

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

## Fidelity<sup>®</sup> Variable Insurance Products

### **Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2**

Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio

## **Prospectus**

**April 30, 2011**

Like securities of all mutual funds, these securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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# Contents

<b>Fund Summary</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio</b>
<b>Fund Basics</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Investment Details</b>
	<b>8</b>	<b>Valuing Shares</b>
<b>Shareholder Information</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares</b>
	<b>11</b>	<b>Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions</b>
<b>Fund Services</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Fund Management</b>
	<b>13</b>	<b>Fund Distribution</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Financial Highlights</b>
	<b>17</b>	<b>Additional Information about the Indexes</b>

# Fund Summary

Fund/Class:

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

## Investment Objective

The fund seeks to maximize total return by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, short-term instruments, and other investments.

## 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 class operating expenses

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

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee <sup>A</sup>	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	0.19%	0.19%	0.22%
<b>Total annual operating expenses<sup>B</sup></b>	<b>0.75%</b>	<b>0.85%</b>	<b>1.03%</b>

<sup>A</sup> The fund may invest in Fidelity<sup>®</sup> Commodity Strategy Central Fund, which in turn invests in a wholly-owned subsidiary that invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments. Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) has contractually agreed to waive the fund's management fee in an amount equal to its proportionate share of the management fee paid to FMR by the subsidiary based on the fund's proportionate ownership of the central fund. This arrangement will remain in effect for at least one year from the effective date of the prospectus, and will remain in effect thereafter as long as FMR's contract with the subsidiary is in place. If FMR's contract with the subsidiary is terminated, FMR, in its sole discretion, may discontinue the arrangement. For the fund's most recent fiscal year, the waiver rounded to less than 0.01% for each class.

<sup>B</sup> Differs from the ratios of expenses to average net assets in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus because the total annual operating expenses shown above include acquired fund fees and expenses.

This **example** helps compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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:

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
1 year	\$ 77	\$ 87	\$ 105
3 years	\$ 240	\$ 271	\$ 328
5 years	\$ 417	\$ 471	\$ 569
10 years	\$ 930	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,259

### Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 68% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategies

- Allocating the fund's assets among three main asset classes: the **stock class** (equity securities of all types), the **bond class** (fixed-income securities of all types, including lower-quality debt securities, maturing in more than one year), and the **short-term/money market class** (fixed-income securities of all types maturing in one year or less).

- Maintaining a neutral mix over time of 70% of assets in stocks, 25% of assets in bonds, and 5% of assets in short-term and money market instruments.

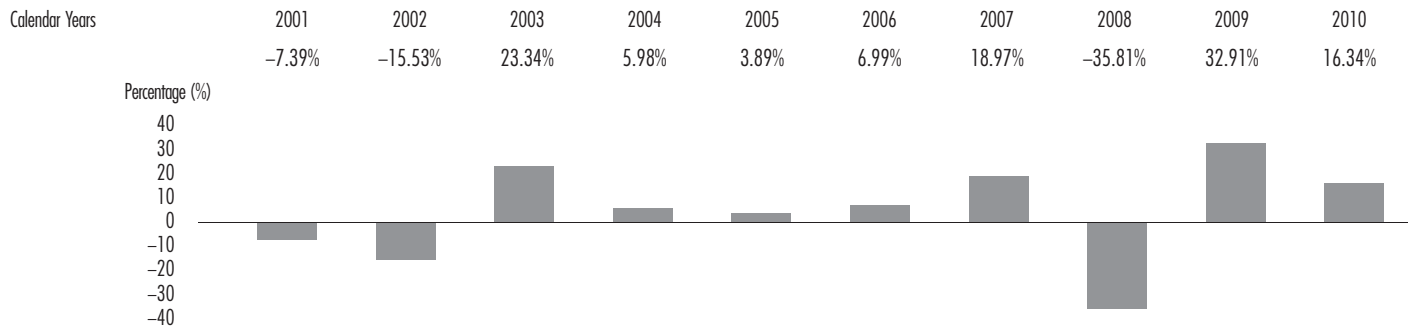
## Fund Summary – continued

- Adjusting allocation among asset classes gradually within the following ranges: stock class (50%-100%), bond class (0%-50%), and short-term/money market class (0%-50%).
- Investing in domestic and foreign issuers.
- Investing in Fidelity's central funds (specialized investment vehicles used by Fidelity funds to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines).

