

The fund offers its shares only to separate accounts of insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The fund may not be available in your state due to various insurance regulations. Please check with your insurance company for availability. If the fund in this prospectus is not available in your state, this prospectus is not to be considered a solicitation. Please read this prospectus together with your variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products

Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2

Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio

Prospectus

April 29, 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/**Class**:
VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio/**Initial Class, Service Class, Service Class 2**

Investment Objective

VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio seeks to maximize total return by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, short-term instruments, and other investments.

Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

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

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee	0.59% ^{A, B}	0.59% ^{A, B}	0.59% ^{A, B}
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	0.04% ^B	0.04% ^B	0.04% ^B
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Total annual operating expenses	0.64%	0.74%	0.89%

^A The management fee covers administrative services previously provided under separate services agreements with the fund, for which 0.11%, 0.11%, and 0.11% for Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2, respectively, was previously charged under the services agreements.

^B Adjusted to reflect current fees.

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

Let's say, hypothetically, that the annual return for shares of the fund is 5% and that 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 re-

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when you, as a variable product owner, buy, hold, and sell interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund. The table does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall fees and expenses would be higher.

turns, all of which may vary. This example does not include any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if it did, overall expenses would be higher. For every \$10,000 invested, here's how much you, as a variable product owner, would pay in total expenses if all interests in a separate account that invests in shares of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
1 year	\$ 65	\$ 76	\$ 91
3 years	\$ 205	\$ 237	\$ 284
5 years	\$ 357	\$ 411	\$ 493
10 years	\$ 798	\$ 918	\$ 1,096

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. 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 25% of the average value of its portfolio.

- Allocating the fund's assets among three main asset classes: the **stock class** (equity securities of all types, including funds that invest in such securities), the **bond class** (fixed-income securities of all types maturing in more than one year, including lower-quality debt securities which are sometimes referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds, and funds that invest in such securities), and the **short-term/money market class** (fixed-income securities of all types maturing in one year or less, including funds that invest in such securities).

Principal Investment Strategies

Fund Summary – continued

- Maintaining a neutral mix over time of 70% of assets in stocks, 25% of assets in bonds, and 5% of assets in short-term and money market instruments.
- Adjusting allocation among asset classes gradually within the following ranges: stock class (50%-100%), bond class (0%-50%), and short-term/money market class (0%-50%).
- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.
- Investing in Fidelity's Central funds (specialized investment vehicles used by Fidelity® funds to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines) consistent with the asset classes discussed above.

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.

• *Interest Rate Changes.*

Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt security to decrease.

• *Income Risk.*

A low or negative interest rate environment can adversely affect an underlying fund's yield.

• *Foreign Exposure.*

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

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.

• *Prepayment.*

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

• *Issuer-Specific Changes.*

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

Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer.

The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

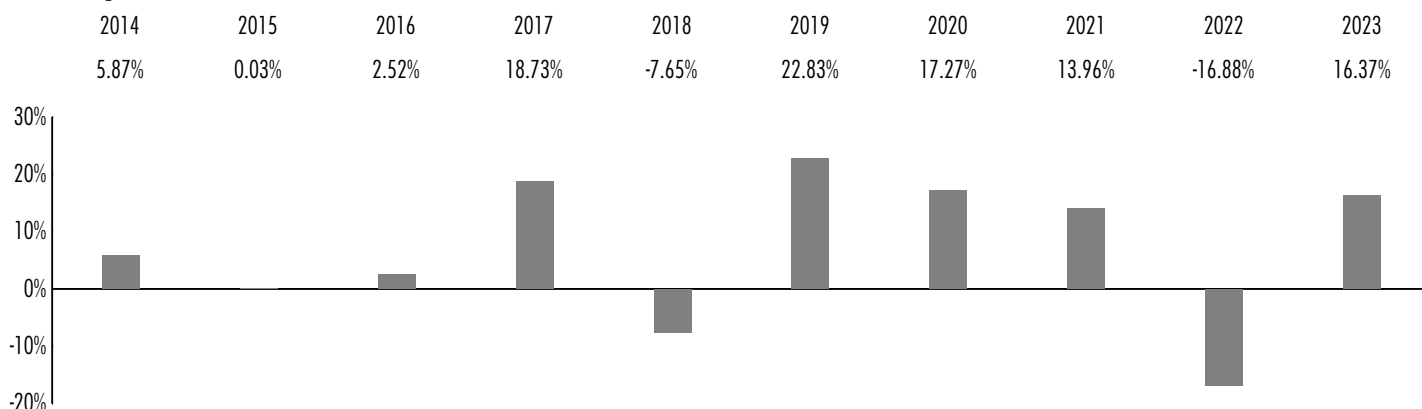
Performance

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

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

Returns for shares of the fund do not include the effect of any sales charges or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product; if they did, returns for shares of the fund would be lower.

