

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

Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products

Investor Class

FundsManager 20% Portfolio

FundsManager 50% Portfolio

FundsManager 60% Portfolio

FundsManager 70% Portfolio

FundsManager 85% Portfolio

Prospectus

April 30, 2022

As Revised May 27, 2022

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.



245 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02210

Contents

Fund Summary	3	VIP FundsManager® 20% Portfolio
	7	VIP FundsManager® 50% Portfolio
	11	VIP FundsManager® 60% Portfolio
	15	VIP FundsManager® 70% Portfolio
	19	VIP FundsManager® 85% Portfolio
Fund Basics	23	Investment Details
	27	Valuing Shares
Shareholder Information	29	Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares
	31	Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions
Fund Services	32	Fund Management
	32	Fund Distribution
Appendix	33	Financial Highlights
	38	Additional Index Information

Fund Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP FundsManager[®] 20% Portfolio/Investor Class

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high current income and, as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when you, as a variable product owner, buy and hold 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.

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)

Management fee ^(a)	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ^(b)	<u>0.44%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^(c)	0.59%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ^(d)	<u>0.05%</u>
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^(d)	0.54%

^(a) Adjusted to reflect current fees.

^(b) Acquired fund fees and expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^(c) Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

^(d) Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) has contractually agreed to waive 0.05% of the fund's management fee. This arrangement will remain in effect through April 30, 2024.

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. 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:

1 year	\$ 55
3 years	\$ 179
5 years	\$ 320
10 years	\$ 729

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity[®] funds (or "turns over" its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the fund were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs. Such costs, if incurred, would not be reflected in annual operating expenses or in the

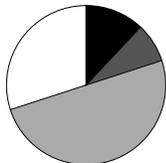
example and would affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 45% of the average value of its portfolio.

Fund Summary – continued

Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing in a combination of underlying Fidelity® retail and Variable Insurance Products (VIP) funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).
- A revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. In May 2022, Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) will begin transitioning assets of the fund to achieve a target asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds of approximately:

- Domestic Equity Funds 12%
- International Equity Funds 8%
- Fixed-Income Funds 50%
- Money Market Funds 30%



- Actively managing underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to the Fidelity VIP Funds Manager 20% Composite IndexSM, which is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).
- Using proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research, considering factors including fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover to select underlying funds.

Principal Investment Risks

- **Investing in Other Funds.** The fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds, including the risk that the underlying funds will not meet their investment objectives.
- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of securities can react differently to these developments.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market. 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.** 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.
- **Industry Exposure.** Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect a single industry or group of related industries.
- **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.
- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.
- **Leverage Risk.** Leverage can increase market exposure, magnify investment risks, and cause losses to be realized more quickly.
- **Commodity-Linked Investing.** The value of commodities and commodity-linked investments may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.
- **Commodity Futures.** Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying 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. If triggered, these limits could prevent the underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the underlying fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day.

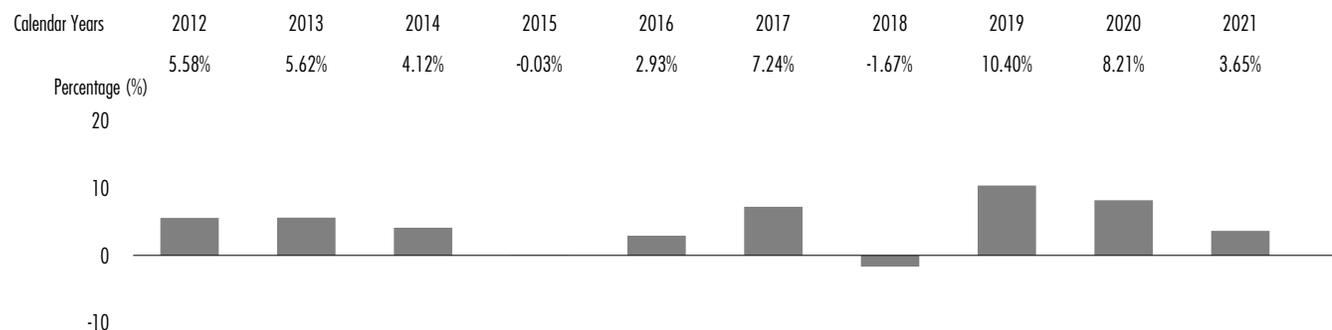
You could lose money by investing in the fund.

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. 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. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns

6.06%

Quarter ended
June 30, 2020

-3.53%

March 31, 2020

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2021

Investor Class

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

Fidelity VIP Funds/Manager 20% Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Investor Class	3.65%	5.48%	4.55%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-1.54%	3.57%	2.90%
Fidelity VIP Funds/Manager 20% Composite Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	3.25%	5.32%	4.47%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2017.

Avishek Hazrachoudhury (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts. 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.

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.

Fund Summary – continued

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 Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP FundsManager® 50% Portfolio/Investor Class

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high total return.

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 and hold 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.

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)

Management fee ^(a)	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ^(b)	<u>0.60%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^(c)	0.75%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ^(d)	<u>0.05%</u>
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^(d)	0.70%

^(a) Adjusted to reflect current fees.

^(b) Acquired fund fees and expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^(c) Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

^(d) Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) has contractually agreed to waive 0.05% of the fund's management fee. This arrangement will remain in effect through April 30, 2024.

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. 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:

1 year	\$ 72
3 years	\$ 230
5 years	\$ 407
10 years	\$ 921

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® funds (or "turns over" its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the fund were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs. Such costs, if incurred, would not be reflected in annual operating expenses or in the

example and would affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 51% of the average value of its portfolio.

