

#### Years ended March 31,

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, beginning of period</td>
<td>$12.20</td>
<td>$11.01</td>
<td>$9.78</td>
<td>$10.45</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investment Operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>(.53)</td>
<td>.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>(.37)</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net investment income</td>
<td>(.16)</td>
<td>(.13)</td>
<td>(.13)</td>
<td>(.12)</td>
<td>(.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions from net realized gain</td>
<td>(.45)</td>
<td>(.26)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
<td>(.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total distributions</td>
<td>(.62)</td>
<td>(.40)</td>
<td>(.30)</td>
<td>(.29)</td>
<td>(.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net asset value, end of period</td>
<td>$11.76</td>
<td>$12.20</td>
<td>$11.01</td>
<td>$9.78</td>
<td>$10.45</td>
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### Ratios to Average Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019%</th>
<th>2018%</th>
<th>2017%</th>
<th>2016%</th>
<th>2015%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses before reductions</td>
<td>.75%</td>
<td>.66%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of fee waivers, if any</td>
<td>.35%</td>
<td>.66%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses net of all reductions</td>
<td>.35%</td>
<td>.66%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
<td>—%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income (loss)</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
<td>1.67%</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Supplemental Data

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)</td>
<td>$367,472</td>
<td>$241,896</td>
<td>$116,155</td>
<td>$47,019</td>
<td>$8,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio turnover rate</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

- For the period August 5, 2014 (commencement of operations) to March 31, 2015.
- Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
- Total distributions of $.62 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.161 and distributions from net realized gain of $.454 per share.
- Total distributions of $.40 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.132 and distributions from net realized gain of $.263 per share.
- Total distributions of $.30 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of $.121 and distributions from net realized gain of $.174 per share.
- Total returns would have been lower if certain expenses had not been reduced during the applicable periods shown.
- Amounts do not include the activity of the Underlying Funds.
- Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class but do not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.
- On certain classes, the size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.
- Amount represents less than .005%.
- Annualized
- The portfolio turnover rate does not include the assets acquired in the merger.
Additional Index Information

Each of Fidelity Freedom Income Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2005 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2010 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2015 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2020 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2025 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2030 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2035 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2040 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2045 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2050 Composite Index℠, Fidelity Freedom 2055 Composite Index℠, and Fidelity Freedom 2060 Composite Index℠ is a customized blend of the following unmanaged indexes: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 3-6 Month Treasury Bill Index, Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Treasury Index, Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-10 Year Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Index (Series-L), Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index℠, and MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index (Net Massachusetts tax). The index weightings are adjusted monthly to reflect the fund's changing asset allocations. The composition differed in periods prior to July 2, 2018.

Bloomberg Barclays 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.

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.
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT ACT), requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

For individual investors opening an account: When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow Fidelity to identify you. You may also be asked to provide documents that may help to establish your identity, such as your driver’s license.

For investors other than individuals: When you open an account, you will be asked for the name of the entity, its principal place of business and taxpayer identification number (TIN). You will be asked to provide information about the entity’s control person and beneficial owners, and person(s) with authority over the account, including name, date of birth and social security number. You may also be asked to provide documents, such as drivers’ licenses, articles of incorporation, trust instruments or partnership agreements and other information that will help Fidelity identify the entity.

You can obtain additional information about the funds. A description of each fund’s policies and procedures for disclosing its holdings is available in the funds’ SAI and on Fidelity’s web sites. The SAI also includes more detailed information about each fund and its investments. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference (legally forms a part of the prospectus). For Fidelity Freedom® 2065 Fund, financial reports will be available once the fund has completed its first annual or semi-annual period. Each fund’s annual and semi-annual reports also include additional information. Each fund’s annual report includes a discussion of the fund’s holdings and recent market conditions and the fund’s investment strategies that affected performance.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about a fund, call Fidelity at 1-800-544-8544. In addition, you may visit Fidelity’s web site at www.fidelity.com for a free copy of a prospectus, SAI, or annual or semi-annual report or to request other information.

The SAI, the funds’ annual and semi-annual reports and other related materials are available from the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Database on the SEC’s web site (http://www.sec.gov). You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. You can also review and copy information about the funds, including the funds’ SAI, at the SEC’s Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the SEC’s Public Reference Room.

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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