## Principal Investment Risks

- **Stock Market Volatility.** Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Different parts of the market can react differently to these developments.
- **Interest Rate Changes.** Interest rate increases can cause the price of a debt 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. Emerging markets can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties and can be extremely volatile.
- **Prepayment.** The ability of an issuer of a debt security to repay principal prior to a security's maturity can cause greater price volatility if interest rates change.

## Year-by-Year Returns



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Returns	Quarter ended
17.36%	September 30, 2009
-21.99%	September 30, 2008

- **Issuer-Specific Changes.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than, and can perform differently from, the market as a whole. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) and certain types of other securities involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of lower-quality debt securities and certain types of other securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

You could lose money by investing in the fund.

## Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the performance of the fund's shares from year to year and compares the performance of the fund's shares to the performance of a securities market index and a hypothetical composite of market indexes over various periods of time. The indexes have characteristics relevant to the fund's investment strategies. Index descriptions appear in the Additional Information about the Indexes 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.

## Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2010	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Past 10 years
<b>Initial Class</b>	16.34%	4.79%	2.99%
<b>Service Class</b>	16.18%	4.67%	2.87%
<b>Service Class 2</b>	16.02%	4.47%	2.68%
S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	15.06%	2.29%	1.41%
Fidelity <sup>®</sup> Asset Manager 70% Composite Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	12.32%	3.53%	2.88%

## Investment Advisers

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) is the fund's manager. Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (FIMM), FMR Co., Inc. (FMRC), and other investment advisers serve as sub-advisers for the fund.

## Portfolio Manager(s)

Geoff Stein (lead portfolio manager) has managed the fund since June 2009.

Robert Bertelson (co-manager) has managed the fund since January 2006.

## Purchase and Sale of Shares

Only Permitted Accounts, including separate accounts of insurance companies and qualified funds of funds that have signed the appropriate agreements with the fund, if applicable, can buy or sell shares of the fund. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. A qualified fund of funds is an eligible insurance-dedicated mutual fund that invests in other mutual funds.

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

The price to buy one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 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 of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 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.

The fund has no minimum investment requirement.

## 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, FMR, Fidelity Distributors Corporation (FDC), and/or their affiliates may pay intermediaries, including insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with FMR 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

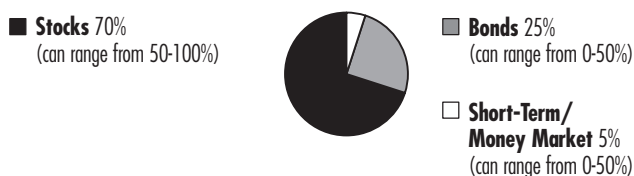
The fund seeks to maximize total return by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, short-term instruments, and other investments.

### Principal Investment Strategies

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

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

#### Neutral Mix



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

- 49% Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index<sup>SM</sup> (U.S. stocks)
- 21% MSCI<sup>®</sup> EAFE<sup>®</sup> (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index (foreign stocks)
- 25% Barclays Capital<sup>®</sup> U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (U.S. bonds)
- 5% Barclays Capital<sup>®</sup> U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index

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

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

**Stock Class.** The fund invests in stocks mainly by investing directly in individual equity securities through a domestic stock subportfolio, which is managed in an effort to outperform the U.S. stock market.

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

The domestic stock subportfolio is managed against a U.S. benchmark, but is not limited to U.S. stocks, and the domestic stock subportfolio manager has discretion to make foreign investments. As a result, the fund's total allocation to foreign stocks could be substantially higher than the fund's composite benchmark might suggest.

**Bond Class.** The fund invests in bonds mainly by investing in central funds that focus on particular types of fixed-income securities. At present, these central funds include Fidelity VIP Investment Grade Central Fund (investment-grade bonds), Fidelity High Income Central Fund 1 (high yield securities), Fidelity Floating Rate Central Fund (floating rate loans and other floating rate securities), and Fidelity Emerging Markets Debt Central Fund (emerging markets debt securities).

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

Although the central funds are categorized generally as stock, bond, and short-term/money market funds, many of the central funds may invest in a mix of securities of foreign (including emerging markets) and domestic issuers, investment-grade and lower-quality debt securities, and other securities, and may engage in transactions that have a leveraging effect, including investments in derivatives – such as swaps (interest rate, total return, and credit default) and futures contracts – and forward-settling securities. Central funds may also focus on other types of securities, including commodity-linked derivative instruments such as commodity-linked notes and commodity futures and swaps. FMR may invest the fund's assets in central funds created in the future, as determined from time to time by FMR.

