FORM 497

Definitive materials filed under paragraph (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) of Securities Act Rule 497

Filing Date: **1994-07-08**
SEC Accession No. 0000719451-94-000032

(HTML Version on secdatabase.com)

FILER

FIDELITY ADVISOR SERIES VI
CIK:**720318**| State of Incorp.:**MA** | Fiscal Year End: **1130**
Type: **497** | Act: **33** | File No.: **002-84130** | Film No.: **94538309**

Mailing Address
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
MAILZONE ZZ2
BOSTON MA 02109

Business Address
82 DEVONSHIRE ST
BOSTON MA 02109
6174391652

FIDELITY ADVISOR FUNDS CLASS A
PROSPECTUS
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109
JUNE 30 , 1994

The Fidelity Advisor Funds (Funds) offer investors a broad selection of portfolios.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR OVERSEAS FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND

EQUITY FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH
FIDELITY ADVISOR GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR GLOBAL RESOURCES FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND
(formerly Fidelity Special Situations Fund: Advisor Class)
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME
FIDELITY ADVISOR INCOME & GROWTH FUND

FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT FIXED-INCOME FUND

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT-INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT FUND

Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Growth is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series I. Fidelity Advisor Growth Opportunities Fund, Fidelity Advisor Income & Growth Fund, Fidelity Advisor High Yield Fund, Fidelity Advisor Government Investment Fund and Fidelity Advisor Short Fixed-Income Fund are portfolios of Fidelity Advisor Series II. Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series III. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series IV. Fidelity Advisor Global Resources Fund and Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal Fund are portfolios of Fidelity Advisor Series V. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund and Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund are portfolios of Fidelity Advisor Series VI. Fidelity Advisor Overseas Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series VII. Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities Fund and Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income Fund are portfolios of Fidelity Advisor Series VIII. Certain funds sell two classes of shares to retail investors: Class A shares and Class B shares. Class A shares are offered through this prospectus. Class B shares are offered through a separate prospectus.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND, FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND AND FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND MAY INVEST WITHOUT LIMITATION IN LOWER-QUALITY DEBT SECURITIES, SOMETIMES CALLED "JUNK BONDS." INVESTORS SHOULD CONSIDER THAT THESE SECURITIES CARRY GREATER RISKS, SUCH AS THE RISK OF DEFAULT, THAN OTHER DEBT SECURITIES. REFER TO "INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS" ON PAGE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Please read this Prospectus before investing. It is designed to provide you with information and help you decide if a Fund's goals match your own. RETAIN THIS DOCUMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

A Statement of Additional Information (SAI) dated June 30 , 1994 for each Fund has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and each is incorporated herein by reference. SAIs and each Fund's Annual Report are available free upon request from Fidelity Distributors Corporation (Distributors), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109, or from your investment professional.

MUTUAL FUND SHARES ARE NOT DEPOSITS OR OBLIGATIONS OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION. SHARES ARE
NOT INSURED BY THE FDIC, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OR ANY OTHER AGENCY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO INVESTMENT RISK,
INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION, NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

(registered trademark)

TABLE OF CONTENTS Page

FINANCIAL HISTORY

The purpose of the table below is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in Class A shares of each fund would bear directly or indirectly. This standard format was developed for use by all mutual funds to help investors make investment decisions. This expense information should be considered along with other important information such as each Fund's investment objective and past performance .

1.SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

Maximum Sales Charge (as a percentage of the offering price)
- -Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund 1.50 %
- -Short Fixed-Income Fund 1.50 %
- -Other Fidelity Advisor Funds 4.75 %

Sales Charge on Reinvested Distributions None
Deferred Sales Charge on Redemptions None
Redemption Fees None
Exchange Fees None

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES represent charges paid when you purchase, sell or exchange Class A shares of a Fund. If you exchange Class A shares or direct dividends of Short Fixed-Income Fund or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt into Class A shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds, a differential sales charge may apply. Lower sales charges may be available with purchases of $50,000 or more or in conjunction with various programs. See "How to Buy Shares," page .

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES (AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)				
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS:	MANAGEMENT FEE	12B-1 FEE (DISTRIBUTION FEE)	OTHER EXPENSES	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES
Overseas	.77%	.65%	.96%	2.38%
Emerging Markets Income1	.71%	.25%	.54%*	1.50%
EQUITY FUNDS:				
Equity Portfolio Growth	.66%	.65%	.53%*	1.84%
Growth Opportunities	.68%	.65%	.31%*	1.64%
Global Resources	.77%	.65%	1.20%*	2.62%

Strategic Opportunities	.54%	.65%	.38%	1.57%
Equity Portfolio Income	.50%	.65%	.62%	1.77%
Income & Growth	.53%	.65%	.33%*	1.51%
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:				
High Yield	.51%	.25%	.35%	1.11%
Limited Term Bond	.42%	.25%	.23%*	.90%
Government Investment	. 46 %	.25%	. 24 %*	. 95 %
Short Fixed-Income	.47%	.15%	.33%	.95%
MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:				
High Income Municipal	.42%	.25%	.25%	.92%
Limited Term Tax-Exempt	.42%	.25%	.23%*	.90%
Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt1	.41%	.15%	.19%*	.75%

</TABLE>

* AFTER EXPENSE REDUCTIONS
1 PROJECTIONS ARE BASED ON ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR FIRST YEAR.

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES are based on historical expenses for the most recent fiscal year ended o r in the case of Emerging Markets Income and Short-Intermediate T a x-Exempt are based on estimated expenses for the first year of operation. M anagement fees are paid by each Fund to Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) for managing its investments and business affairs. Management fees for Overseas, Growth Opportunities and Strategic Opportunities will vary based on performance . Distribution fees are paid by Class A shares of the Funds to Distributors for services and expenses in connection with the distribution of Class A shares. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charges permitted by the National Association of Securities Dealer s, Inc. (NASD) due to 12b-1 fees. The Funds incur other expenses for maintaining shareholder records, furnishing shareholder statements and reports, c ustodial, legal and accounting services, registering a Trust or F und with federal and state regulatory authorities and other miscella n eous services. A portion of the brokerage commissions that Equity Portfolio Growth, Growth Opportunities, Global Resources and Income & Growth paid were used to reduce Fund expenses. Without this reduction, other expenses and the total operating expenses for their Class A shares would have been .54% and 1.85%, respectively (Equity Portfolio Growth); .32% and 1.65%, respectively (Growth Opportunities); 1.21% and 2.63%, respectively (Global Resources); and .34% and 1.52%, respectively (Income and Growth). FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse Emerging Markets Income, Government Investment, Limited Term Tax-Exempt, Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt and (effective July 1, 1994) Limited Term Bond, to the extent that total operating expenses for Class A shares (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) are in excess of an annual rate of 1.50%, 0. 9 5%, 0.90%, .75%, and .90% respectively, of average net assets. If reimbursements were not in effect, the management fees, other expenses (including Distribution F ees) and total operating expenses for Class A shares would have been: . 71%, 1.08%, and 1.79% (Emerging Markets Income, estimated); .46%, .86%, and 1.32%, (Government Investment); . 42%, .94%, and 1.36%, (Limited Term Tax-Exempt) ; .41%, .66%, and 1.07% (Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt, estimated); and 42%, .81% and 1.23% (Limited Term Bond). Please refer to the section "Fees," page .

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
EXPENSE TABLE EXAMPLE: You would pay the following expenses, including the maximum sales charge, on a $1,000 investment in Class A shares of a Fund assuming (1) a 5% annual return and (2) full redemption at the end of each time period:				
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS:				
	1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Overseas	$ 70	$ 118	$ 169	$ 306
Emerging Markets Income1	62	93	--	--

EQUITY FUNDS:				
Equity Portfolio Growth	65	103	142	265
Growth Opportunities	63	97	132	233
Global Resources	73	125	180	329
Strategic Opportunities	63	95	129	225
Equity Portfolio Income	65	101	139	246
Income & Growth	62	93	126	219
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:				
High Yield	58	81	106	176
Limited Term Bond	56	75	95	153
Government Investment	53	66	79	119
Short Fixed-Income	25	45	67	130
MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:				
High Income Municipal	56	75	96	155
Limited Term Tax-Exempt	56	75	95	153
Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt1	26	48	--	--

</TABLE>

The HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE illustrates the expenses, including the maximum sales charge, associated with a $1,000 investment in Class A shares of each Fund over periods of one, three, five and ten years, based on the expenses (after reimbursements, if any) in the above table and an assumed annual return of 5%. THE RETURN OF 5% AND EXPENSES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED INDICATIONS OF ACTUAL OR EXPECTED CLASS A PERFORMANCE OR EXPENSES, BOTH OF WHICH MAY VARY.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow are included in each Fund's Annual Report (except for Emerging Markets Income and Short-Intermediate Tax Exempt) and have been audited by each Fund's independent accountants. Their reports on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights are included in each Fund's Annual Report. The Financial Statements and Financial Highlights are incorporated by reference into each Fund's Statement of Additional Information. The Strategic Opportunities table provides semiannual information and is unaudited.

FIDELITY ADVISOR OVERSEAS FUND

April 23, 1990
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
1993 1992 1991 October 31, 1990

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 9.07	$ 9.78	$ 9.55	$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations				
Net investment income	.03	.05	.14	.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.93	(.62)	.17	(.50)
Total from investment operations	3.96	(.57)	.31	(.45)
Less Distributions				
From net investment income	(.07)	(.14)	(.07)	-
From net realized gain on investments	(.03)(s diamond)	-	(.01)(s diamond)	-
Total distributions	(.10)	(.14)	(.08)	-
Net asset value, end of period	$ 12.93	$ 9.07	$ 9.78	$ 9.55
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	44.13%	(5.88)%	3.25%	(4.50)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA				

Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 221,370	$ 18,652	$ 19,091	$ 18,161
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	2.38%	2.64%	2.85%	3.07%*+
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	(.18)%	.48%	1.48%	1.45%*
Portfolio turnover rate	42%	168%	226%	137%*

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> March 10, 1994 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 1994 (Unaudited)
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA	
Net asset value beginning of period	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations	
Not Investment income	.086
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.247
Total from investment operations	.333
Less Distributions	
From net investment income	(.083)
Net asset value end of period	$ 10.250
TOTAL RETURN (dagger) (double dagger)	3.36%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA	
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 7,119
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.50%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense reductions	2.60%*+
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	3.83%*
Portfolio turnover rate	107%

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(s diamond) INCLUDES AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM NET REALIZED GAINS ON FOREIGN CURRENCY RELATED TRANSACTIONS TAXABLE AS ORDINARY INCOME.
\+ EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE LIMITATION.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH
Equity Portfolio
Growth - Class A Equity Portfolio Growth - Institutional Class
Year Period
Ended Ended
Nov. 30, Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986 1985 1984
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 26.33 $ 23.78 $ 26.37 $ 24.28 $ 15.55 $ 17.32 $ 12.02 $ 9.92 $ 13.18 $ 11.09 $ 8.03 $ 10.05
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income (.07)(dagger)(dagger) .01(dagger)(dagger) .19(dagger)(dagger) .17(dagger)(dagger) .04 .01 .06 .28# .00(dagger)(dagger) .03 .01 .02

Net realized and unrealized gain
(loss) on investments 3.82 2.54 3.78 4.55 8.69 .34 5.50 2.59
(2.03) 2.41 3.05 (2.04)
Total from investment operations 3.75 2.55 3.97 4.72 8.73 .35
5.56 2.87 (2.03) 2.44 3.06 (2.02)
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.08) - (.10) (.03) - (.08) (.26)
(.01) (.01) (.02) - -
From net realized gain on investments (.50) - (.50) (2.60) -
(2.04) - (.76) (1.22) (.33) - -
Total distributions (.58) - (.60) (2.63) - (2.12) (.26) (.77)
(1.23) (.35) - -
Net asset value, end of period $ 29.50 $ 26.33 $ 29.74 $ 26.37 $ 24.28 $
15.55 $ 17.32 $ 12.02 $ 9.92 $ 13.18 $ 11.09 $ 8.03
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 14.52% 10.72% 15.36% 21.14%
56.14% 2.75% 47.18% 29.77% (17.12)% 22.55% 38.11% (20.10)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 377,984 $ 22,655 $ 296,466 $
179,325 $ 68,766 $ 27,473 $ 24,523 $ 20,182 $ 43,537 $ 63,607 $ 23,447 $
4,117
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.84%## 1.47%* .94%## .98%
1.13% 1.74% 1.60% 1.47% 1.11% 1.07% 1.50%+ 1.50%+
Ratio of expenses to average net assets
before expense reductions 1.85%## 1.47%* .95% ## .98% 1.13% 1.74%
1.60% 1.47% 1.11% 1.07% 1.50%+ 1.50%+
Ratio of net investment income to
average net assets (.24)% .25%* .66% .73% .25% .07% .38% 1.20%
.00% .29% .43% .33%
Portfolio turnover rate 160% 240% 160% 240% 254% 262% 269% 331%
226% 115% 108% 453%

FIDELITY ADVISOR GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> Years Ended October 31, 1993	<C> 1992	<C> 1991	<C> 1990	<C> 1989	<C> November 18, 1987 (Commencement of Operations) to October 31, 1988
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA						
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 21.14	$ 20.58	$ 12.99	$ 16.53	$ 14.27	$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations						
Net investment income	.08	.14	.06	.18(s diamond)	.02	.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	5.56	2.04	7.70	(2.50)	3.03	4.22
Total from investment operations	5.64	2.18	7.76	(2.32)	3.05	4.27
Less Distributions						
From net investment income	(.13)	(.09)	(.17)	(.05)	(.03)	-
From net realized gain on investments	(1.26)	(1.53)	-	(1.17)	(.76)	-
Total distributions	(1.39)	(1.62)	(.17)	(1.22)	(.79)	-
Net asset value, end of period	$ 25.39	$ 21.14	$ 20.58	$ 12.99	$ 16.53	$ 14.27
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	28.11%	12.09%	60.25%	(15.05)%	22.69%	42.70%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 2,054,988	$ 580,595	$ 213,095	$ 51,122	$ 34,351	$ 8,097
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.64%##	1.60%	1.73%	2.00%	2.45%	2.52%*+
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	1.65%##	1.60%	1.73%	2.00%	2.45%	2.52%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	.43%	.80%	.47%	1.49%	.31%	.82%*
Portfolio turnover rate	69%	94%	142%	136%	163%	143%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR

PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE HAS BEEN CALCULATED BASED ON AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
DURING THE PERIOD A SHAREHOLDER REDEEMED A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE ASSETS OF THE FUND. DUE TO THE TIMING OF THIS TRANSACTION, THE FUND EXPERIENCED AN UNUSUALLY HIGH LEVEL OF INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE.
FMR HAS DIRECTED CERTAIN PORTFOLIO TRADES TO BROKERS WHO PAID A PORTION OF THE FUND'S EXPENSES.
(s diamond) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE REFLECTS A SPECIAL DIVIDEND WHICH AMOUNTED TO $.09 PER SHARE.
+ EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.

FIDELITY ADVISOR GLOBAL RESOURCES FUND

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S>
<C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>

	Years Ended October 31, 1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	December 29, 1987 (Commencement of Operations) to October 31, 1988
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA						
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 13.88	$ 14.11	$ 12.30	$ 12.60	$ 11.47	$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations						
Net investment income	.22	(.10)	(.15)	(.10)	.10(s diamond)	(.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	4.91	.79	2.45	.93	1.96	1.52
Total from investment operations	5.13	.69	2.30	.83	2.06	1.47
Less Distributions						
From net investment income	- -	-	-	(.08)	-	-
From net realized gain on investments	(1.42)	(.92)	(.49)	(1.05)	(.93)	-
Total distributions	(1.42)	(.92)	(.49)	(1.13)	(.93)	-
Net asset value, end of period	$ 17.59	$ 13.88	$ 14.11	$ 12.30	$ 12.60	$ 11.47
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	41.05%	5.97%	19.50%	6.37%	19.63%	14.70%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA						
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 40,309	$ 7,087	$ 5,940	$ 4,615	$ 2,049	$ 916
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	2.62%**	3.27%(dagger)(dagger)	3.35%(dagger)(dagger)	3.34%(dagger)(dagger)	3.23%(dagger)(dagger)(dagger)	2.85%*(dagger)
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	2.63%**	3.94%	3.35%	3.34%	3.23%	2.85%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	(1.18)%	(1.22)%	(1.28)%	(1.13)%	.83%	(.64)%*
Portfolio turnover rate	208%	248%	256%	229%	249%	220%*

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND

August 20, 1986
Six Months (Commencement
Ended of Operations) to
March 31, 1994 Years Ended September 30, September 30,
(Unaudited) 1993 1992(dagger)(dagger) 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986

SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 22.52 $ 19.53 $ 21.38 $ 17.21
$ 19.55 $ 15.53 $ 19.06 $ 16.71 $ 17.81
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income (.24) .33 .61 .66 .70 .50 .42 .46
.08 (s diamond)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments (.69)
4.44 .58 4.26 (2.49) 4.08 (1.80) 2.95 (1.18)
Total from investment operations (.93) 4.77 1.19 4.92 (1.79)
4.58 (1.38) 3.41 (1.10)
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.43) (.57) (.62) (.75) (.55)
(.56) (.24) (.09) --
From net realized gain on investments (1.71) (1.21) (2.42) -
-- -- (1.91) (.97) --
Total distributions (2.14) (1.78) (3.04) (.75) (.55) (.56)
(2.15) (1.06) -
Net asset value, end of period $ 19.45 $ 22.52 $ 19.53 $ 21.38 $
17.21 $ 19.55 $ 15.53 $ 19.06 $ 16.71
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) (4.73%) 26.33% 7.26%
29.51% (9.49)% 30.45% (4.98)% 21.28% (6.23)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 331,650 $ 269,833 $ 194,694 $
199,604 $ 172,083 $ 198,198 $ 191,454 $ 283,117 $ 22,141
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.88%* 1.57%++ 1.46% 1.56%
1.59% 1.51% 1.71% 1.67%+ 1.50%* +
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 1.49%* 2.06% 3.22%
3.61% 3.70% 3.23% 3.10% 2.36% 2.77%*
Portfolio turnover rate 241%* 183% 211% 223% 114% 89% 160% 225% --

* ANNUALIZED.
** FMR HAS DIRECTED CERTAIN PORTFOLIO TRADES TO BROKERS WHO PAID A PORTION OF THE FUND'S EXPENSES.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1991, THE FUND DISCONTINUED THE USE OF EQUALIZATION ACCOUNTING.
EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION REGULATION.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD FMR NOT REIMBURSED CERTAIN EXPENSES DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(s diamond) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE REFLECTS A SPECIAL DIVIDEND WHICH AMOUNTED TO $.17 PER SHARE.
(h diamond) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE HAS BEEN CALCULATED BASED ON UNDISTRIBUTED NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD LESS THE AMOUNT OF UNDISTRIBUTED NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE OF THE FUND AT AUGUST 20, 1986.
+ EXPENSES WERE LIMITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION. IN ADDITION, DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1986 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1987 FMR WAIVED .05% OF THE ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL FUND FEE OF .35%.
++ INCLUDES REIMBURSEMENT OF $.03 PER SHARE FROM FMR FOR ADJUSTMENTS TO PRIOR PERIODS' FEES. IF THIS REIMBURSEMENT HAD NOT EXISTED THE RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS WOULD HAVE BEEN 1.73%.
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME
Equity Portfolio
Income - Class A Equity Portfolio Income -
Institutional Class

