



Fidelity Contrafund (Class K6)

AS OF 2025-03-31

INVESTMENT STRATEGY: The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund normally invests primarily in common stocks. It invests in securities of companies whose value Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) believes is not fully recognized by the public. The fund invests in domestic and foreign issuers.

Fund Category:
Stock

Morningstar Category²²:
Large Growth

PORTFOLIO DETAILS

Ticker	FLCNX
Inception Date	2017-05-25
Gross Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.45
Net Expense Ratio ^{f1} (%)	0.45
Fund Total Net Assets (\$M)	31,513.91
Management Company	Fidelity Management & Research Company L
Portfolio Managers	William Danoff

TOP TEN HOLDINGS AS OF 2025-02-28

	% of Assets
Meta Platforms Inc Class A	16.59
Berkshire Hathaway Inc Class A	8.84
NVIDIA Corp	8.76
Amazon.com Inc	5.88
Microsoft Corp	4.55
Apple Inc	2.92
Netflix Inc	2.65
Eli Lilly and Co	2.51
Alphabet Inc Class A	2.21
Visa Inc Class A	1.97

KEY STATISTICS

Turnover Ratio (%) (annualized)	19
Beta ^{b1} (3y) (S&P 500 TR USD)	1.01
R-squared ^{b53} (%) (3y) (S&P 500 TR USD)	91.78
Sharpe Ratio ^{b54} (3y)	0.51
# of Stock Holdings	315
# of Bond Holdings	1

PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks include: Equity Securities, Foreign Securities, Growth Investing, Issuer, Loss of Money, Market/Market Volatility, Not FDIC Insured and Value Investing. See disclosure for details.

Average Annual Total Returns %

As of 2025-03-31

	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fidelity Contrafund	-4.49	9.82	12.90	19.55	--	15.37
Russell 1000 Growth Index ⁱ¹⁹	-9.97	7.76	10.10	20.09	15.12	--
Large Growth ^{b24}	-8.49	5.01	7.76	16.99	12.61	--

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Due to market volatility, current performance may be less or higher than the figures shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that upon redemption, shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data does not reflect deduction of redemption fee, which, if such fee exists, would lower performance. For current to the most recent month-end performance information, please log onto myplan.johnhancock.com or call a John Hancock representative at (800) 294-3575.

Morningstar Category

EQUITY STYLE BOX

			LARGE
			MEDIUM
			SMALL
VALUE	BLEND	GROWTH	

MORNINGSTAR RATING^{m3}

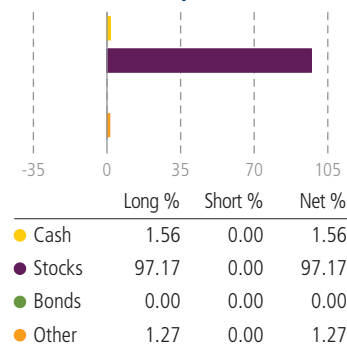
OVERALL (Out of 1027 Funds)	★★★★★
3 YEAR (Out of 1027 Funds)	★★★★★
5 YEAR (Out of 949 Funds)	★★★★★

Morningstar Volatility Analysis

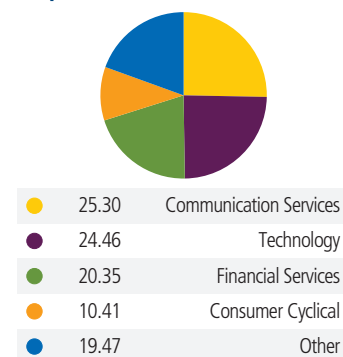
Investment		
LOW	MODERATE	HIGH
Category		

In the past, this investment has shown a wide range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience significant price increases in favorable markets or undergo large price declines in adverse markets. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments that follow different investment strategies.

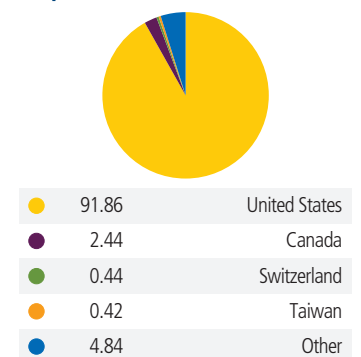
Portfolio Snapshot^{b2}



Top Sectors^{b2} (%)



Top Countries^{b2} (%)



^{f1} The Gross Expense Ratio does not include fee waivers or expense reimbursements which result in lower actual cost to the investor. The Net Expense Ratio represents the effect of a fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change.

Marketing support services are provided by John Hancock Distributors LLC.

A fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses should be considered carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other important information about the fund. To obtain a prospectus, contact John Hancock Retirement Plan Services LLC at (800) 294-3575 or visit our website at myplan.johnhancock.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing or sending money.

Important Notes

Other:

m1. For each fund with at least a three-year history, Morningstar calculates a Morningstar Rating™ based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly performance (not including the effects of sales charges, loads, and redemption fees), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. Exchange traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. The top 10% of funds in each category receive five stars, then next 22.5% receive four stars, the middle 35% receive three stars, the next 22.5% receive two stars, and the bottom 10% receive one star. The Overall Morningstar Rating™ for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five- and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating™ metrics. The rating formula most heavily weights the three year rating, using the following calculation: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

b1. Beta measures the sensitivity of the fund to its benchmark. The beta of the market (as represented by the benchmark) is 1.00. Accordingly, a fund with a 1.10 beta is expected to have 10% more volatility than the market.

b2. The portfolio composition, industry sectors, top ten holdings, and credit analysis are presented to illustrate examples of securities that the fund has bought and diversity of areas in which the fund may invest and may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. The top ten holdings do not include money market instruments and/or futures contracts. The figures presented are as of date shown, do not include the fund's entire investment portfolio, and may change at any time.

b24. Large Growth Average is the average annual total return of the universe of mutual funds designated by Morningstar, Inc. as comprising the Morningstar Large Growth category.

b53. R-squared measures the degree to which the fund and its benchmark index are correlated. The closer it is to 100%, the more similar the historical performance between the two.

b54. Sharpe ratio is a measure of excess return per unit of risk, as defined by standard deviation. A higher Sharpe ratio suggests better risk-adjusted performance.

Fund data, Style Box and Morningstar Portfolio Ratings All Morningstar data is © 2017 by Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

Index Description:

i19. Russell 1000 Growth Index: The Russell 1000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. Results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Morningstar Category Description:

c22. Large-growth portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries.

Principal Risks

Equity Securities: The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

Foreign Securities: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Growth Investing: Growth securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities is highly sensitive to market fluctuations and future earnings expectations. These securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than do other securities and may lose value if it appears their earnings expectations may not be met.

Issuer: A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the security's value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Loss of Money: Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Market/Market Volatility: The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Not FDIC Insured: The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Value Investing: Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.