

Fund/Ticker

**Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index
Fund/FPADX**

Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund/FSGGX

Prospectus

December 30, 2024

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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Fund Summary

Fund:
Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund

Investment Objective

Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of emerging stock markets.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred when you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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	0.075%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.000%
Total annual operating expenses	0.075%

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the

effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns, all of which may vary. For every \$10,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses if you sell all of your shares at the end of each time period indicated:

1 year	\$ 8
3 years	\$ 24
5 years	\$ 42
10 years	\$ 96

Fund Summary – continued

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing at least 80% of assets in securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of emerging markets.

Effective December 11, 2025, derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund's 80% policy, consistent with the fund's investment policies and limitations with respect to investments in derivatives.

- Using statistical sampling techniques based on such factors as capitalization, industry exposures, dividend yield, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B) ratio, earnings growth, country weightings, and the effect of foreign taxes to attempt to replicate the returns of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

- Lending securities to earn income for the fund.

Principal Investment Risks

- *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.

- *Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk.*

Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.

The extent of economic development; political stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging markets typically have less established legal, accounting and financial

reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors.

Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.

Foreign exchange rates also can be extremely volatile.

- ***Geographic Exposure to Asia.***

Because the fund invests a meaningful portion of its assets in Asia, the fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Asia and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.

- ***Geographic Exposure to China.***

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

financial statements. Intervention by the Chinese government with respect to VIEs could significantly affect the Chinese company's performance and the enforceability of the VIE's contractual arrangements with the Chinese company.

- ***Issuer-Specific Changes.***

The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

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

- ***Correlation to Index.***

The performance of the fund and its underlying index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, sample selection, regulatory restrictions, and timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from the index. Errors in the construction or calculation of the index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for some period of time, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders.

- ***Passive Management Risk.***

The fund is managed with a passive

Fund Summary – continued

investment strategy, attempting to track the performance of an unmanaged index of securities, regardless of the current or projected performance of the fund's index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the 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.

- ***Securities Lending Risk.***

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

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You could

lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

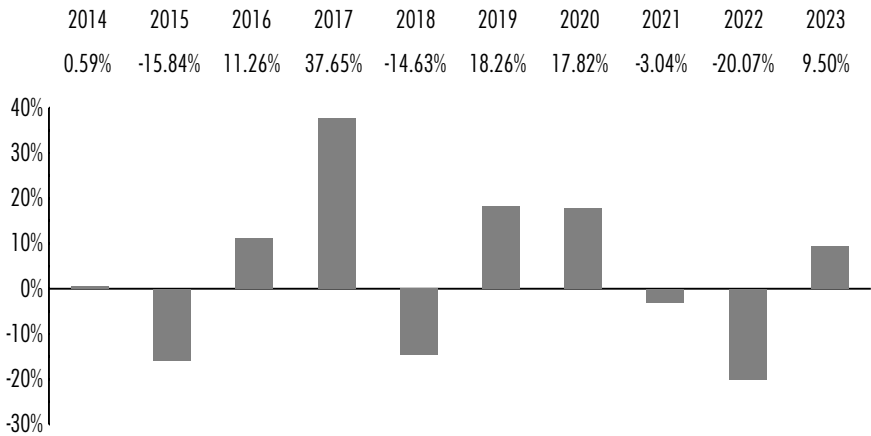
The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund.

The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and an additional index over various periods of time. The additional index has characteristics relevant to the fund's investment strategies. Index descriptions appear in the "Additional Index Information" section of the prospectus. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Prior to May 4, 2016, the fund compared its performance to a different benchmark. The fund's historical performance may not represent its current investment policies.

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

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Year-to-Date Return

Returns

18.80%

-23.86%

15.32%

Quarter ended

December 31, 2020

March 31, 2020

September 30, 2024

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.

Fund Summary – continued

For the periods ended December 31, 2023	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund			
Return Before Taxes	9.50%	3.41%	2.73%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	8.75%	2.84%	2.21%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.04%	2.63%	2.10%
Fidelity Emerging Markets Index Fund Linked Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	9.86%	3.71%	3.08%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	9.86%	3.71%	2.70%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager. Geode Capital Management, LLC serves as a sub-adviser for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Louis Bottari (Senior Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2011.

Peter Matthew (Senior Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2012.

Navid Sohrabi (Senior Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2019.

Robert Regan (Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2016.

Payal Gupta (Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 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

Mail

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

The price to buy one share is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next

calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

There is no purchase minimum for fund shares.