Year Period
Ended Ended
Nov. 30 Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986
1985 1984
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 12.86 $ 12.37 $ 12.88 $ 11.08 $
9.52 $ 12.27 $ 11.10 $ 10.93 $ 13.54 $ 11.95 $ 10.24 $ 10.49
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income .33 .13 .39 .49 .63 # .69 .75 .75 .76
.78 .79 .72
Net realized and unrealized gain
(loss) on investments 1.97 .47 2.02 1.79 1.52 (2.42) 1.17
1.81 (1.53) 1.92 1.69 (.14)
Total from investment operations 2.30 .60 2.41 2.28 2.15 (1.73)
1.92 2.56 (.77) 2.70 2.48 .58
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.30) (.11) (.36) (.48) (.59) (.72)
(.75) (.74) (.70) (.77) (.77) (.74)
From net realized gain on investments - - - - - (.30) -
(1.65) (1.14) (.34) - (.09)
Total distributions (.30) (.11) (.36) (.48) (.59) (1.02) (.75)

(2.39) (1.84) (1.11) (.77) (.83)
Net asset value, end of period $ 14.86 $ 12.86 $ 14.93 $ 12.88 $ 11.08 $ 9.52 $ 12.27 $ 11.10 $ 10.93 $ 13.54 $ 11.95 $ 10.24
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 18.03% 4.88% 18.90% 20.91% 22.97% (14.90)% 17.58% 26.99% (7.28)% 23.48% 24.86% 6.20%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 42,326 $ 1,462 $ 191,138 $ 139,391 $ 168,590 $ 253,049 $ 463,696 $ 436,753 $ 443,603 $ 544,269 $ 349,262 $ 89,364
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.77% 1.55%* .79%## .71%(h diamond) .67%(h diamond) .61%(h diamond) .55%(h diamond) .55%(h diamond) .54%(h diamond) .61% .63% .77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions 1.77% 1.55%* .80%## .79%(h diamond) .77%(h diamond) .71%(h diamond) .65%(h diamond) .65%(h diamond) .61%(h diamond) .61% .63% .77%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 2.02% 3.39%* 3.00% 3.77% 5.66% 6.11% 6.09% 6.86% 5.58% 6.06% 7.36% 7.86%
Portfolio turnover rate 120% 51% 120% 51% 91% 103% 93% 78% 137% 107% 110%(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) 121%

FIDELITY ADVISOR INCOME & GROWTH FUND

	Years Ended October 31, 1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	January 6, 1987 (Commencement of Operations) to October 31, 1987
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA							
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 14.41	$ 14.13	$ 10.41	$ 12.77	$ 11.07	$ 9.44	$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations							
Net investment income	.48	.50	.51	.56	1.01(dagger)(dagger)	.62	.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.18	.85	3.74	(1.34)	1.27	1.56	(.63)
Total from investment operations	2.66	1.35	4.25	(.78)	2.28	2.18	(.36)
Less Distributions							
From net investment income	(.56)	(.46)	(.53)	(1.06)	(.58)	(.55)	(.20)
From net realized gain on investments	(.60)	(.61)	-	(.52)	-	-	-
Total distributions	(1.16)	(1.07)	(.53)	(1.58)	(.58)	(.55)	(.20)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 15.91	$ 14.41	$ 14.13	$ 10.41	$ 12.77	$ 11.07	$ 9.44
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	19.66%	10.27%	41.73%	(7.15)%	21.15%	23.66%	(3.90)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 1,654,124	$ 397,672	$ 135,533	$ 60,934	$ 46,139	$ 36,224	$ 34,376
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.51%##	1.60%	1.71%	1.85%	1.91%	2.06%	2.06%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions	1.52%##	1.60%	1.71%	1.85%	1.91%	2.06%	2.06%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	3.24%	3.97%	4.19%	5.29%	8.80%	5.83%	3.95%*
Portfolio turnover rate	200%	389%	220%	297%	151%	204%	206%*

* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE REFLECTS A SPECIAL DIVIDEND WHICH AMOUNTED TO $ .26 PER SHARE.
(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) IN JULY 1985, THE SEC ADOPTED REVISIONS TO EXISTING RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

RATE. THE REVISED RULES REQUIRE THE INCLUSION IN THE CALCULATION OF
LONG-TERM U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH, PRIOR TO THESE REVISIONS, WERE
EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT
BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(h diamond) EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1992, FMR REIMBURSED
.10% OF THE ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE OF .50%.
INCLUDES $.04 PER-SHARE FROM FOREIGN TAXES RECOVERED.
FMR HAS DIRECTED CERTAIN PORTFOLIO TRADES TO BROKERS WHO PAID A PORTION
OF THE FUND'S EXPENSES.
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND
January 5, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA							
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 11.070	$ 10.120	$ 8.150	$ 8.970	$ 9.860	$ 9.090	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net investment income	.980	1.146	1.115	1.144	1.237	1.165	.878
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.153	.975	1.948	(.820)	(.890)	.770	(.910)
Total from investment operations	2.133	2.121	3.063	.324	.347	1.935	(.032)
Less Distributions							
From net investment income	(.963)	(1.171)	(1.093)	(1.144)	(1.237)	(1.165)	(.878)
From net realized gain on investments	(.230)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(1.193)	(1.171)	(1.093)	(1.144)	(1.237)	(1.165)	(.878)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 12.010	$ 11.070	$ 10.120	$ 8.150	$ 8.970	$ 9.860	$ 9.090
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	20.47%	21.96%	39.67%	3.58%	3.34%	22.14%	(.81)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 485,559	$ 136,316	$ 38,681	$ 15,134	$ 13,315	$ 11,900	$ 9,077
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.11%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.24%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense limitation	1.11%	1.16%	1.76%	2.04%	2.17%	2.22%	2.25%*(dagger)(dagger)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	8.09%	9.95%	12.20%	12.72%	12.98%	11.86%	10.74%*
Portfolio turnover rate	79%	100%	103%	90%	131%	135%	166%*

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND
Limited Term
Bond Fund - Class A Limited Term Bond Fund - Institutional
Class

Year Period February 2, 1984
Ended Ended (Commencement
Nov. 30, Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30, of Operations) to
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986
1985 November 30, 1984
Net asset value, beginning
of period $ 10.640 $ 10.960 $ 10.640 $ 10.550 $ 10.140 $ 10.410 $ 10.180
$ 10.250 $ 11.240 $ 10.550 $ 9.960 $ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income .785 .170 .832 .840 .884 .901 .937 .944

.953 1.026 1.053 .897
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)
on investments .511 (.320)+ .531 .102 .411 (.270) .230 (.070)
(.770) .710 .590 (.040)
Total from investment operations 1.296 (.150) 1.363 .942 1.295 .631
1.167 .874 .183 1.736 1.643 .857
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.796) (.170) (.843) (.852) (.885)
(.901) (.937) (.944) (.953) (1.026) (1.053) (.897)
From net realized gain on investments - -- -- -- -- -- -- --
(.220) (.020) -- --
Total distributions (.796) (.170) (.843) (.852) (.885) (.901)
(.937) (.944) (1.173) (1.046) (1.053) (.897)
Net asset value, end of period $ 11.140 $ 10.640 $ 11.160 $ 10.640 $
10.550 $ 10.140 $ 10.410 $ 10.180 $ 10.250 $ 11.240 $ 10.550 $ 9.960
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 12.50% (1.37)% 13.17% 9.21%
13.35% 6.46% 12.03% 8.81% 1.78% 17.04% 17.40% 9.33%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 59,184 $ 2,583 $ 183,790 $
160,156 $ 327,756 $ 356,564 $ 426,832 $ 418,929 $ 407,228 $ 418,632 $
253,913 $ 15,192
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.23% .82%* .64% .57% .57%
.58% .54% .54% .53% .53% .65% 1.50%*(dagger)(dagger)
Ratio of net investment income to
average net assets 6.81% 7.67%* 7.41% 7.96% 8.59% 8.90% 9.16%
9.16% 9.03% 9.22% 10.29% 11.01%*
Portfolio turnover rate 59% 7% 59% 7% 60% 59% 87% 48% 92% 59%
88%(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) 12%*
* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.
(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) IN JULY 1985, THE SEC ADOPTED REVISIONS TO EXISTING RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE. THE REVISED RULES REQUIRE THE INCLUSION IN THE CALCULATION OF LONG-TERM U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH, PRIOR TO THESE REVISIONS, WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
+ THE AMOUNT SHOWN IN THIS CAPTION, WHILE DETERMINABLE BY THE SUMMATION OF AMOUNTS COMPUTED DAILY AS SHARES WERE SOLD OR REPURCHASED, IS ALSO THE BALANCING FIGURE DERIVED FROM THE OTHER FIGURES IN THE STATEMENT AND HAS BEEN SO COMPUTED. THE AMOUNT SHOWN FROM THE PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1992 FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD DOES NOT ACCORD WITH THE NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN ON INVESTMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BECAUSE OF THE TIMING OF SALES AND REPURCHASES OF THE FUND SHARES IN RELATION TO FLUCTUATING MARKET VALUES OF THE INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND.
FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND
January 7, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA							
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 9.730	$ 9.590	$ 9.150	$ 9.310	$ 9.260	$ 9.200	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net investment income	.567	.666	.700	.735	.773	.769	.614
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.601	.125	.419	(.160)	.050	.060	(.800)
Total from investment operations	1.168	.791	1.119	.575	.823	.829	(.186)
Less Distributions							
From net investment income	(.558)	(.651)	(.679)	(.735)	(.773)	(.769)	(.614)
From net realized gain on investments	(.200)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(.758)	(.651)	(.679)	(.735)	(.773)	(.769)	(.614)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 10.140	$ 9.730	$ 9.590	$ 9.150	$ 9.310	$ 9.260	$ 9.200
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	12.53%	8.49%	12.65%	6.48%	9.37%	9.34%	(1.84)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							

Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 69,876	$ 23,281	$ 13,058	$ 9,822	$ 8,203	$ 6,590	$ 4,584
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.68%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.29%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense limitation	1.32%	1.79%	2.46%	2.74%	2.75%	2.25%	2.36%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	6.11%	6.98%	7.47%	8.04%	8.45%	8.30%	8.12%*
Portfolio turnover rate	333%	315%	54%	31%	42%	44%	32%*

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT FIXED-INCOME FUND
September 16, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA							
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 9.950	$ 9.870	$ 9.620	$ 9.950	$ 9.940	$ 10.060	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net investment income	.732	.830	.848	.868	.832	.852	.101
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.146	.071	.270	(.330)	.010	(.120)	.060
Total from investment operations	.878	.901	1.118	.538	.842	.732	.161
Less Distributions							
From net investment income	(.738)	(.821)	(.868)	(.868)	(.832)	(.852)	(.101)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 10.090	$ 9.950	$ 9.870	$ 9.620	$ 9.950	$ 9.940	$ 10.060
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	9.13%	9.44%	12.19%	5.59%	8.89%	7.56%	1.61%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 654,202	$ 170,558	$ 25,244	$ 13,062	$ 12,394	$ 13,433	$ 3,252
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.95%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.90%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense limitation	.95%	1.03%	1.74%	1.90%	2.22%	1.84%	2.15%*(dagger)(dagger)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	6.77%	7.59%	8.50%	8.86%	8.45%	8.39%	7.65%*
Portfolio turnover rate	58%	57%	127%	144%	157%	178%	119%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND
September 16, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 11.650	$ 11.410	$ 10.870	$ 10.820	$ 10.460	$ 9.850	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net interest income	.710	.774	.803	.811	.800	.750	.092
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.100	.250	.660	.150	.410	.610	(.150)
Total from investment operations	1.810	1.024	1.463	.961	1.210	1.360	(.058)
Less Distributions							
From net interest income	(.710)	(.774)	(.803)	(.811)	(.800)	(.750)	(.092)
From net realized gain on investments	(.030)	(.010)	(.120)	(.100)	(.050)	-	-
Total distributions	(.740)	(.784)	(.923)	(.911)	(.850)	(.750)	(.092)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 12.720	$ 11.650	$ 11.410	$ 10.870	$ 10.820	$ 10.460	$ 9.850
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	15.95%	9.21%	14.02%	9.28%	12.05%	14.22%	(.58)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 497,575	$ 156,659	$ 67,135	$ 22,702	$ 6,669	$ 3,290	$ 1,275
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.92%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.89%	.80%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense limitation	.92%	.96%	1.24%	2.09%	2.75% (h diamond)	2.25% (h diamond)	2.25%* (h diamond)
Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	5.59%	6.59%	7.08%	7.37%	7.60%	7.33%	7.24%*
Portfolio turnover rate	27%	13%	10%	11%	27%	19%	-%

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND
Limited Term
Tax-Exempt Fund - Class A Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund -
Institutional Class
September 19, 1985
Year Period (Commencement
Ended Ended of Operations) to
Nov. 30 Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30, November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987
1986 1985
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 11.080 $ 11.010 $ 11.080 $ 10.800 $
10.640 $ 10.610 $ 10.520 $ 10.380 $ 10.990 $ 10.280 $ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations
Net interest income .508 .131 .536 .666 .682 .689 .674 .650 .641
.671 .130
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments .260 .070 .260
.280 .160 .030 .090 .140 (.540) .760 .280
Total from investment operations .768 .201 .796 .946 .842 .719
.764 .790 .101 1.431 .410
Less Distributions
From net interest income (.508) (.131) (.536) (.666) (.682) (.689)
(.674) (.650) (.641) (.671) (.130)
From net realized gain on investments (.880) -- (.880) -- -- --
- -- -- (.070) (.050) --
Total distributions (1.388) (.131) (1.416) (.666) (.682) (.689)
(.674) (.650) (.711) (.721) (.130)
Net asset value, end of period $ 10.460 $ 11.080 $ 10.460 $ 11.080 $
10.800 $ 10.640 $ 10.610 $ 10.520 $ 10.380 $ 10.990 $ 10.280
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 7.72% 1.37% 8.01% 9.01% 8.15%
7.04% 7.50% 7.77% .97% 14.39% 4.12%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 39,800 $ 1,752 $ 15,076 $ 28,428
$ 100,294 $ 111,506 $ 121,418 $ 132,443 $ 162,857 $ 161,045 $ 94,391
Ratio of expenses to average net assets .90% 1.04%* .65% .66% .61%
.62% .65% .63% .59% .58% .69%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary
expense limitation 1.36% 1.06%* .83% .67% .61% .62% .65% .63%
.59% .58% .69%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 4.76% 5.65%* 5.01%
6.05% 6.40% 6.53% 6.45% 6.20% 6.01% 6.29% 6.33%*
Portfolio turnover rate 46% 36% 46% 36% 20% 32% 31% 24% 43% 34%

103%*

* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 13, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(h diamond) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT-INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT FUND

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> March 16, 1994 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 1994 (Unaudited)
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA	
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations	
Net interest income	.060
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(.040)
Total from investment operations	.020
Less Distributions	
From net interest income	(.060)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 9.960
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	.20%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA	
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 9,222
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.75%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense reductions	2.46%*
Ratio of net interest income to average net assets	2.66%*
Portfolio turnover rate	43%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED
(dagger) TOTAL RETURNS DO NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.
(double dagger) THE TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD THE ADVISOR NOT REIMBURSED EXPENSES DURING THE PERIOD.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR OVERSEAS FUND seeks growth of capital primarily through investments in foreign securities.
FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND seeks a high level of current income by investing primarily in debt securities and other instruments of issuers in emerging markets. As a secondary objective, the Fund seeks capital appreciation.
EQUITY FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing primarily in the common and preferred stock and securities convertible into the common stock, of companies with above average growth characteristics.
FIDELITY ADVISOR GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND seeks to provide capital growth by investing primarily in common stocks and securities convertible into common stocks.
FIDELITY ADVISOR GLOBAL RESOURCES FUND seeks long-term growth of capital and protection of the purchasing power of shareholders' capital by investing primarily in securities of foreign and domestic companies that own or develop natural resources, or that supply goods and services to such companies, or in physical commodities.
FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND seeks capital appreciation by

investing primarily in securities of companies believed by FMR to involve a "special situation."
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME seeks a yield from dividend and interest income which exceeds the composite dividend yield on securities comprising the Standard & Poor's Composite Index of 500 Stocks (S&P 500).
FIDELITY ADVISOR INCOME & GROWTH FUND seeks both income and growth of capital by investing in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed-income securities with income, growth of income and capital appreciation potential.
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND seeks a combination of a high level of income and the potential for capital gains by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of high-yielding, fixed-income and zero coupon securities, such as bonds, debentures and notes, convertible securities and preferred stocks.
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND seeks to provide a high rate of income through investment in high and upper-medium grade fixed-income obligations.
FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND seeks a high level of current income by investing primarily in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT FIXED-INCOME FUND seeks to obtain a high level of current income, consistent with preservation of capital, by investing primarily in a broad range of investment grade fixed-income securities.

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND seeks to provide a high current yield by investing in a diversified portfolio of municipal obligations whose interest is not included in gross income for purposes of calculating federal income tax. The Fund reserves the right to invest up to 100% of its assets in municipal obligations subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND seeks the highest level of income exempt from federal income taxes that can be obtained consistent with the preservation of capital, from a diversified portfolio of high quality or upper-medium quality municipal obligations.
FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT-INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT FUND seeks as high a level of current income, exempt from federal income tax, as is consistent with preservation of capital by focusing on investment-grade municipal securities.
The investment objective of each Fund is fundamental and can only be changed by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, the investment limitations and policies of Equity Portfolio Growth, Strategic Opportunities, Income & Growth, L imited Term Bond, Government Investment, High Income Municipal , and Limited Term Tax-Exemp t are fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. Except for the investment limitations and policies identified as fundamental, the limitations and policies of Overseas, E merging Markets Income, Growth Opportunities, G lobal Resources, Equity Portfolio Income, High Yield, Short Fixed-Income , and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt are not fundamental. Non-fundamental investment limitations and policies may be changed without shareholder approval.
The yield, return and potential price changes of each Fund depend on the quality and maturity of the obligations in its portfolio, as well as on market conditions. Risks vary based on the type of fund in which you are investing. As is the case with any investment in securities, investment in the Funds involve certain risks and , therefore , a Fund may not always achieve its investment objective.
INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS
Further information relating to the types of securities in which each Fund may invest and the investment policies of each Fund in general are set forth in the Appendix to this Prospectus and in each Fund's SAI.
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS: Risks associated with international investing include currency values, the political and regulatory environment, and overall economic factors in the countries in which a Fund invests. Investing in an international fund may be more suitable for aggressive investors who want to achieve an extra level of diversification in their investment portfolio by participating in growth opportunities around the world. FMR determines where an issuer is located by looking at such factors as its country of organization, the primary trading market for its securities, and the location of its assets, personnel, sales, and earnings.
FIDELITY ADVISOR OVERSEAS FUND defines foreign securities as securities of issuers whose principal activities are outside of the United States. Normally, at least 65% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in securities of issuers from at least three different countries outside of North America (the U.S., Canada, Mexico, and Central America). The Fund expects to invest most of its assets in securities of issuers located in developed countries in these general geographic areas: The Americas (other than the U.S.), the Far East and the Pacific Basin, and Western Europe. In determining whether a company's or organization's principal activities are in a particular region, FMR will look at such factors as the location of assets, personnel, sales, and earnings.
FMR expects that opportunities for capital growth will come most often from

common stock and other equity securities, and therefore, expects that equity securities will account for the majority of the Fund's investments. However, the Fund also may find opportunities for capital growth from debt securities of any quality or maturity by reason of anticipated changes in such factors as interest rates, currency relationships, or the credit standing of individual issuers. The Fund will not consider dividend income as a primary factor in choosing securities, unless FMR believes the income will contribute to the securities' growth potential.