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns

17.57%

-16.12%

Quarter ended

June 30, 2020

March 31, 2020

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2023

Initial Class

Service Class

Service Class 2

S&P 500® Index

(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)

Fidelity Asset Manager 70% Composite IndexSM

(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Initial Class	16.37%	9.69%	6.57%
Service Class	16.21%	9.57%	6.47%
Service Class 2	16.05%	9.41%	6.30%
S&P 500® Index	26.29%	15.69%	12.03%
Fidelity Asset Manager 70% Composite Index SM	16.88%	9.39%	7.14%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager. Other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Avishek Hazrachoudhury (Co-Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2018.

Katherine Shaw (Co-Portfolio Manager) has managed the fund since 2023.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and vari-

able life insurance products through separate accounts. A qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts, including separate accounts that are shareholders of qualified funds of funds. The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

Shares of the fund are not eligible for purchase by registered investment companies or business development companies to the extent such acquisition is in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

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.

Fund Summary – continued

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

Variable product owners seeking to understand the tax consequences of their investment should consult with their tax advisers or the insurance company that issued their variable product, or refer to their variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. Insurance company separate accounts generally do not pay tax on dividends or capital gain distributions from the fund.

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 insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and 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

VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio seeks to maximize total return by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, short-term instruments, and other investments.

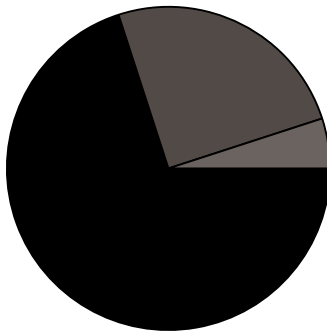
Principal Investment Strategies

The fund organizes its investments into three main asset classes: the **stock class**, the **bond class**, and the **short-term/money market class**. The fund's neutral mix is 70% stock class, 25% bond class; and 5% short-term/money market class.

The Adviser may overweight or underweight each asset class within the following ranges:

Neutral Mix

- Stocks (can range from 50-100%) 70%
- Bonds (can range from 0-50%) 25%
- Short-Term/Money Market (can range from 0-50%) 5%



In managing the fund, the Adviser seeks to outperform the following composite benchmark, which is designed to represent the neutral mix:

- 42% Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (U.S. stocks)
- 28% MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (foreign stocks)
- 25% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (U.S. bonds)
- 5% Bloomberg U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bellwether Index

The Adviser allocates the fund's assets among the three asset classes, generally using different Fidelity managers to handle investments within each asset class. The fund gains exposure to each asset class mainly by investing in one or more Central funds, which are specialized Fidelity[®] investment vehicles designed to be used by Fidelity[®] funds. Fidelity uses Central funds to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines; for example, rather than buy bonds directly, the fund may invest in a Central fund that buys bonds. Fidelity generally does not charge any management fees for Central funds. The fund may gain exposure to each asset class also by investing directly in individual securities through one or more subportfolios, which are portions of the fund's assets assigned to different managers. In addition, the fund may, directly or through Central funds, make investments that do not fall into any of the three asset classes.

The Adviser regularly reviews the fund's allocation and makes changes gradually to favor investments that it believes will provide the most favorable outlook for achieving the fund's objective. The Adviser will not try to pinpoint the precise moment when a major reallocation should be made.

Stock Class

The fund invests in stocks mainly by investing in one or more Central funds, which are managed in an effort to outperform multiple sectors of the U.S. stock market. At present, these sectors include communication services, consumer discretionary, consumer staples, energy, financials, health care, industrials, information technology, materials, real estate, and utilities.

The Adviser expects the fund's sector exposure will approximate the sector weightings of a broadly diversified representation of the U.S. stock market. While the Adviser may overweight or underweight one or more sectors from time to time, the Adviser expects the returns of the fund to be driven primarily by the security selections of the Central funds.

The Central funds are managed against one or more U.S. benchmarks, but are not limited to U.S. stocks, and the Central fund managers have discretion to make foreign investments. As a result, the fund's total allocation to foreign stocks could be substantially higher than the fund's composite benchmark might suggest.