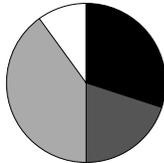
Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing in a combination of underlying Fidelity® retail and Variable Insurance Products (VIP) funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).

Fund Summary – continued

• A revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. In May 2022, Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) will begin transitioning assets of the fund to achieve a target asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds of approximately:

- Domestic Equity Funds 30%
- International Equity Funds 20%
- Fixed-Income Funds 40%
- Money Market Funds 10%



• Actively managing underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to the Fidelity VIP Funds Manager 50% Composite IndexSM, which is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

• Using proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research, considering factors including fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover to select underlying funds.

Principal Investment Risks

- **Investing in Other Funds.** The fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds, including the risk that the underlying funds will not meet their investment objectives.
- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of securities can react differently to these developments.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market. 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.** 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.

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

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

• **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.

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

• **Commodity-Linked Investing.** The value of commodities and commodity-linked investments may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

• **Commodity Futures.** Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying 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. If triggered, these limits could prevent the underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the underlying fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

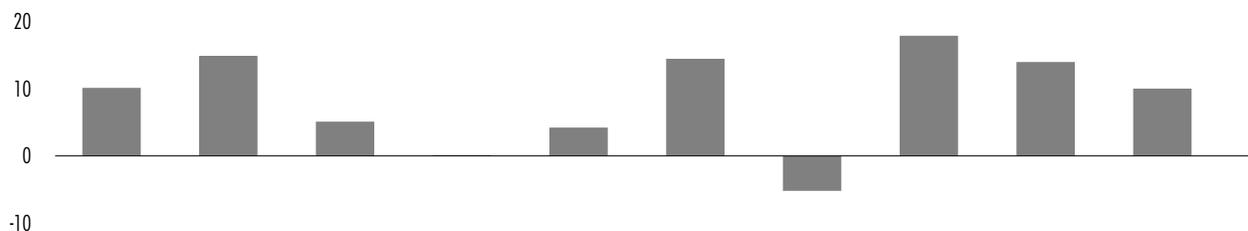
The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and a hypothetical 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. 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. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns

Calendar Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage (%)	10.13%	14.90%	5.10%	0.14%	4.22%	14.46%	-5.20%	17.89%	13.98%	10.02%



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return
Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
12.66%	June 30, 2020
-10.56%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2021

Investor Class

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

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 50% Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Investor Class	10.02%	9.91%	8.33%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	18.47%	16.55%
Fidelity VIP FundsManager 50% Composite Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	9.63%	9.45%	8.26%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2017.

Avishek Hazrachoudhury (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts. 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.

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

Fund Summary – continued

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 Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP FundsManager® 60% Portfolio/Investor Class

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high total return.

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 and hold 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.

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)

Management fee ^(a)	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ^(b)	<u>0.65%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^(c)	0.80%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ^(d)	<u>0.05%</u>
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^(d)	0.75%

^(a) Adjusted to reflect current fees.

^(b) Acquired fund fees and expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^(c) Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

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1 year	\$ 77
3 years	\$ 246
5 years	\$ 435
10 years	\$ 981

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® funds (or "turns over" its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the fund were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs. Such costs, if incurred, would not be reflected in annual operating expenses or in the

example and would affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 54% of the average value of its portfolio.

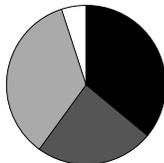
Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing in a combination of underlying Fidelity® retail and Variable Insurance Products (VIP) funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).

Fund Summary – continued

• A revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. In May 2022, Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) will begin transitioning assets of the fund to achieve a target asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds of approximately:

- Domestic Equity Funds 36%
- International Equity Funds 24%
- Fixed-Income Funds 35%
- Money Market Funds 5%



• Actively managing underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to the Fidelity VIP Funds Manager 60% Composite IndexSM, which is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

• Using proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research, considering factors including fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover to select underlying funds.

Principal Investment Risks

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• **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.

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

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

• **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.

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

• **Commodity-Linked Investing.** The value of commodities and commodity-linked investments may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

• **Commodity Futures.** Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying 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. If triggered, these limits could prevent the underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the underlying fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

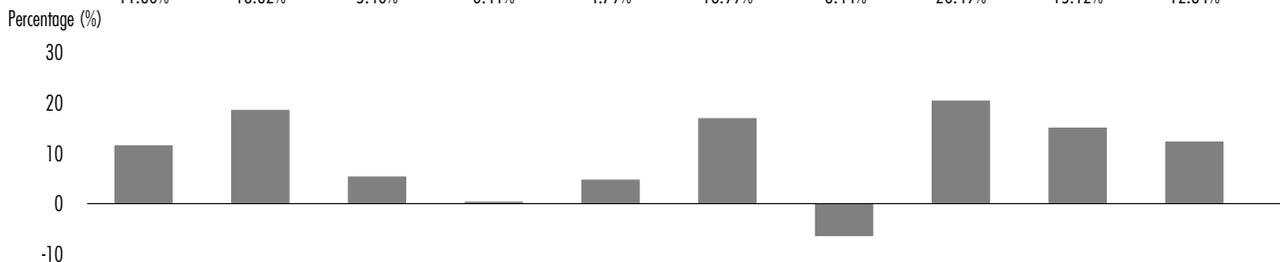
The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and a hypothetical 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. 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. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns

Calendar Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage (%)	11.60%	18.62%	5.40%	0.41%	4.79%	16.99%	-6.44%	20.49%	15.12%	12.34%



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return
Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
14.85%	June 30, 2020
-13.25%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2021

Investor Class

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

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 60% Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Investor Class	12.34%	11.27%	9.61%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	18.47%	16.55%
Fidelity VIP FundsManager 60% Composite Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	11.85%	10.76%	9.47%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2017.