When allocating the investments of the Fund among geographic regions and individual countries, and among assets denominated in U.S. and foreign currencies, FMR considers various factors, such as prospects for relative economic growth among countries, regions or geographic areas; expected levels of inflation; government policies influencing business conditions; and the outlook for currency relationships. Although the Fund has the ability under normal conditions to invest up to 35% of its total assets in the U.S., FMR currently intends to manage the Fund to be as fully invested outside the U.S. as is practicable in light of the Fund's cash flow and cash needs.

The equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common stocks of companies or closed-end investment companies, securities such as warrants or rights that are convertible into common stock, preferred stocks, and depositary receipts for those securities.

The Fund may invest in debt securities of any type of issuer, including governments and governmental entities (including supranational organizations such as the World Bank) as well as corporations and other business organizations. The Fund has no limitation on the quality of debt securities in which it may invest. The Fund may invest in lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), although it intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. FMR may invest a portion of the Fund's assets in high-quality, short-term debt securities, bank deposits and money market instruments (including repurchase agreements) denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. When market conditions warrant, FMR can make substantial temporary defensive investments in U.S. government securities or investment-grade obligations of companies incorporated in, and having principal business activities in, the U.S.

The Fund may also purchase or engage in indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, and swap agreements.

CONSIDERATIONS IN INVESTING IN SHARES OF OVERSEAS FUND:

Investing outside the U.S. involves different opportunities and different risks from U.S. investments. FMR believes that it may be possible to obtain significant returns from a portfolio of foreign investments, or a combination of foreign investments and U.S. investments, and to achieve increased diversification in comparison to a portfolio invested solely in U.S. securities. By including international investments in your investment portfolio, you may gain increased diversification by combining securities from various countries and geographic areas that offer different investment opportunities and are affected by different economic trends. At the same time, these opportunities and trends involve risks that may not be encountered with U.S. investments.

International investing in general may involve greater risks than U.S. investments. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign issuers, and there may be less government regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies. There may be difficulty in enforcing legal rights outside the U.S. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies. Security trading practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Fund. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or may be less frequent than in the U.S., which could affect the liquidity of the Fund. Additionally, in some foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; limitations on the removal of securities, property, or other assets of the Fund; political or social instability; or diplomatic developments which could affect U.S. investments in foreign countries. FMR will take these factors into consideration in managing the Fund's investments.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in developing countries, or in countries with a new or developing capital market. The considerations noted above are generally intensified for these investments. These countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries, and securities markets that trade a small number of securities. Securities of issuers located in these countries tend to have volatile prices and may offer significant potential for loss as well as gain.

EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND will, under normal conditions, invest at least 65% of its total assets in debt securities and other instruments of issuers in emerging markets. For this purpose, "emerging markets" will include any countries (I) having an "emerging stock market" as defined by the International Finance Corporation; (II) with low- to middle-income economies according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank); or (III) listed in World Bank publications as "developing." Currently, the countries NOT included in these categories are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the U.S. For purposes of this 65% policy, issuers whose principal activities are in countries with emerging markets include issuers: (1) organized under the laws of, (2) whose securities have their primary trading market in, (3) deriving at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods sold, investments made, or services performed in, or (4) having at least 50% of their assets located in, a country with an emerging market.

The Fund emphasizes countries with relatively low gross national product per capita compared to the world's major economies, and with the potential for rapid economic growth. Many investments in emerging markets can be considered speculative, and therefore may offer higher income potential than the developed markets of the world. Investments in emerging markets can involve significant risks and the Fund is designed for aggressive investors.

Under current market conditions, FMR expects that emerging market opportunities will be found mainly within Latin America, and to a lesser extent in Africa, Asia and emerging European nations. FMR will actively manage the allocation of the Fund's investments among countries, geographic regions, and currency denominations in an attempt to achieve current income and capital appreciation. In doing so, FMR will also consider such factors as prospects for relative economic growth among countries, regions, or geographic areas, expected levels of inflation, government policies influencing business conditions, current and anticipated interest rates, and the outlook for currency relationships. Although the Fund will normally invest in at least three different countries, it is not limited to any particular country or currency, and may invest substantially all of its assets in any one country.

The Fund may invest in all types of fixed-income instruments, including corporate debt securities, sovereign debt instruments issued by governments or governmental entities, and all types of domestic and foreign money market instruments. The Fund may invest in lower- quality , high-yielding U.S. corporate debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"). Many emerging market securities are of below-investment-grade quality, and at any one time substantially all of the Fund's assets may be invested in securities that are of poor quality or are in default. Lower-quality debt securities are those rated below Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P.

Other investments the Fund may make or engage in include options and futures contracts, swap agreements, indexed securities, loans and other direct debt instruments, repurchase agreements and securities loans, foreign repurchase agreements, illiquid investments, restricted securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, delayed-delivery transactions, and interfund borrowing. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in common and preferred stocks of emerging market issuers, debt securities of non-emerging market foreign issuers, and lower-quality debt securities of U.S. issuers. Although the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in these securities, FMR does not currently anticipate that these investments will exceed approximately 20% of the Fund's total assets. Though these types of investments present the possibility for significant capital appreciation over the long-term, they may fluctuate dramatically in the short term and entail a high degree of risk.

For cash management purposes, the Fund will ordinarily invest a portion of its assets in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments, including repurchase agreements and bank deposits denominated in U.S. or foreign currencies. When, in FMR's judgment, market conditions warrant, the Fund can make substantial temporary defensive investments in money market instruments, U.S. government securities, or investment-grade obligations of U.S. companies.

CONSIDERATIONS OF INVESTING IN THE SHARES OF EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND:

International investing in general may involve greater risks than U.S. investments. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign issuers, and there may be less government regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies. There may be difficulty in enforcing legal rights outside the U.S. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies. Security trading practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Fund. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or may be less frequent than in the U.S., which could affect the liquidity of the Fund. Additionally, in some foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; limitations on the removal of securities, property, or other assets of the Fund; political or social instability; or diplomatic developments which could affect U.S. investments in foreign countries. FMR will take these factors into consideration in managing the Fund's investments.

These risks may be intensified in the case of investments in emerging markets or countries with limited or developing capital markets. Security prices in emerging markets can be significantly more volatile than in more developed nations, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. In particular, countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments; present the risk of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership, or prohibitions of repatriation of assets; and may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be predominantly based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult or impossible at times. Securities of issuers located in countries with emerging markets may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements.

By itself, the Fund does not constitute a balanced investment plan. The Fund is designed for aggressive investors interested in the investment opportunities and income potential offered by securities issued in emerging markets. The value of the Fund's investments and the income they generate will vary from day to day, generally reflecting changes in interest rates, market conditions, and other political and economic news. The Fund's performance will also depend on currency values, foreign economies, and other factors relating to foreign investments. Because the Fund focuses on emerging markets, it involves higher risks than U.S. bond investments. Investors should be willing to assume a greater degree of investment risk and should expect a higher level of volatility than is generally associated with investing in more established markets. The Fund's yield and share price will change based on changes in foreign interest rates, the value of foreign currencies, and issuers' creditworthiness. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall, and vice versa. The Fund's share price, yield, and total return fluctuate, and your investment may be worth more or less than your original cost when you redeem your shares.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of a single issuer than would be the case if it were diversified. As a result, changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer could cause greater fluctuation in the Fund's share value.

EQUITY FUNDS. Equity funds invest in common stock and other equity securities in search of growth or a combination of growth and income. The share value of equity funds depends heavily on stock market conditions in the U.S. and abroad, and can also be affected by changes in interest rates or other economic conditions. Investments in equity Funds are more suitable for investors who take a long-term approach to investing.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH as a general rule, will invest in the securities of companies whose growth in the areas of earnings or gross sales measured either in dollars or in unit volume (either on an absolute or percentage basis) may exceed that of the average of the companies whose securities are included in the S&P 500. These securities generally command high multiples (price/earnings ratios) in the stock markets over time. Above average growth characteristics are most often associated with companies in new and emerging areas of the economy but occasionally can be found in the stronger companies of more mature and even declining industries. The Fund will, therefore, be invested in the securities of smaller, less well-known companies except when FMR believes that opportunities for above-average growth are presented by larger, more mature companies which have undergone reformation and revitalization or possess a strong position in relation to the market as a whole.

The market price of securities with above average growth characteristics often can experience a more sudden and more dramatic downward reaction to negative news than is the case with securities carrying a lower market multiple. This can be particularly true for companies with a narrow product line or whose securities are relatively thinly traded, characteristics which are common to smaller, less well-known companies.

As a non-fundamental policy, at least 65% of the total assets of the Fund normally will be invested in common and preferred stock. The balance of the fund will tend to be invested in debt obligations, a high percentage of which are expected to be convertible into common stocks.

As a non-fundamental policy t he Fund may invest in lower-quality, high yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds "), although it currently intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. The Fund also may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, swap agreements, and warrants.

FIDELITY ADVISOR GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND. Under normal circumstances, at least 65% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in securities of companies that FMR believes have long-term growth potential. Growth can be considered either appreciation of the security itself or growth of the company's earnings or gross sales. Accordingly, these securities will often pay little, if any, income, which will be entirely incidental to the objective of capital growth.

The Fund also has the ability to purchase other securities, such as preferred stock and bonds that may produce capital growth. Securities may be of all types or quality. The Fund may invest in lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), although it intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets.

The Fund may purchase foreign investments of all types without limitation and may enter into foreign forward currency exchange contracts. T he Fund may purchase or engage in indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, reverse repurchase agreements, swap agreements, and warrants.

The Fund may make substantial temporary investments in high-quality debt securities and money market instruments, including commercial paper, obligations of banks or the U.S. government and repurchase agreements for defensive purposes when, in FMR's judgment, economic or market conditions warrant.

FIDELITY ADVISOR GLOBAL RESOURCES FUND. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 65% of its total assets in securities of foreign and domestic companies that own or develop natural resources, or supply goods and services to such companies, or in physical commodities. The remainder of the Fund may be invested in other investments including debt securities of any kind including asset-backed securities, obligations of foreign governments or their political subdivisions, foreign companies and supranational organizations, and common and preferred stocks of corporations not necessarily engaged in natural resources. FMR will seek securities that are priced relative to the intrinsic value of the relevant natural resource or that are issued by companies which are positioned to benefit during particular portions of the economic cycle. Accordingly, the Fund may shift its emphasis from one natural resource industry to another depending upon prevailing trends or developments. For example, when FMR anticipates significant economic, political or financial pressures or major dislocations in the foreign currency exchange markets, the Fund may, in seeking to protect the purchasing power of shareholders' capital, invest a substantial portion of its assets in companies that explore for, extract, process, or deal in precious metals, and/or invest in precious metals themselves. The Fund expects to invest a majority of its assets to be invested in securities of companies that have their principal business activities in at least three different countries (including the U.S.).

A company will be deemed to have substantial ownership of, or activities in, natural resources if, at the time of the Fund's acquisition of its securities, at least 50% of the company's assets are involved in, either directly or through subsidiaries, exploring, mining, refining, processing, transporting, fabricating, dealing in, or owning natural resources. Natural resources include precious metals (such as gold, palladium, platinum and silver), ferrous and nonferrous metals (such as iron, aluminum and copper), strategic metals (such as uranium and titanium), hydrocarbons (such as coal, oil and natural gases), chemicals, forest products, real estate, food products and other basic commodities which, historically, have been produced and marketed profitably during periods of rising inflation.

The Fund may purchase foreign securities of all types without limitation and may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for the purpose of managing exchange rate risks. The Fund may invest in lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds''), rated as low as CCC by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) or Caa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's). The Fund does not currently intend to invest more than 35% of its net assets in debt securities rated below BBB or Baa. Debt securities ordinarily will make up a relatively small portion of the Fund's assets.

The Fund may purchase ADRs and EDRs. The Fund may purchase indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, and warrants. The Fund may also purchase securities on a delayed-delivery basis.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund is authorized to invest up to 50% of its assets in physical commodities. In order to permit the sale of the Fund's shares in certain states, the Fund has adopted a non-fundamental policy of limiting investments in physical commodities to precious metals (i.e., gold, palladium, platinum and silver) to 25% of the Fund's total assets. Investments in other types of physical commodities could present concerns, including practical problems of delivery, storage and maintenance, possible illiquidity, the unavailability of accurate market valuations and increased expenses. When a precious metal is purchased, FMR currently intends that it will be only in a form that is readily marketable and that it will be delivered to and stored with a qualified U.S. bank. Investments in bullion earn no investment income and may involve higher custody and transaction costs than investments in securities. The Fund may receive no more than 10% of its yearly income from gains resulting from selling metals or any other physical commodity. The Fund may be required, therefore, either to hold its metals or sell them at a loss, or to sell its portfolio securities at a gain, when it would not otherwise do so for investment reasons. Precious metals, at times, have been subject to substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time and may be affected by unpredictable international monetary and political policies such as currency devaluations or revaluations, economic and social conditions within a country, trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries.

Since the Fund may invest in physical commodities and utilize investment techniques which are subject to market fluctuations and/or foreign market risk, an investment in the Fund may be considered more speculative than an investment in other funds that seek capital growth. The value of equity securities of natural resource companies will fluctuate pursuant to market conditions generally, as well as the market for the particular natural resource in which the issuer is involved. In addition, the values of natural resources are subject to numerous factors, including nature and international politics.

During periods when, in FMR's opinion, a temporary defensive posture in the market is appropriate, the Fund may invest without limitation in cash or high-quality money market instruments including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and obligations issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund normally will invest at least 65% of its assets in companies involving a "special situation." The term "special situation" refers to FMR's identification of an unusual, and possibly non-repetitive, development taking place in a company or a group of companies in an industry. A special situation may involve one or more of the following characteristics:

(bullet) A technological advance or discovery, the offering of a new or unique product or service, or changes in consumer demand or consumption forecasts.

(bullet) Changes in the competitive outlook or growth potential of an industry or a company within an industry, including changes in the scope or nature of foreign competition or the development of an emerging industry.

(bullet) New or changed management, or material changes in management policies or corporate structure.

(bullet) Significant economic or political occurrences abroad, including changes in foreign or domestic import and tax laws or other regulations.

(bullet) Other events, including natural disasters, favorable litigation settlements, or a major change in demographic patterns.

In seeking capital appreciation, the Fund also may invest in securities of companies not involving a special situation, but which are companies with valuable fixed assets and whose securities are believed by FMR to be undervalued in relation to the companies' assets, earnings, or growth potential.

FMR intends to invest primarily in common stocks and securities that are convertible into common stocks; however, it also may invest in debt securities of all types and quality if FMR believes that investing in these securities will result in capital appreciation. As a non-fundamental investment policy, the Fund may invest in lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds") , although it intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. The Fund also may invest in unrated securities. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in foreign investments of all types and may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for the purpose of managing exchange rate risks. The Fund may purchase or engage in indexed securities, illiquid instruments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, swap agreements, warrants, and zero coupon bonds. The Fund expects to be fully invested under most market conditions. The Fund may make substantial temporary investments in high-quality debt securities for defensive purposes when, in FMR's judgment, a more conservative approach to investment is desirable.

An investment in the Fund may be considered more speculative than an investment in other funds that seek capital appreciation. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities of smaller companies rather than companies operating according to established patterns and having longer operating histories. The Fund may invest in securities in which other investors have not shown significant interest or confidence, and which are more sensitive to stock market fluctuations. Larger well-established companies experiencing a special situation may involve, to a certain extent, breaks with past experience, which may pose greater risks. There are also greater risks involved in investing in securities of companies that are not currently favored by the public but show potential for capital appreciation.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME. It is the policy of the Fund that at least 65% of its total assets normally will be invested in income-producing equity securities. For purposes of this policy, equity securities are defined as common stocks and preferred stocks.

The balance of the Fund will tend to be invested in debt obligations, a high percentage of which are expected to be convertible into common stocks. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may invest in lower-quality high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), although it currently intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. H owever, the Fund does not int end to invest in securities of issuers without proven earnings a nd/or credit histories. T he Fund may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, futures and options, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, short sales, swap agreements, and warrants.

Because of the income considerations, investors should not expect capital appreciation comparable to the appreciation which could be achieved by funds whose primary objective is capital appreciation. While the investment portfolio will not mirror the stocks in the S&P 500 , the yield on the overall investment portfolio generally will increase or decrease from year to year in accordance with market conditions and in relation to the changes in yields of the stocks included in the S&P 500.

The Fund may make temporary investments in securities such as investment-grade bonds or short-term notes for defensive purposes.

FIDELITY ADVISOR INCOME & GROWTH FUND. I n vests in equity securities, convertible securities, preferred and common stocks paying any combination of dividends and capital gains and in fixed-income securities. The Fund also may buy securities that are not providing dividends but offer prospects for growth of capital or future income. The proportion of the Fund's assets invested in each type of security will vary from time to time in accordance with FMR's assessment of economic conditions.

In selecting securities for the Fund, FMR will consider such factors as the company's financial strength, its outlook for increased dividend or interest payments (defined herein as "growth of income") and capital gains. In addition, industry factors and overall economic conditions may be considered. The Fund may invest in equity securities of some smaller, more rapidly growing companies. Investing in smaller, less well-known companies, especially those that have a narrow product line or are thinly traded, often involves greater risk than investing in established companies with proven track records. In selecting fixed-income securities for the Fund (such as bonds, notes, mortgage securities, convertible securities, and short-term obligations such as bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, and commercial paper), FMR will consider several factors, including maturity, quality and expected yield.

The Fund may invest in lower-quality high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"). The Fund currently intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. The Fund also may invest in or engage in foreign investments, currency exchange contracts, indexed securities, illiquid instruments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, swap agreements, warrants, and zero coupon bonds. The Fund may, for temporary defensive purposes, invest without limit in short-term securities.

FIXED-INCOME FUNDS. Fixed-Income Funds invest primarily in debt securities (e.g., bonds, debentures, notes and similar obligations). The share value of fixed-income funds tends to move inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. Shorter-term bonds are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but longer-term bonds generally offer higher yields. It also is important to note that high-yielding, lower-quality bonds involve greater risks, because there is a greater possibility of a financial reversal affecting the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal on time. Share value and yield are not guaranteed and will fluctuate based on credit quality and changes in interest rates.

FMR will use its extensive research facilities in addition to considering the ratings of Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) in selecting investments for the Funds. Unrated securities are not necessarily of lower quality than rated securities, but they may not be attractive to as many buyers. This credit analysis includes consideration of the economic feasibility, the financial condition of the issuer with respect to liquidity, cash flow and political developments that may affect credit quality. Since the risk of default is higher for lower-quality obligations, FMR's research and analysis are an integral part of choosing a Fund's securities. Through portfolio diversification and careful credit analysis, FMR can reduce risk, although there can be no assurance that losses will not occur. FMR also considers trends in the economy, in geographic areas, in various industries, and in the financial markets.

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund normally will invest at least 65% of its total assets in high-yielding, income producing debt securities and preferred stocks, including convertible and zero coupon bonds. The Fund may invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in lower-quality debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"). Please refer to "Risks of Lower-Quality Taxable Debt Securities, page ." In addition, the Fund also may invest in government securities, securities of any state or any of its subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, and securities of foreign issuers, including securities of foreign governments. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in equity securities, including common stocks, warrants and rights.

Debt instruments include securities such as bonds, notes, convertible bonds, and mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities; commercial paper and other money market instruments, including repurchase agreements; and loans, trade claims, and similar instruments representing indebtedness of a corporate borrower. These instruments may provide for interest payments in cash or in kind, may pay no interest, or may be in default, and may have warrants attached or otherwise include rights to purchase common stocks. The Fund may purchase debt instruments in public offerings or through private placements. The Fund has no specific limitations on the maturity or credit ratings of the debt instruments in which it invests.