Tax Information

Distributions 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 Company LLC (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:
Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund

Investment Objective

Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of foreign developed and emerging stock markets.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred when you buy, hold, and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

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	0.055%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.000%
Total annual operating expenses	0.055%

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that the fees and the annual operating expenses for shares of the fund are exactly as described in the fee table. This example illustrates the

effect of fees and expenses, but is not meant to suggest actual or expected fees and expenses or returns, all of which may vary. For every \$10,000 you invested, here's how much you would pay in total expenses if you sell all of your shares at the end of each time period indicated:

1 year	\$ 6
3 years	\$ 18
5 years	\$ 31
10 years	\$ 71

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing at least 80% of assets in securities included in the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index. The MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States.

Effective December 11, 2025, derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund's 80% policy, consistent with the fund's investment policies and limitations with

respect to investments in derivatives.

- Using statistical sampling techniques based on such factors as capitalization, industry exposures, dividend yield, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B) ratio, earnings growth, country weightings, and the effect of foreign taxes to attempt to replicate the returns of the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index.

- Lending securities to earn income for the fund.

Principal Investment Risks

- *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.

- *Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk.*

Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market.

The extent of economic development; political stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in

Fund Summary – continued

more developed markets. Emerging markets typically have less established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors.

Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.

Foreign exchange rates also can be extremely volatile.

- *Geographic Exposure to Asia.*

Because the fund invests a meaningful portion of its assets in Asia, the fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Asia and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.

- *Geographic Exposure to Europe.*

Because the fund invests a meaningful portion of its assets in Europe, the fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within Europe and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds.

- *Issuer-Specific Changes.*

The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole.

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

- *Correlation to Index.*

The performance of the fund and its underlying index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, sample selection, regulatory restrictions, and timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from the index. Errors in the construction or calculation of the index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for some period of time, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders.

- *Passive Management Risk.*

The 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 the fund's index or of the actual securities included in the index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the 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.

• **Securities Lending Risk.**

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

An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You could lose money by investing in the fund.

to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund.

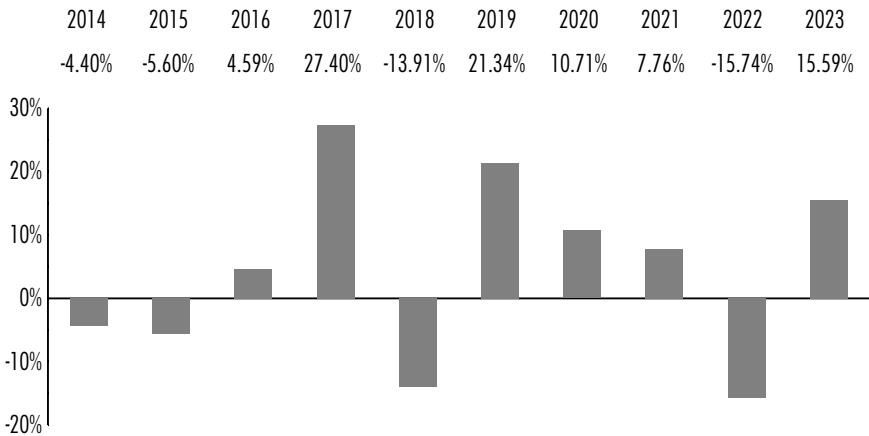
The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index over various periods of time. The index description appears in the "Additional Index Information" section of the prospectus. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

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

Performance

The following information is intended

Year-by-Year Returns



Fund Summary – continued

<i>During the periods shown in the chart:</i>	<i>Returns</i>	<i>Quarter ended</i>
<i>Highest Quarter Return</i>	16.78%	June 30, 2020
<i>Lowest Quarter Return</i>	-23.45%	March 31, 2020
<i>Year-to-Date Return</i>	13.92%	September 30, 2024

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, 2023	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund			
Return Before Taxes	15.59%	7.11%	3.85%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	14.84%	6.61%	3.38%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.84%	5.69%	3.09%
MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	15.82%	7.26%	4.00%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager. Geode Capital Management, LLC serves as a sub-adviser for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Louis Bottari (Senior Portfolio Man-

ager) has managed the fund since 2011.

Peter Matthew (Senior Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2012.

Navid Sohrabi (Senior Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2019.

Robert Regan (Portfolio Manager) has

managed the fund since 2016.

