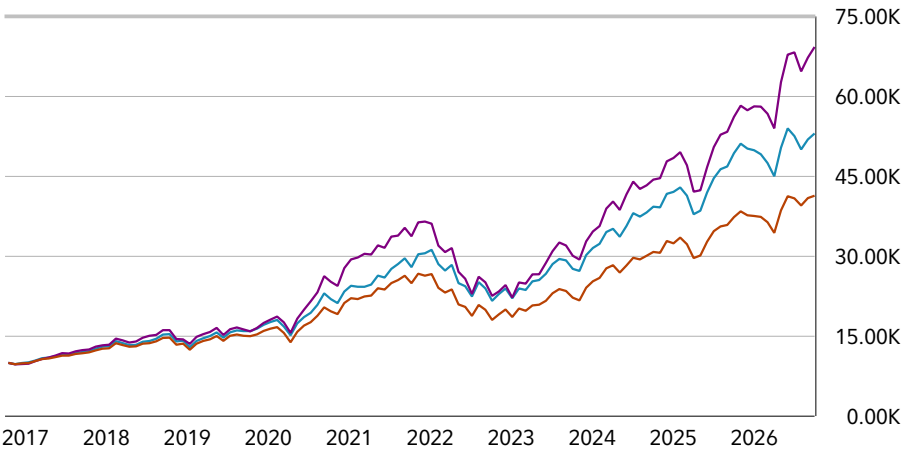
Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund Class K (FBGKX)

Hypothetical Growth of $10,000[5,6]

AS OF 09/30/2026 ; Large Growth

FBGKX : $69,290 **Russell 1000 Growth Index : $53,054** **Large Growth : $41,379**



The performance data featured represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate; therefore, you may have a gain or loss when you sell your shares. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted.

Performance[4,5,7,9]

AS OF 09/30/2026

Monthly	YTD (Monthly)	Average Annual Total Returns 1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Life
Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund Class K	19.17%	23.37%	32.02%	15.46%	21.36%	13.69%
Russell 1000 Growth	6.30%	7.50%	24.26%	13.66%	18.16%	11.95%
Large Growth	10.11%	10.93%	23.55%	10.78%	15.91%	--
Rank in Morningstar Category		9%	8%	10%	4%	--
# of Funds in Morningstar Category		1049	965	914	744	--
Quarter-End (AS OF 09/30/2026)						
Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund Class K		23.37%	32.02%	15.46%	21.36%	13.69%

Calendar Year Returns[4,5,7,9]

AS OF 09/30/2026

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund Class K	-38.40%	55.76%	39.80%	19.99%	19.17%
Russell 1000 Growth	-29.14%	42.68%	33.36%	18.56%	6.30%
Large Growth	-29.91%	36.74%	28.96%	16.10%	10.11%

Morningstar® Snapshot*[10]

AS OF 09/30/2026

Morningstar Category	Large Growth
Risk of this Category	Lower Higher
Overall Rating	★★★★★ Out of 965 funds
Returns	Low Avg High
Expenses	Low Avg High

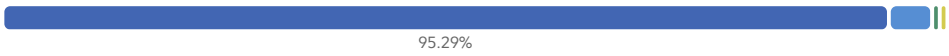
*Data provided by Morningstar

Details

Morningstar Category	Large Growth
Fund Inception	12/31/1987
NAV 10/13/2026	$300.84
Exp Ratio (Gross) 09/29/2026	0.65% ($6.50 per $1,000)
Exp Ratio (Net) 09/29/2026	0.65% ($6.50 per $1,000)
Management Fee	0.65%
Turnover Rate 01/31/2026	26.00%
Portfolio Net Assets ($M) 09/30/2026	$104,979.59
Share Class Net Assets ($M) 09/30/2026	$7,882.33

Asset Allocation[1,2,8]

AS OF 08/31/2026



	Portfolio Weight
Domestic Equities	95.29%
International Equities	4.66%
Bonds	0.04%
Cash & Net Other Assets	0.01%

Major Market Sectors[8]

AS OF 08/31/2026

	Portfolio Weight	Russell 1000 Growth
Information Technology	55.63%	55.10%
Communication Services	16.69%	16.06%
Consumer Discretionary	12.19%	7.91%
Health Care	5.72%	5.56%
Industrials	5.01%	7.69%
Financials	2.50%	4.94%
Consumer Staples	1.03%	1.25%
Real Estate	0.61%	0.41%
Materials	0.44%	0.29%
Energy	0.14%	0.54%
Utilities	0.02%	0.25%

Regional Diversification[8]

AS OF 08/31/2026

	Portfolio Weight
United States	95.32%
Emerging Markets	2.12%
Canada	1.29%
Europe	0.86%
Japan	0.27%
Asia-Pacific ex Japan	0.09%
Other	0.00%
Cash & Net Other Assets	0.05%

Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund: Investment Approach

- Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund is a domestic equity growth strategy with a large-cap bias.

