

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

Fidelity[®] Variable Insurance Products

Initial Class, Service Class, and Service Class 2

Strategic Income Portfolio

Prospectus

April 30, 2009

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.



82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109

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Fund Summary

Investment Summary

Investment Objective

VIP Strategic Income Portfolio seeks a high level of current income. The fund may also seek capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

- Investing primarily in debt securities, including lower-quality debt securities.
- Allocating the fund's assets among four general investment categories: high yield securities, U.S. Government and investment-grade securities, emerging markets securities, and foreign developed market securities.
- Potentially investing in equity securities.
- Using a neutral mix of approximately 40% high yield, 30% U.S. Government and investment-grade, 15% emerging markets, and 15% foreign developed markets.
- Analyzing a security's structural features and current pricing, its issuer's potential for success, and the credit, currency, and economic risks of the security and its issuer to select investments.
- Engaging in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the fund.
- Investing in Fidelity's central funds.

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.
- **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 and can be difficult to resell.

- **Leverage Risk.** Leverage can increase market exposure and magnify investment risks.

When a shareholder sells shares they may be worth more or less than what the shareholder paid for them, which means that the shareholder could lose money.

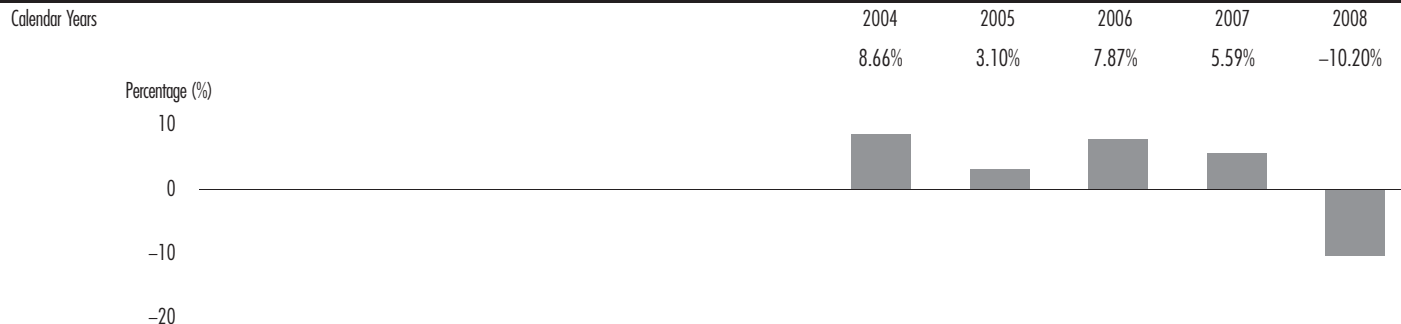
Performance

The following information is intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the fund. The information illustrates the changes in the fund's performance from year to year, as represented by the performance of Initial Class and compares each class's performance to the performance of a market index and an average of the performance of similar funds over various periods of time. Each class of the fund also compares its performance to the performance of a combination of market indexes over various periods of time. Returns for each class of the fund do not include the effect of any sales charges or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product. Returns for each class of the fund would be lower if the effect of those sales charges and expenses were included. Returns are based on past results and are not an indication of future performance.

Fund Summary – continued

Year-by-Year Returns

VIP Strategic Income – Initial Class



During the periods shown in the chart for Initial Class of VIP Strategic Income:

Highest Quarter Return

Lowest Quarter Return

Year-to-Date Return

Returns	Quarter ended
5.03%	December 31, 2004
-7.17%	December 31, 2008
2.24%	March 31, 2009

Average Annual Returns

For the periods ended
December 31, 2008

VIP Strategic Income

	Past 1 year	Past 5 years	Life of fund ^A
Initial Class	-10.20%	2.76%	2.74%
Service Class	-10.37%	2.62%	2.61%
Service Class 2	-10.56%	2.46%	2.45%
Merrill Lynch [®] U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index	-26.11%	-0.89%	-0.83%
Fidelity Strategic Income Composite Index	-8.99%	3.29%	3.35%
Lipper SM Variable Annuity Income Funds Average	-17.67%	1.09%	—

^A From December 23, 2003.

Merrill Lynch[®] U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index is a market value-weighted index of all domestic and yankee high-yield bonds, including deferred interest bonds and payment-in-kind securities. Issues included in the index have maturities of one year or more and have a credit rating lower than BBB-/Baa3, but are not in default. The Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index limits any individual issuer to a maximum of 2% benchmark exposure.

Fidelity Strategic Income Composite Index is a hypothetical representation of the performance of the fund's four general investment categories according to their respective weighting in the fund's neutral mix (40% high yield, 30% U.S. Government and investment-grade, 15% foreign developed markets, and 15% emerging markets). The following indexes are used to represent the fund's investment categories when calculating the composite index: high yield – the Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained Index, U.S. Government and investment-grade – the Barclays Capital U.S. Government Bond Index, foreign developed markets – the Citigroup Non-U.S. Group of 7 Index - Equally Weighted Unhedged, and emerging markets – the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (JPMorgan EMBI Global).

