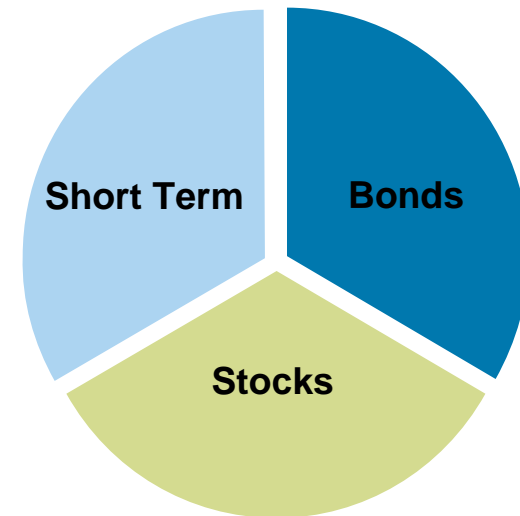


## Asset allocation



**Allocate your investments strategically across the asset classes to:**

- Help reduce portfolio risk and volatility
- Match your investment strategy to your time horizon, financial situation, and risk tolerance
- Enhance potential for increased and more consistent returns
- Tap into market opportunities
- Avoid the pitfalls of market timing



***Note: Implementing this type of strategy exposes your portfolio to market risk and does not ensure a profit or protect against loss.***

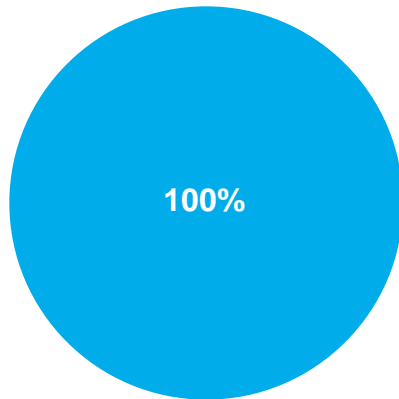
# Develop Your Plan: Asset Allocation and Portfolio Efficiency



Asset allocation can help you improve portfolio efficiency.