Avishek Hazrachoudhury (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts. 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.

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

Fund Summary – continued

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 Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP FundsManager[®] 70% Portfolio/Investor Class

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high total return.

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 and hold 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.

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)

Management fee ^(a)	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ^(b)	<u>0.68%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^(c)	0.83%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ^(d)	<u>0.05%</u>
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^(d)	0.78%

^(a) Adjusted to reflect current fees.

^(b) Acquired fund fees and expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^(c) Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

^(d) Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) has contractually agreed to waive 0.05% of the fund's management fee. This arrangement will remain in effect through April 30, 2024.

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. 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:

1 year	\$ 80
3 years	\$ 255
5 years	\$ 451
10 years	\$ 1,016

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity[®] funds (or "turns over" its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the fund were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs. Such costs, if incurred, would not be reflected in annual operating expenses or in the

example and would affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

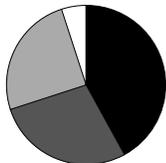
Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing in a combination of underlying Fidelity[®] retail and Variable Insurance Products (VIP) funds (underlying Fidelity[®] funds).

Fund Summary – continued

• A revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. In May 2022, Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) will begin transitioning assets of the fund to achieve a target asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds of approximately:

- Domestic Equity Funds 42%
- International Equity Funds 28%
- Fixed-Income Funds 25%
- Money Market Funds 5%



• Actively managing underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to the Fidelity VIP Funds Manager 70% Composite IndexSM, which is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

• Using proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research, considering factors including fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover to select underlying funds.

Principal Investment Risks

- **Investing in Other Funds.** The fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds, including the risk that the underlying funds will not meet their investment objectives.
- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of securities can react differently to these developments.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt or money market security to decrease.
- **Foreign Exposure.** Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets, can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can perform differently from the U.S. market. 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.** 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.

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

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

• **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.

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

• **Commodity-Linked Investing.** The value of commodities and commodity-linked investments may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

• **Commodity Futures.** Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying 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. If triggered, these limits could prevent the underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the underlying fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

Performance

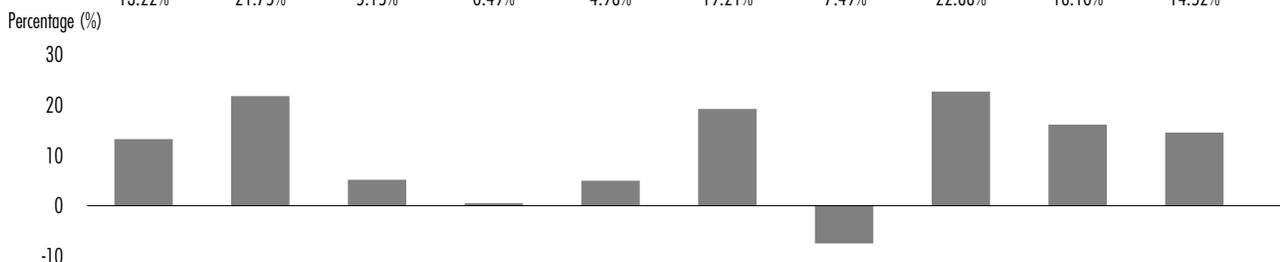
The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and a hypothetical 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. 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. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns

Calendar Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Percentage (%)	13.22%	21.75%	5.15%	0.49%	4.96%	19.21%	-7.49%	22.66%	16.10%	14.52%



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
16.83%	June 30, 2020
-15.65%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2021

Investor Class

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

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 70% Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Investor Class	14.52%	12.46%	10.64%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	18.47%	16.55%
Fidelity VIP FundsManager 70% Composite Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	14.18%	11.93%	10.55%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund's manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2017.

Avishek Hazrachoudhury (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts. 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.

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

Fund Summary – continued

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 Summary

Fund/Class:

VIP FundsManager® 85% Portfolio/Investor Class

Investment Objective

The fund seeks high total return.

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 and hold 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.

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)

Management fee ^(a)	0.15%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.00%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ^(b)	<u>0.72%</u>
Total annual operating expenses^(c)	0.87%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ^(d)	<u>0.05%</u>
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^(d)	0.82%

^(a) Adjusted to reflect current fees.

^(b) Acquired fund fees and expenses based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

^(c) Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because of acquired fund fees and expenses.

^(d) Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) has contractually agreed to waive 0.05% of the fund's management fee. This arrangement will remain in effect through April 30, 2024.

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. 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:

1 year	\$ 84
3 years	\$ 268
5 years	\$ 473
10 years	\$ 1,063

Portfolio Turnover

The fund will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of underlying Fidelity® funds (or "turns over" its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the fund were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs. Such costs, if incurred, would not be reflected in annual operating expenses or in the

example and would affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 68% of the average value of its portfolio.

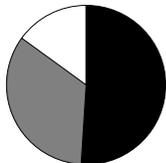
Principal Investment Strategies

- Normally investing in a combination of underlying Fidelity® retail and Variable Insurance Products (VIP) funds (underlying Fidelity® funds).