Top 10 Holdings[8]

AS OF 08/31/2026

56.51% of Total Portfolio

401 holdings as of 08/31/2026
309 issuers as of 08/31/2026

NVIDIA CORP	15.63%
APPLE INC	9.17%
ALPHABET INC CL A	8.59%
MICROSOFT CORP	5.50%
AMAZON.COM INC	4.66%
BROADCOM INC	4.04%
ELI LILLY & CO	2.61%
META PLATFORMS INC CL A	2.38%
MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	2.30%
SANDISK CORPORATION	1.62%

Top 10 Issuers

AS OF 08/31/2026

58.96% of Total Portfolio

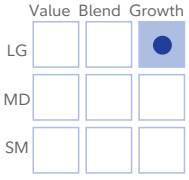
309 issuers as of 08/31/2026

NVIDIA CORP	15.63%
APPLE INC	9.17%
ALPHABET INC	8.83%
MICROSOFT CORP	5.50%
AMAZON.COM INC	4.66%
BROADCOM INC	4.04%
SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES	3.84%
ELI LILLY & CO	2.61%
META PLATFORMS INC	2.38%
MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	2.30%

Equity StyleMap®*[3]

AS OF 08/31/2026

Historical Current



Large Growth
*94.04% Fund Assets Covered

Fund Manager(s)

Primary Manager : **Sonu Kalra (since 07/01/2009)**

Fidelity® Blue Chip Growth Fund: Investment Approach(Continued)

- Our investment approach focuses on companies we believe have above-average earnings-growth potential with a sustainable business model, for which the market has mispriced the rate and/or durability of growth.
- In particular, we look for events that might provide a business catalyst – such as product cycles, a change in management and turnaround situations – that could add to a stock's true value. We believe choosing companies with a competitive advantage, pricing power and a strong management team will deliver superior earnings in the long term.
- We look to exploit inappropriate valuations in the market through bottom-up, fundamental analysis, working in concert with Fidelity's global research team.

Fund Overview

Objective

Seeks growth of capital over the long term.

Strategy

Normally investing at least 80% of assets in blue chip growth companies. Blue chip companies are companies that, in the Adviser's view, are well-known, well-established and well-capitalized, which, for purposes of this fund, are companies with a higher market capitalization than the lowest capitalized company in any of the S&P 500 Index, Russell 1000 Index, or Dow Jones Industrial Average. Normally investing primarily in common stocks. Investing in domestic and foreign issuers. Using fundamental analysis of factors such as each issuer's financial condition and industry position, as well as market and economic conditions, to select investments.

Risk

The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. In the short term, equity prices can fluctuate dramatically in response to these developments. Different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, 'growth' stocks can react differently from 'value' stocks. Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks. You may have a gain or loss when you sell your shares. Non-diversified funds that focus on a relatively small number of issuers tend to be more volatile than diversified funds and the market as a whole.

Additional Disclosures

This description is only intended to provide a brief overview of the mutual fund. Read the fund's prospectus for more detailed information about the fund.

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.

Russell 1000 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is an unmanaged price-weighted index and is the most widely used indicator of how the country's industrial leaders are performing. Also known as "the Dow," this is a formula based on the stock prices of 30 major companies chosen from sectors of the economy most representative of our country's economic condition.

On May 9, 2008, an initial offering of the retirement (K) class took place. Returns and expenses prior to that date are those of the non-K, non-advisor class. Had K class expenses been reflected in the returns shown, total returns would have been higher.

Volatility Measures

Beta 09/30/2026	1.12
R^2 09/30/2026	0.95
Sharpe Ratio 09/30/2026	1.46
Standard Deviation 09/30/2026	18.67

Morningstar Ratings

AS OF 09/30/2026

Morningstar Category: Large Growth

Overall	★★★★★ Out of 965 funds
3 Yrs	★★★★★ Out of 965 funds
5 Yrs	★★★★☆ Out of 914 funds
10 Yrs	★★★★★ Out of 744 funds

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for funds with at least a three-year history. (Exchange-traded funds and open-end mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes.) It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly excess performance (excluding the effect of sales charges, if any), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of funds in each fund category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Glossary Of Terms

Beta: A measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (as represented by a benchmark index). The benchmark index has a beta of 1.0. A beta of more (less) than 1.0 indicates that a fund's historical returns have fluctuated more (less) than the benchmark index. Beta is a more reliable measure of volatility when used in combination with a high R^2 which indicates a high correlation between the movements in a fund's returns and movements in a benchmark index.