January 1926–December 2012 Performance

100% Intermediate-Term Government Bonds

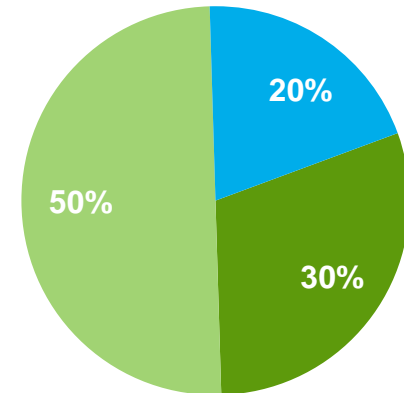


**Return:** 5.36%

**Volatility:** 4.40%

■ Short-Term Investments  
■ Stocks  
■ Intermediate-Term Government Bonds

Allocated Portfolio



**Return:** 6.01%

**Volatility:** 4.57%

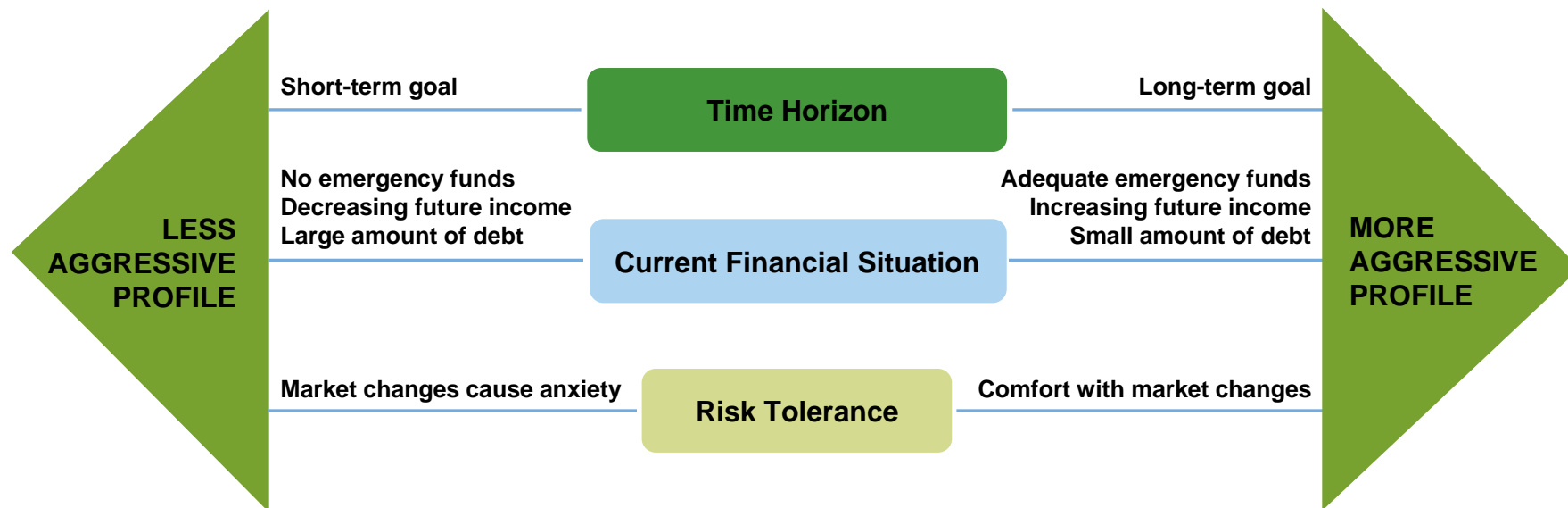
This chart was prepared by Strategic Advisers, Inc., using data provided by Ibbotson Associates, Inc., as of 12/31/2012. Stocks are represented by S&P 500® Index, which is an unmanaged group of securities and is considered to be representative of the stock market in general; intermediate-term government bonds are represented by the Intermediate-Term U.S. Government Bond Index; Treasury bills are represented by the 30-day U.S. Treasury bill. Risk is measured by standard deviation calculated using the average monthly returns. Standard deviation does not indicate how the securities actually performed but indicates the volatility of their returns over time. A higher standard deviation indicates a wider dispersion of past returns and thus greater historical volatility. Stock prices are more volatile than those of other securities. Government bonds and corporate bonds have more moderate short-term price fluctuation than stocks but provide lower potential long-term returns. U.S. Treasury bills maintain a stable value if held to maturity, but returns are only slightly above the inflation rate. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results, and results may vary based on market conditions and an individual's particular asset allocation and security selection. These sample strategies show how portfolios may be created with different risk and return characteristics to help meet a customer's goals. You should choose your own investments based on your particular objectives and situation. Asset allocation does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.

# Understand your risk tolerance



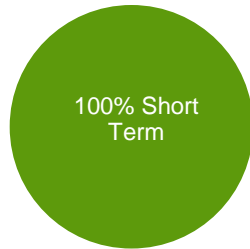
How conservatively or aggressively you choose to invest depends on your time horizon, current financial situation, and risk tolerance.