Payal Gupta (Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 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

Mail

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

The price to buy one share is its net asset value per share (NAV). Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The price to sell one share is its NAV. Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

There is no purchase minimum for fund shares.

Tax Information

Distributions 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 Company LLC (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 Basics

Investment Details

Investment Objective

Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of emerging stock markets.

Principal Investment Strategies

Geode Capital Management, LLC (Geode) normally invests at least 80% of the fund's assets in securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of emerging markets.

Effective December 11, 2025, derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund's 80% policy, consistent with the fund's investment policies and limitations with respect to investments in derivatives.

The fund may not always hold all of the same securities as the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Geode may use statistical sampling techniques to attempt to replicate the returns of the index. Statistical sampling techniques attempt to match the investment characteristics of the index and the fund by taking into account such factors as capitalization, industry ex-

posures, dividend yield, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B) ratio, earnings growth, country weightings, and the effect of foreign taxes.

The fund may not track the index because differences between the index and the fund's portfolio can cause differences in performance. In addition, expenses and transaction costs, the size and frequency of cash flows into and out of the fund, and differences between how and when the fund and the index are valued can cause differences in performance.

The fund may lend securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income.

If Geode's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Investment Objective

Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of foreign developed and emerging stock markets.

Principal Investment Strategies

Geode normally invests at least 80% of the fund's assets in securities included in the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index. The MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of

developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States.

Effective December 11, 2025, derivative instruments that provide investment exposure to the investments above or exposure to one or more market risk factors associated with such investments are included in the fund's 80% policy, consistent with the fund's investment policies and limitations with respect to investments in derivatives.

The fund may not always hold all of the same securities as the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index. Geode may use statistical sampling techniques to attempt to replicate the returns of the index. Statistical sampling techniques attempt to match the investment characteristics of the index and the fund by taking into account such factors as capitalization, industry exposures, dividend yield, price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio, price-to-book (P/B) ratio, earnings growth, country weightings, and the effect of foreign taxes.

The fund may not track the index because differences between the index and the fund's portfolio can cause differences in performance. In addition, expenses and transaction costs, the size and frequency of cash flows into and out of the fund, and differences between how and when the fund and the index are valued can cause differences in performance.

The fund may lend securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income.

If Geode's strategies do not work as intended, the fund may not achieve its objective.

Description of Principal Security Types

In addition to the security types discussed above, the following describes the types of securities in which a fund invests or may invest principally:

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Equity securities include common stocks (including depositary receipts evidencing ownership of common stock), preferred stocks and other preferred securities, convertible securities, rights and warrants, and other securities, such as hybrid securities and trust preferred securities, believed to have equity-like characteristics.

Principal Investment Risks

Many factors affect each fund's performance. Developments that disrupt global economies and financial markets, such as pandemics and epidemics, may magnify factors that affect a fund's performance. A fund's share price changes daily based on changes in market conditions and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial developments. A fund's reaction to these developments will be affected by the types of securities in which the fund invests, the financial condition, industry and economic sector, and geographic location of an issuer, and the fund's level of investment in the se-

Fund Basics – continued

curities of that issuer. Because Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund concentrates its investments in a particular group of countries, the fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to social, political, and economic conditions within that group of countries and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money by investing in a fund.

The following factors can significantly affect a fund's performance:

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, and “growth” stocks can react differently from “value” stocks. 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.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk. Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations 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 markets typically have less established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information available to investors. Emerging markets economies can be

subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile. All of these factors can make emerging markets 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.

Geographic Exposure. 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. Similarly, from time to time, a fund may invest a meaningful portion of its assets in the securities of issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If the fund invests in this manner, there is a higher risk that social, political, economic, tax (such as a tax on foreign investments or financial transactions), currency, or regulatory developments in those countries may have a significant impact on the fund's investment performance.

Special Considerations regarding Asia.

Asia includes countries in all stages of economic development, from the highly developed economy of Japan to the emerging market economy of China. Most Asian economies, particularly Asian emerging markets economies, are characterized by over-extension of credit, frequent currency fluctuations, devaluations, and restrictions, unstable employment rates, rapid fluctuation in, among other things, inflation, reliance on exports, and less efficient markets. Currency fluctuations or devaluations in any one country can have a significant effect on the entire region. Recently, the markets in certain Asian countries, particularly those with emerging markets, have suffered significant currency volatility. Furthermore, increased political and social unrest in some Asian countries and slower economic growth could cause further economic and market uncertainty and economic decline in the entire region in the event of economic sanctions or military conflicts.