Fund Summary – continued

• A revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. In May 2022, Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) will begin transitioning assets of the fund to achieve a target asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds of approximately:

- Domestic Equity Funds 51%
- International Equity Funds 34%
- Fixed-Income Funds 15%
- Money Market Funds 0%



• Actively managing underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to the Fidelity VIP Funds Manager 85% Composite IndexSM, which is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); and Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds).

• Using proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research, considering factors including fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover to select underlying funds.

Principal Investment Risks

• **Investing in Other Funds.** The fund bears all risks of investment strategies employed by the underlying funds, including the risk that the underlying funds will not meet their investment objectives.

• **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market, including different market sectors, and different types of securities can react differently to these developments.

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

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

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

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

• **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or a provider of credit support or a maturity-shortening structure for a security can cause the price of a security to decrease. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality, also referred to as high yield debt securities or junk bonds) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.

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

• **Commodity-Linked Investing.** The value of commodities and commodity-linked investments may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

• **Commodity Futures.** Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying 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. If triggered, these limits could prevent the underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the underlying fund to losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades during the particular trading day.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

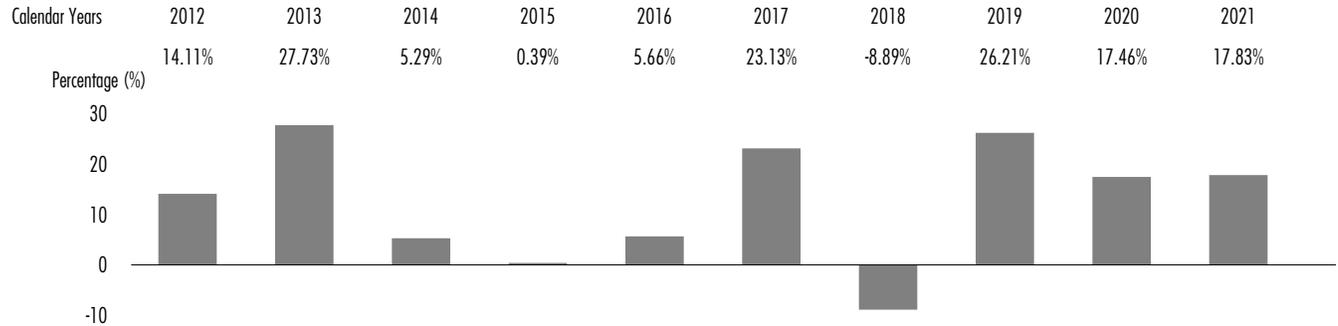
Performance

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. 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. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
19.73%	June 30, 2020
-19.13%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2021

Investor Class

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

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 85% Composite IndexSM
(reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
Investor Class	17.83%	14.40%	12.30%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	28.71%	18.47%	16.55%
Fidelity VIP FundsManager 85% Composite Index SM (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	17.73%	13.83%	12.31%

Investment Adviser

Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (the Adviser) is the fund’s manager.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2017.

Avishek Hazrachoudhury (co-manager) has managed the fund since July 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, can buy or sell shares. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts.

Permitted Accounts - not variable product owners - are the shareholders of the fund. Variable product owners hold interests in separate accounts. 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.

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.

Fund Summary – continued

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 FundsManager® 20% Portfolio seeks high current income and, as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser normally invests the fund's assets in a combination of underlying Fidelity® funds. The fund's approximate target asset allocation to underlying equity funds is reflected in its name. As of December 31, 2021, the fund's approximate asset allocation was as follows:

Funds:	Asset Allocation:
Underlying Equity Funds	
Domestic Equity Funds	20.3% ^(a)
International Equity Funds	6.9% ^(a)
Underlying Fixed-Income Funds	49.7%
Underlying Money Market Funds ^(b)	23.1%

^(a) The asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 does not reflect changes made to the allocation between domestic equity funds and international equity funds in the third quarter of 2022. The target asset allocation in the Fund Summary section reflects updated target asset allocation percentages.

^(b) Includes short-term investments used as collateral for futures trading.

The Adviser may underweight or overweight fund types at any time, although it normally expects to invest approximately 20% in underlying equity funds.

The Adviser intends to actively manage underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to that of Fidelity VIP FundsManager 20% Composite IndexSM. Fidelity VIP FundsManager 20% Composite IndexSM is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

The Adviser may adjust the fund's portfolio at any time and generally may invest the fund's assets in Fidelity® retail or VIP funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by the Adviser. For current information on fund holdings, please visit institutional.fidelity.com or www.fidelity.com. For information on the underlying Fidelity® funds, see the underlying Fidelity® funds' prospectuses. A copy of any underlying Fidelity® fund's prospectus is available at www.fidelity.com or institutional.fidelity.com.

In buying and selling underlying Fidelity® funds, the Adviser relies on proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research in its fund selection process. Factors considered when investing in underlying Fidelity® funds include fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover. The Adviser pursues a disciplined, benchmark-driven approach to portfolio construction,

and monitors and adjusts allocations to underlying funds as necessary to attempt to control overall fund risk and pursue appropriate returns.

The Adviser may also use futures contracts (both long and short positions) to increase the fund's exposure to various asset classes. For example, the Adviser may buy domestic stock index futures to increase the fund's allocation to the domestic equity class.