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

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

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

### Description of Principal Security Types

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

include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants.

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

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

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

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

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

### **Principal Investment Risks**

Many factors affect the fund's performance. The fund's share price and yield change daily based on changes in market conditions and interest rates and in response to other economic, political, or financial developments. The fund's reaction to these developments will be affected by the types and maturities of securities in which the fund invests, the financial condition, industry and economic sector, and geographic location of an issuer, and the fund's level of investment in the securities of that issuer. When you sell your shares they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them, which means that you could lose money by investing in the fund.

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

**Stock Market Volatility.** The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short as well as long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and "growth" stocks can react differently from "value" stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

**Interest Rate Changes.** Debt 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 mortgage securities can be more sensitive to interest rate changes. In other words, the longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. In addition, 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. Commodity-linked instruments may react differently from other types of debt securities because the payment at maturity is based on the movement of all or part of the commodities or commodities index.

**Foreign Exposure.** Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries. These risks include fluctuations in foreign currencies; 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 market economies can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory, and political uncertainties. All of these factors can make emerging market securities more volatile and potentially less liquid than securities issued in more developed markets.

**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

## Fund Basics – continued

and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility.

**Issuer-Specific Changes.** Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's credit quality or value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Lower-quality debt securities (those of less than investment-grade quality) 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.

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

**Commodity-Linked Investing.** The performance of commodity-linked notes and related investments may depend on the performance of 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 notes may be leveraged. For example, the price of a three-times leveraged 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, are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. As a result, returns of commodity-linked investments may deviate significantly from the return of the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures.

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

### Fundamental Investment Policies

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

**The fund** seeks to maximize total return by allocating its assets among stocks, bonds, short-term instruments, and other investments.

### Valuing Shares

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

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

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

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

The fund's assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, official closing prices, or on the basis of information furnished by a pricing service. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized cost. If market quotations, official closing prices, or information furnished by a pricing service is not readily available or does not accurately reflect fair value for a security or if a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring before the fund's pricing time but after the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded, that security will be valued by another method that FMR believes accurately reflects fair value in accordance with the fund's fair value pricing policies. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume before the fund calculates its NAV. These arbitrage opportunities may enable short-term traders to dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Securities trading in overseas markets presents time zone arbitrage opportunities when events affecting portfolio security values occur after the close of the overseas market but prior to the close of the U.S. market. Fair value pricing will be used for high yield debt and floating rate loans when available pricing information is determined to be stale or for other reasons not to accurately reflect fair value. To the extent the fund invests in other open-end funds, the fund will calculate its NAV using the NAV of the underlying funds in which it

invests as described in the underlying funds' prospectuses. The fund may invest in other Fidelity funds that use the same fair value pricing policies as the fund or in Fidelity money market funds. A security's valuation may differ depending on the method used for determining value. Fair valuation of a fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has policies regarding excessive trading, these too may not be effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts.

# Shareholder Information

## Additional Information about the Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

Excessive trading of fund shares can harm variable product owners in various ways, including reducing the returns to long-term variable product owners by increasing costs paid by the fund (such as brokerage commissions), disrupting portfolio management strategies, and diluting the value of the shares in cases in which fluctuations in markets are not fully priced into the fund's NAV.

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

The 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 FMR. 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 FMR will request data with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading in Permitted Accounts effectively.

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

There is no assurance that the fund's excessive trading policy will be effective, or will successfully detect or deter excessive or disruptive trading.

The price to buy one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its NAV. Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2 shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares will be bought at the NAV next calculated after an order is received in proper form.

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

after the order is received by the authorized intermediaries. Orders by qualified funds of funds, including mutual funds for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment manager, will be treated as received by the fund at the same time that the corresponding orders are received in proper form by the funds of funds.

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

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

The price to sell one share of Initial Class, Service Class, or Service Class 2 is its NAV.

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

The fund has authorized certain intermediaries to accept orders to sell shares on its behalf. When authorized intermediaries receive an order in proper form, the order is considered as being placed with the fund, and shares will be sold at the NAV next calculated after the order is received by the authorized intermediaries. Orders by qualified funds of funds, including mutual funds for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment manager, will be treated as received by the fund at the same time that the corresponding orders are received in proper form by the funds of funds.

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 the fund.