The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts and may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, reverse repurchase agreements, and swap agreements.

RISKS OF LOWER-QUALITY TAXABLE DEBT SECURITIES :

Lower-quality debt securities usually are defined as securities rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P. Lower- quality debt securities are considered speculative and involve greater risk of loss than higher- quality debt securities, and are more sensitive to changes in the issuer's capacity to pay. This is an aggressive approach to income investing.

The 1980s saw a dramatic increase in the use of lower- quality debt securities to finance highly leveraged corporate acquisitions and restructurings. Past experience may not provide an accurate indication of the future performance of lower- quality debt securities, especially during periods of economic recession. In fact, from 1989 to 1991, the percentage of lower- quality debt securities that defaulted rose significantly above prior levels, although the default rate decreased in 1992 and 1993 .

Lower- quality debt securities may be thinly traded, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold and can result in high transaction costs. If market quotations are not available, lower- quality debt securities will be valued in accordance with standards set by the Boards of Trustees, including the use of outside pricing services. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing lower- quality debt securities than securities for which more extensive quotations and last sale information are available. Adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services to value lower- quality debt securities, and the Fund's ability to dispose of these securities.

The market prices of lower- quality debt securities may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. During an economic downturn or a prolonged period of rising interest rates, the ability of issuers of lower- quality debt to service their payment obligations, meet projected goals, or obtain additional financing may be impaired.

The Fund may choose, at its own expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise to exercise its rights as a security holder to seek to protect the interests of security holders if it determines this to be in the interest of Fund shareholders.

The considerations discussed above for lower- quality debt securities also apply to lower-quality, unrated debt instruments of all types, including loans and other direct indebtedness of businesses with poor credit standing. Unrated debt instruments are not necessarily of lower-quality than rated securities, but they may not be attractive to as many buyers. The Fund relies more on FMR's credit analysis when investing in debt instruments that are unrated. Please refer to page for a discussion of Moody's and S&P ratings.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND. Under no rmal circums ta nces the Fund will invest in fixed-income securities as follows:

(I) Corporate obligations which are rated AAA, AA, or A by S&P, or Aaa, Aa, or A by Moody's;

(II) Obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the government of the U.S., or any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(III) Obligations (including certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. banks which at the date of investment have capital gains, surplus, and undivided profits (as of the date of their most recently published annual financial statements) in excess of $100,000,000;

(IV) Commercial paper which at the date of investment is rated A-1 or A-2 by S&P or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's or, if not rated, is issued by companies which at the date of investment have an outstanding debt issue rated AAA, AA, or A by S&P or Aaa, Aa, or A by Moody's; and

(V) Such other fixed-income instruments as the Board of Trustees, in its judgment, deems to be of comparable quality to those enumerated above.

The Fund also may invest in unrated instruments, and may at times purchase instruments rated below A if FMR judges them to be of comparable quality to those rated A or better. Currently, the Fund does not intend to invest in debt obligations rated below Baa/BBB. Instruments in which the Fund may invest include asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, convertible securities, loans and other direct debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities, and zero coupon bonds. For purposes of the Fund's investment policies, those instruments described in this paragraph and in (i) through (v) above are considered "bonds."

FMR's standards for determining high- and upper-medium grades are essentially the same as those described by S&P and Moody's as characteristic of their ratings of A and above. Such instruments have strong protection of principal and interest payments. In addition to reliance on S&P's or Moody's ratings, FMR also performs its own credit analysis. Investment-grade bonds are generally of medium to high quality. Those rated in the lower end of the category (Baa/BBB), however, may possess speculative characteristics and may be more sensitive to economic changes and changes in the financial condition of issuers.

In addition, the Fund may seek capital appreciation when consistent with its primary objective. In seeking capital appreciation, FMR will select securities for the Fund based on its judgment as to economic and market conditions and the prospects for interest rate changes.

The Fund may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, and swap agreements. The Fund also may engage in reverse repurchase agreements for temporary or emergency purposes and not for investment purposes.

The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 10 years or less. B ased on FMR's assessment of interest rate trends, generally, the average maturity will be shortened when interest rates are expected to rise and lengthened up to 10 years when interest rates are expected to decline.

FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND. Under normal circumstances, as a non-fundamental policy at least 65% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in government securities.

The Fund invests primarily in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities (U.S. government securities), including U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills, Government National Mortgage Association mortgage-backed pass-through certificates (Ginnie Maes) and mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Maes) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Macs). The U.S. government securities the Fund invests in may or may not be fully backed by the U.S. government. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements involving any securities in which it may invest and also may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund considers "government securities" to include U.S. government securities subject to repurchase agreements. The Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of its assets that may be invested in any one type of U.S. government security. The Fund may for temporary defensive purposes invest without limit in U.S. government securities having a maturity of 365 days or less. The Fund may invest in delayed-delivery transactions, options and futures contracts, indexed securities, swap agreements and zero coupon bonds. In seeking current income, the Fund also may consider the potential for capital gain.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT FIXED-INCOME FUND. Under normal conditions, at least 65% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in fixed-income securities. Where consistent with its investment objective, the Fund will take advantage of opportunities to realize capital appreciation.

The Fund normally will invest primarily in investment-grade fixed-income securities of all types. Investment-grade fixed-income securities are considered to be securities rated Baa or higher by Moody's or BBB or higher by S&P, and unrated securities that are of equivalent quality in FMR's opinion. The Fund may invest in lower-quality, high-yielding securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), as long as they are consistent with the Fund's objective of obtaining a high level of current income consistent with the preservation of capital. The Fund currently intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund does not currently expect to invest in securities rated lower than B by S&P or Moody's.

Fixed-income securities may include, in any proportion, bonds, notes, U.S. government and government agency obligations, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, zero coupon securities, foreign securities, indexed securities and convertible securities, and short-term obligations such as certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances and commercial paper. The Fund also may purchase or engage in illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, restricted securities, and swap agreements.

In making investment decisions for the Fund, FMR will consider many factors other than current yield, including the preservation of capital, the potential for realizing capital appreciation, maturity and yield to maturity. FMR will adjust the Fund's investments in particular securities or in types of debt securities in response to its appraisal of changing economic conditions and trends. FMR may sell securities in anticipation of a market decline or purchase securities in anticipation of a market rise. In addition, FMR may sell one security and purchase another security of comparable quality and maturity to take advantage of what FMR believes to be short-term differentials in market values or yield disparities. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities issued by foreign companies and foreign governments, which may be less liquid or more volatile than domestic investments. The Fund's investments, other than those backed by the U.S. government, are subject to the ability of the issuer to make payment at maturity.

The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted maturity of three years or less. The Fund may hold individual securities with remaining maturities of more than three years, as long as the Fund's average maturity is three years or less.

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS. Tax-Exempt Funds invest primarily in municipal securities which are issued by state and local governments and their agencies to raise money for various public purposes, including general purpose financing for state and local governments as well as financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality or by the revenues from a specific project or the credit of a private organization. Some municipal securities are insured by private insurance companies, while others may be supported by letters of credit furnished by domestic or foreign banks. FMR monitors the financial condition of parties (including insurance companies, banks, and corporations) whose creditworthiness is relied upon in determining the credit quality of securities the Funds may purchase.

Yields on municipal bonds, and therefore the yield of High Income Municipal , Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt depend on factors such as general market conditions, interest rates, the size of a particular offering, the maturities of the obligations and the quality of the issues. The ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives is also dependent on the continuing ability of the issuers of the municipal obligations in which the Funds invest to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due.

Bonds generally are considered to be interest rate sensitive, which means that their values move inversely to interest rates. Long-term municipal bonds generally are more exposed to market fluctuations resulting from changes in interest rates than are short-term municipal bonds.

While the market for municipals is considered to be substantial, adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services used by a Fund to value its portfolio securities and the Fund's ability to dispose of lower- quality bonds. The outside pricing services are consistently monitored to assure that securities are valued by a method that the Boards believe accurately reflects fair value. The impact of changing investor perceptions may be especially pronounced in markets where municipal securities are thinly traded.

The Funds' investments in municipal securities may include fixed, variable, or floating rate general obligation and revenue bonds (including municipal lease obligations and resource recovery bonds); zero coupon and asset-backed securities; inverse floaters; tax, revenue, or bond anticipation notes; and tax-exempt commercial paper. The Funds may buy or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis (including refunding contracts), and may purchase restricted and illiquid securities. The Funds may also buy and sell options and futures contracts.

Municipal obligations, including industrial development revenue bonds, are issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the U.S. and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities.

Each Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities whose revenue sources are from similar types of projects (e.g., education, electric utilities, health care, housing, transportation, or water, sewer and gas utilities) or whose issuers share the same geographic location. As a result, a fund may be more susceptible to economic, business or political development s than would a portfolio of bonds with a greater variety of issuers. These developments include proposed legislation or pending court decisions affecting the financing of such projects and market factors affecting the demand for their services or products.

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND. Interest from all or a portion of the Fund's municipal bonds may be a "tax preference" item for some shareholders in determining their federal alternative minimum tax.

Stability and growth of principal also will be considered when choosing securities.

Interest on some "private activity" municipal obligations is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax AMT bonds. AMT bonds are municipal obligations that benefit a private or industrial user or finance a private facility. The Fund reserves the right to invest up to 100% of its assets in AMT bonds.

The Fund may invest in municipal obligations which are rated in the medium and lower quality categories of NRSROs (such as obligations rated Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P) or which are unrated, but judged by FMR, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees, to meet the quality standards of the Fund. Municipal obligations which are in the medium and lower rating categories or which are unrated generally offer a higher current yield than those offered by municipal obligations which are in the higher rating categories. Since available yields and the yield differential between higher and lower- quality obligations vary over time, no specific level of income or yield differential can be assured. Lower- quality bonds (those rated Ba/BB or lower) involve greater risk, including risk of default.

The Fund also may purchase tax-exempt instruments that become available in the future as long as FMR believes that their quality is equivalent to those rated Caa or CCC or better by Moody's or S&P, respectively.

The Fund's yield depends in part on the quality of its investments. Obligations rated investment grade or better (Baa/BBB or higher) generally are of medium to high quality. These securities typically have moderate to poor protection of principal and interest payments and have speculative characteristics.

Unrated obligations may be either investment grade or lower quality, but usually are not attractive to as many buyers. The Fund relies heavily on FMR's credit analysis when purchasing unrated or lower- quality bonds.

While lower- quality bonds traditionally have been less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher- quality investments, as with all bonds, the prices of lower- quality bonds will be affected by interest rate changes. Economic changes may affect lower- quality securities differently than other securities. Lower- quality municipal bonds may be more sensitive to adverse economic changes (including recession) in specific regions or localities or among specific types of issuers. During an economic downturn or a prolonged period of rising interest rates, issuers of lower- quality debt may have problems servicing their debt, meeting projected revenue goals, or obtaining additional financing. Periods of economic uncertainty and interest rate changes may cause market price volatility for lower- quality bonds and corresponding volatility in the Fund's share price.

During periods when, in FMR's opinion, a temporary defensive posture in the market is appropriate, the Fund may invest without limitation in cash or in obligations whose interest payments may be federally taxable. Taxable obligations include, but are not limited to, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, obligations issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements.

The Fund may purchase long-term municipals with maturities of 20 years or more, which generally produce higher yields than short-term municipals. The Fund also may purchase short-term municipal obligations in order to provide for short-term capital needs. The average maturity of the Fund is currently expected to be greater than 20 years. Since the Fund's objective is to provide a high current yield, the Fund will purchase municipals with an emphasis on income. FMR may vary the Fund's average maturity depending on anticipated market conditions. Generally, the average maturity will be shortened when interest rates are expected to rise and lengthened when rates are expected to decline.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND. Under normal conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's annual income will be exempt from federal income taxes and at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in obligations having remaining maturities of 15 years or less. The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 10 years or less.

The Fund will invest in municipal obligations which, in the judgment of FMR, are high quality or at least upper-medium quality. The Fund's standards for high quality and upper-medium quality obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's in rating municipal obligations within its three highest ratings of Aaa, Aa, and A and as those described by S&P in rating such obligations within its three highest ratings of AAA, AA and A. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund will not purchase a security rated by Moody's or S&P unless it has received at least an A rating from either rating service.

The Fund m a y invest up to 20% of its total assets in municipal obligations which are unrated by Moody's or S&P if, in the judgment of FMR, such municipal obligations meet the standards of quality as set forth above. Unrated bonds are not necessarily of lower quality and may have higher yields than rated bonds, but the market for rated bonds is usually broader.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a single issuer's securities.

The Fund currently does not intend to invest in taxable obligations; however, consistent with that portion of its investment objective concerned with the preservation of capital, from time to time the Fund may invest a portion (normally not to exceed 20%) of its net assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. These taxable obligations may include repurchase agreements. The Fund does not currently intend to invest in AMT bonds.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT - INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT . Under normal conditions, the Fund will invest so that 80% or more of its net assets will be invested in securities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax. The Fund maintains the ability under normal circumstances, to invest up to 20% of its net assets in municipal securities issued to finance private activities whose interest is a tax-preference item for purposes of the federal alternative tax. If you are subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, a portion of your income may not be exempt from federal income tax.

The Fund normally invests at least 60% of its net assets in securities that FMR judges to be of equivalent quality to those rated A or better by Moody's or S&P. The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in securities rated below Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P, or in unrated securities of equivalent quality, and does not currently intend to purchase securities rated lower than Ba or BB.

The Fund normally maintains a dollar-weighted average maturity of between two and four years. Although the Fund is permitted to hold securities with maturities of more than four years, its dollar-weighted average maturity is limited to a maximum of four years.

The Fund may temporarily change its investment focus for defensive purposes. During periods when, in FMR's opinion, a temporary defensive posture in the market is appropriate, the Fund may hold cash that is not earning interest or invest without limitation in short-term municipal obligations and money market instruments, including obligations whose interest may be federally taxable. Under such circumstances, the Fund may temporarily invest so that less than 80% of its net assets will be invested in securities whose interest is exempt from federal income tax. Federally taxable obligations include, but are not limited to, obligations issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, high-quality commercial paper, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements. The Fund does not intend to invest in federally taxable obligations under normal conditions.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of a single issuer than would be the case if it were diversified. As a result, changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer could cause greater fluctuation in the Fund's share value.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following investment limitations designed to reduce investment risk. The policies and limitations discussed below, and in the Appendix beginning on page , are considered at the time of purchase. With the exception of each Fund's borrowing policy, the sale of portfolio securities is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

DIVERSIFICATION: These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities and are fundamental unless otherwise noted.

(bullet) Equity Portfolio Growth and Strategic Opportunities each may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any issuer;

(bullet) As a non-fundamental policy, generally to meet federal tax requirements at the close of each quarter, Emerging Markets Income and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt may not (1) with respect to 50% of its total assets, purchase a security if more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of a single issuer; and (2) invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of a single issuer.

(bullet) With respect to 75% of its total assets, each other Fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any issuer.

(bullet) Each Fund (except Emerging Markets Income and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt) may not purchase a security if, as a result, it would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer (except that Overseas, Growth Opportunities, Equity Portfolio Income, Income & Growth, High Yield, Government Investment, Short Fixed-Income and High Income Municipal each may invest up to 25% of its total assets without regard to this limitation .)

(bullet) Limited Term Tax-Exempt may not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of its total assets would be invested in industrial development bonds whose issuers are in any one industry.

(bullet) Each other Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry. Limited Term Bond may, however, invest more than 25% of its total assets in obligations of banks, although it has no current intention of so doing.

(bullet) As a non-fundamental policy, Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt may invest any portion of its assets in industrial revenue bonds (IRBs) backed by private issuers, and may invest up to 25% of its total assets in IRBs related to a single industry.

BORROWING: The following limitations are fundamental.

(bullet) Each fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes, in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets;

(bullet) Strategic Opportunities, Limited Term Bond, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.

(bullet) Growth Opportunities, Income & Growth, Government Investment Short Fixed - Income and High Income Municipal may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its net assets are outstanding.

The following limitations are non-fundamental.

(bullet) Each other fund may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.

(bullet) Each Fund may borrow money from banks or from other funds advised by FMR, or by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements.

LENDING: Percentage limitations are fundamental.

(bullet) High Income Municipal , Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt do not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans (but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities).

(bullet) Each other Fund (A) may lend securities to a broker-dealer or institution when the loan is fully collateralized; and (B) may lend money to a mutual fund advised by FMR or an affiliate. Each Fund will limit loans in the aggregate to 33 1/3% of its total assets.

Each Fund has received permission from the SEC to lend money to and borrow money from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates, High Income Municipal, Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt will participate only as borrowers. If a Fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. To this extent, purchasing securities when borrowings are outstanding may involve an element of leverage.

As a non-fundamental policy, each Fund may not purchase a security, if as a result, more than 15% (Overseas, Emerging Markets Income and High Yield) or 10% (all others) of its net assets would be invested in illiquid investments.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

S hares of each Fund are offered continuously to investors who engage an investment professional for investment advice and may be purchased at the public offering price (the offering price) next determined after the transfer agent receives your order to purchase. State Street Bank and Trust Company (the Transfer Agent), P.O. Box 8302, Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8302, provides transfer and dividend paying services for Class A shares of each Fund.

The offering price is equal to the net asset value per share (NAV) plus a sales charge, which is a variable percentage of the offering price depending upon the amount of the purchase. The table above shows total sales charges and concessions to securities dealers and banks (investment professionals) with which Distributors has Agreements.

You can open an account with a minimum initial investment of $2,500 by completing and returning an account application. You can make additional investments of $250 or more. For tax-deferred retirement plans, including IRA accounts, there is a $500 minimum initial investment and a $100 subsequent investment minimum. For accounts established under the Fidelity Advisor Systematic Investment Program or the Fidelity Advisor Systematic Exchange Program, there is a $1,000 initial and $100 monthly subsequent investment minimum requirement. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON OPENING AN ACCOUNT, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL OR REFER TO THE CLASS A ACCOUNT APPLICATION.

It is the responsibility of your investment professional to transmit your order to purchase shares to the Transfer Agent before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time in order for you to receive that day's Class A share price. The Transfer Agent must receive payment within five business days after an order is placed ; otherwise, the purchase order may be canceled and you could be held liable for resulting fees and/or losses. To eliminate the need for safekeeping, the Funds will issue certificates for shares only upon request.

All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks. Each Fund reserves the right to limit the number of your checks processed at one time. If your check does not clear, the Fund may cancel your purchase and you could be held liable for any fees and/or losses incurred. When you purchase directly by check, the Fund can hold the proceeds of redemptions until the Transfer Agent is reasonably satisfied that the purchase payment has been collected (which can take up to seven calendar days). You may avoid a delay in receiving redemption proceeds by purchasing shares with a certified check. S hares of the fixed-income funds purchased through investment professionals utilizing an automated order placement and settlement system that guarantees payment for orders on a specified date, begin to earn income dividends on that date. Direct purchases and all other orders begin to earn dividends on the business day after the Fund receives payment.

Each Fund and Distributors reserve the right to suspend the offering of shares for a period of time and to reject any order for the purchase of shares, including certain purchases by exchange (see "How to Exchange,'' page).