Special Considerations regarding China.

The Chinese economy is dependent on the economies of other countries, many of which are developing countries, and can be significantly affected by currency fluctuations and increasing competition from Asia's other emerging economies. Investments in companies located or operating in China involve risks and considerations such as greater government control of the economy; political, legal and regulatory uncer-

Fund Basics – continued

tainty; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscation of property; lack of willingness or ability of the Chinese government to support the Chinese economy and markets; lack of publicly available information and difficulty in obtaining information necessary for investigations into and/or litigation against Chinese companies, as well as in obtaining and/or enforcing judgments; and limited legal remedies for shareholders. China's economy is experiencing a relative slowdown. Foreign investments may be subject to certain restrictions. Changes in Chinese government policy and economic growth rates could significantly affect local markets. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the securities of Chinese issuers. Concerns exist regarding a potential trade war between China and the United States, which may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, the oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of China's export industry, all of which may have a negative impact on a fund's investments.

A fund may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in China by investing through legal structures known as variable interest entities (VIEs). Instead of directly owning the equity securities of a Chinese company, a VIE enters into service and

other contracts with the Chinese company. Although the VIE has no equity ownership of the Chinese company, the contractual arrangements permit the VIE to consolidate the Chinese company into its financial statements. VIE investments are subject to the risk that any breach of these contractual arrangements will be subject to Chinese law and jurisdiction, that Chinese law may be interpreted or change in a way that affects the enforceability of the VIE's arrangements, or that contracts between the Chinese company and the VIE may otherwise not be enforceable under Chinese law. Thus, limiting the remedies and rights of investors such as the fund. If these risks materialize, the value of investments in VIEs could be adversely affected and a fund could incur significant losses with no recourse available.

Special Considerations regarding Europe. Europe includes both developed and emerging markets. Most developed countries in Western Europe are members of the European Union (EU), and many are also members of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). European countries can be significantly affected by the tight fiscal and monetary controls with which EU members and candidates for EMU membership are required to comply. In addition, the private and public sectors' debt problems of a single EU country can pose economic risks to the EU as a whole. Unemployment in Europe has historically been higher than in the United States, public deficits are an ongoing

concern in many European countries, the region is currently facing great political and economic uncertainty and many European economies are experiencing slow economic growth or recession. Eastern European countries generally continue to move toward market economies. However, their markets remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to social, political, and economic developments. The EU faces challenges related to member states seeking to change their relationship with the EU, exemplified by the United Kingdom's withdrawal. There can be significant uncertainty as to the terms and consequences of EU member states seeking to change their relationship with the EU. Among other things, a member state's decision to leave the EU could result in increased volatility and illiquidity in the European and such member state's economies, as well as the broader global economy. Companies with a significant amount of business in the member state or Europe may experience lower revenue and/or profit growth, which may adversely affect the value of a fund's investments. In addition, uncertainty regarding any member state's exit from the EU may lead to instability in the foreign exchange markets, including volatility in the value of the euro.

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer or other borrower in a securities lending transaction), changes in specific economic or political conditions that af-

fect 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 value or result in delays in recovering securities and/or capital from a counterparty. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Correlation to Index. The performance of the fund and its index may vary somewhat due to factors such as fees and expenses of the fund, transaction costs, imperfect correlation between the fund's securities and those in its index, timing differences associated with additions to and deletions from its index, and changes in the shares outstanding of the component securities. In addition, the 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. The fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the fund or as a result of reserves of cash held by the fund to meet redemptions. The use of sampling techniques or futures or other derivative positions, as well as portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders, may affect the fund's ability to achieve close correlation with its index. Errors in the construction or calculation of the index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for some

Fund Basics – continued

period of time, which may have an adverse impact on the fund and its shareholders.

Passive Management Risk. An 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 the 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 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 index fund's index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the index and, consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the fund.

The index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. There is no assurance that the index's methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or a correct valuation of securities. Information about non-U.S. issuers, particularly emerging markets issuers, may be unavailable or unreliable, which could increase the risk of errors in index data, computation, and construction.

Any such errors could significantly impact the fund's performance.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities loaned in a timely manner or at all. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, a fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral. These delays and costs could be greater for foreign securities. If a fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, the fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased.