Expense Ratio (Gross): Expense ratio is a measure of what it costs to operate an investment, expressed as a percentage of its assets, as a dollar amount, or in basis points. These are costs the investor pays through a reduction in the investment's rate of return. For a mutual fund, the gross expense ratio is the total annual fund or class operating expenses directly paid by the fund from the fund's most recent prospectus (before waivers or reimbursements). This ratio also includes Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are expenses indirectly incurred by a fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies. If the investment option is not a mutual fund, the expense ratio may be calculated using methodologies that differ from those used for mutual funds.

Expense Ratio (Net): Expense ratio is a measure of what it costs to operate an investment, expressed as a percentage of its assets, as a dollar amount, or in basis points. These are costs the investor pays through a reduction in the investment's rate of return. For a mutual fund, the net expense ratio is the total annual fund or class operating expenses directly paid by the fund from the fund's most recent prospectus, after any fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements that will reduce any fund operating expenses. This ratio also includes Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are expenses indirectly incurred by a fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies. This number does not include any fee waiver arrangement or expense reimbursement that may be terminated without agreement of the fund's board of trustees during the one-year period. If the investment option is not a mutual fund, the expense ratio may be calculated using methodologies that differ from those used for mutual funds.

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

Management Fee: A fee paid to an investment manager or advisor for its management services. A mutual fund's management fee will be included in the total annual operating expenses and disclosed in the Fee Table of the fund's prospectus.

Net Asset Value (NAV): The dollar value of one mutual fund's share, excluding any sales charges or redemption fees. The NAV is calculated by subtracting liabilities from the value of a fund's total assets and dividing it by the number of fund's shares outstanding.

Portfolio Net Assets ($M): The difference between a portfolio's total assets and liabilities, including all share classes of the fund.

R2: A measurement of how closely the portfolio's performance correlates with the performance of the fund's primary benchmark index or equivalent. R^2 is a proportion which ranges between 0.00 and 1.00. An R^2 of 1.00 indicates perfect correlation to the benchmark index, that is, all of the portfolio's fluctuations are explained by performance fluctuations of the index, while an R^2 of 0.00 indicates no correlation. Therefore, the lower the R^2, the more the fund's performance is affected by factors other than the market as measured by that benchmark index. An R^2 value of less than 0.5 indicates that the Annualized Alpha and Beta are not reliable performance statistics.

Russell 1000 Growth Index: Russell 1000 Growth Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the US equity market. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates. Effective March 24, 2025, the index applies a capping methodology. Index constituents are capped quarterly so that no more than 22.5% of the index weight may be allocated to a single constituent, and the sum of the weights of all constituents representing more than 4.5% of the index should not exceed 45% of the total index weight. For periods prior to March 24, 2025, the index was uncapped.

Share Class Inception: The date on which the share class was formed.

Share Class Net Assets ($M): The difference between the total assets and liabilities of a single share class of a fund.

Sharpe Ratio: The Sharpe ratio is a measure of historical risk-adjusted performance. It is calculated by dividing the fund's excess returns (the fund's average annual return for the period minus the 3-month "risk free" return rate) and dividing it by the standard deviation of the fund's returns. The higher the ratio, the better the fund's return per unit of risk. The three month "risk free" rate used is the 90-day Treasury Bill rate.

Standard Deviation: Statistical measure of how much a return varies over an extended period of time. The more variable the returns, the larger the standard deviation. Investors may examine historical standard deviation in conjunction with historical returns to decide whether an investment's volatility would have been acceptable given the returns it would have produced. A higher standard deviation indicates a wider dispersion of past returns and thus greater historical volatility. Standard deviation does not indicate how an investment actually performed, but it does indicate the volatility of its returns over time. Standard deviation is annualized. The returns used for this calculation are not load-adjusted.

Turnover Rate: The lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of long-term portfolio securities divided by the monthly average value of long-term securities owned by the fund.

Important Information

1. Net Other Assets can include fund receivables, fund payables, and offsets to other derivative positions, as well as certain assets that do not fall into any of the Portfolio Composition categories. Depending on the extent to which the fund invests in derivatives and the number of positions that are held for future settlement, Net Other Assets can be a negative number.

2. The percent of net assets invested in both domestic and foreign Equities (common stocks, preferred stocks, rights and warrants, convertible preferred stocks and stock index futures and options), Bond (all debt instruments, including investment grade, non-investment grade, non-rated securities and convertible bonds), and Cash & Net Other Assets (cash, repurchase agreements, receivables and payables).