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

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

Variable product owners may be asked to provide additional information in order for Fidelity to verify their identities in accordance with requirements under anti-money laundering regulations. Accounts may be restricted and/or closed, and the monies withheld, pending verification of this information or as otherwise required under these and other federal regulations.

## **Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions**

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

The fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions at least annually, in February.

Dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the same class of the fund.

# Fund Services

## Fund Management

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

FMR is the fund's manager. The address of FMR and its affiliates, unless otherwise indicated below, is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

As of December 31, 2010, FMR had approximately \$1.2 billion in discretionary assets under management.

As the manager, FMR has overall responsibility for directing the fund's investments and handling its business affairs.

FIMM serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FIMM has day-to-day responsibility for choosing certain types of investments for the fund.

FIMM is an affiliate of FMR. As of December 31, 2010, FIMM had approximately \$606.9 billion in discretionary assets under management.

FMRC serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FMRC has day-to-day responsibility for choosing certain types of investments for the fund.

FMRC is an affiliate of FMR. As of December 31, 2010, FMRC had approximately \$658.7 billion in discretionary assets under management.

Other investment advisers assist FMR with foreign investments:

- Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.), at 10 Paternoster Square, 4th Floor, London, EC4M 7LS, United Kingdom, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2010, FMR U.K. had approximately \$16.1 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR U.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR U.K. is an affiliate of FMR.

- Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.), at Floor 19, 41 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2010, FMR H.K. had approximately \$2.7 billion in discretionary assets under management. FMR H.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR H.K. is an affiliate of FMR.

- Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Inc. (FMR Japan), at Kamiyacho Prime Place, 1-17, Toranomon-4-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FMR Japan was organized in 2008 to provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States. FMR Japan may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund. FMR Japan is an affiliate of FMR.

Geoff Stein is lead portfolio manager of the fund, which he has managed since June 2009. He also manages other Fidelity 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, Inc., and as a portfolio manager.

Robert Bertelson is co-manager of the fund, which he has managed since January 2006. He also manages other Fidelity funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1991, Mr. Bertelson has worked as a research analyst 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 Messrs. Stein and Bertelson.

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.

The fund pays a management fee to FMR. The management fee is calculated and paid to FMR every month. The fee is calculated by adding a group fee rate to an individual fund fee rate, dividing by twelve, and multiplying the result by the fund's average net assets throughout the month.

The group fee rate is based on the average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate cannot rise above 0.52%, and it drops as total assets under management increase.

For December 2010, the group fee rate was 0.26%. The individual fund fee rate is 0.30%.

The fund may invest in Fidelity Commodity Strategy Central Fund, which in turn invests in a wholly-owned subsidiary that invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments. FMR has contractually agreed to waive the fund's management fee in an amount equal to its proportionate share of the management fee paid to FMR by the subsidiary based on the fund's proportionate ownership of the central fund. This arrangement may not be discontinued by FMR as long as its contract with the subsidiary is in place.

The total management fee for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, was 0.56% of the fund's average net assets. Because the fund's management fee rate may fluctuate, the fund's management fee may be higher or lower in the future.

FMR pays FIMM, FMRC, FMR U.K., FMR H.K., and FMR Japan for providing sub-advisory services.

The basis for the Board of Trustees approving the management contract and sub-advisory agreements for the fund is available in the fund's annual report for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2010.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse a class for, or waive, management fees and other expenses above a specified limit. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a class if expenses fall below the specified limit prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Voluntary reimbursement or waiver arrangements can decrease expenses and boost performance.

FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2 of the fund to the extent that total operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, certain securities lending costs, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses, and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any), as a percentage of their respective average net assets, exceed the following rates:

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Rate	0.85%	0.95%	1.10%
Effective Date	2/1/05	2/1/05	2/1/05

These arrangements may be discontinued by FMR at any time.

As of February 28, 2011, approximately 76.16% of the fund's total outstanding shares was held by FMR affiliates.

## Fund Distribution

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

FDC distributes each class's shares.

Intermediaries, including insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers and service-providers (who may be affiliated with FMR or FDC), may receive from FMR, FDC, and/or their affiliates compensation for their services intended to result in the sale of class shares. This compensation may take the form of:

- distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees
- payments for additional distribution-related activities and/or shareholder services
- payments for educational seminars and training, including seminars sponsored by FMR or an affiliate, or by an intermediary

These payments are described in more detail in this section and in the SAI.