Other Investment Strategies

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, Geode may use various techniques, such as buying and selling futures contracts, swaps, and exchange traded funds, to increase or decrease a fund's exposure to changing security prices or other factors that affect security values. Geode may also engage in portfolio transactions carried out to minimize the distribution of capital gains to shareholders.

Fundamental Investment Policies

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

Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of emerging stock markets.

Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return of foreign developed and emerging stock markets.

Shareholder Notice

The following is subject to change only upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders:

Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in securities included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index.

Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets in securities included in the MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index and in depositary receipts representing securities included in the index.

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 each business day as of the times noted in the table below. Each fund's assets normally are valued as of this time for the purpose of computing NAV.

Fund	NAV Calculation
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	Times (Eastern Time)
Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund	4:00 p.m.
Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund	4:00 p.m.

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).

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

NAV is calculated using the values of other open-end funds, if any, in which a fund invests (referred to as underlying funds). Shares of underlying funds are valued at their respective NAVs. Other assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized cost. If market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service are not readily available or, in the Adviser's opinion, are deemed unreliable for a security, then that security will be fair valued in good faith

Fund Basics – continued

by the Adviser in accordance with applicable fair value pricing policies. For example, if, in the Adviser's opinion, a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring before a fund's pricing time but after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded, then that security will be fair valued in good faith by the Adviser in accordance with applicable fair value pricing policies. Fair value pricing will be used for high yield debt securities when available pricing information is determined to be stale or for other reasons not to accurately reflect fair value.

Arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume before a fund calculates its NAV. These arbitrage opportunities may enable short-term traders to dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Securities trading in overseas markets, if applicable, present time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio security values occur after the close of the overseas markets but prior to the close of the U.S. market. Fair valuation of a fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of NAV by short-term traders.

Policies regarding excessive trading may not be effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts.

Fair value pricing is based on subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value of a security may differ materially from the value that would be realized if the security were sold.

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 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-FIDELITY 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

Shareholder Information – continued

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

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 for each fund

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 85 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.

Exceptions

The following transactions are exempt

from the fund's excessive trading policy described above: (i) systematic withdrawal and/or contribution programs, (ii) mandatory retirement distributions, (iii) transactions initiated by a plan sponsor or sponsors of certain employee benefit plans or other related accounts, (iv) transactions within a qualified advisory program, and (v) transactions initiated by the trustee or adviser to a donor-advised charitable gift fund, qualified fund of funds, or other strategy funds.

A qualified advisory program is one that demonstrates to Fidelity that the program has investment strategies and trading policies designed to protect the interests of long-term investors and meets specific criteria outlined by Fidelity.

A qualified fund of funds is a mutual fund, qualified tuition program, or other strategy fund consisting of qualified plan assets that either applies the fund's excessive trading policies to shareholders at the fund of funds level, or demonstrates that the fund of funds 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. Some qualified funds of funds may be exempt, as determined by the fund's Treasurer, from monitoring frequent trading based on the nature of the fund of funds.

Fidelity may choose not to monitor transactions below certain dollar value thresholds.

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 pro-

Shareholder Information – continued

hibit 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.

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.

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. If applicable, orders by funds of funds for which Fidelity serves as investment manager will be treated as received by the fund at the same time that the corresponding orders are received in proper form by the funds of funds.

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 FDC may enter confirmed purchase orders on behalf of customers by phone, with payment to follow no later than the time when 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. If applicable, orders by funds of funds for which Fidelity serves as investment manager will be treated as received by the fund at the same time that the corresponding orders are received in proper form by the funds of funds.

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. 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® brokerage or mutual fund account with a different registration.

Shareholder Information – continued

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® brokerage or 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.

Shareholder Information – continued

- 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, if 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.

Statements that Fidelity sends to you, if applicable, include the follow-

ing:

- 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 semi-annual 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 1-800-544-8544. 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. Additional documentation may be required from corporations, associations, and certain fiduciaries.

You may 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 indi-

Shareholder Information – continued

vidual 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 interest, dividends, 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.

Any dividends and capital gain distributions paid to retirement plan participants will be automatically reinvested.

Each fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions per the tables below:

Fund Name	Dividends Paid
Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund	December
Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund	December

Fund Name	Capital Gains Paid
Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund	December

Fund Name	Capital Gains Paid
Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund	December

Distribution Options

When you open an account, specify 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, 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 cer-

tain 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.

Tax Consequences

As with any investment, your investment in a fund could have tax consequences for you (for non-retirement accounts).