Important Information (continued)

3. Equity StyleMap® depictions of mutual fund characteristics are produced using data and calculations provided by Morningstar, Inc. StyleMaps℠ estimate characteristics of a fund's equity holdings over two dimensions: market capitalization and valuation. The percentage of fund assets represented by these holdings is indicated beside each StyleMap. Current StyleMap characteristics are calculated each time Morningstar receives updated portfolio holdings from a fund and are denoted with a dot. Historical StyleMap characteristics are calculated for the shorter of either the past 3 years or the life of the fund, and are represented by the shading of the box(es) previously occupied by the dot. StyleMap characteristics represent an approximate profile of the fund's equity holdings (e.g., domestic stocks, foreign stocks, and American Depositary Receipts), are based on historical data, and are not predictive of the fund's future investments. Although the data are gathered from reliable sources, accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed.

4. Long-term fund performance returns (e.g. 1 Yr, 3 Yrs, 5 Yrs, 10 Yrs) may not be available due to the fund inception date.

5. The Morningstar Category Average is the average return for the peer group based on the returns of each individual fund within the group, for the period shown. This average assumes reinvestment of dividends.

6. This chart illustrates the performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment made in this investment product (and a benchmark or category average, if shown) from the beginning date shown or on the inception date of the product (whichever is later). The inception date used for products with underlying funds, or multiple shares classes, or are offered as a separate account, strategy or sub account, may be the inception date of the underlying fund, the earliest share class of the product, or the date composite performance for the product was first made available. The product's returns may not reflect all its expenses. Any fees not reflected would lower the returns. Benchmark returns include reinvestment of capital gains and dividends, if any, but do not reflect any fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This chart is not intended to imply any future performance of the investment product.

7. Percent Rank in Category is the fund's total-return percentile rank relative to all funds that have the same Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1 and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. The top-performing fund in a category will always receive a rank of 1. % Rank in Category is based on total returns which include reinvested dividends and capital gains, if any, and exclude sales charges. Multiple share classes of a fund have a common portfolio but impose different expense structures. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

8. Any holdings, asset allocation, diversification breakdowns or other composition data shown are as of the date indicated and are subject to change at any time. They may not be representative of the fund's current or future investments. The Top Ten Holdings, Top 10 Issuers, and Top 5 Issuers do not include money market instruments or futures contracts, if any. Depository receipts are normally combined with the underlying security. Some breakdowns may be intentionally limited to a particular asset class or other subset of the fund's entire portfolio, particularly in multi-asset class funds where the attributes of the equity and fixed income portions are different. Under the asset allocation section, international (or foreign) assets may be reported differently depending on how an investment option reports its holdings. Some do not report international (or foreign) holdings here, but instead report them in a "Regional Diversification" section. Some report them in this section in addition to the equity, bond and other allocation shown. Others report international (or foreign) holding as a subset of the equity and bond allocations shown. If the allocation without the foreign component equals (or rounds to) 100%, then international (or foreign) is a subset of the equity and bond percentage shown.

Any remaining country allocations comprising less than one percent of the portfolio are combined in the OTHER category.

9. Total returns are historical and may include change in share value and reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. Cumulative total returns are reported as of the period indicated. Life of fund figures are reported as of the commencement date to the period indicated and are cumulative if the fund is less than one year old. Total returns do not reflect the fund's [%] sales charge. If sales charges were included, total returns would have been lower.

10. Risk of this Category: Morningstar calculates these risk levels by looking at the Morningstar Risk of the funds in the Category over the previous 5-year period. Morningstar Risk is the difference between the Morningstar Return, based on fund total returns, and the Morningstar Risk Adjusted Return, based on fund total returns adjusted for performance volatility. The Category Risk Level is based on the equal weighted average Morningstar Risk of the funds in the category. Morningstar's Research Committee evaluates the Category Morningstar Risk and assigns the Category Risk Level after further qualitative judgment.

Overall Rating: The Overall Morningstar Rating ™ for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its 3-, 5-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics, which are based on risk-adjusted returns, as of the date stated.

Returns: This rating is based on a fund's Morningstar Return (its annualized return in excess to the return of the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill over a three-, five-, or ten-year period). The Morningstar Returns in each category are then scored against each other on a bell curve. In each Morningstar Category:

- top 10% - High

- next 22.5% - Above Average

- middle 35% - Average

- next 22.5% - Below Average

- bottom 10% - Low

Expenses: This Morningstar data point compares the fund's net expense ratio to the net expense ratio of all the other funds within its Morningstar Category grouping.