The fund invests in stocks also by investing in one or more international Central funds, which are managed in an effort to outperform foreign stock markets. At present, these Central funds include Fidelity[®] International Equity Central Fund and Fidelity[®] Emerging Markets Equity Central Fund. The Adviser decides what portion of the fund's assets to allocate to international Central funds based mainly on the allocation to foreign stocks in the fund's composite benchmark.

Bond Class

The fund invests in bonds mainly by investing in Central funds that focus on particular types of fixed-income securities. At present, these Central funds include Fidelity[®] VIP Investment Grade Central Fund (investment-grade bonds), Fidelity[®] High Income Central Fund (high yield securities), Fidelity[®] Floating Rate Central Fund (floating rate loans and other floating rate securities), Fidelity[®] Emerging Markets Debt Central Fund and Fidelity[®] Emerging Markets Debt Local Currency Central Fund (emerging markets debt securities), and Fidelity[®] Inflation-Protected Bond Index Central Fund (inflation-protected securities).

Short-Term/Money Market Class

The fund invests in short-term and money market instruments mainly by investing in Central funds that focus on particular types of fixed-income securities maturing in one year or less. At present, these Central funds include Fidelity[®] Money Market Central Fund (money market instruments).

Fund Basics – continued

Although the Central funds are categorized generally as stock, bond, and short-term/money market funds, many of the Central funds may invest in a mix of securities of foreign (including emerging markets) and domestic issuers, investment-grade and lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds), and other securities, and may engage in transactions that have a leveraging effect, including investments in derivatives - such as swaps (interest rate, total return, and credit default), options (including options on futures and swaps), and futures contracts - and forward-settling securities. Central funds may also focus on other types of securities, including commodity-linked derivative instruments such as commodity-linked notes and commodity futures and swaps. The Adviser may invest the fund's assets in Central funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by the Adviser. Emerging markets include countries that have an emerging stock market as defined by MSCI, countries or markets with low- to middle-income economies as classified by the World Bank, and other countries or markets that the Adviser identifies as having similar emerging markets characteristics. Emerging markets tend to have relatively low gross national product per capita compared to the world's major economies and may have the potential for rapid economic growth.

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

Description of Principal Security Types

Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in an issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priority in the event of the bankruptcy of the issuer. Equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants.

Debt securities are used by issuers to borrow money. The issuer usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the security. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest but are sold at a discount from their face values. Debt securities include corporate bonds, government securities (including Treasury securities), repurchase agreements, money market securities, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, loans and loan participations, and other securities believed to have debt-like characteristics, including hybrids and synthetic securities.

Money market securities are high-quality, short-term securities that pay a fixed, variable, or floating interest rate. Securities are often specifically structured so that they are eligible investments for a money market fund. For example, in order to satisfy the maturity restrictions for a money market fund, some money market securities have demand or put features, which have the effect of shortening the security's maturity. Money market securities include bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, bank time deposits, notes,

commercial paper, and U.S. Government securities. Certain issuers of U.S. Government securities, including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are sponsored or chartered by Congress but their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury.

Derivatives are investments whose values are tied to an underlying asset, instrument, currency, or index. Derivatives include futures, options, forwards, and swaps, such as interest rate swaps (exchanging a floating rate for a fixed rate), total return swaps (exchanging a floating rate for the total return of an index, security, or other instrument or investment) and credit default swaps (buying or selling credit default protection).

Forward-settling securities involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities when issued, or at a predetermined price or yield. When a fund does not already own or have the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount, a commitment to sell securities is equivalent to a short sale. Payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period.

Central funds are special types of investment vehicles created by Fidelity for use by Fidelity® funds and other advisory clients. Central funds incur certain costs related to their investment activity (such as custodial fees and expenses), but generally do not pay management fees. The investment results of the portions of the fund's assets invested in the Central funds will be based upon the investment results of those funds.

Principal Investment Risks

Many factors affect the 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. The fund's share price and yield change daily based on changes in market conditions and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial developments. The fund's reaction to these developments will be affected by the types and maturities 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 securities of that issuer. 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 the fund.

The following factors can significantly affect the 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 dif-

ferently 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.