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 distributions, including dividends and distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable to you as ordinary income, while certain 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

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

As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$3.9 trillion in discretionary assets under management, and approximately \$4.9 trillion when combined with all of its affiliates' assets under management.

As the manager, the Adviser is responsible for handling each fund's business affairs.

Sub-Adviser(s)

Geode, at 100 Summer Street, 12th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, serves as a sub-adviser for each fund. As of December 31, 2023, Geode had approximately \$1.0 trillion in discretionary assets under management.

Geode chooses each fund's investments and places orders to buy and sell each fund's investments.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Louis Bottari is Senior Portfolio Manager of each fund, which he has managed since 2011. He also manages other funds. Since joining Geode in 2008, Mr. Bottari has worked as an assistant portfolio manager, portfolio manager, and senior portfolio manager.

Peter Matthew is Senior Portfolio Manager of each fund, which he has managed since 2012. He also manages other funds. Since joining Geode in 2007, Mr. Matthew has worked as a senior operations associate, portfolio manager assistant, assistant portfolio manager, portfolio manager, and senior portfolio manager.

Navid Sohrabi is Senior Portfolio Manager of each fund, which he has managed since 2019. He also manages other funds. Since joining Geode in 2019, Mr. Sohrabi has worked as a portfolio manager and senior portfolio manager.

Robert Regan is Portfolio Manager of each fund, which he has managed since 2016. He also manages other funds. Since joining Geode in 2016, Mr. Regan has worked as a portfolio manager.

Payal Gupta is Portfolio Manager of each fund, which she has managed since 2019. She also manages other funds. Since joining Geode in 2019, Ms. Gupta has worked as a portfolio manager.

The Statement of Additional Information (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 fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any fund.

Advisory Fee(s)

Each fund pays a management fee to the Adviser.

The management fee is calculated and paid to the Adviser every month.

The Adviser pays all of the other expenses of Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund and Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund with limited exceptions.

The annual management fee rate, as a percentage of each fund's average net assets, is shown in the following table:

Fund	Management Fee Rate
Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund	0.075%
Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund	0.055%

The Adviser pays Geode for providing investment management services.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract and sub-advisory agreement for each

fund is available in each fund's Form N-CSR report for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2024.

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

FDC distributes each fund's shares.

Intermediaries may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates compensation for providing record-keeping and administrative services, as well as other retirement plan expenses, and compensation for services intended to result in the sale of fund shares. This compensation may take the form of payments for additional distribution-related activities and/or shareholder services and payments for educational seminars and training, including seminars sponsored by Fidelity, or by an intermediary.

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 Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act) with respect to its shares that recognizes that the Ad-

Fund Services – continued

viser may use its management fee revenues, 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 of each fund and/or shareholder support services. The Adviser, 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 for shares of each fund.

If payments made by the Adviser to FDC or to intermediaries under a Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of a fund'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 Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in the annual report. Annual reports are available for free upon request.

Fidelity® Emerging Markets Index Fund

Years ended October 31, Selected Per-Share Data	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 9.25	\$ 8.56	\$ 12.64	\$ 11.07	\$ 10.48
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^{A,B}	.28	.29	.32	.28	.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.87	.63	(4.14)	1.48	.65
Total from investment operations	2.15	.92	(3.82)	1.76	.87
Distributions from net investment income	(.27)	(.23)	(.26)	(.19)	(.28)
Total distributions	(.27)	(.23)	(.26)	(.19)	(.28)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 11.13	\$ 9.25	\$ 8.56	\$ 12.64	\$ 11.07
Total Return ^C	23.63%	10.74%	(30.81)%	15.95%	8.54%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{B,D,E}					
Expenses before reductions	.07% ^F	.08%	.08%	.07% ^F	.08%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.07% ^F	.08%	.08%	.07% ^F	.08%
Expenses net of all reductions	.07% ^F	.07%	.07%	.07% ^F	.07%
Net investment income (loss)	2.68%	2.93%	2.97%	2.17%	2.20%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 8,218,899	\$ 6,311,387	\$ 5,234,644	\$ 6,441,516	\$ 3,400,765
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	5%	7%	8%	5%	10%

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

^B Net investment income (loss) is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Net investment income (loss) of any mutual funds or ETFs is not included in the Fund's net investment income (loss) ratio.

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

^D Fees and expenses of any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are not included in the Fund's expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of these expenses. For additional expense information related to investments in Fidelity Central Funds, please refer to the "Investments in Fidelity Central Funds" note found in the Notes to Financial Statements section of the most recent Annual or Semi-Annual report.