Barclays Capital U.S. Government Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of U.S. Government fixed-rate debt securities with maturities of one year or more.

Citigroup[®] Non-U.S. Group of 7 Index - Equally Weighted Unhedged is a market value-weighted index that is designed to represent the unhedged performance of Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada (the Group of 7, excluding the United States). Issues included in the index have fixed-rate coupons and maturities of one year or more.

JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (JPMorgan EMBI Global) is a market value-weighted index of U.S. dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by emerging markets' sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities. The index covers various emerging markets countries.

The Lipper Funds Average reflects the performance (excluding sales charges) of mutual funds with similar objectives.

Fee Table

The following table describes the fees and expenses that may be incurred, directly or indirectly, when a variable product owner buys, holds, or redeems interests in a separate account that invests in a class of the fund, but does not reflect the effect of any fees or other

expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product. The following fees and expenses are based on the average net assets during the fund's most recent fiscal year. To the extent that current net assets are less or greater than the average during the most recent fiscal year, total annual operating expenses for the current fiscal year may be higher or lower than the information presented.

Fees (paid by the variable product owner directly)

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Sales charge (load) on purchases and reinvested distributions	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Deferred sales charge (load) on redemptions	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Annual operating expenses (paid from class assets)

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
Management fee	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.10%	0.25%
Other expenses	0.16%	0.15%	0.16%
Total annual class operating expenses^A	0.73%	0.82%	0.98%

^A 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	Effective Date	Service Class	Effective Date	Service Class 2	Effective Date
VIP Strategic Income	0.75%	2/1/05	0.85%	2/1/05	1.00%	2/1/05

These arrangements may be discontinued by FMR at any time.

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 each class's annual return is 5% and that the fees and each class's annual operating expenses 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 reflect the effect of any fees or other expenses of any variable annuity or variable life insurance product. If these fees and expenses were included, overall expenses would be higher. For every \$10,000 invested, here's how much a variable product owner would pay in total expenses if all interests in the separate account that invests in a class of the fund were redeemed at the end of each time period indicated:

	Initial Class	Service Class	Service Class 2
1 year	\$ 75	\$ 84	\$ 100
3 years	\$ 233	\$ 262	\$ 312
5 years	\$ 406	\$ 455	\$ 542
10 years	\$ 906	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,201

Fund Basics

Investment Details

Investment Objective

VIP Strategic Income Portfolio seeks a high level of current income. The fund may also seek capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategies

Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) expects to invest the fund's assets primarily in debt securities, including lower-quality debt securities, allocated among four general investment categories: high yield securities, U.S. Government and investment-grade securities, emerging market securities, and foreign developed market securities. FMR may also invest the fund's assets in equity securities.

The fund's neutral mix, or the benchmark for its combination of investments in each category over time, is approximately 40% high yield, 30% U.S. Government and investment-grade, 15% emerging markets, and 15% foreign developed markets. In normal market environments, FMR expects the fund's asset allocation to approximate the neutral mix within a range of plus or minus 10% of assets per category, although there are no absolute limits on the percent of assets invested in each category. FMR regularly reviews the fund's allocation and makes changes gradually over time to favor investments that it believes provide the most favorable outlook for achieving the fund's objective. By allocating investments across different types of fixed-income securities, FMR attempts to moderate the significant risks of each category through diversification.

The *high yield* category includes high-yielding, lower-quality debt securities consisting mainly of U.S. securities. The *U.S. Government and investment-grade* category includes mortgage securities, U.S. Government securities, and other investment-grade U.S. dollar-denominated securities. The *emerging market* category includes corporate and government securities of any quality if issuers located in emerging markets. The *foreign developed market* category includes corporate and government securities of any quality of issuers located in developed foreign markets.

FMR may engage in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the fund, including investments in derivatives, regardless of whether the fund may own the asset, instrument or components of the index underlying the derivative, and forward-settling securities. FMR may invest a significant portion of the fund's assets in these types of investments.

In buying and selling securities for the fund, FMR generally analyzes a security's structural features and current price compared to its long-term value. In selecting foreign securities, FMR's analysis also considers the credit, currency, and economic risks associated with the security and the country of its issuer. FMR may also consider an issuer's potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position, and economic and market conditions.

FMR uses central funds to help invest the fund's assets. Central funds are specialized investment vehicles managed by FMR affiliates that are designed to be used by Fidelity funds. Fidelity uses

them to invest in particular security types or investment disciplines; for example, rather than buying bonds directly the fund might invest in a central fund that buys bonds. Fidelity does not charge any additional management fees for central funds. Central funds offer exposure to some or all of the following types of investment-grade and lower-quality debt securities: corporate bonds, mortgage and other asset-backed securities, floating rate loans, and BB-rated securities. Central funds may also focus on other types of securities.