Interest Rate Changes. Debt securities, including money market securities, have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and certain types of securities, such as mortgage securities and the securities of issuers in the financial services sector, can be more sensitive to interest rate changes, meaning the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates. Securities with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much as interest rates in general. Securities whose payment at maturity is based on the movement of all or part of an index and inflation-protected debt securities may react differently from other types of debt securities. In market environments where interest rates are rising, issuers may be less willing or able to make principal and/or interest payments on securities when due. Although the transition process away from certain benchmark rates, including London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) (an indicative measure of the average interest rate at which major global banks could borrow from one another), has become increasingly well-defined, any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR and other benchmark rates on financial markets, a fund or the financial instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain and may adversely impact a fund's performance.

Foreign Exposure. 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 devel-

opment; 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.

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

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

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's credit quality or value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities tend to be particularly sensitive to these

Fund Basics – continued

changes.

Lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities often fluctuates in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty.

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

Income Risk. An underlying fund's income, or yield, is based on short-term interest rates, which can fluctuate significantly over short periods. A low or negative interest rate environment can adversely affect an underlying fund's yield and, depending on its duration and severity, could prevent the underlying fund from providing a positive yield. In addition, an underlying fund's yield will vary as the short-term securities in its portfolio mature and the proceeds are reinvested in securities with different interest rates.

Commodity-Linked Investing. The performance of commodities, commodity-linked swaps, futures, notes, and other commodity-related investments may depend on the performance of individual commodities and the overall commodities markets and on other factors that affect the value of commodities, including weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked instruments may be leveraged. For example, the price of a three-times leveraged commodity-linked note may change by a magnitude of three for every percentage change (positive or negative) in the value of the underlying index. Commodity-linked investments may be hybrid instruments that can have substantial risk of loss with respect to both principal and interest. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures, and may be subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer or counterparty. As a result, returns of commodity-linked investments may deviate significantly from the return of the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures. In addition, the regulatory and tax environment for commodity-linked derivative instruments is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of such investments may have a material adverse impact on the fund.

Commodity Futures. Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which the fund's positions trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties. In addition, certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular commodity futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. If triggered, these limits could prevent the fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day. A commodity futures contract could also move to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby further prolonging the liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of such futures contracts to additional losses. In extraordinary circumstances, a futures exchange or the applicable regulator could suspend trading in a particular futures contract, or order liquidation or settlement of all open positions in such contract.

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

Other Investment Strategies

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, the Adviser may lend the fund's securities to broker-dealers or other institutions to earn income for the fund.

The Adviser may also invest in other funds, including mutual funds and exchange traded funds (ETFs), consistent with the asset classes discussed above.

The Adviser may also use derivatives to manage the allocation of the fund's assets among asset classes; for example, by buying stock index futures to increase the fund's allocation to the stock class.

Fundamental Investment Policies

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

VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio seeks to maximize total return by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, short-term instruments, and other investments.

Valuing Shares

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

The NAV is the value of a single share. Fidelity normally calculates NAV as of the close of business of the NYSE, normally 4:00

p.m. Eastern time. The fund's assets normally are valued as of this time for the purpose of computing NAV. Fidelity calculates NAV separately for each class of shares of a multiple class fund.

NAV is not calculated and the 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 the 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 the fund's assets may not occur on days when the fund is open for business.

NAV is calculated using the values of the underlying Central funds in which the fund invests. Shares of underlying Central 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 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.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

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

Excessive trading of fund shares can harm variable product owners in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term variable product owners by increasing costs paid by the 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.

Purchase and redemption transactions submitted to the fund by Permitted Accounts reflect the transactions of multiple variable product owners whose individual transactions are often not disclosed to the fund, making it difficult to determine whether an individual variable product owner is engaging in excessive trading. Excessive trading in Permitted Accounts is likely to go undetected by the fund and may increase costs to the fund and disrupt its portfolio management.

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

Excessive Trading Policy

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies designed to discourage excessive trading of fund shares. Under these policies, insurance companies will be permitted to apply the fund's excessive trading policy (described below), 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 insurance company to monitor trading activity in good faith in accordance with its or the fund's policies. Reliance on insurance companies increases the risk that excessive trading may go undetected. For other insurance companies, the fund will monitor trading activity at the Permitted Account level to attempt to identify disruptive trades. The fund may request variable product owner transaction information, as frequently as daily, from any insurance company at any time, and may apply the fund's policy to transactions that exceed thresholds established by the Board of Trustees. The fund may prohibit purchases of fund shares by an insurance company or by some or all of any Permitted Accounts. There is no assurance that the Adviser will request data with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading in Permitted Accounts effectively.