^E Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed, waived, or

Appendix – continued

reduced through arrangements with the investment adviser, brokerage services, or other offset arrangements, if applicable, and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements, waivers or reductions occur.

^F The size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

^G Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Fidelity® Global ex U.S. Index Fund

Years ended October 31,	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 12.74	\$ 11.60	\$ 15.79	\$ 12.43	\$ 13.09
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^{A,B}	.42	.42	.42	.38	.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.54	1.05	(4.21)	3.23	(.57)
Total from investment operations	2.96	1.47	(3.79)	3.61	(.28)
Distributions from net investment income	(.42)	(.33)	(.40)	(.25)	(.38)
Total distributions	(.42)	(.33)	(.40)	(.25)	(.38)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 15.28	\$ 12.74	\$ 11.60	\$ 15.79	\$ 12.43
Total Return ^C	23.57%	12.74%	(24.56)%	29.25%	(2.25)%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{A,D,E}					
Expenses before reductions	.05% ^F	.06%	.06%	.05% ^F	.06%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.05% ^F	.06%	.06%	.05% ^F	.06%
Expenses net of all reductions	.05% ^F	.05%	.06%	.05% ^F	.06%
Net investment income (loss)	2.89%	3.13%	3.06%	2.46%	2.37%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 10,844,499	\$ 8,328,694	\$ 7,473,783	\$ 9,132,488	\$ 5,621,566
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	3%	8%	5% ^H	5% ^H	5%

^A Net investment income (loss) is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Net investment income (loss) of any mutual funds or ETFs is not included in the Fund's net investment income (loss) ratio.

^B Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

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

^D Fees and expenses of any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are not included in the Fund's expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of these expenses. For additional expense information related to investments in Fidelity Central Funds, please refer to the "Investments in Fidelity Central Funds" note found in the Notes to Financial Statements section of the most recent Annual or Semi-Annual report.

^E Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed, waived, or reduced through arrangements with the investment adviser, brokerage services, or other offset arrangements, if applicable, and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements, waivers or reductions occur.

^F The size and fluctuation of net assets and expense amounts may cause ratios to differ from contractual rates.

^G Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying mutual funds or exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

^H Portfolio turnover rate excludes securities received or delivered in-kind.

Additional Index Information

Fidelity Emerging Markets Index Fund Linked IndexSM

represents the performance of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net MA) which is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors in emerging markets. Index returns shown for periods prior to May 4, 2016 are returns of the FTSE[®] Emerging Index.

MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index

is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of large and mid cap stocks in developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. Index returns are adjusted for tax withholding rates applicable to U.S. based mutual funds organized as Massachusetts business trusts.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index

is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors in emerging markets. Index returns are adjusted for tax withholding rates applicable to U.S. based mutual funds organized as Massachusetts business trusts.

EACH FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSCI"), ANY OF ITS

AFFILIATES, ANY OF ITS INFORMATION PROVIDERS OR ANY OTHER THIRD PARTY INVOLVED IN, OR RELATED TO, COMPILING, COMPUTING OR CREATING ANY MSCI INDEX (COLLECTIVELY, THE "MSCI PARTIES"). THE MSCI INDEXES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI. MSCI AND THE MSCI INDEX NAMES ARE SERVICE MARK(S) OF MSCI OR ITS AFFILIATES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY THE ADVISER. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THESE FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN FUNDS GENERALLY OR IN THESE FUNDS PARTICULARLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO TRACK CORRESPONDING STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. MSCI OR ITS AFFILIATES ARE THE LICENSORS OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICE MARKS AND TRADE NAMES AND OF THE MSCI INDEXES WHICH ARE DETERMINED, COMPOSED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI WITHOUT REGARD TO THESE FUNDS OR THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THESE FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY. NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAS ANY OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF THE ISSUER OR OWNERS OF THESE FUNDS OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPOSING OR CALCULATING THE

Appendix – continued

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Inclusion of a stock in an index does not imply that it is a good investment.

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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, address, 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 its Statement of Additional Information (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). Each fund's annual and semi-annual reports and Form N-CSR also include additional information. Each fund's annual report includes a discussion of recent market conditions and the fund's investment strategies that affected performance. In Form N-CSR, you will find each fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

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, annual or semi-annual report, or a fund's financial statements 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.

Investment Company Act of 1940, File Number(s), 811-02105

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