2.SALES CHARGES AND INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL CONCESSIONS

AMOUNT OF PURCHASE IN SINGLE TRANSACTIONS	SALES CHARGES AS % OF OFFERING PRICE	NET AMOUNT INVESTED	INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL CONCESSION AS % OF OFFERING PRICE
FIDELITY ADVISOR FUNDS			
Less than $50,000	4.75%	4.99%	4.00%
$50,000 to less than $100,000	4.50%	4.71%	4.00%
$100,000 to less than $250,000	3.50%	3.63%	3.00%
$250,000 to less than $500,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
$500,000 to less than $1,000,000	2.00%	2.04%	1.75%
$1,000,000 or more	None	None	See Below*
SHORT FIXED-INCOME FUND AND SHORT-INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT FUND:			
Less than $1,000,000	1.50%	1.52%	1.20%
$1,000,000 or more	None	None	See Below*

* INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS WILL BE COMPENSATED WITH A FEE OF .25% FOR PURCHASES OF $1 MILLION OR MORE, IF THE ASSETS ON WHICH THE .25% IS PAID REMAIN WITHIN THE FIDELITY ADVISOR FUNDS FOR ONE YEAR, EXCEPT FOR PURCHASES THROUGH A BANK OR BANK-AFFILIATED BROKER-DEALER THAT QUALIFY FOR A SALES CHARGE WAIVER DESCRIBED BELOW. ALL ASSETS ON WHICH THE .25% FEE IS PAID MUST REMAIN IN CLASS A SHARES OF THE FIDELITY ADVISOR FUNDS, INITIAL CLASS SHARES OF DAILY MONEY FUND, OR SHARES OF DAILY TAX-EXEMPT MONEY FUND FOR A PERIOD OF ONE UNINTERRUPTED YEAR OR THE INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL WILL BE REQUIRED TO REFUND THIS FEE TO DISTRIBUTORS.

3.MINIMUM ACCOUNT BALANCE. You must maintain an account balance of $1,000 in Class A shares. If your account falls below $1,000 due to redemption of Class A shares, the Transfer Agent may close it at the NAV next determined on the day your account is closed and mail you the proceeds at the address shown on the Transfer Agent's records. The Transfer Agent will give you 30 days' notice that your account will be closed unless you make an investment to increase your account balance to the $1,000 minimum. The minimum account balance does not apply to IRA accounts.

4.SALES CHARGE WAIVERS. Sales charges do not apply to Class A shares of a Fund purchased:

(1) by registered representatives, bank trust officers and other employees (and their immediate families) of investment professionals having Agreements with Distributors;

(2) by a current or former Trustee or officer of a Fidelity fund or a current or retired officer, director or regular employee of FMR Corp. or its direct or indirect subsidiaries (a "Fidelity Trustee or employee"), the spouse of a Fidelity Trustee or employee, a Fidelity Trustee or employee acting as custodian for a minor child, or a person acting as trustee of a trust for the sole benefit of the minor child of a Fidelity Trustee or employee;

(3) by a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the

Internal Revenue Code) investing $100,000 or more;
(4) by a charitable remainder trust or life income pool established for the benefit of a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code);
(5) by trust institutions (including bank trust departments) investing on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients;
(6) in accounts as to which a bank or broker-dealer charges an asset management fee, provided the bank or broker-dealer has an Agreement with Distributors;
(7) as part of an employee benefit plan having more than 200 eligible employees or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor Funds;
(8) in a Fidelity or Fidelity Advisor IRA account purchased with the proceeds of a distribution from (i) an employee benefit plan having more than 200 eligible employees or a minimum of $3,000,000 in plan assets invested in Fidelity mutual funds or $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds, or (ii) an insurance company separate account qualifying under (9) below, or funding annuity contracts purchased by employee benefit plans which in the aggregate have at least $3,000,000 in plan assets invested in Fidelity mutual funds;
(9) by an insurance company separate account used to fund annuity contracts purchased by employee benefit plans which in the aggregate have more than 200 eligible employees or $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds;
(10) by any state, county, city, or any governmental instrumentality, department, authority or agency; or
(11) with redemption proceeds from other mutual fund complexes on which the investor has paid a front-end sales charge only.
Qualification for sales charge waivers must be cleared through Distributors in advance, and employee benefit plan investors must meet additional requirements specified in the Funds' SAIs. YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL SHOULD CALL FIDELITY FOR MORE INFORMATION.

INVESTOR SERVICES

You may initiate many transactions by telephone. Note that the Transfer Agent will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the caller. The Transfer Agent will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. If you do not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, call the Transfer Agent for instructions.

5.QUANTITY DISCOUNTS. Reduced sales charges are applicable to purchases of Class A shares of a Fund in amounts of $50,000 or more ($1,000,000 or more for Short Fixed-Income or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt). Your purchases of Class B shares may be included for purposes of qualifying for a Class A front-end sales charge reduction in the following programs. To obtain the reduction of the sales charge, you or your investment professional must notify the Transfer Agent at the time of purchase whenever a quantity discount is applicable to your purchase. Upon such notification, you will receive the lowest applicable sales charge.

For purposes of qualifying for a reduction in front-end sales charges under the Combined Purchase, Rights of Accumulation or Letter of Intent programs, the following may qualify as an individual, or a "company" as defined in Section 2(a)(8) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act): an individual, spouse, and their children under age 21 purchasing for his, her, or their own account; a trustee, administrator or other fiduciary purchasing for a single trust estate or single fiduciary account or for a single or a parent-subsidiary group of "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974); and tax-exempt organizations as defined under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

6.COMBINED PURCHASES. When you invest in Class A shares of a Fund for several accounts at the same time, you may combine these investments into a single transaction to qualify for the quantity discount if purchased through one investment professional and if the total is at least $50,000 (at least $1,000,000 for Short Fixed-Income or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt).

7.RIGHTS OF ACCUMULATION. Your "Rights of Accumulation" permit reduced front-end sales charges on any future purchases of Class A shares after you have reached a new breakpoint in a Fund's sales charge schedule. You may add the value of currently held Class A and Class B shares of Fidelity Advisor Funds, and the value of Initial Class shares and Class B shares of Daily Money Fund : U.S. Treasury Portfolio and shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund ACQUIRED BY EXCHANGE FROM ANY FIDELITY ADVISOR FUND, determined at the current day's NAV at the close of business, to the amount of your new purchase valued at the current offering price , to determine your reduced front-end sales charge.

8.LETTER OF INTENT. If you anticipate purchasing a Fund's Class A shares in amounts of $50,000 or more ($1,000,000 for Short Fixed-Income or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt) alone or in combination with Class A or Class B shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds , Initial Class shares and Class B shares of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio, and shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund ACQUIRED BY EXCHANGE FROM ANY FIDELITY ADVISOR FUND, within a 13-month period, you may obtain Class A shares at the same reduced sales charge as though the total quantity were invested in one lump sum, by filing a non-binding Letter of Intent (the Letter) within 90 days of the start of the purchases. Each Class A investment you make after signing the Letter will be entitled to the sales charge applicable to the total investment indicated in the Letter. For example, a $2,500 purchase of Class A shares toward a $50,000 Letter would receive the same reduced sales charge as if the $50,000 ($1,000,000 for Short Fixed-Income or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt) had been invested at one time. To ensure that the reduced price will be received on future purchases, you or your investment professional must inform the Transfer Agent that the Letter is in effect each time Class A shares are purchased. Neither income dividends nor capital gain distributions reinvested in additional Class A or Class B shares will apply toward the completion of the Letter.

Your initial investment must be at least 5% of the total amount you plan to invest. Out of the initial purchase, 5% of the dollar amount specified in the Letter will be registered in your name and held in escrow. The Class A shares held in escrow cannot be redeemed or exchanged until the Letter is satisfied or the additional sales charges have been paid. You will earn income dividends and capital gain distributions on escrowed Class A shares. The escrow will be released when your purchase of the total amount has been completed. You are not obligated to complete the Letter.

If you purchase more than the amount specified in the Letter and qualify for a further front-end sales charge reduction, the front-end sales charge will be adjusted to reflect your total purchase at the end of 13 months. Surplus funds will be applied to the purchase of additional Class A shares at the then current offering price applicable to the total purchase.

If you do not complete your purchase under the Letter within the 13-month period, you will receive 30 days' written notice to pay the increased front-end sales charges due. Otherwise, sufficient escrowed Class A shares will be redeemed to pay such charges.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE TERMS OF QUANTITY DISCOUNTS, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL.

9.FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM. You can make regular investments in Class A shares of a Fidelity Advisor Fund with the Systematic Investment Program by completing the appropriate section of the account application and attaching a voided personal check. Investments may be made monthly by automatically deducting $100 or more from your bank checking account. You may change the amount of your monthly purchase at any time. There is a $1,000 minimum initial investment requirement for the Systematic Investment Program. S hares will be purchased at the offering price next determined following receipt of the investment by the Transfer Agent. You may cancel the Systematic Investment Program at any time without payment of a cancellation fee. You will receive a confirmation from the Transfer Agent for every transaction, and a debit entry will appear on your bank statement.

SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS

The Transfer Agent or your investment professional will send you a confirmation after every transaction that affects your share balance or account registration. In addition, a consolidated statement will be provided at least quarterly. At least twice a year each shareholder will receive the Fund's financial statements, with a summary of its portfolio composition and performance. To reduce expenses, only one copy of most shareholder reports (such as a Fund's Annual Report) will be mailed to each shareholder address. Please write to the Transfer Agent or contact your investment professional if you need to have additional reports sent each time.

Each Fund pays for these shareholder communications, but not for special services that are required by a few shareholders, such as a request for a historical transcript of an account. You may be required to pay a fee for such special services. If you are purchasing shares of a Fund through a program of administrative services offered by an investment professional, you should read the additional materials pertaining to that program in conjunction with this prospectus. Certain features of each Fund, such as the minimum initial or subsequent investment, may be modified in these programs, and administrative charges may be imposed for the services rendered.

HOW TO EXCHANGE

An exchange is the redemption of Class A shares of one Fund and the purchase of Class A shares of another Fund, each at the next determined NAV. The exchange privilege is a convenient way to buy and sell Class A shares of the Fidelity Advisor Funds, Initial Class s hares of Daily Money Fund : U.S. Treasury Portfolio , and shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund , provided such Funds are registered in your state.

To protect each Fund's performance and shareholders, FMR discourages frequent trading in response to short-term market fluctuations. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's opinion, the Fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise be affected adversely. Your exchanges may be restricted or refused if a Fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of a Fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincides with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to a Fund. Exchange restrictions may be imposed at any time. The Funds may modify or terminate the exchange privilege. The exchange limit may be modified for certain institutional retirement plans.

Exchange instructions may be given by you in writing or by telephone directly to the Transfer Agent or through your investment professional. If you choose to exchange by writing, you must send a letter of instruction with your signature guaranteed either directly to the Transfer Agent or to your investment professional, accompanied by either the certificates representing the shares to be redeemed or, if no certificates have been issued, by a stock power form with your signature guaranteed. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ENTERING AN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL.

Before you make an exchange:

1. Read the prospectus of the Fund into which you want to exchange.
2. Class A shares of a Fund may be exchanged for Class A shares of another Fidelity Advisor Fund seven calendar days after purchase, at NAV. If you have held Class A shares of Short Fixed-Income Fund or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt for less than six months, you will pay a sales charge equal to the difference between the front-end sales charge on the Class A shares of the Fund you are exchanging into and the front-end sales charge applicable to Class A shares of Short Fixed-Income or Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt being exchanged. For example, if you paid the full 1.50 % front-end sales charge when you purchased your Short Fixed-Income Class A shares, you will have to pay a sales charge of up to 3.25% when you exchange these shares into Class A shares of another Fidelity Advisor Fund with a maximum front-end sales charge of 4.75%. After six months, shares may be exchanged at NAV. Exchanges of Initial Class shares of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio or shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund into Class A shares of a Fidelity Advisor Fund will be processed at the next determined offering price (unless the shares were acquired by exchange from another Fidelity Advisor Fund).
3. You may exchange only between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number.
4. You may make four exchanges out of each Fund per calendar year. If you exceed this limit, your future purchases of (including exchanges into) Fidelity Advisor Funds may be permanently refused. For purposes of the four exchange limit, accounts under common ownership or control, including accounts having the same taxpayer identification number, will be aggregated. Systematic exchanges are not subject to this four exchange limit (see following section).
5. TAXES: The exchange of Class A shares is considered a sale and may be taxable. The Transfer Agent will send you or your investment professional a confirmation of each exchange transaction.

10.FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM. You can exchange a specific dollar amount of Class A shares from a Fund into Class A shares of another Fidelity Advisor Fund, Initial Class shares of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio or shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund on a periodic basis under the following conditions:

1. The account from which the exchanges are to be processed must have a minimum balance of $10,000.
2. The account into which the exchanges are to be processed must be an existing account with a minimum balance of $1,000.
3. Both accounts must have identical registrations and taxpayer identification numbers. The minimum amount that can be exchanged systematically into a Fund is $100.
4. Systematic e xchanges will be processed at the NAV determined on the transaction date, except that s ystematic e xchanges into Class A shares of a Fidelity Advisor Fund from Initial Class s hares of Daily Money Fund : U.S. Treasury Portfolio or shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund, will be processed at the offering price next determined on the transaction date (unless the shares were acquired by exchange from another Fidelity Advisor Fund).

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You may sell (redeem) all or a portion of your shares on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, at the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your request to sell. Orders to sell may be placed by you in writing or by telephone or through your investment professional. If you choose to sell shares by written instruction, you must send a letter of instruction with your signature guaranteed either directly to the Transfer Agent or to your investment professional, accompanied by either the certificates representing the shares to be redeemed or, if no certificates have been issued, by a stock power form with your signature guaranteed. Orders to sell received by the Transfer Agent before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time will receive that day's Class A share price. For orders to sell placed through your investment professional, it is the investment professional's responsibility to transmit such orders to the Transfer Agent by 4:00 p.m. Eastern time for you to receive that day's Class A share price.

Once your Class A shares are redeemed, a Fund normally will send the proceeds on the next business day to the address of record. If making immediate payment could adversely affect the Fund, the Fund may take up to seven days to pay you. A Fund may withhold redemption proceeds until it is reasonably satisfied that it has collected investments that were made by check (which may take up to seven calendar days).

When the NYSE is closed (or when trading is restricted) for any reason other than its customary weekend or holiday closings, or under any emergency circumstances as determined by the SEC to merit such action, a Fund may suspend redemption or postpone payment dates for more than seven days. The Transfer Agent requires additional documentation to redeem shares registered in the name of a corporation, agent or fiduciary or a surviving joint owner. Call 1-800-526-0084 for specific requirements.

11.REDEMPTION REQUESTS BY TELEPHONE .

TO RECEIVE A CHECK. You may sell shares of a Fund having a value of $100,000 or less from your account by calling the Transfer Agent. Redemption proceeds must be sent to the address of record listed on the account, and a change of address must not have occurred within the preceding 3 0 days.

TO RECEIVE A WIRE. You may sell shares of a Fund and have the proceeds wired to a pre-designated bank account. Wires will generally be sent the next business day following the redemption of shares from your account.

Telephone redemptions cannot be processed for Fidelity Advisor Fund prototype retirement accounts where State Street Bank and Trust Company is the custodian.

12.REDEMPTION REQUESTS IN WRITING. For your protection, if you sell shares of a Fund having a value of more than $100,000, if you are sending the proceeds of a redemption of any amount to an address other than the address of record listed on the account, if you have requested a change of address within the preceding 3 0 days, or if you wish to have the proceeds wired to a non - predesignated bank account, you must send a letter of instruction signed by all registered owners with signature(s) guaranteed to the Transfer Agent. A signature guarantee is a widely recognized way to protect you by guaranteeing the signature on your request; it may not be provided by a notary public. Signature guarantee(s) will be accepted from banks, brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, municipal securities brokers, government securities dealers, government securities brokers, credit unions (if authorized under state law), national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations.

13.REINSTATEMENT PRIVILEGE. If you have sold all or part of your Class A shares of a Fund you may reinvest an amount equal to all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in Class A shares of the Fund or in Class A shares of any of the other Fidelity Advisor Funds, at the NAV next determined after receipt of your investment order, provided that such reinvestment is made within 30 days of redemption. You must reinstate your Class A shares into an account with the same registration. This privilege may be exercised only once by a shareholder with respect to a Fund and certain restrictions may apply.

14.FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM. If you own Class A shares of a Fund worth $10,000 or more, you may periodically have proceeds sent automatically from your account to you, to a person named by you, or to your bank checking account. Your Systematic Withdrawal Program payments are drawn from Class A share redemptions. If Systematic Withdrawal Program redemptions exceed distributions earned on your Class A shares, your account eventually may be exhausted. Since a sales charge is applied on new Class A shares you buy, it is to your disadvantage to buy Class A shares while also making systematic redemptions. You may obtain information about the Systematic Withdrawal Program by contacting your investment professional.

15.CHECKWRITING SERVICE. Short Fixed-Income and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt each offer a checkwriting service ($500 minimum) to allow the redemption of shares from your account. Refer to the Class A account application or each SAI and complete the attached signature card. Upon receipt of the properly completed Class A account application and signature card, the Fund will provide checks. If you redeem by check from the Fund and the amount of the check is greater than the value of your account, your check will be returned to you and you may be subject to additional charges.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

When you fill out your account Class A application, you can choose from four Distribution Options:

1. REINVESTMENT OPTION. Dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Class A shares of a Fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your account application, you will be assigned this option.

2. INCOME-EARNED OPTION. Capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested, but a check will be sent for each dividend distribution.

3. CASH OPTION. A check will be sent for each dividend and capital gain distribution.

4. DIRECTED DIVIDENDS(Registered trademark) PROGRAM. Dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically invested in Class A shares of another identically registered Fidelity Advisor Fund.

You may change your Distribution Option at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent in writing. Distribution checks for fixed-income funds will be mailed no later than seven days after the last day of the month. On the day a Fund goes ex-dividend, the amount of the distribution is deducted from its share price. Reinvestment of distributions will be made at that day's NAV. If you select option 2 or 3 and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, distribution checks will be reinvested in your account at the current NAV

and your election may be converted to the Reinvestment Option.
DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. The Funds distribute substantially all of their net investment income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders each year pursuant to the following schedule. Each Fund may pay capital gains in December. In addition, Equity Portfolio Growth, Equity Portfolio Income, Limited Term Bond and Limited Term Tax-Exempt may pay capital gains in January as well. Emerging Markets Income may also pay capital gains in February.

Equity Portfolio Growth pays net investment income, if any, in January and December; Overseas, Growth Opportunities, Global Resources, and Strategic Opportunities pay in December; Emerging Markets Income, High Yield, Limited Term Bond, Government Investment, Short Fixed-Income, High Income Municipal, Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt declare dividends daily and pay monthly; and Equity Portfolio Income and Income & Growth declare dividends in March, June, September, and December and pay the following month.

16.CAPITAL GAINS. You may realize a gain or loss when you sell (redeem) or exchange shares. For most types of accounts, a Fund will report the proceeds of your redemptions to you and the IRS annually. However, because the tax treatment also depends on your purchase price and your personal tax position, YOU SHOULD KEEP YOUR REGULAR ACCOUNT STATEMENTS TO USE IN DETERMINING YOUR TAX.

17."BUYING A DIVIDEND." On the record date for a distribution from a Fund, the Fund's share price is reduced by the amount of the distribution. If you buy shares just before the record date (buying a dividend), you will pay the full offering price for the shares, and then receive a portion of the price back as a taxable distribution.