Under the excessive trading policy, excessive trading activity is measured by the number of roundtrip transactions in a variable

product owner's account. A roundtrip transaction occurs when a variable product owner sells fund shares within 30 days of the purchase date. For purposes of the fund's policy, exchanges are treated as a sale and a purchase.

Variable product owners with two or more roundtrip transactions in a single fund within a rolling 90-day period will be blocked from making additional purchases of the fund or limited to trading by U.S. mail for 85 days. Variable product owners with four or more roundtrip transactions across all Fidelity® funds within any rolling 12-month period will be blocked from making additional purchases for at least 85 days or limited to trading by U.S. mail for 12 months across all Fidelity® funds. Any roundtrip within 12 months of the expiration of a multi-fund block or U.S. mail restriction will initiate another multi-fund block or a 12-month U.S. mail restriction. Repeat offenders may be subject to long-term or permanent U.S. mail restrictions on purchases in any account under the variable product owner's control at any time. In addition to enforcing these roundtrip limitations, the fund may in its discretion restrict, reject, or cancel any purchases that, in FMR's opinion, may be disruptive to the management of the fund or otherwise not be in the fund's interests. The administration and effectiveness of these sanctions will in large part depend on the rights, ability, and willingness of insurance companies to impose the sanctions.

The fund's excessive trading policy does not apply to transactions of \$5,000 or less, or transactions which have been demonstrated to the fund to be (i) systematic withdrawal and/or contribution programs, (ii) mandatory retirement distributions, (iii) transactions initiated by a retirement plan sponsor, sponsors of certain other employee benefit plans or qualified fund of funds, or (iv) transactions in certain company-owned accounts. A qualified fund of funds must demonstrate that it has an investment strategy coupled with policies designed to control frequent trading that have been determined by the fund's Treasurer to be reasonably effective.

The fund's policies are separate from any insurance company policies and procedures applicable to variable product owner transactions. The variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus will contain a description of the insurance company's policies and procedures, if any, with respect to excessive trading. If you purchase or sell fund shares through an insurance company, you may wish to contact the insurance company to determine the policies applicable to your account.

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.

Shares of the fund are not eligible for purchase by registered investment companies or business development companies to the extent such acquisition is in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

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.

The 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 intermediaries. Orders by qualified funds of funds, including mutual 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.

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

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 the fund.

The 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 intermediaries. Orders by qualified funds of funds, including mutual 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.

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 the fund.

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

The fund offers its shares to Permitted Accounts that may be affiliated or unaffiliated with FMR and/or each other. The fund currently does not foresee any disadvantages to variable product owners arising out of the fact that the fund offers its shares to separate accounts of insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products (as well as other Permitted Accounts). Nevertheless, the Board of Trustees that oversees the fund intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts that may possibly arise and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response.

Variable product owners may be asked to provide additional information in order for Fidelity to verify their identities 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.

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 in-

Shareholder Information – continued

termediary 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.

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions

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

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

Fund Name	Dividends Paid
VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio	February, December
Fund Name	Capital Gains Paid
VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio	February, December

The fund normally pays capital gain distributions in December, if necessary, to ensure that the fund is not subject to a fund-level excise tax.

Any dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares.

Fund Services

Fund Management

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

Adviser

FMR. The Adviser is the 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 has overall responsibility for directing the fund's investments and handling its business affairs.

Sub-Adviser(s)

FMR Investment Management (UK) Limited (FMR UK), at 1 St. Martin's Le Grand, London, EC1A 4AS, United Kingdom, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2023, FMR UK had approximately \$14.6 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR UK is an affiliate of the Adviser.

FMR UK may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund.

Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.), at Floor 19, 41 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2023, FMR H.K. had approximately \$24.4 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR H.K. is an affiliate of the Adviser.

FMR H.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund.

Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (FMR Japan), at Kamiyacho Prime Place, 1-17, Toranomon-4-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of March 31, 2023, FMR Japan had approximately \$2.9 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR Japan is an affiliate of the Adviser.

FMR Japan may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Avishek Hazrachoudhury is Co-Portfolio Manager of VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio, which he has managed since 2018. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2013, Mr. Hazrachoudhury has worked as a quantitative analyst and portfolio manager.

Katherine Shaw is Co-Portfolio Manager of VIP Asset Manager:

Growth Portfolio, which she has managed since 2023. She also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2007, Ms. Shaw has worked as a sector leader and 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 class of the fund pays a management fee to the Adviser.