Investment Objective

VIP FundsManager® 50% Portfolio seeks high total return.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser normally invests the fund's assets in a combination of underlying Fidelity® funds. The fund's approximate target asset allocation to underlying equity funds is reflected in its name. As of December 31, 2021, the fund's approximate asset allocation was as follows:

Funds:	Asset Allocation:
Underlying Equity Funds	
Domestic Equity Funds	42.1% ^(a)
International Equity Funds	16.2% ^(a)
Underlying Fixed-Income Funds	37.2%
Underlying Money Market Funds ^(b)	4.5%

^(a) The asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 does not reflect changes made to the allocation between domestic equity funds and international equity funds in the third quarter of 2022. The target asset allocation in the Fund Summary section reflects updated target asset allocation percentages.

^(b) Includes short-term investments used as collateral for futures trading.

The Adviser may underweight or overweight fund types at any time, although it normally expects to invest approximately 50% in underlying equity funds.

The Adviser intends to actively manage underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to that of Fidelity VIP FundsManager 50% Composite IndexSM. Fidelity VIP FundsManager 50% Composite IndexSM is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

The Adviser may adjust the fund's portfolio at any time and generally may invest the fund's assets in Fidelity® retail or VIP funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by the Adviser. For current information on fund holdings, please visit institutional.fidelity.com or www.fidelity.com. For information on the underlying Fidelity® funds, see the underlying Fidelity® funds' prospectuses. A copy of any underlying Fidelity® fund's prospectus is available at www.fidelity.com or institutional.fidelity.com.

In buying and selling underlying Fidelity® funds, the Adviser relies on proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research in its

Fund Basics – continued

fund selection process. Factors considered when investing in underlying Fidelity® funds include fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover. The Adviser pursues a disciplined, benchmark-driven approach to portfolio construction, and monitors and adjusts allocations to underlying funds as necessary to attempt to control overall fund risk and pursue appropriate returns.

The Adviser may also use futures contracts (both long and short positions) to increase the fund's exposure to various asset classes. For example, the Adviser may buy domestic stock index futures to increase the fund's allocation to the domestic equity class.

Investment Objective

VIP FundsManager® 60% Portfolio seeks high total return.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser normally invests the fund's assets in a combination of underlying Fidelity® funds. The fund's approximate target asset allocation to underlying equity funds is reflected in its name. As of December 31, 2021, the fund's approximate asset allocation was as follows:

Funds:	Asset Allocation:
Underlying Equity Funds	
Domestic Equity Funds	48.3% ^(a)
International Equity Funds	19.8% ^(a)
Underlying Fixed-Income Funds	31.0%
Underlying Money Market Funds ^(b)	0.9%

^(a) The asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 does not reflect changes made to the allocation between domestic equity funds and international equity funds in the third quarter of 2022. The target asset allocation in the Fund Summary section reflects updated target asset allocation percentages.

^(b) Includes short-term investments used as collateral for futures trading.

The Adviser may underweight or overweight fund types at any time, although it normally expects to invest approximately 60% in underlying equity funds.

The Adviser intends to actively manage underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to that of Fidelity VIP FundsManager 60% Composite IndexSM. Fidelity VIP FundsManager 60% Composite IndexSM is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

The Adviser may adjust the fund's portfolio at any time and generally may invest the fund's assets in Fidelity® retail or VIP funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by the Adviser. For current information on fund holdings, please visit institutional.fidelity.com or www.fidelity.com. For information on the underlying

Fidelity® funds, see the underlying Fidelity® funds' prospectuses. A copy of any underlying Fidelity® fund's prospectus is available at www.fidelity.com or institutional.fidelity.com.

In buying and selling underlying Fidelity® funds, the Adviser relies on proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research in its fund selection process. Factors considered when investing in underlying Fidelity® funds include fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover. The Adviser pursues a disciplined, benchmark-driven approach to portfolio construction, and monitors and adjusts allocations to underlying funds as necessary to attempt to control overall fund risk and pursue appropriate returns.

The Adviser may also use futures contracts (both long and short positions) to increase the fund's exposure to various asset classes. For example, the Adviser may buy domestic stock index futures to increase the fund's allocation to the domestic equity class.

Investment Objective

VIP FundsManager® 70% Portfolio seeks high total return.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser normally invests the fund's assets in a combination of underlying Fidelity® funds. The fund's approximate target asset allocation to underlying equity funds is reflected in its name. As of December 31, 2021, the fund's approximate asset allocation was as follows:

Funds:	Asset Allocation:
Underlying Equity Funds	
Domestic Equity Funds	55.4% ^(a)
International Equity Funds	22.0% ^(a)
Underlying Fixed-Income Funds	21.3%
Underlying Money Market Funds ^(b)	1.3%

^(a) The asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 does not reflect changes made to the allocation between domestic equity funds and international equity funds in the third quarter of 2022. The target asset allocation in the Fund Summary section reflects updated target asset allocation percentages.

^(b) Includes short-term investments used as collateral for futures trading.

The Adviser may underweight or overweight fund types at any time, although it normally expects to invest approximately 70% in underlying equity funds.

The Adviser intends to actively manage underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to that of Fidelity VIP FundsManager 70% Composite IndexSM. Fidelity VIP FundsManager 70% Composite IndexSM is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds); and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index (short-term investments).

The Adviser may adjust the fund's portfolio at any time and generally may invest the fund's assets in Fidelity® retail or VIP funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by the Adviser. For current information on fund holdings, please visit institutional.fidelity.com or www.fidelity.com. For information on the underlying Fidelity® funds, see the underlying Fidelity® funds' prospectuses. A copy of any underlying Fidelity® fund's prospectus is available at www.fidelity.com or institutional.fidelity.com.