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, loans and loan participations, and other securities that FMR believes have debt-like characteristics, including hybrids and synthetic 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 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. Payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period.

Central funds are special types of investment vehicles created by Fidelity for use by the 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 yield and share price change daily based on changes in interest rates and market conditions 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 a shareholder sells shares they may be worth more or less than what the shareholder paid for them, which means that the shareholder could lose money.

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.

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 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. 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. Lower-quality debt securities can be thinly traded or have restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell at an acceptable price. 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. 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.

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 policy discussed below is fundamental, that is, subject to change only by shareholder approval.

VIP Strategic Income Portfolio seeks a high level of current income. The fund may also seek capital appreciation.

Valuing Shares

The fund is open for business each day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open.

A class's net asset value per share (NAV) is the value of a single share. Fidelity normally calculates each class's NAV as of the close

Fund Basics – continued

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 information furnished by a pricing service or market quotations. Certain short-term securities are valued on the basis of amortized cost. If market quotations 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 the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value in accordance with the Board'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 present 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

Buying and Selling 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 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, focusing on transactions in excess of \$250,000. 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 such transactions exceeding \$5,000. The fund may prohibit purchases of fund shares by an insurance company or by some or all of any Permitted Accounts. FMR will apply these policies through a phased implementation. 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.

Shareholder Information – continued

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 each class is the class's NAV. Each class's shares are sold without a sales charge.

Shares will be bought at the next NAV 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 next NAV 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 each class is the class's NAV.

Shares will be sold at the next NAV 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 next NAV 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 interest, dividends, and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions.

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

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

Tax Consequences

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 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, 2008, FMR had approximately \$1.1 billion in discretionary assets under management.

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

Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc. (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, 2008, FIMM had approximately \$589.5 billion in discretionary assets under management.

FMRC Co., Inc. (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, 2008, FMRC had approximately \$433.3 billion in discretionary assets under management.

Fidelity Research & Analysis Company (FRAC), an affiliate of FMR, was organized in 1986. FRAC serves as a sub-adviser for the fund and may provide investment research and advice for the fund.

Affiliates assist FMR with foreign investments:

- Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.), at 10 Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7DY, England, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of December 31, 2008, FMR U.K. had approximately \$8.5 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.

- Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.), at 99 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. FMR H.K. was organized in 2008 to provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States. FMR H.K. may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund.

- Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Inc. (FMR Japan), at Ark Mori Building 12/F, 1-12-32 Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-6012, 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.

- FIL Investment Advisors (FIIA), at Pembroke Hall, 42 Crow Lane, Pembroke HM19, Bermuda, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of June 30, 2008, FIIA had approximately \$21.3 billion in discretionary assets under management. FIIA may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund.

- FIL Investment Advisors (U.K.) Ltd. (FIIA(U.K.)L), at Oakhill House, 130 Tonbridge Road, Hildenborough, TN11 9DZ, England, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of June 30, 2008, FIIA(U.K.)L had approximately \$10.9 billion in discretionary assets under management. Currently, FIIA(U.K.)L has day-to-day responsibility for choosing certain types of investments for the fund.

- Fidelity Investments Japan Limited (FIJ), at Shiroyama Trust Tower, 4-3-1 Toranomon Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-6019, Japan, serves as a sub-adviser for the fund. As of June 30, 2008, FIJ had approximately \$44 billion in discretionary assets under management. FIJ may provide investment research and advice on issuers based outside the United States and may also provide investment advisory services for the fund.

Joanna Bewick is co-manager of VIP Strategic Income Portfolio, which she has managed since April 2008. She also manages other Fidelity funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1997, Ms. Bewick has worked as a fixed-income research analyst, as senior vice president of Strategic Services, and portfolio manager. In 2006, she left Fidelity and joined JP Morgan Asset Management as a vice president and fixed-income analyst before returning to Fidelity in 2007.

Derek Young is co-manager of VIP Strategic Income Portfolio, which he has managed since July 2005. He also manages other Fidelity funds. Since joining Fidelity Investments in 1996, Mr. Young has worked as director of Risk Management, senior vice president of Strategic Services, 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 Ms. Bewick and Mr. Young.

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.

Fund Services – continued

The group fee rate is based on the average net assets of all the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate cannot rise above 0.37%, and it drops as total assets under management increase.

For December 2008, the group fee rate was 0.12%. The individual fund fee rate is 0.45%.

The total management fee for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, was 0.57% of the fund's average net assets.