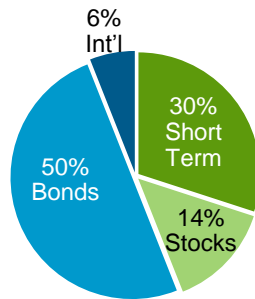
# Target Asset Mixes



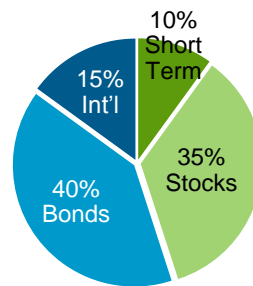
Short  
Term



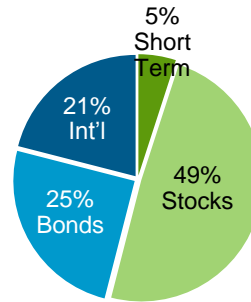
Conservative



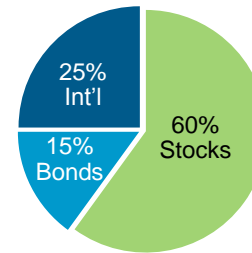
Balanced



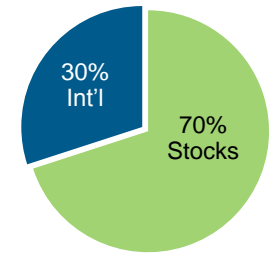
Growth



Aggressive  
Growth



Most  
Aggressive



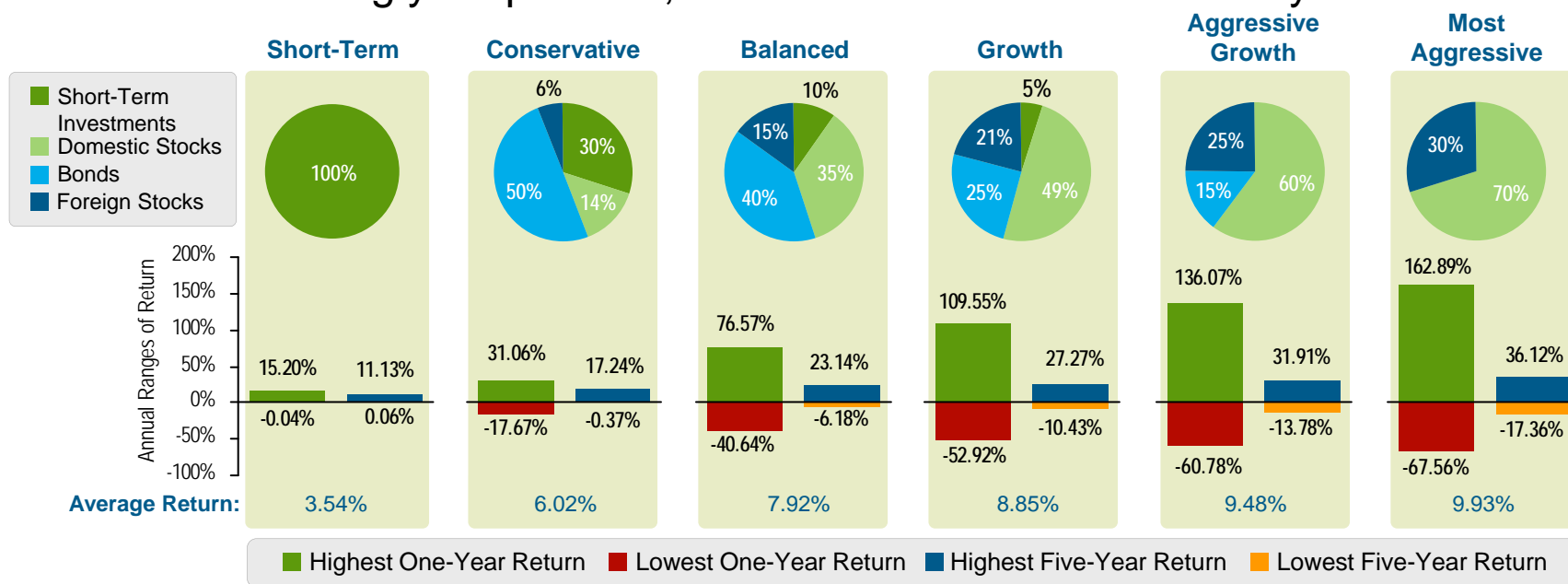
May be appropriate for investors who:

- Seek to **preserve capital**
- Can accept the lowest returns in exchange for **price stability**
- Seek to **minimize fluctuations** in market values
- Take an **income-oriented** approach with some potential for capital appreciation
- Seek potential for **capital appreciation** and some growth
- Can withstand **moderate fluctuations** in market value
- Have a preference for **growth**
- Can withstand **significant fluctuations** in market value
- Seek **aggressive growth**
- Can tolerate **wide fluctuations** in market values, especially over the short term
- Seek **very aggressive growth**
- Can tolerate **very wide fluctuations** in market values, especially over the short term

# Asset Mix Returns



When allocating your portfolio, consider the return and volatility trade-offs.



Bars show the range of annual returns for each asset mix over the period of January 1926–December 2012.

Data Source: Ibbotson Associates, Inc., 2011 (1926–2012). Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Returns include the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent the actual or implied performance of any investment option. Domestic stocks are represented by the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index is a registered service mark of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and is a widely recognized, unmanaged index of 500 U.S. common stocks. Bonds are represented by the U.S. Intermediate-Term U.S. Government Bond Index, which is an unmanaged index that includes the reinvestment of interest income. Short-term instruments are represented by U.S. Treasury bills, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Stock prices are more volatile than those of other securities. Government bonds and corporate bonds have more moderate short-term price fluctuation than stocks but provide lower potential long-term returns. U.S. Treasury bills maintain a stable value (if held to maturity), but returns are generally only slightly above the inflation rate. Foreign stocks are represented by the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East Index for the period from 1970 to the last calendar year. Foreign stocks prior to 1970 are represented by the S&P 500® Index. The purpose of the target asset mixes is to show how target asset mixes may be created with different risk and return characteristics to help meet a participant's goals. You should choose your own investments based on your particular objectives and situation. Remember that you may change how your account is invested. Be sure to review your decisions periodically to make sure they are still consistent with your goals. These target asset mixes were developed by Strategic Advisers, Inc., a registered investment adviser and a Fidelity Investments company.