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

When determining a class's management fee, a mandate rate is calculated based on the monthly average net assets of a group of funds advised by FMR within a designated asset class. A discount rate is subtracted from the mandate rate once the fund's monthly average net assets reach a certain level. The mandate rate and discount rate may vary by class.

The annual management fee rate for each class of shares of the fund offered through this prospectus is the lesser of (1) the class's mandate rate reduced by the class's discount rate (if applicable) or (2) the amount listed below:

Fund	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%

One-twelfth of the management fee rate for a class is applied to the average net assets of the class for the month, giving a dollar amount which is the management fee for the class for that month.

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

The total management fee, as a percentage of the fund's average

Fund Services – continued

net assets, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, for the fund is shown in the following table. Because a class's management fee rate may fluctuate, a class's management fee may be higher or lower in the future.

Fund	Total Management Fee Rate
VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio	0.52% ^A

^A Effective March 1, 2024, the fund's management contract was amended to incorporate administrative services previously covered under separate services agreements. The amended contract incorporates a management fee rate that may vary by class. The Adviser or an affiliate pays certain expenses of managing and operating the fund out of each class's management fee. Prior to March 1, 2024, the fund's management fee consisted of a group fee rate component plus an individual fee rate.

The Adviser pays FMR Investment Management (UK) Limited, Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited, and Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited for providing sub-advisory services.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract and sub-advisory agreements for the fund is available in the fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2023, and will be included in the fund's semi-annual report for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2024, when available.

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

Reimbursement or waiver arrangements can decrease expenses and boost performance.

Fund Distribution

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

FDC distributes Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2 shares.

Intermediaries may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates compensation for their services intended to result in the sale of Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2 shares.

This compensation may take the form of:

- Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees.
- Payments for additional distribution-related activities and/or shareholder services.
- 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)

Initial Class of the fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act) that recognizes that the Adviser 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 Initial Class shares and/or support services that benefit variable product owners. The Adviser, directly or through FDC, may pay significant amounts to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has authorized such payments for Initial Class. Variable product owners should speak with their investment professionals to learn more about any payments their firms may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the investment professional charges. Variable product owners should also consult disclosures made by their investment professionals at the time of purchase.

Service Class of the fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the plan, Service Class of the fund is authorized to pay FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee as compensation for providing support services that benefit variable product owners. Service Class may pay this 12b-1 (service) fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of its average net assets, or such lesser amount as the Trustees may determine from time to time. Service Class currently pays FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee at an annual rate of 0.10% of its average net assets throughout the month. Service Class's 12b-1 (service) fee rate may be increased only when the Trustees believe that it is in the best interests of variable product owners to do so.

Service Class 2 of the fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the plan, Service Class 2 of the fund is authorized to pay FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee as compensation for providing support services that benefit variable product owners. Service Class 2 of the fund currently pays FDC a 12b-1 (service) fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of its average net assets throughout the month.

FDC may reallocate up to the full amount of these 12b-1 (service) fees to intermediaries, including its affiliates, for providing support services that benefit variable product owners.

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

Any fees paid out of Service Class's and Service Class 2's assets on an ongoing basis pursuant to a Distribution and Service Plan will increase the cost of a shareholder's investment and may cost a shareholder more than paying other types of sales charges.

In addition, each Service Class and Service Class 2 plan specifically recognizes that the Adviser may make payments from its

management fee revenue, past profits, or other resources to FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of Service Class and Service Class 2 shares and/or support services that benefit variable product owners, including payments of significant amounts made to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has authorized such payments for Service Class and Service Class 2. Variable product owners should speak with their investment professionals to learn more about any payments their firms may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the investment professional charges. Variable product owners should also consult disclosures made by their investment professionals at the time of purchase.

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.

VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio Initial Class

Years ended December 31, Selected Per-Share Data	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 18.72	\$ 24.38	\$ 22.00	\$ 19.20	\$ 16.76
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^{A,B}	.37	.38	.35	.21	.28
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.69	(4.33)	2.71	3.09	3.42
Total from investment operations	3.06	(3.95)	3.06	3.30	3.70
Distributions from net investment income	(.37)	(.37)	(.34)	(.22)	(.29)
Distributions from net realized gain	-	(1.34)	(.34)	(.27)	(.97)
Total distributions	(.37)	(1.71)	(.68)	(.50) ^C	(1.26)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 21.41	\$ 18.72	\$ 24.38	\$ 22.00	\$ 19.20
Total Return ^{D,E}	16.37%	(16.88)%	13.96%	17.27%	22.83%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{B,F,G}					
Expenses before reductions	.67%	.67%	.67%	.67%	.68%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.66%	.67%	.66%	.67%	.68%
Expenses net of all reductions	.66%	.67%	.66%	.67%	.68%
Net investment income (loss)	1.84%	1.88%	1.46%	1.12%	1.58%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 88,440	\$ 85,620	\$ 111,781	\$ 106,148	\$ 99,971
Portfolio turnover rate ^H	25%	26%	25%	23%	35%

^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 distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

^D Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company's separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

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

^F 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.

^G 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.

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

VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio Service Class

Years ended December 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 18.54	\$ 24.16	\$ 21.80	\$ 19.04	\$ 16.63
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^{A,B}	.35	.35	.32	.19	.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.65	(4.28)	2.70	3.05	3.39
Total from investment operations	3.00	(3.93)	3.02	3.24	3.65
Distributions from net investment income	(.35)	(.35)	(.32)	(.20)	(.27)
Distributions from net realized gain	-	(1.34)	(.34)	(.27)	(.97)
Total distributions	(.35)	(1.69)	(.66)	(.48) ^C	(1.24)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 21.19	\$ 18.54	\$ 24.16	\$ 21.80	\$ 19.04
Total Return ^{D,E}	16.21%	(16.95)%	13.89%	17.09%	22.72%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{B,F,G}					
Expenses before reductions	.77%	.77%	.77%	.77%	.78%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.76%	.77%	.76%	.77%	.78%
Expenses net of all reductions	.76%	.77%	.76%	.77%	.78%
Net investment income (loss)	1.74%	1.78%	1.36%	1.02%	1.48%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 3,618	\$ 2,883	\$ 3,609	\$ 3,363	\$ 3,009
Portfolio turnover rate ^H	25%	26%	25%	23%	35%

^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 distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

^D Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company's separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

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

^F 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.

^G 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.

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

Appendix – continued

VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio Service Class 2

Years ended December 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 18.39	\$ 23.98	\$ 21.65	\$ 18.91	\$ 16.53
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^{A,B}	.31	.32	.28	.16	.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.64	(4.24)	2.67	3.03	3.36
Total from investment operations	2.95	(3.92)	2.95	3.19	3.60
Distributions from net investment income	(.35)	(.33)	(.29)	(.17)	(.24)
Distributions from net realized gain	-	(1.34)	(.34)	(.27)	(.97)
Total distributions	(.35)	(1.67)	(.62) ^C	(.45) ^C	(1.22) ^C
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 20.99	\$ 18.39	\$ 23.98	\$ 21.65	\$ 18.91
Total Return ^{D,E}	16.05%	(17.05)%	13.69%	16.95%	22.49%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{A,F,G}					
Expenses before reductions	.92%	.92%	.92%	.92%	.93%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.91%	.92%	.91%	.92%	.93%
Expenses net of all reductions	.91%	.92%	.91%	.92%	.93%
Net investment income (loss)	1.59%	1.63%	1.21%	.87%	1.33%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 14,839	\$ 4,015	\$ 3,948	\$ 3,359	\$ 3,199
Portfolio turnover rate ^H	25%	26%	25%	23%	35%

^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 distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

^D Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company's separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

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

^F 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.

^G 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.

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

Additional Index Information

Fidelity Asset Manager 70% Composite IndexSM

is a customized blend of unmanaged indices, weighted as follows: MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index (Net MA) - 28%; Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM - 42%; Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index - 25%; and Bloomberg U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bellwether Index - 5%. The composition differed in periods prior to June 1, 2022.

S&P 500[®] Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent U.S. equity performance.

Notes

Notes

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 variable product owners: 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 insurance separate accounts: 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 fund. A description of the 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 the fund and its investments. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference (legally forms a part of the prospectus). The fund's annual and semi-annual reports also include additional information. The fund's annual report includes a discussion of the fund's holdings and recent market conditions and the fund's investment strategies that affected performance.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about the fund, call Fidelity at 1-877-208-0098. In addition, you may visit Fidelity's web site at institutional.fidelity.com for a free copy of a prospectus, SAI, or annual or semi-annual report or to request other information.

The SAI, the fund's 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 fund, including the fund's 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), 811-05361

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