FMR pays FIMM, FMRC, FMR U.K., FMR H.K., and FMR Japan for providing sub-advisory services. FMR and its affiliates pay FRAC for providing sub-advisory services. FMR pays FIIA for providing sub-advisory services, and FIIA in turn pays FIIA(U.K.)L. FIIA in turn pays FIJ 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 semi-annual report for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2008.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse a class for 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. Reimbursement arrangements, which may be discontinued by FMR at any time, can decrease a class's expenses and boost its performance.

As of February 28, 2009, approximately 99.88% 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.

Fidelity Distributors Corporation (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 on the following pages 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 the Initial Class's Distribution and Service Plan were considered to be paid out of Initial Class's assets on an ongoing basis, they might increase the cost of a shareholder's investment and might cost a shareholder more than paying other types of sales charges.

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

In addition, each Service Class and Service Class 2 plan specifically recognizes that 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 PricewaterhouseCoopers 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.

VIP Strategic Income Portfolio – Initial Class					
Years ended December 31,	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.70	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income ^C	.583	.600	.579	.552	.510
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.670)	(.007)	.239	(.226)	.355
Total from investment operations	(1.087)	.593	.818	.326	.865
Distributions from net investment income	(.548)	(.523)	(.493)	(.451)	(.245)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.055)	(.140)	(.025)	(.085)	(.010)
Total distributions	(.603)	(.663)	(.518)	(.536)	(.255)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 8.94	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.70	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.61
Total Return^{A, B}	(10.20)%	5.59%	7.87%	3.10%	8.66%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^{D, F}					
Expenses before reductions	.73%	.73%	.74%	.75%	.85%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.73%	.73%	.74%	.75%	.85%
Expenses net of all reductions	.72%	.73%	.74%	.75%	.84%
Net investment income	5.65%	5.49%	5.40%	5.19%	5.02%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 99,114	\$ 119,524	\$ 123,870	\$ 135,352	\$ 94,154
Portfolio turnover rate ^E	256%	152%	83%	100%	78%

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

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

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

^D 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.

^E Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

^F 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 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 Strategic Income Portfolio – Service Class

Years ended December 31,	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income ^C	.574	.588	.567	.541	.485
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.676)	(.005)	.241	(.225)	.355
Total from investment operations	(1.102)	.583	.808	.316	.840
Distributions from net investment income	(.533)	(.513)	(.483)	(.441)	(.240)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.055)	(.140)	(.025)	(.085)	(.010)
Total distributions	(.588)	(.653)	(.508)	(.526)	(.250)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 8.92	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.68	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.59
Total Return^{A, B}	(10.37)%	5.51%	7.78%	3.01%	8.41%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^{D, F}					
Expenses before reductions	.82%	.83%	.84%	.85%	1.15%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.82%	.83%	.84%	.85%	1.10%
Expenses net of all reductions	.82%	.82%	.84%	.85%	1.10%
Net investment income	5.55%	5.39%	5.30%	5.09%	4.77%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 2,644	\$ 4,445	\$ 4,211	\$ 3,907	\$ 3,795
Portfolio turnover rate ^E	256%	152%	83%	100%	78%

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

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

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

^D 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.

^E Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

^F 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 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.

Appendix – continued

VIP Strategic Income Portfolio – Service Class 2

Years ended December 31,	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Per-Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.67	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.59	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations					
Net investment income ^C	.558	.571	.551	.524	.469
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.680)	.005 ^F	.232	(.224)	.356
Total from investment operations	(1.122)	.576	.783	.300	.825
Distributions from net investment income	(.513)	(.496)	(.468)	(.425)	(.225)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.055)	(.140)	(.025)	(.085)	(.010)
Total distributions	(.568)	(.636)	(.493)	(.510)	(.235)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 8.92	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.67	\$ 10.38	\$ 10.59
Total Return^{A, B}	(10.56)%	5.45%	7.54%	2.86%	8.26%
Ratios to Average Net Assets^{D, G}					
Expenses before reductions	.98%	.98%	.99%	1.00%	1.30%
Expenses net of fee waivers, if any	.98%	.98%	.99%	1.00%	1.25%
Expenses net of all reductions	.97%	.97%	.99%	1.00%	1.25%
Net investment income	5.40%	5.24%	5.15%	4.94%	4.62%
Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 2,625	\$ 4,418	\$ 4,192	\$ 3,895	\$ 3,789
Portfolio turnover rate ^E	256%	152%	83%	100%	78%

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

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

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

^D 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.

^E Amount does not include the portfolio activity of any underlying Fidelity Central Funds.

^F The amount shown for a share outstanding does not correspond with the aggregate net gain (loss) on investments for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the investments of the Fund.

^G 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 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.

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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 for a free copy of a prospectus, SAI, or annual or semi-annual report or to request other information.

The SAI, the fund's annual and semi-annual reports and other related materials are available from the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) Database on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by sending a request by e-mail to publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. 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 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.