18.FEDERAL TAXES. Distributions from each Fund's income and short-term capital gains are taxed as dividends, and long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. Gains on the sale of tax-free bonds results in a taxable distribution. Short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are taxed as dividends. Distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares, except that distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if paid on December 31. Each Fund will send you a tax statement by January 31 showing the tax status of the distributions you received in the past year. A copy will be filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

To the extent that a Fund invest s in municipal obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT bonds) , i ndividuals who are subject to the AMT will be required to report a portion of the Fund's dividends as a "tax-preference item" in determining their federal tax. Federally tax-free interest earned by the Funds is federally tax-free when distributed as income dividends. During the most recent fiscal year ended, 100% of the income dividends for High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt were free from federal tax. If the Funds earn taxable income from any of their investments, it will be distributed as a taxable dividend. Some of the Funds may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN TAXES. A Fund may pay withholding or other taxes to foreign governments during the year. These taxes would reduce the Fund's dividends, but would be included in the taxable income reported on your tax statement. You may be able to claim an offsetting tax credit or itemized deduction for foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Your tax statement will generally show the amount of foreign tax for which a credit or deduction will be available.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. Mutual fund dividends from U.S. government securities generally are free from state and local income taxes. However, particular states may limit this benefit, and some tupes of securitites, such as repurchase agreements and some agency backed securitites, may not qualify for the benefit. Ginnie mae securities and other mortgage-backed securities are notable exceptions in most states. Some states may impose intangible property taxes.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax consequences generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. In addition to federal tax, shareholders may be subject to state or local taxes on their investments. Investors should consult their tax advisors for details and up-to-date information on the tax laws in their state to determeine whether the fund is suitable to their particular tax situation.

When you sign your account application, you will be asked to certify that your social security or taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to 31% backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you violate IRS regulations, the IRS can require a Fund to withhold 31% of your taxable distributions and redemptions.

FEES

19.MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES. For managing its investments and business affairs, each Fund pays a monthly fee to FMR.

Each Fund (with the exception of Equity Portfolio Income, see below) pays a monthly fee to FMR based on a basic fee rate, which is the sum of two components:

1. A group fee rate based on the monthly average net assets of all of the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate for Equity Funds cannot rise above

.52% and it drops (to as low as a marginal rate of .31%*) as total assets in all of these funds rise. The effective Equity Fund group fee rate for September 1993, October 1993 and November 1993 was .3262%, .3254% and .3250%, respectively. The group fee rate for Fixed-Income Funds cannot rise above .37% and it drops (to as low as a marginal rate of .15%*) as total assets in all of these funds rise. The effective Fixed-Income group fee rate for October 1993 and November 1993 was .1631% and .1627%, respectively.

2. An individual fund fee rate, which varies for each Fund.

* FMR VOLUNTARILY AGREED TO ADOPT REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULES WHICH PROVIDE FOR A MARGINAL RATE AS LOW AS .285% (EQUITY FUNDS) AND .1325% (FIXED-INCOME FUNDS) WHEN AVERAGE GROUP NET ASSETS EXCEED $336 BILLION. (THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS FOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME, HIGH YIELD, AND SHORT-INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT CONTAIN THE REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULES.) A NEW MANAGEMENT CONTRACT WITH A REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE WILL BE PRESENTED FOR APPROVAL AT EACH FUND'S NEXT SHAREHOLDER MEETING.

One-twelfth of the annual basic fee rate is applied to each Fund's net assets averaged over the most recent month, giving a dollar amount which is the management fee for that month.

Equity Portfolio Income pays FMR a monthly management fee at an annual rate of .50% of its average net assets.

The following are the individual fund fee rates and total management fees for each Fund's most recent fiscal year end.

	INDIVIDUAL FUND FEE RATE	TOTAL MANAGEMENT FEE (AS A PERCENT OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS) BEFORE REIMBURSEMENTS, IF ANY
	(AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)	
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS:		
Overseas	0.45%	0.77%(dagger)
Emerging Markets Income*	0.55%	0.71%
EQUITY FUNDS:		
Equity Portfolio Growth	0.33%	0.66%
Growth Opportunities	0.30%	0.68%
Global Resources	0.45%	0.77%(dagger)
Strategic Opportunities	0.30%	0.54%
Equity Portfolio Income	.NA	0.50%
Income & Growth	0.20%	0.53%
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:		
High Yield	0.45%	0.51%
Limited Term Bond	0.25%	0.42%
Government Investment	0.30%	0.46%
Short Fixed-Income	0.30%	0.47%
MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:		
High Income Municipal Fund	0.25%	0.42%
Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund	0.25%	0.42%
Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt*	0.25%	0.41%

(dagger) TOTAL MANAGEMENT FEES ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE CHARGED BY MOST MUTUAL FUNDS, BUT NOT NECESSARILY HIGHER THAN THOSE OF A TYPICAL INTERNATIONAL FUND, DUE TO THE GREATER COMPLEXITY, EXPENSE AND COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTING.

* PROJECTIONS FOR FIRST YEAR OF OPERATIONS.

In addition to the basic fee, the management fees for Overseas, Growth Opportunities, and Strategic Opportunities vary based on performance. The performance adjustment is added to or subtracted from the management fee and is calculated monthly. It is based on a comparison of each Fund's performance to that of an index, over the most recent 36-month period. The difference is converted into a dollar amount that is added to or subtracted from the management fee. This adjustment rewards FMR when the Fund outperforms the index and reduces FMR's fee when the Fund underperforms the index. The maximum annualized performance index adjustment rate for each Fund is +/- .20%. Overseas compares itself to the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australia, Far East Index. (Prior to December 1, 1992, Overseas Fund's performance adjustment was based on a comparison with the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe Index.) Growth Opportunities and Strategic Opportunities compare themselves to the S&P 500. See "The Trusts and the Fidelity Organization" for information regarding performance calculations for Strategic Opportunities.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse a Fund for expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) above a specified percentage of average net assets. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a Fund for these expense reimbursements in the amount that expenses fall below the limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Fee reimbursements by FMR will increase a Fund's yield and total return, and repayment by a Fund will lower its yield and total return. FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse expenses of the Class A shares of Emerging Markets Income, (effective July 1, 1994) Limited Term Bond, Government Investment, Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax Exempt to the extent that total expenses exceed, 1.50%, 0.90%, 0.95 %, .90% and .75%, respectively, of average net assets of Class A shares.

FMR has entered into sub-advisory agreements on behalf of certain Funds. Sub-advisors provide research and investment advice and research services with respect to issuers based outside the United States and FMR may grant sub-advisers investment management authority to buy and sell securities if FMR believes it would be beneficial to a Fund.

Overseas, Emerging Markets Income, Equity Portfolio Growth, Strategic Opportunities, Equity Portfolio Income , High Yield and Limited Term Bond each have entered into sub-advisory agreements with Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) , in London, England, and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East) , in Tokyo, Japan . FMR U.K. focuses primarily on issuers based in Europe, and FMR Far East focuses primarily on issuers based in Asia and the Pacific Basin. Under the sub-advisory agreements, FMR, not the Fund, pay s FMR U.K. and FMR Far East fees equal to 110% and 105%, respectively, of each sub-advisor's costs incurred in connection with its sub-advisory agreement.

In addition, Overseas and Emerging Markets Income each have entered into a sub-advisory agreement with Fidelity International Investment Advisors (FIIA) , in Pembroke, Bermuda, and Fidelity Investments Japan Limited (FIJ), in Tokyo, Japan. FIJ and FIIA are both Bermuda-based subsidiaries of Fidelity International Limited (FIL). FIIA, in turn, has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited (FIIAL U.K.) , in Kent, England . Currently, FIIAL U.K. focuses on issuers based in countries other than the United States , including countries in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Basin. Under the sub-advisory agreement, FMR pays FIIA 30% of its monthly management fee with respect to the average market value of investments held by the Fund for which FIJ and FIIA , respectively, have provided FMR with investment advice. FIIA, in turn, pays FIIAL U.K. a fee equal to 110% of FIIAL U.K.'s costs incurred in connection with providing investment advice and research services. For providing investment management services, the subadvisers are compensated as follows: (a) FMR pays FMR (U.K.), FMR Far East, FIJ and FIIA 50% of its monthly management fee with respect to Emerging Markets Income's average net assets managed by the sub-advisers on a discretionary basis; and (b) FIIA pays FIIAL U.K.'s costs incurred in connection with providing investment management services.

The Transfer Agent is paid fees based on the type, size and number of accounts in Class A shares of a Fund and the number of transactions made by Class A shareholders. The Transfer Agent has a sub-arrangement with Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company (FIIOC), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, an affiliate of FMR for certain transfer dividend paying and shareholder services . The Transfer Agent pays to FIIOC a portion of its fee for Class A accounts for which FIIOC provides limited services, or its full fee for Class A accounts that FIIOC maintains on its behalf.

The fees for pricing and bookkeeping services are based on a Fund's average net assets, but must fall within a range of $45,000 to $750,000 per year. Fidelity Service Co. (Service), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, an affiliate of FMR, calculates each Fund's daily Class A share price, and maintains its general accounting records (with the exception of High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt, see below). For those Funds which can engage in securities lending, Service also administers its securities lending program. For the most recent fiscal year , each Fund's fees for pricing and bookkeeping services (including related out-of-pocket expenses) amounted to: $57,711 (Overseas); $234,813 (Equity Portfolio Growth); $513,950 (Growth Opportunities); $45,425 (Global Resources); $145,494 (Strategic Opportunities); $113,026 (Equity Portfolio Income); $410,561 (Income & Growth); $121,204 (High Yield); $81,106 (Limited Term Bond); $46,457 (Government Investment); and $143,813 (Short Fixed-Income).

For High Income Municipal, Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt, United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri), 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, acts as the custodian, transfer agent for Class A shares and pricing and bookkeeping agent. United Missouri has a sub-arrangement with the Transfer Agent for transfer agent services and a sub-arrangement with Service for pricing and bookkeeping services. For the most recent fiscal year ended, fees paid to Service (including related out-of-pocket expenses) amounted to $157,559 (High Income Municipal) and $45,724 (Limited Term Tax-Exempt). All of the fees are paid to the Transfer Agent and Service by United Missouri, which is reimbursed by the Funds for such payments.

20.DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS. The Board of Trustees of each Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the Plans) on behalf of each Fund's Class A shares, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is intended primarily to result in the sale of shares of a fund except pursuant to a plan adopted by the fund under the Rule. The Boards of Trustees have adopted the Plans to allow Class A shares and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute direct or indirect payment by Class A shares of distribution expenses.

Under each Plan, Class A shares are authorized to pay Distributors a monthly distribution fee as compensation for its services and expenses in connection with the distribution of Class A shares of the Fund. The Class A shares of e ach Fund pay Distributors a distribution fee at an annual percentage of average net assets of Class A shares of that Fund determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month. The Class A shares of Overseas, Growth Opportunities, Global Resources, Strategic Opportunities, and Income & Growth each pay a distribution fee of .65% of their respective average net assets . The Class A shares of Equity Portfolio Growth and Equity Portfolio Income each pay a distribution fee of .65% of their respective average net assets (the Board can approve a maximum rate of .75%). The Class A shares of Emerging Markets Income, High Yield, Limited Term Bond, Government Investment, High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt each pay a distribution fee of .25% of their respective average net assets (the Board can approve a maximum rate of .40%). The Class A shares of Short Fixed-Income and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt each pay a distribution fee of .15% of their respective average net assets . Up to the full amount of the distribution fee paid by Class A of each Fund to Distributors may be reallowed to investment professionals based upon the level of marketing and distribution services provided.

Each Plan also provides that, through Distributors, FMR may make payments from its management fee or other resources to investment professionals in connection with the distribution of Class A shares.

Distributors will compensate investment professionals with a fee of .25% if the assets on which the .25% is paid remain in Class A shares of the Fidelity Advisor Funds for one uninterrupted year or the investment professional will be required to refund this fee to Distributors. The fee will not be paid on purchases through a bank or bank-affiliated broker-dealers that qualifies for a Sales Charge Waiver described on page 12. FMR may terminate the program at any time.

Class A shares of each Fund bear the f ees paid pursuant to their Plan . Such fees are not borne by individual accounts, and will comply with the restrictions imposed by the NASD rule regarding asset based sales charges . Distribution fees will reduce the net investment income and total return of a Fund's Class A shares.

Investment professionals who provide enhanced inquiry, order entry and sales facilities in connection with transactions in Class A shares by their clients may receive an administrative fee up to the maximum applicable sales charge described in "Sales Charges and Investment Professional Concessions," on page . In addition, Distributors may , at its expense, provide promotional incentives such as sales contests and luxury trips to investment professionals who support the sale of shares of the Funds. In some instances, these incentives will be offered only to certain types of investment professionals, such as bank-affiliated or non-bank affiliated broker-dealers, or to investment professionals whose representatives provide services in connection with the sale or expected sale of significant amounts of shares.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been fully defined, in Distributors' opinion it should not prohibit banks from being paid for shareholder servicing and recordkeeping. If, because of changes in law or regulation, or because of new interpretations of existing law, a bank or a Fund were prevented from continuing these arrangements, it is expected that the Board would make other arrangements for these services and that shareholders would not suffer adverse financial consequences. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

VALUATION

A Fund's shares are valued at NAV. NAV for Class A shares of each Fund is determined by adding Class A's pro rata share of the value of all security holdings and other assets of the Fund, deducting Class A's pro rata share of the liabilities of the Fund, deducting the liabilities allocated to Class A and then dividing the result by the n umber of Class A shares of the Fund outstanding.

NAV normally is calculated as of the close of business of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). The Funds are open for business and NAV is calculated each day the NYSE is open for trading. Fund securities and other assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations furnished by pricing services, or if quotations are not available, by a method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value. Foreign securities are valued based on quotations from the primary market in which they are traded and are converted from the local currency into U.S. dollars using current exchange rates.

PERFORMANCE

Each Fund's performance may be quoted in advertising in terms of total return. All performance information is historical and is not intended to indicate future performance. Share price and total return fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors, and the value of a Fund's shares when sold may be worth more or less than their original cost. Excluding a sales charge from a performance calculation produces a higher total return figure. TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in a Fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results. When an average annual return covers a period of less than one year, the calculation assumes that performance will remain constant for the rest of the year. Since this may or may not occur, the average annual returns should be viewed as a hypothetical rather than actual performance figure. Average annual and cumulative total returns usually will include the effect of paying a Fund's maximum sales charge.

The Funds also may quote performance in terms of yield. YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in a Fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. Yields are calculated according to a standard that is required for all stock and bond funds. High Income Municipal , Limited Term Tax-Exempt and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt may quote a TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD, which shows the taxable yield an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal the Fund's tax-free yield. A tax-equivalent yield is calculated by dividing a Fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or state tax rate. Because yield calculations differ from other accounting methods, the quoted yield may not equal the income actually paid to shareholders. This difference may be significant for funds whose investments are denominated in foreign currencies. In calculating yield, the Funds may from time to time use a security's coupon rate instead of its yield to maturity in order to reflect the risk premium on that security. This practice will have the effect of reducing a Fund's yield.

For additional performance information, please contact your investment professional or Distributors for a free Annual Report and SAI.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

FMR uses various brokerage firms to carry out each Fund's equity security transactions. Fixed-income securities are generally traded in the over-the-counter market through broker-dealers. A broker-dealer is a securities firm or bank which makes a market for securities by offering to buy at one price and sell at a slightly higher price. The difference is known as a spread. Foreign securities are normally traded in foreign countries since the best available market for foreign securities is often on foreign markets. In transactions on foreign stock exchanges, brokers' commissions are generally fixed and are often higher than in the U.S., where commissions are negotiated. Since FMR, directly or through affiliated sub-advisers, places a large number of transactions, including those of Fidelity's other funds, the Funds pay lower commissions than those paid by individual investors, and broker-dealers are willing to work with the Funds on a more favorable spread.

The Funds have authorized FMR to allocate transactions to some broker-dealers who help distribute the Fund's shares or the shares of Fidelity's other funds to the extent permitted by law, and on an agency basis to Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI) and Fidelity Brokerage Services Ltd. (FBSL), affiliates of FMR. FMR will make such allocations if commissions are comparable to those charged by non- affiliated qualified broker-dealers for similar services.

FMR may also allocate brokerage transactions to a Fund's custodian, acting as a broker-dealer, or other broker-dealers, so long as transaction quality and commission rates are comparable to those of other broker-dealers, where the broker-dealer will allocate a portion of the commissions paid toward payment of a Fund's expenses. These expenses currently include transfer agent fees and custodian fees.

Higher commissions may be paid to those firms that provide research, valuation and other services to the extent permitted by law. FMR also is authorized to allocate brokerage transactions to FBSI in order to secure from FBSI research services produced by third party, independent entities. FMR may use this research information in managing each Fund's assets, as well as assets of other clients.

When consistent with its investment objective, each Fixed-Income fund may engage in short-term trading. Also, a security may be sold and another of comparable quality simultaneously purchased to take advantage of what FMR believes to be a temporary disparity in the normal yield relationship of the two securities.

The frequency of portfolio transactions - the turnover rate - will vary from year to year depending on market conditions. Each Fund's turnover rate for the most recent fiscal year ended was: 42% (Overseas); 160% (Equity Portfolio Growth); 69% (Growth Opportunities); 208% (Global Resources); 183% (Strategic Opportunities); 120% (Equity Portfolio Income); 200% (Income & Growth); 79% (High Yield); 59% (Limited Term Bond); 333% (Government Investment); 58% (Short Fixed Income); 27% (High Income Municipal); and 46% (Limited Term Tax-Exempt). The annualized portfolio turnover rates of Emerging Market Income and Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt are not expected to exceed 200% and 75%, respectively, for their first fiscal periods ending December 31, 1994 and November 30, 1994, respectively.

Because a high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs and may increase taxable capital gains, FMR carefully weighs the anticipated benefits of short-term investing against these consequences.

THE TRUSTS AND THE FIDELITY ORGANIZATION

Each Trust is an open-end management investment company. Each Trust was established by a separate Declaration of Trust as a Massachusetts business trust on each date as follows: June 24, 1983, Fidelity Advisor Series I; April 24, 1986, Fidelity Advisor Series II; May 17, 1982, Fidelity Advisor Series III; May 6, 1983, Fidelity Advisor Series IV; April 24, 1986, Fidelity Advisor Series V; June 1, 1983, Fidelity Advisor Series VI; March 21, 1980, Fidelity Advisor Series VII; and September 23, 1983, Fidelity Advisor Series VIII. Each Trust has its own Board of Trustees that supervises Fund activities and reviews the Fund s' contractual arrangements with companies that provide the Funds with services. As Massachusetts business trusts, the Trusts are not required to hold annual shareholder meetings, although special meetings may be called for a class of shares, a Fund or the Trust as a whole for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, changing fundamental investment policies or limitations or approving a management contract or plan of distribution. As a shareholder, you receive one vote for each share and fractional votes for fractional shares of the Fund you own. For shareholders of Equity Portfolio Income the number of votes to which you are entitled is based on the dollar value of your investment. Separate votes are taken by each class of shares, or each Fund if a matter affects just that class of shares or Fund, respectively. There is a remote possibility that one Fund might become liable for any misstatement in the p rospectus about another Fund. Each class of shares is offered through a separate prospectus.

CLASS B. Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income Fund, Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities Fund, Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, Fidelity Advisor High Yield Fund, Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund, Fidelity Advisor Government Investment Fund, Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal Fund, and Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund each offer a class of shares with a contingent deferred sales charge to retail investors who engage an investment professional for investment advice (Class B shares). Class B shares of each Fund are subject to an annual distribution fee of .75% of their respective average net assets, an annual service fee of .25% of their respective average net assets and a contingent deferred sales charge upon redemption within five years of purchase, which decreases from a maximum of 4% to 0%. At the end of six years , Class B shares of a Fund automatically convert to Class A shares of the same Fund . The initial and subsequent investment minimums for Class B shares are identical to those for Class A shares . Class B shares of a Fidelity Advisor Fund may be exchanged only for Class B shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds or Class B shares of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio. Transfer agent and shareholder services for Class B shares of Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income Fund, Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities Fund, Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, Fidelity Advisor High Yield Fund, Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund and Fidelity Advisor Government Investment Fund are performed by FIIOC ; and for Class B shares of Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal Fund and Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund are performed by United Missouri Bank . For the current fiscal year, total operating expenses for Class B shares are estimated to be as follows: 2.25%, after reimbursement, for Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income Fund; 1.67% for Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal Fund; 1.86% for Fidelity Advisor High Yield Fund; 1.70% , after reimbursement, for Fidelity Advisor Government Investment Fund; 2.12% for Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income; 1.92% for Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities Fund; 1.65%, after reimbursement, for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund; and 1.65%, after reimbursement, for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund. Investment professionals may receive different levels of compensation with respect to one particular class of shares over another class of shares in the Funds.