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

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

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

FDC may reallocate up to the full amount of these 12b-1 (service) fees to intermediaries (such as insurance companies, broker-dealers, and other service-providers), including its affiliates, for providing support services that benefit variable product owners.

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

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

In addition, each Service Class and Service Class 2 plan specifically recognizes that FMR may make payments from its management fee revenue, past profits, or other resources to FDC for expenses incurred in connection with providing services intended to result in the sale of Service Class and Service Class 2 shares and/or support services that benefit variable product owners, including payments of significant amounts made to intermediaries that provide those services. Currently, the Board of Trustees of the fund has authorized such payments for Service Class and Service Class 2. Variable product owners should speak with their investment professionals to learn more about any payments their firms may receive from FMR, 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.

No dealer, sales representative, or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this prospectus and in the related SAI, in connection with the offer contained in this prospectus. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the fund or FDC. This prospectus and the related SAI do not constitute an offer by the fund or by FDC to sell shares of the fund to or to buy shares of the fund from any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

# Appendix

## Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each class's financial history for the past 5 years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single class share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or

lost) on an investment in the class (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial highlights and financial statements, is included in the fund's annual report. A free copy of the annual report is available upon request.

<b>VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio – Initial Class</b>					
Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Selected Per-Share Data</b>					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 12.66	\$ 9.68	\$ 15.51	\$ 13.60	\$ 12.97
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) <sup>C</sup>	.16	.17	.26	.29	.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.91	3.01	(5.82)	2.24	.63
Total from investment operations	2.07	3.18	(5.56)	2.53	.89
Distributions from net investment income	(.16)	(.18)	(.26)	(.62)	(.26)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.05)	(.02)	(.01)	—	—
Total distributions	(.21)	(.20)	(.27)	(.62)	(.26)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 14.52	\$ 12.66	\$ 9.68	\$ 15.51	\$ 13.60
<b>Total Return<sup>A,B</sup></b>	16.34%	32.91%	(35.81)%	18.97%	6.99%
<b>Ratios to Average Net Assets<sup>D,F</sup></b>					
Expenses before reductions	.74%	.78%	.74%	.74%	.77%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.73%	.78%	.74%	.74%	.77%
Expenses net of all reductions	.72%	.77%	.73%	.73%	.73%
Net investment income (loss)	1.20%	1.57%	1.90%	1.98%	2.01%
<b>Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 138,051	\$ 136,479	\$ 118,672	\$ 211,867	\$ 212,222
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>E</sup>	68%	126%	110%	132%	233%

<sup>A</sup> Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company's separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

<sup>B</sup> Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

<sup>C</sup> Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

<sup>D</sup> Fees and expenses of the underlying Fidelity Central Funds are not included in the Fund's expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

<sup>E</sup> Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

<sup>F</sup> Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or reductions from other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class.

## VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio – Service Class

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Selected Per-Share Data</b>					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 12.58	\$ 9.62	\$ 15.41	\$ 13.51	\$ 12.88
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) <sup>C</sup>	.14	.16	.24	.27	.25
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.89	2.99	(5.77)	2.22	.63
Total from investment operations	2.03	3.15	(5.53)	2.49	.88
Distributions from net investment income	(.15)	(.17)	(.25)	(.59)	(.25)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.05)	(.02)	(.01)	—	—
Total distributions	(.19) <sup>G</sup>	(.19)	(.26)	(.59)	(.25)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 14.42	\$ 12.58	\$ 9.62	\$ 15.41	\$ 13.51
<b>Total Return<sup>A,B</sup></b>	16.18%	32.79%	(35.88)%	18.79%	6.93%
<b>Ratios to Average Net Assets<sup>D,F</sup></b>					
Expenses before reductions	.84%	.88%	.84%	.84%	.87%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.84%	.88%	.84%	.84%	.87%
Expenses net of all reductions	.82%	.87%	.83%	.83%	.83%
Net investment income (loss)	1.09%	1.47%	1.80%	1.88%	1.91%
<b>Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 3,999	\$ 3,838	\$ 2,911	\$ 5,113	\$ 4,977
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>E</sup>	68%	126%	110%	132%	233%

<sup>A</sup> Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company's separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

<sup>B</sup> Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

<sup>C</sup> Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

<sup>D</sup> Fees and expenses of the underlying Fidelity Central Funds are not included in the Fund's expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

<sup>E</sup> Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

<sup>F</sup> Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or reductions from other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class.