In buying and selling underlying Fidelity® funds, the Adviser relies on proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research in its fund selection process. Factors considered when investing in underlying Fidelity® funds include fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover. The Adviser pursues a disciplined, benchmark-driven approach to portfolio construction, and monitors and adjusts allocations to underlying funds as necessary to attempt to control overall fund risk and pursue appropriate returns.

The Adviser may also use futures contracts (both long and short positions) to increase the fund's exposure to various asset classes. For example, the Adviser may buy domestic stock index futures to increase the fund's allocation to the domestic equity class.

Investment Objective

VIP FundsManager® 85% Portfolio seeks high total return.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Adviser normally invests the fund's assets in a combination of underlying Fidelity® funds. The fund's approximate target asset allocation to underlying equity funds is reflected in its name. As of December 31, 2021, the fund's approximate asset allocation was as follows:

Funds:	Asset Allocation:
Underlying Equity Funds	
Domestic Equity Funds	66.5% ^(a)
International Equity Funds	25.4% ^(a)
Underlying Fixed-Income Funds	7.3%
Underlying Money Market Funds ^(b)	0.8%

^(a) The asset allocation as of December 31, 2021 does not reflect changes made to the allocation between domestic equity funds and international equity funds in the third quarter of 2022. The target asset allocation in the Fund Summary section reflects updated target asset allocation percentages.

^(b) Includes short-term investments used as collateral for futures trading.

The Adviser may underweight or overweight fund types at any time, although it normally expects to invest approximately 85% in underlying equity funds.

The Adviser intends to actively manage underlying Fidelity® fund holdings to achieve portfolio characteristics similar to that of Fidelity VIP FundsManager 85% Composite IndexSM. Fidelity VIP FundsManager 85% Composite IndexSM is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the asset classes in which the underlying

Fidelity® funds invest, based on combinations of the following unmanaged indexes: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM (equities); MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (international equities); and Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (bonds).

The Adviser may adjust the fund's portfolio at any time and generally may invest the fund's assets in Fidelity® retail or VIP funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by the Adviser. For current information on fund holdings, please visit institutional.fidelity.com or www.fidelity.com. For information on the underlying Fidelity® funds, see the underlying Fidelity® funds' prospectuses. A copy of any underlying Fidelity® fund's prospectus is available at www.fidelity.com or institutional.fidelity.com.

In buying and selling underlying Fidelity® funds, the Adviser relies on proprietary fundamental and quantitative fund research in its fund selection process. Factors considered when investing in underlying Fidelity® funds include fund performance, a fund manager's experience and investment style, and fund characteristics such as expense ratio, asset size, and portfolio turnover. The Adviser pursues a disciplined, benchmark-driven approach to portfolio construction, and monitors and adjusts allocations to underlying funds as necessary to attempt to control overall fund risk and pursue appropriate returns.

The Adviser may also use futures contracts (both long and short positions) to increase the fund's exposure to various asset classes. For example, the Adviser may buy domestic stock index futures to increase the fund's allocation to the domestic equity class.

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 the performance of the underlying Fidelity® funds in which it invests. The ability of each fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to its target asset allocation among underlying Fidelity® funds and the ability of those funds to meet their investment objectives. If the Adviser's asset allocation strategy does not work as intended, a fund may not achieve its objective. 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:

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

Stock Market Volatility. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations, especially in foreign markets, can be dramatic over

Fund Basics – continued

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

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. The discontinuation and replacement of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) (an indicative measure of the average interest rate at which major global banks could borrow from one another) and other benchmark rates may have a significant impact on the financial markets 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, and securities for which an entity located in a foreign country provides credit support or a maturity-shortening structure can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; withholding or other taxes; trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks; and the less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. All of these factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and potentially less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can perform differently from the U.S. market.

Investing in emerging markets can involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign markets. The extent of economic development; political

stability; market depth, infrastructure, and capitalization; and regulatory oversight can be less than in more developed markets. Emerging 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 market economies can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile. All of these factors can make emerging market securities more volatile and potentially less liquid than securities issued in more developed markets.

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

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, an underlying fund may invest a large portion of its assets in the securities of issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If an underlying 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 underlying fund’s investment performance.

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

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 affect a security’s or instrument’s credit quality or value. Entities providing credit support or a maturity-shortening structure also can be affected by these

types of changes, and if the structure of a security fails to function as intended, the security could decline in value. The value of securities of smaller and medium size, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers and can react differently to issuer, political, market, and economic developments than the market as a whole and other types of stocks. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets, or financial resources. 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 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. Lower-quality debt securities can be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell at an acceptable price, and often are considered to be speculative. The default rate for lower-quality debt securities is likely to be higher during economic recessions or periods of high interest rates.

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

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 an underlying fund.

Commodity Futures. Investments in commodity futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which an underlying 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 underlying fund from liquidating unfavorable positions and subject an underlying 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.

Fundamental Investment Policies

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

VIP FundsManager® 20% Portfolio seeks high current income and, as a secondary objective, capital appreciation.

Each of **VIP FundsManager® 50% Portfolio**, **VIP FundsManager® 60% Portfolio**, **VIP FundsManager® 70% Portfolio**, and **VIP FundsManager® 85% Portfolio** seeks high total return.

Valuing Shares

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

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

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

Fund Basics – continued

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

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

Shareholder Information

Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

A 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 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.

Purchase and redemption transactions submitted to a 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 a fund and may increase costs to the fund and disrupt its portfolio management.

Each 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 fund(s), or (iv) transactions in certain company-owned accounts. A qualified fund of fund(s) 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.

Shareholder Information – continued

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 funds 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.