INSTITUTIONAL SHARES. Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Growth, Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund and Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund each offers shares to institutional and retail investors. Shares offered to institutional investors (Institutional shares) are offered continuously at NAV to (I) banks and trust institutions investing for their own accounts or for accounts of their trust customers, (II) plan sponsors meeting the ERISA definition of fiduciary, (III) government entities or authorities and (IV) corporations with at least $100 million in annual revenues. The initial and subsequent investment minimums for Institutional shares are $100,000 and $2,500, respectively. The minimum account balance is $40,000. Institutional shares of one fund may be exchanged for Institutional shares of another Fidelity Advisor Fund. Transfer agent and shareholder services for Institutional shares are performed by FIIOC. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993, total operating expenses for Institutional shares as a percent of average net assets were as follows: .94% for Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Growth, .79% for Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, .64% for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond and .65% for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt. Institutional Shares have Distribution and Service Plans that do not provide for payment of a separate distribution fee; rather the Plans recognize that FMR may use its management fee and other resources to pay expenses for distribution-related activities and may make payments to investment professionals that provide shareholder support services or sell Institutional shares. Institutional shares also do not bear a shareholder service fee. Investment professionals currently do not receive compensation in connection with distribution and/or shareholder servicing of Institutional shares.

Strategic Opportunities offers a class of shares with a maximum 4.75% front-end sales charge to current holders of such shares (Initial Shares). New investors may not purchase Initial Shares. Current shareholders may make additional investments in Initial Shares of $250 or more. The minimum account balance for Initial Shares is $1,000. Reduced sales charges apply to purchases of $50,000 or more of Initial Shares. An investor in Initial Shares also may qualify for a reduction of the sales charge under the Rights of Accumulation or Letter of Intent programs. Sales charges on Initial Shares are waived for certain groups of investors. Transfer agent and shareholders services for Initial Shares are performed by Service. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 1993, total operating expenses as a percentage of net asset value for Initial Shares were .89%.

Strategic Opportunities offers three classes of shares, Initial Shares, Class A shares and Class B shares. Class A shares are offered through this prospectus. Initial Shares and Class B shares are described above and offered through separate prospectuses. Investment performance will be measured separately for Initial Shares, Class A shares and Class B shares, and the least of the three results obtained will be used in calculating the performance adjustment to the management fee paid by Strategic Opportunities.

Fidelity Investments is one of the largest investment management organizations in the U.S. and has its principal business address at 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109. It includes a number of different companies that provide a variety of financial services and products. The Trusts employ various Fidelity companies to perform certain activities required to operate the Funds.

Fidelity Management & Research Company is the original Fidelity company founded in 1946. It provides a number of mutual funds and other clients with investment research and portfolio management services. It maintains a large staff of experienced investment personnel and a full complement of related support facilities. As of April 30, 1994 FMR advised funds having approximately 1 6 million shareholder accounts with a total value of more than $225 billion. Fidelity Distributors Corp. distributes shares for the Fidelity funds.

FMR Corp. is the parent company for the Fidelity companies. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a Trustee of the Trust), Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of Johnson family members form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp.

Peter J. Allegrini is manager of Advisor High Income Municipal, which he has managed since February 1992. Mr. Allegrini also manages Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, Michigan Tax-Free High Yield and Ohio Tax-Free High Yield. Mr. Allegrini joined Fidelity in 1982.

Robert K. Citrone is manager of Advisor Emerging Market Income. He also manages Fidelity New Markets Income Fund, which he has managed since May 1993 and serves as strategist for Fidelity's emerging market fixed-income investments. Mr. Citrone joined Fidelity in 1990.

Bettina E. Doulton has been manager of Advisor Equity Portfolio Income since August 1993, and VIP Equity-Income since July 1993. Previously, she managed Select Automotive Portfolio and assisted on Equity-Income Portfolio and Magellan(Registered trademark). Ms. Doulton also served as an analyst following the domestic and European automotive and tire manufacturing industry as well as the gaming and lodging industry. She joined Fidelity in 1985.

Margaret L. Eagle is vice president and manager of Advisor High Yield, which she has managed since it began in January 1987. Ms. Eagle also manages several pension fund accounts. Previously, she managed Spartan High Income, and High Income (now Capital & Income). She also managed the bond portion of Puritan(Registered trademark). Ms. Eagle joined Fidelity in 1980.

Daniel R. Frank is vice president and manager of Advisor Strategic Opportunities which he has managed since December 1983. Previously, he was an assistant to Peter Lynch on Magellan. Mr. Frank joined Fidelity in 1979.

Michael S. Gray is vice president and manager of Advisor Limited Term Bond which he has managed since August 1987. Mr. Gray also manages Investment Grade Bond, Spartan Investment Grade Bond, and Intermediate Bond. Mr. Gray joined Fidelity in 1982.

Robert E. Haber is vice president and manager of Advisor Income & Growth, which he has managed since January 1987. Mr. Haber also manages Balanced and co-manages Global Balanced. Previously, he managed Convertible Securities. Mr. Haber joined Fidelity in 1985.

John (Jack) F. Haley Jr. is vice president and manager of Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt, which he has managed since September 1985. Mr. Haley also manages California Tax-Free Insured, California Tax-Free High Yield, and Spartan California Municipal High Yield. Mr. Haley joined Fidelity in 1981.

John R. Hickling is manager of Advisor Overseas, which he has managed since February 1993. Mr. Hickling also manages Japan, Overseas and VIP: Overseas. Previously he managed Emerging Markets, Europe and Pacific Basin. Mr. Hickling joined Fidelity in 1982.

Curtis Hollingsworth is vice president and manager of Advisor Government Investment, which he has managed since January 1992. Mr. Hollingsworth also manages Short-Intermediate Government, Government Securities, Institutional Short-Intermediate Government, Spartan Limited Maturity Government Bond, Spartan Long-Term Government Bond and Spartan Short-Intermediate

Government. He joined Fidelity in 1983.
Malcolm W. MacNaught is vice president and manager of Advisor Global Resources, which he has managed since November 1988. Mr. MacNaught also manages Select Precious Metals and Minerals and Select American Gold. Previously, he managed Fidelity Fund and Convertable Securities. Mr. MacNaught joined Fidelity in 1968.
David Murphy is manager of Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund which he has managed since March 1994 . He also manages Limited Term Municipals, Spartan Intermediate Municipal and Spartan New Jersey Municipal High Yield. Before joining Fidelity in 1989, he managed municipal bond funds at Scudder, Stevens & Clark.
Robert E. Stansky is vice president and manager of Advisor Equity Portfolio Growth, which he has managed since April 1987. Mr. Stansky also manages Growth Company. Previously, he managed Emerging Growth and Select Defense and Aerospace. Mr. Stansky joined Fidelity in 1983.
Donald G. Taylor is vice president and manager of Advisor Short Fixed-Income, which he has managed since September 1989. Mr. Taylor also manages Short-Term Bond, Spartan Short-Term Income , and VIP II: Investment Grade Bond. In addition, he manages Income Plus for Fidelity International and serves as an assistant on Asset Manager: Income. Previously, he managed Corporate Trust, Qualified Dividend, VIP: Zero Coupon Bond and Utilities Income. Mr. Taylor joined Fidelity in 1986.
George A. Vanderheiden is vice president and manager of Advisor Growth Opportunities, which he has managed since November 1987. Mr. Vanderheiden also manages Destiny I and Destiny II. He is a managing director of FMR Corp., Leader of the Growth Group, and joined Fidelity in 1971.

APPENDIX

The following paragraphs provide a brief description of securities in which the Funds may invest and transactions they may make . T he Funds are not limited by this discussion, however, and may purchase other types of securities securities and enter into other types of transactions if they are consistent with the Funds' investment objectives and policies.
DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. Securities may be bought and sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, with payment and delivery taking place at a future date. The market value of securities purchased in this way may change before the delivery date which could increase fluctuations in a Fund's yield. Ordinarily, a Fund will not earn interest on securities purchased until they are delivered.
EQUITY SECURITIES include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants. While FMR believes that these types of investments in emerging markets present the possibility for significant capital appreciation over the long-term, they also entail a high degree of risk. The prices of emerging market equities can fluctuate dramatically in response to company, market, economic, or political news.
FOREIGN CURRENCIES. The value of investments and the value of dividends and interest earned may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. Some foreign currency values may be volatile, and there is the possibility of governmental controls on currency exchange or governmental intervention in currency markets, which could adversely affect a fund. Although FMR may attempt to manage currency exchange rate risks, there is no assurance that FMR will do so at an appropriate time or that FMR will be able to predict exchange rates accurately. For example, if FMR increases a fund's exposure to a foreign currency, and that currency's value subsequently falls, FMR's currency management may result in increased losses to the Fund. Similarly, if FMR hedges the Fund's exposure to a foreign currency, and that Currency's value rises, the Fund will lose the opportunity to participate in the currency's appreciation.
CURRENCY MANAGEMENT. The relative performance of foreign currencies is an important factor in a Fund's performance. FMR may manage a Fund's exposure to various currencies to take advantage of different yield, risk, and return characteristics that different currencies can provide for U.S. investors.
To manage exposure to currency fluctuations, the Fund may enter into currency exchange contracts (agreements to exchange one currency for another at a future date) or currency swap agreements, buy and sell options and futures contracts relating to foreign currencies, and purchase securities indexed to foreign currencies. A Fund will use currency exchange contracts in the normal course of business to lock in an exchange rate in connection with purchases and sales of securities denominated in foreign currencies. Other currency management strategies allow FMR to hedge portfolio securities, to shift investment exposure from one currency to another, or to attempt to profit from anticipated declines in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There is no limitation on the amount of a Fund's assets that may be committed to currency management strategies.
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS involve additional risks. Foreign securities and securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies may be affected by the strength of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, or by political or economic developments in foreign countries. Foreign companies may not be subject to accounting standards or governmental supervision comparable to U.S. companies, and there may be less public information about their operations. In addition to the political and economic factors that can affect foreign securities, a governmental issuer may be unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require that

the conditions for payment be renegotiated. These factors could make foreign investments, especially those in developing countries, more volatile. FMR considers these factors in making investments for the Funds.

A Fund may enter into currency exchange contracts (agreements to exchange one currency for another at a future date) to manage currency risks and to facilitate transactions in foreign securities. Although currency forward contracts can be used to protect the Fund from adverse exchange rate changes, they involve a risk of loss if FMR fails to predict foreign currency values correctly.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of each Fund's investments. The absence of a trading market can make it difficult to ascertain a market value for illiquid investments. Disposing of illiquid investments may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and it may be difficult or impossible for a Fund to sell them promptly at an acceptable price.

INDEXED SECURITIES. Indexed securities values are linked to currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices, or other financial indicators. Most indexed securities are short to intermediate term fixed-income securities whose values at maturity or interest rates rise or fall according to the change in one or more specified underlying instruments. Indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed (i.e., their value may increase or decrease if the underlying instrument appreciates), and may have return characteristics similar to direct investments in the underlying instrument or to one or more options on the underlying instrument. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instrument itself.

INTERFUND BORROWING PROGRAM. Interfund loans and borrowings normally will extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. A Fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available at the same time from other short-term instruments (such as repurchase agreements), and will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. Each Fund will not lend more than 5% (Equity Funds) or 7.5% (Fixed-Income Funds) of its assets to other funds, and will not borrow through the program if, after doing so, total outstanding borrowings would exceed 15% of total assets. Loans may be called on one day's notice, and a Fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

LOANS AND OTHER DIRECT DEBT INSTRUMENTS are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental or other borrower to another party. They may represent amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods or services (trade claims or other receivables), or to other parties. Direct debt instruments involve the risk of loss in case of default or insolvency of the borrower and may offer less legal protection to a Fund in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, loan participations involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other financial intermediary. Direct debt instruments may also include standby financing commitments that obligate a Fund to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand.

LOWER-QUALITY DEBT SECURITIES are those rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P that have poor protection against default in the payment of principal and interest or may be in default. These securities are often considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of loss or price changes due to changes in the issuer's capacity to pay. The market prices of lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more than those of higher-rated debt securities, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. See "Debt Obligations" on page .

SOVEREIGN DEBT OBLIGATIONS debt instruments issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or their agencies, including debt of Latin American nations or other developing countries. Sovereign debt may be in the form of conventional securities or other types of debt instruments such as loans or loan participations. Sovereign debt of developing countries may involve a high degree of risk, and may be in default or present the risk of default. Governmental entities responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require renegotiation or rescheduling of debt payments. In addition, prospects for repayment of principal and interest may depend on political as well as economic factors.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES are issued by government entities and non-government entities such as banks, mortgage lenders, or other financial institutions.

A mortgage-backed security may be an obligation of the issuer backed by a mortgage or pool of mortgages or a direct interest in an underlying pool of mortgages. Some mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), make payments of both principal and interest at a variety of intervals; others make semiannual interest payments at a predetermined rate and repay principal at maturity (like a typical bond). Mortgage-backed securities are based on different types of mortgages including those on commercial real estate or residential properties. Other types of mortgage-backed securities will likely be developed in the future, and a Fund may invest in them if FMR determines they are consistent with a Fund's investment objective and policies.

The value of mortgage-backed securities may change due to shifts in the

market's perception of issuers. In addition, regulatory or tax changes may adversely affect the mortgage securities market as a whole. Non-government mortgage-backed securities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater price changes than government issues. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment, which occurs when unscheduled or early payments are made on the underlying mortgages, may shorten the effective maturities of these securities and may lower their total returns.
STRIPPED MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES are created when a U.S. government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The holder of the "principal-only" security (PO) receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the "interest-only" security (IO) receives interest payments from the same underlying security. The prices of stripped mortgage-backed securities may be particularly affected by changes in interest rates. As interest rates fall, prepayment rates tend to increase, which tends to reduce prices of IOs and increase prices of POs. Rising interest rates can have the opposite effect.
ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES represent interests in pools of consumer loans (generally unrelated to mortgage loans) and most often are structured as pass-through securities. Interest and principal payments ultimately depend on payment of the underlying loans by individuals, although the securities may be supported by letters of credit or other credit enhancements. The value of asset-backed securities may also depend on the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement.
A Fund may purchase units of beneficial interest in pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, and sales agreements entered into by municipalities. These municipal obligations may be created when a municipality enters into an installment purchase contract or lease with a vendor and may be secured by the assets purchased or leased by the municipality. However, except in very limited circumstances, there will be no recourse against the vendor if the municipality stops making payments. The market for tax-exempt asset-backed securities is still relatively new. These obligations are likely to involve unscheduled prepayments of principal, which may lower total returns .
OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS are bought and sold to manage a Fund's exposure to changing interest rates, security prices, and currency exchange rates. Some options and futures strategies, including selling futures, buying puts, and writing calls, tend to hedge a Fund's investment against price fluctuations. Other strategies, including buying futures, writing puts, and buying calls, tend to increase market exposure. Options and futures may be combined with each other or with forward contracts in order to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall strategy. A Fund may invest in options and futures based on any type of security, index, or currency, including options and futures traded on foreign exchanges and options not traded on exchanges.
Options and futures can be volatile investments and involve certain risks. If FMR applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judges market conditions incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower a Fund's return. A Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid secondary market. Options and futures do not pay interest, but may produce taxable capital gains.
Each Fund will not hedge more than 25% of its total assets by selling futures, buying puts, and writing calls under normal conditions. In addition each Fund will not buy futures or write puts whose underlying value exceeds 25% of its total assets, and will not buy calls with a value exceeding 5% of its total assets.
REAL ESTATE BACKED SECURITIES. Real estate industry companies may include among others: real estate investment trusts; brokers or real estate developers; and companies with substantial real estate holdings, such as paper and lumber producers and hotel and entertainment companies. Companies engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to certain risks including: declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, and variations in rental income.
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LOANS. In a repurchase agreement, a Fund buys a security at one price and simultaneously agrees to sell it back at a higher price. A Fund may also make securities loans to broker-dealers and institutional investors, including FBSI. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to either a repurchase agreement or a securities loan, a Fund could experience delays in recovering its cash or the securities it lent. To the extent that, in the meantime, the value of the securities purchased had decreased or the value of the securities lent had increased, a Fund could experience a loss. In all cases, FMR must find the creditworthiness of the other party to the transaction satisfactory.
FOREIGN REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS may be less well secured than U.S. repurchase agreements, and may be denominated in foreign currencies. They also involve greater risk of loss of the counterparty defaults. Some counterparties in these transactions may be less creditworthy than those in U.S. markets.
RESTRICTED SECURITIES are securities which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Unless registered

for sale, these securities can only be sold in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund temporarily transfers possession of a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash. At the same time, the Fund agrees to repurchase the instrument at an agreed-upon price and time. A Fund expects that it will engage in reverse repurchase agreements for temporary purposes such as to fund redemptions. Reverse repurchase agreements may increase the risk of fluctuation in the market value of a Fund's assets or in its yield.

SHORT SALES. If a Fund enters into short sales with respect to stocks underlying its convertible security holdings, the transaction may help to hedge against the effect of stock price declines, but may result in losses if a convertible security's price does not track the price of its underlying equity. Under normal conditions convertible securities hedged with short sales are not currently expected to exceed 15% of a Fund's total assets.

SWAP AGREEMENTS. As one way of managing its exposure to different types of investments, a Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and other types of swap agreements such as caps, collars, and floors. In a typical interest rate swap, one party agrees to make regular payments equal to a floating interest rate times a "notional principal amount," in return for payments equal to a fixed rate times the same amount, for a specified period of time. If a swap agreement provides for payments in different currencies, the parties might agree to exchange the notional principal amount as well. Swaps may also depend on other prices or rates, such as the value of an index or mortgage prepayment rates.

In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level, while the seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Fund agreed to exchange payments in dollars for payments in foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Fund's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price and yield.

Swap agreements are sophisticated hedging instruments that typically involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of risks assumed. As a result, swaps can be highly volatile and may have a considerable impact on a Fund's performance. Swap agreements are subject to risks related to the counterparty's ability to perform, and may decline in value if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. A Fund may also suffer losses if it is unable to terminate outstanding swap agreements or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE OBLIGATIONS, including certain participation interests in municipal obligations, have interest rate adjustment formulas that help to stabilize their market values. Many variable and floating rate instruments also carry demand features that permit the fund to sell them at par value plus accrued interest on short notice.

WARRANTS entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants tend to be more volatile than their underlying securities. Also, the value of the warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date.

ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make interest payments; instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, a Fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

A broker-dealer creates a DERIVATIVE ZERO by separating the interest and principal components of a U.S. Treasury security and selling them as two individual securities. CATS (Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities), TIGRs (Treasury Investment Growth Receipts), and TRs (Treasury Receipts) are examples of derivative zeros. Government Investment Fund has been advised that the staff of the Division of Investment Management of the SEC does not consider these instruments U.S. government securities as defined by the 1940 Act. Therefore, Government Investment Fund will not treat these obligations as U.S. government securities for purposes of the 65% portfolio composition test mentioned on page 21.