<sup>G</sup> Total distributions of \$.19 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of \$.148 and distributions from net realized gain of \$.045 per share.

## Appendix – continued

### VIP Asset Manager: Growth Portfolio – Service Class 2

Years ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Selected Per-Share Data</b>					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 12.51	\$ 9.57	\$ 15.34	\$ 13.42	\$ 12.81
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income (loss) <sup>C</sup>	.12	.14	.22	.25	.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.88	2.97	(5.75)	2.21	.62
Total from investment operations	2.00	3.11	(5.53)	2.46	.84
Distributions from net investment income	(.11)	(.15)	(.23)	(.54)	(.23)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.05)	(.02)	(.01)	—	—
Total distributions	(.15) <sup>G</sup>	(.17)	(.24)	(.54)	(.23)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 14.36	\$ 12.51	\$ 9.57	\$ 15.34	\$ 13.42
<b>Total Return<sup>A,B</sup></b>	16.02%	32.55%	(36.05)%	18.68%	6.64%
<b>Ratios to Average Net Assets<sup>D,F</sup></b>					
Expenses before reductions	1.02%	1.06%	1.01%	1.02%	1.05%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	1.02%	1.06%	1.01%	1.02%	1.05%
Expenses net of all reductions	1.00%	1.05%	1.01%	1.01%	1.02%
Net investment income (loss)	.91%	1.29%	1.62%	1.70%	1.73%
<b>Supplemental Data</b>					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 6,046	\$ 8,139	\$ 6,545	\$ 8,622	\$ 6,205
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>E</sup>	68%	126%	110%	132%	233%

<sup>A</sup> Total returns do not reflect charges attributable to your insurance company's separate account. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total returns shown.

<sup>B</sup> Total returns would have been lower had certain expenses not been reduced during the periods shown.

<sup>C</sup> Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

<sup>D</sup> Fees and expenses of the underlying Fidelity Central Funds are not included in the Fund's expense ratio. The Fund indirectly bears its proportionate share of the expenses of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

<sup>E</sup> Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

<sup>F</sup> Expense ratios reflect operating expenses of the class. Expenses before reductions do not reflect amounts reimbursed by the investment adviser or reductions from brokerage service arrangements or reductions from other expense offset arrangements and do not represent the amount paid by the class during periods when reimbursements or reductions occur. Expenses net of fee waivers reflect expenses after reimbursement by the investment adviser but prior to reductions from brokerage service arrangements or other expense offset arrangements. Expenses net of all reductions represent the net expenses paid by the class.

<sup>G</sup> Total distributions of \$.15 per share is comprised of distributions from net investment income of \$.108 and distributions from net realized gain of \$.045 per share.

## **Additional Information about the Indexes**

**Fidelity Asset Manager 70% Composite Index** is a hypothetical combination of unmanaged indices that combines the total returns of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index<sup>SM</sup>, the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, the MSCI<sup>®</sup> EAFE<sup>®</sup> (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index, and the Barclays Capital U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index, weighted according to the fund's neutral mix. Effective October 2, 2009, the weighting of the MSCI EAFE Index increased in conjunction with an increase to the fund's target exposure to international equity. Prior to July 1, 2006, the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index was used for the stock class.

**Barclays Capital U.S. 3 Month Treasury Bellwether Index** is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade fixed-rate public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of 3 months. It excludes zero coupon strips.

**Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is a market value-weighted index of taxable investment-grade fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of one year or more. The index is designed to represent the performance of the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market.

**Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index of substantially all equity securities of U.S. headquartered companies with readily available price data.

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

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

## Notes

## Notes

#### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT**

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT ACT), requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person or entity that opens an account.

**For variable product owners:** When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow Fidelity to identify you. You may also be asked to provide documents that may help to establish your identity, such as your driver's license.

**For insurance separate accounts:** When you open an account, you will be asked for the name of the entity, its principal place of business and taxpayer identification number (TIN) and may be requested to provide information on persons with authority or control over the account such as name, residential address, date of birth and social security number. You may also be asked to provide documents, such as drivers' licenses, articles of incorporation, trust instruments or partnership agreements and other information that will help Fidelity identify the entity.

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

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

The SAI, the fund's annual and semi-annual reports and other related materials are available from the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Database on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. You can also review and copy information about the fund, including the fund's SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Call 1-202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room.

*Investment Company Act of 1940, File Number, 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](http://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.