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

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

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

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

Selling Shares

The price to sell one share is its NAV.

Shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form. Normally, redemptions will be processed by the next business day, but it may take up to seven days to pay the redemption proceeds if making immediate payment would adversely affect a fund.

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

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

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

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 FMR determines it is in the best interests of a 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.

Each fund offers its shares to Permitted Accounts that may be affiliated or unaffiliated with FMR and/or each other. Each 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. Nevertheless, the Board of Trustees that oversees each 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 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.

Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions

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

Each fund normally pays dividends in February and December, and capital gain distributions in February. Each fund also normally pays capital gain distributions in December, if necessary, to ensure that each 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

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, 2021, the Adviser had approximately \$3.6 trillion in discretionary assets under management, and approximately \$4.5 trillion when combined with all of its affiliates' assets under management.

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

Portfolio Manager(s)

Avishek Hazrachoudhury is co-manager of each fund, which he has managed since July 2019. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 2013, Mr. Hazrachoudhury has worked as a quantitative analyst and portfolio manager.

Geoff Stein is co-manager of each fund, which he has managed since July 2017. He also manages other funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1994, Mr. Stein has worked as director of the Portfolio Analysis Group, director of Portfolio Strategy for Strategic Advisers LLC, 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 Fidelity® fund are based on numerous factors, may not be relied on as an indication of trading intent on behalf of any Fidelity® fund.

Advisory Fee(s)

Each fund pays a management fee to the Adviser. The management fee is calculated and paid to the Adviser every month.

The Adviser is responsible for the payment of all other expenses of each fund with limited exceptions.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, each fund paid a management fee of 0.20% of the fund's average net assets, after waiver and/or reimbursement.

Effective June 1, 2022, the Adviser reduced the management fee rate for each fund from 0.25% to 0.15% of its average net assets.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive 0.05% of its management fee until April 30, 2024.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract for each fund is available in each fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2021.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving an amended management contract for each fund will be included in each fund's semi-annual report for the fiscal period ending June 30, 2022, when available.

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

Reimbursement or waiver arrangements can decrease expenses and boost performance.

Fund Distribution

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

FDC distributes Investor Class shares.

Intermediaries may receive from the Adviser, FDC, and/or their affiliates compensation for their services intended to result in the sale of Investor Class 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)

Investor Class of each 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 Investor 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 each fund has authorized such payments for Investor 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.

If payments made by the Adviser to FDC or to intermediaries under a Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of Investor 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.

Appendix

Financial Highlights

Financial Highlights are intended to help you understand the financial history of fund shares for the past 5 years (or, if shorter, the period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an

investment in shares (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The annual information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in the annual report. Annual reports are available for free upon request.

VIP Funds Manager 20% Portfolio Investor Class					
Years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.89	\$ 11.18	\$ 10.74	\$ 11.62	\$ 11.04
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^A	.14	.13	.22	.21	.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	.29	.78	.86	(.40)	.64
Total from investment operations	.43	.91	1.08	(.19)	.80
Distributions from net investment income	(.13)	(.13)	(.21)	(.21)	(.15)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.03)	(.07)	(.43)	(.48)	(.07)
Total distributions	(.15) ^B	(.20)	(.64)	(.69)	(.22)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 12.17	\$ 11.89	\$ 11.18	\$ 10.74	\$ 11.62
Total Return ^{C,D}	3.65%	8.21%	10.40%	(1.67)%	7.24%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{E,F}					
Expenses before reductions	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Expenses net of all reductions	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Net investment income (loss)	1.12%	1.17%	2.01%	1.87%	1.41%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 986,076	\$ 925,096	\$ 812,070	\$ 719,784	\$ 777,291
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	45% ^H	32% ^H	33%	47%	61%

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

^B Total distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

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

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

^E 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.

^F 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.

^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.

Appendix – continued

VIP FundsManager 50% Portfolio Investor Class					
Years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.56	\$ 12.28	\$ 11.68	\$ 13.52	\$ 12.02
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^A	.15	.14	.20	.19	.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.19	1.54	1.76	(.85)	1.58
Total from investment operations	1.34	1.68	1.96	(.66)	1.74
Distributions from net investment income	(.16)	(.14)	(.20)	(.18)	(.15)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.24)	(.26)	(1.15)	(1.00)	(.08)
Total distributions	(.40)	(.40)	(1.36) ^B	(1.18)	(.24) ^B
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 14.50	\$ 13.56	\$ 12.28	\$ 11.68	\$ 13.52
Total Return ^{C,D}	10.02%	13.98%	17.89%	(5.20)%	14.46%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{E,F}					
Expenses before reductions	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Expenses net of all reductions	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Net investment income (loss)	1.10%	1.12%	1.68%	1.52%	1.21%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 5,887,190	\$ 5,731,732	\$ 5,630,795	\$ 5,535,648	\$ 6,623,127
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	51% ^H	24% ^H	25%	80%	47%

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

^B Total distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

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

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

^E 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.

^F 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.

^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.

VIP FundsManager 60% Portfolio Investor Class

Years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 11.35	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.22	\$ 12.50	\$ 11.03
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^A	.13	.11	.16	.16	.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.25	1.40	1.71	(.87)	1.73
Total from investment operations	1.38	1.51	1.87	(.71)	1.86
Distributions from net investment income	(.14)	(.11)	(.15)	(.14)	(.13)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.20)	(.25)	(1.74)	(1.42)	(.25)
Total distributions	(.33) ^B	(.36)	(1.89)	(1.57) ^B	(.39) ^B
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 12.40	\$ 11.35	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.22	\$ 12.50
Total Return ^{C,D}	12.34%	15.12%	20.49%	(6.44)%	16.99%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{E,F}					
Expenses before reductions	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Expenses net of all reductions	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Net investment income (loss)	1.08%	1.06%	1.61%	1.40%	1.11%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 6,493,070	\$ 5,919,107	\$ 5,375,333	\$ 4,777,580	\$ 5,745,537
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	54% ^H	22% ^H	33%	91%	47%

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

^B Total distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

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

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

^E 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.

^F 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.

^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.

Appendix – continued

VIP FundsManager 70% Portfolio Investor Class					
Years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.90	\$ 12.37	\$ 11.71	\$ 14.04	\$ 11.96
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^A	.15	.12	.17	.17	.13
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.85	1.82	2.26	(1.13)	2.17
Total from investment operations	2.00	1.94	2.43	(.96)	2.30
Distributions from net investment income	(.16)	(.12)	(.16)	(.13)	(.12)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.20)	(.30)	(1.61)	(1.24)	(.09)
Total distributions	(.36)	(.41) ^B	(1.77)	(1.37)	(.22) ^B
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 15.54	\$ 13.90	\$ 12.37	\$ 11.71	\$ 14.04
Total Return ^{C,D}	14.52%	16.10%	22.66%	(7.49)%	19.21%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{E,F}					
Expenses before reductions	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Expenses net of all reductions	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Net investment income (loss)	.99%	.95%	1.47%	1.28%	1.01%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 2,136,227	\$ 1,769,102	\$ 1,605,820	\$ 1,335,076	\$ 1,426,071
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	60% ^H	24% ^H	39%	98%	57%

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

^B Total distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

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

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

^E 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.

^F 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.

^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.

VIP FundsManager 85% Portfolio Investor Class

Years ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.86	\$ 12.28	\$ 11.66	\$ 14.31	\$ 11.81
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) ^A	.12	.10	.15	.14	.11
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.31	1.98	2.60	(1.28)	2.62
Total from investment operations	2.43	2.08	2.75	(1.14)	2.73
Distributions from net investment income	(.15)	(.10)	(.14)	(.10)	(.10)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.37)	(.39)	(1.99)	(1.41)	(.13)
Total distributions	(.52)	(.50) ^B	(2.13)	(1.51)	(.23)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 15.77	\$ 13.86	\$ 12.28	\$ 11.66	\$ 14.31
Total Return ^{C,D}	17.83%	17.46%	26.21%	(8.89)%	23.13%
Ratios to Average Net Assets ^{E,F}					
Expenses before reductions	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%	.25%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Expenses net of all reductions	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%	.20%
Net investment income (loss)	.83%	.83%	1.31%	1.08%	.81%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 755,243	\$ 615,808	\$ 548,925	\$ 459,354	\$ 492,831
Portfolio turnover rate ^G	68% ^H	37% ^H	38%	116%	70%

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

^B Total distributions per share do not sum due to rounding.

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

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

^E 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.

^F 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.

^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 VIP FundsManager 20% Composite IndexSM is a customized blend of unmanaged indexes. Effective June 1, 2022, the index will begin transitioning assets to achieve the following weights: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM – 12%; Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index – 50%; MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net MA) – 8%; and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index – 30%. The revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. The index components and composition weights differed in periods prior to June 1, 2022.

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 50% Composite IndexSM is a customized blend of unmanaged indexes. Effective June 1, 2022, the index will begin transitioning assets to achieve the following weights: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM – 30%; Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index – 40%; MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net MA) – 20%; and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index – 10%. The revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. The index components and composition weights differed in periods prior to June 1, 2022.

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 60% Composite IndexSM is a customized blend of unmanaged indexes. Effective June 1, 2022, the index will begin transitioning assets to achieve the following weights: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM – 36%; Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index – 35%; MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net MA) – 24%; and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index – 5%. The revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. The index components and composition weights differed in periods prior to June 1, 2022.

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 70% Composite IndexSM is a customized blend of unmanaged indexes. Effective June 1, 2022, the index will begin transitioning assets to achieve the following weights: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM – 42%; Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index – 25%; MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net MA) – 28%; and Bloomberg U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index – 5%. The revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. The index components and composition weights differed in periods prior to June 1, 2022.

Fidelity VIP FundsManager 85% Composite IndexSM is a customized blend of unmanaged indexes. Effective June 1, 2022, the index will begin transitioning assets to achieve the following weights: Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market IndexSM – 51%; Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index – 15%; and MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (Net MA) – 34%. The revised asset allocation strategy is expected to take effect by the end of the third quarter of 2022. The index components and composition weights differed in periods prior to June 1, 2022.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based, flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-back securities (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and collateralised mortgage-backed securities (agency and non-agency).

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

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 funds. A description of each fund's policies and procedures for disclosing its holdings is available in the funds' SAI and on Fidelity's web sites. The SAI also includes more detailed information about each fund and its investments. The SAI is incorporated herein by reference (legally forms a part of the prospectus). Each fund's annual and semi-annual reports also include additional information. Each fund's annual report includes a discussion of the fund's holdings and recent market conditions and the fund's investment strategies that affected performance.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about a fund, call Fidelity at 1-877-208-0098. 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 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), 811-05361

FDC is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). You may obtain information about SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by visiting www.sipc.org or calling SIPC at 202-371-8300.

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The term "VIP" as used in this document refers to Fidelity® Variable Insurance Products.