The Federal Reserve Bank creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the interest and principal components of an outstanding U.S. Treasury bond and selling them as individual securities. Bonds issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the Financing Corporation (FICO) can also be separated in this fashion. ORIGINAL ISSUE ZEROS are zero coupon securities originally issued by the U.S. government or a government agency.

DEBT OBLIGATIONS. The table below provides a summary of ratings assigned to debt holdings (not including money market instruments) in Funds which have the ability to invest over 5% in lower-rated debt securities. These figures are dollar-weighted averages of month-end portfolio holdings during the thirteen months ended September 30, 1993 (Strategic Opportunities), October 31, 1993 (Income & Growth, High Yield, Short Fixed-Income, and High Income Municipal,) and November 30, 1993 (and Equity Portfolio Income), presented as a percentage of total investments. These percentages are historical and are not necessarily indicative of the quality of current or future portfolio holdings, which may vary.

The dollar-weighted average of debt securities not rated by either Moody's or S&P amounted to 0% (Equity Portfolio Growth), .89% (Strategic Opportunities), .57% (Equity Portfolio Income), 6.72% (Income & Growth), 18.74% (High Yield), 5.85% (Short Fixed-Income), and 25.23% (High Income Municipal) of total investments. This may include securities rated by other nationally recognized rating organizations, as well as unrated securities. Unrated securities are not necessarily lower-quality securities.

As of October 31, 1993, (Global Resources) and December 31, 1993 (Emerging Markets Income) had no investments below Baa/BBB.

MOODY'S RATING & PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENTS

MOODY'S RATING	EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH	STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES	EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME	INCOME & GROWTH	HIGH YIELD	SHORT FIXED-INCOME	HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL
Aaa/Aa/A	--	15.99%	1.02%	22.75%	.02%	25.81%	27.39%
Baa	--	--	.77%	.86%	--	34.74%	20.40%
Ba	--	.18%	1.25%	6.09%	6.60%	12.76%	8.10%
B	.07%	.22%	1.27%	3.89%	34.26%	1.08%	.63%
Caa	--	1.63%	.06%	.66%	9.09%	--	--
Ca/C	--	--	--	--	4.50%	--	--

S&P RATING & PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENTS

S&P RATING	EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH	STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES	EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME	INCOME & GROWTH	HIGH YIELD	SHORT FIXED-INCOME	HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL
AAA/AA/A	--	15.99%	1.03%	21.98%	.97%	27.08%	29.05%
BBB	--	--	.84%	2.03%	1.09%	33.92%	18.73%
BB	--	--	.98%	2.22%	6.94%	7.55%	4.37%
B	.07%	.80%	1.35%	2.51%	33.28%	1.13%	1.75%
CCC	--	--	.15%	.69%	7.62%		.04%
CC/C	--	--	--	--%	1.55%		
D	--	.89%	.03%		5.58%		

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBES MUNICIPAL INSTRUMENTS:

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES include GENERAL OBLIGATION SECURITIES, which are backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, and REVENUE SECURITIES, which are backed by the revenues of a specific tax, project, or facility. INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS are a type of revenue bond backed by the credit and security of a private issuer and may involve greater risk. PRIVATE ACTIVITY MUNICIPAL SECURITIES, which may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, include securities issued to finance housing projects, student loans, and privately owned solid waste disposal and water and sewage treatment facilities.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES are issued by municipalities in expectation of future tax or other revenues, and are payable from those specific taxes or revenues. BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES normally provide interim financing in advance of an issue of bonds or notes, the proceeds of which are used to repay the anticipation notes. TAX-EXEMPT COMMERCIAL PAPER is issued by municipalities to help finance short-term capital or operating needs.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS are issued by a state or local government or authority to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. These obligations typically are not fully backed by the municipality's credit, and their interest may become taxable if the lease is assigned. If funds are not appropriated for the following year's lease payments, the lease may terminate, with the possibility of significant loss to a Fund. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION in municipal lease obligations or installment sales contracts entitle the holder to a proportionate interest in the lease-purchase payments made.

RESOURCE RECOVERY BONDS are a type of revenue bond issued to build facilities such as solid waste incinerators or waste-to-energy plants. Typically, a private corporation will be involved, at least during the construction phase, and the revenue stream will be secured by fees or rents paid by municipalities for use of the facilities. The viability of a resource recovery project, environmental protection regulations, and project operator tax incentives may affect the value and credit quality of resource recovery bonds.

A DEMAND FEATURE is a put that entitles the security holder to repayment of the principal amount of the underlying security, upon notice at any time or at specified intervals. A STANDBY COMMITMENT is a put that entitles the security holder to same-day settlement at amortized cost plus accrued interest.

Issuers or financial intermediaries who provide demand features or standby commitments often support their ability to buy securities on demand by obtaining LETTERS OF CREDIT (LOCS) or other guarantees from domestic or foreign banks. LOCs also may be used as credit supports for other types of municipal instruments. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to purchase an instrument supported by an LOC. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

INVERSE FLOATERS are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. For example, a municipal issuer may decide to issue two variable rate instruments instead of a single long-term, fixed-rate bond. The interest rate on one instrument reflects short-term interest rates, while the interest rate on the other instrument (the inverse floater) reflects the approximate rate the issuer would have paid on a fixed-rate bond, multiplied by two, minus the interest rate paid on the short-term instrument. Depending on market availability, the two portions may be recombined to form a fixed-rate municipal bond. The market for inverse floaters is relatively new.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's outstanding indebtedness. Refunding contracts require the issuer to sell and the Fund to buy refunded municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several months or several years in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S CORPORATE BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Bonds rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

AA - Bonds rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A - Bonds rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

BAA - Bonds rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

BA - Bonds rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements. Their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded

during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.
B - Bonds rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.
CAA - Bonds rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.
CA - Bonds rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked short-comings.
C - Bonds rated C are the lowest-rated class of bonds and issued so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.
Moody's applies numerical modifiers, 1, 2, and 3, in each generic rating classification from Aa through C in its corporate bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.
DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S CORPORATE BOND RATINGS:
AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.
AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the higher-rated issues only in small degree.
A - Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.
BBB - Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher-rated categories.
BB - Debt rated BB has less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.
B - Debt rated B has a greater vulnerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The B rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BB rating.
CCC - Debt rated CCC has a currently identifiable vulnerability to default, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal.
CC - Debt rated CC is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned an actual or implied CCC debt rating.
C - The rating C is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned an actual or implied CCC debt rating. The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed but debt service payments are continued.
CI - The rating CI is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.
D - Debt rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating will also be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.
The ratings from AA to D may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

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 SAIs, 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 Distributors. This Prospectus and the related SAIs do not constitute an offer by a Fund or by Distributors to sell or to buy shares of a Fund to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

FIDELITY ADVISOR FUNDS CLASS B
PROSPECTUS
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109
JUNE 30 , 1994
The Fidelity Advisor Funds (the Funds) offer investors a broad selection o f portfolios.
INTERNATIONAL FUND:

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND
EQUITY FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND
MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:
FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND

Fidelity Advisor High Yield Fund and Fidelity Advisor Government Investment Fund are portfolios of Fidelity Advisor Series II. Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series III. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series IV. Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series V. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series VI. Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities Fund and Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income Fund are portfolios of Fidelity Advisor Series VIII. Each Fund sells two classes of shares to retail investors: Class A shares and Class B shares. Class B shares are offered through this prospectus. Class A shares are offered through a separate prospectus.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND, FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND AND FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND MAY INVEST WITHOUT LIMITATION IN LOWER-QUALITY DEBT SECURITIES, SOMETIMES CALLED "JUNK BONDS." INVESTORS SHOULD CONSIDER THAT THESE SECURITIES CARRY GREATER RISKS, SUCH AS THE RISK OF DEFAULT, THAN OTHER DEBT SECURITIES. REFER TO "INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS" ON PAGE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Please read this Prospectus before investing. It is designed to provide you with information and help you decide if a Fund's goals match your own. RETAIN THIS DOCUMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

A Statement of Additional Information (SAI) dated June 30 , 1994 has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for each Fund and each is incorporated herein by reference. SAIs and each Fund's Annual Report are available free upon request from Fidelity Distributors Corporation (Distributors), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109, or from your investment professional.

MUTUAL FUND SHARES ARE NOT DEPOSITS OR OBLIGATIONS OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION. SHARES ARE NOT INSURED BY THE FDIC, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OR ANY OTHER AGENCY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO INVESTMENT RISK, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

Distribution and Service Plans
VALUATION
PERFORMANCE
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS
THE TRUSTS AND THE FIDELITY ORGANIZATION
APPENDIX
FINANCIAL HISTORY

The purpose of the table below is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in Class B shares of each Fund would bear directly or indirectly. This standard format was developed for use by all mutual funds to help investors make investment decisions. This expense information should be considered along with other important information such as each Fund's investment objective and past performance.

21.SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES

Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Charge
(as a percentage of redemption proceeds) 4.00%*
Sales Charge on Reinvested Distributions None
Exchange Fees None

* DECLINES FROM 4.00% TO 0.00% FOR CLASS B SHARES HELD UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 5 YEARS.

SHAREHOLDER TRANSACTION EXPENSES represent charges paid when you purchase, sell or exchange Class B shares of a Fund. See "How to Buy Shares" and "How to Sell Shares" on pages and , respectively.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C>

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)

INTERNATIONAL FUND:	MANAGEMENT FEE	12B-1 FEE (INCLUDES .25% SHAREHOLDER SERVICE FEE)	OTHER EXPENSES	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES
Emerging Markets Income1	.71%	1.00%	.54% *	2.25%
EQUITY FUNDS:				
Strategic Opportunities	.54%	1.00%	.38% 1	1.92%
Equity Portfolio Income	.50%	1.00%	.62% *1	2.12%
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:				
High Yield	.51%	1.00%	.35% 1	1.86%
Limited Term Bond	.42%	1.00%	.23% *1	1.65%
Government Investment	.46%	1.00%	.24% *1	1.70%
MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:				
High Income Municipal	.42%	1.00%	.25% 1	1.67%
Limited Term Tax-Exempt	.42%*	1.00%	.23% *1	1.65%

</TABLE>

* AFTER EXPENSE REDUCTIONS
1 ESTIMATED FOR FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES are based on historical expenses for the most recent fiscal year ended . Management fees are paid by each Fund to Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) for managing its investments and business affairs. Management fees for Strategic Opportunities will vary based on performance. 12b-1 fees include a distribution fee and a shareholder service fee. Distribution f ees are paid by Class B shares of the Funds to Distributors for services and expenses in connection with the distribution of Class B shares. Shareholder service fees are paid by Class B shares of the Funds to investment professionals for services and expenses incurred in connection with providing personal service and/or maintenance of shareholder accounts to Class B shareholders. Long-term shareholders may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charges permitted by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) due to 12b-1 fees . The Funds incur other expenses for maintaining shareholder records, furnishing shareholder statements and reports, and custodial, legal and accounting services, registering a Trust or Fund with federal and state regulatory authorities and other miscellaneous services. FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse Emerging Markets Income, Government Investment , Limited Term Tax-Exempt and (effective July 1, 1994) Limited Term Bond to the extent that total operating expenses for Class B shares (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) are in excess of an annual rate of 2.25%, 1.70%, 1.65% and 1.65%, respectively, of average net assets. If reimbursements were not in effect, the management fees, other expenses (including Distribution Fees and Shareholder Service Fees) and total operating expenses for Class B shares would have been estimated to be .71%, 1.83%, and 2.54% (Emerging Markets Income); .46%, 1.61%, and 2.07%, (Government Investment); .42%, 1.69%, and 2.11% (Limited Term Tax-Exempt) ; and .42%, 1.56% and 1.98% (Limited Term Bond) . Please refer to the section "Fees," page .

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S>
<C> <C> <C> <C>

EXPENSE TABLE EXAMPLE:
You would pay the following expenses on a $1,000 investment in Class B shares of a Fund assuming a 5% annual return and either (1) redemption at the end of each time period or (2) no redemption at the end of each time period:

INTERNATIONAL FUND:	1 YEAR		3 YEARS		5 YEARS		10 YEARS	(dagger)
	(1)**	(2)	(1)**	(2)	(1)**	(2)	(1)	(2)

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>

Emerging Markets Income1	$	$	$ 10	$ 70	--	--	--	--
	63	23	0					
EQUITY FUNDS:								
Strategic Opportunities	$	$	$ 90	$ 60	$ 11	$ 10	$ 20	$20
	59	19			4	4	7	7
Equity Portfolio Income	$	$	$ 96	$ 66	$ 12	$ 11	$ 2 2	$ 2 2
	62	22			4	4	8	8
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:								
High Yield	$	$	$ 88	$ 58	$ 11	$ 10	$ 1 8	$ 1 8
	59	19			1	1	0	0
Limited Term Bond	$	$	$ 8 2	$ 5 2	$ 1 0	$ 90	$ 15	$ 15
	57	17			0		7	7
Government Investment	$	$	$ 84	$ 54	$ 10	$ 92	$ 16	$ 16
	57	17			2		3	3
MUNICIPAL/TAX-								
EXEMPT FUNDS:								
High Income Municipal	$	$	$ 83	$ 53	$ 10	$ 91	$ 1 5	$ 1 5
	57	17			1		9	9

Limited Term Tax-Exempt	$ 57	$ 17	$ 82	$ 52	$ 100	$ 90	$ 157	$ 157

</TABLE>

** REFLECTS DEDUCTION OF APPLICABLE CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE.

(dagger) REFLECTS CONVERSION TO CLASS A SHARES AFTER SIX YEARS.

The HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE illustrates the estimated expenses associated with a $1,000 investment in Class B shares of each Fund over periods of one, three, five and ten years, based on the expenses (after reimbursements, if any) in the table above , an assumed annual return of 5% and deduction of applicable contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) in years 1, 3 and 5. A CDSC IS IMPOSED ONLY IF YOU REDEEM CLASS B SHARES WITHIN 5 YEARS. SEE "HOW TO SELL SHARES," PAGE , FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE CDSC. THE RETURN OF 5% AND ESTIMATED EXPENSES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED INDICATIONS OF ACTUAL OR EXPECTED CLASS B PERFORMANCE OR EXPENSES, BOTH OF WHICH MAY VARY.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow are included in each Fund's Annual Report and have been audited by each Fund's independent accountant (except for Emerging Markets Income). Their reports on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights are included in each Fund's Annual Report. The Financial Statements and Financial Highlights are incorporated by reference into each Fund's Statement of Additional Information. The Strategic Opportunities table provides semiannual information and is unaudited. On or about June 30, 1994, Class B shares of the Funds will be offered to retail investors. The information in the tables regarding Class A shares and, where appropriate, shares offered to institutional investors, does not reflect Class B 12b-1 fees paid, and may not be representative of the actual operational results of Class B shares.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> March 10, 1994 (commencement of operations) to May 31, 1994 (Unaudited)
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA	
Net asset value beginning of period	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations	
Not Investment income	.086
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.247
Total from investment operations	.333
Less Distributions	
From net investment income	(.083)
Net asset value end of period	$ 10.250
TOTAL RETURN (dagger) (double dagger)	3.36%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA	
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 7,119
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.50%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense reductions	2.60%*+
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	3.83%*
Portfolio turnover rate	107%

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND
August 20, 1986
Six Months (Commencement
Ended of Operations) to
March 31, 1994 Years Ended September 30, September 30,
(Unaudited) 1993 1992(dagger)(dagger) 1991 1990 1989 1988
1987 1986
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 22.52 $ 19.53 $ 21.38 $ 17.21
$ 19.55 $ 15.53 $ 19.06 $ 16.71 $ 17.81
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income (.24) .33 .61 .66 .70 .50 .42 .46
.08(s diamond)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments (.69)
4.44 .58 4.26 (2.49) 4.08 (1.80) 2.95 (1.18)
Total from investment operations (.93) 4.77 1.19 4.92 (1.79)
4.58 (1.38) 3.41 (1.10)
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.43) (.57) (.62) (.75) (.55)
(.56) (.24) (.09) --
From net realized gain on investments (1.71) (1.21) (2.42) -
-- -- (1.91) (.97) --
Total distributions (2.14) (1.78) (3.04) (.75) (.55) (.56)
(2.15) (1.06) -
Net asset value, end of period $ 19.45 $ 22.52 $ 19.53 $ 21.38 $
17.21 $ 19.55 $ 15.53 $ 19.06 $ 16.71
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) (4.73%) 26.33% 7.26%
29.51% (9.49)% 30.45% (4.98)% 21.28% (6.23)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 331,650 $ 269,833 $ 194,694 $
199,604 $ 172,083 $ 198,198 $ 191,454 $ 283,117 $ 22,141
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.88%* 1.57%++ 1.46% 1.56%
1.59% 1.51% 1.71% 1.67%+ 1.50%*+
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 1.49%* 2.06% 3.22%
3.61% 3.70% 3.23% 3.10% 2.36% 2.77%*
Portfolio turnover rate 241%* 183% 211% 223% 114% 89% 160% 225% --

* ANNUALIZED
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND, FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1991, THE FUND DISCONTINUED THE USE OF EQUALIZATION ACCOUNTING.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
\+ EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.
++ INCLUDES REIMBURSEMENT OF $.03 PER SHARE FROM FMR FOR ADJUSTMENTS TO PRIOR PERIODS' FEES. IF THIS REIMBURSEMENT HAD NOT EXISTED THE RATIO OF EXPENSES TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS WOULD HAVE BEEN 1.73%.
(s diamond) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE HAS BEEN CALCULATED BASED ON UNDISTRIBUTED NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE OF THE FUND AT AUGUST 20, 1986.
(h diamond) DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1986 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1987, FMR WAIVED .05% OF THE ANNUAL INDIVIDUAL FUND FEE OF .35%.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME
Equity Portfolio
Income - Class A Equity Portfolio Income - Institutional
Class
Year Period
Ended Ended
Nov. 30 , Nov. 30 , Years Ended November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986
1985 1984
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 12.86 $ 12.37 $ 12.88 $ 11.08 $
9.52 $ 12.27 $ 11.10 $ 10.93 $ 13.54 $ 11.95 $ 10.24 $ 10.49
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income .33 .13 .39 .49 .63 # .69 .75 .75 .76
.78 .79 .72
Net realized and unrealized gain
(loss) on investments 1.97 .47 2.02 1.79 1.52 (2.42) 1.17
1.81 (1.53) 1.92 1.69 (.14)
Total from investment operations 2.30 .60 2.41 2.28 2.15 (1.73)
1.92 2.56 (.77) 2.70 2.48 .58
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.30) (.11) (.36) (.48) (.59) (.72)
(.75) (.74) (.70) (.77) (.77) (.74)
From net realized gain on investments - - - - - (.30) -
(1.65) (1.14) (.34) - (.09)
Total distributions (.30) (.11) (.36) (.48) (.59) (1.02) (.75)
(2.39) (1.84) (1.11) (.77) (.83)
Net asset value, end of period $ 14.86 $ 12.86 $ 14.93 $ 12.88 $ 11.08 $
9.52 $ 12.27 $ 11.10 $ 10.93 $ 13.54 $ 11.95 $ 10.24
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 18.03% 4.88% 18.90% 20.91%
22.97% (14.90)% 17.58% 26.99% (7.28)% 23.48% 24.86% 6.20%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 42,326 $ 1,462 $ 191,138 $ 139,391 $ 168,590 $ 253,049 $ 463,696 $ 436,753 $ 443,603 $ 544,269 $ 349,262 $ 89,364
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.77% 1.55%* .79%## .71%(h diamond) .67%(h diamond) .61%(h diamond) .55%(h diamond) .55%(h diamond) .54%(h diamond) .61% .63% .77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions 1.77% 1.55%* .80%## .79%(h diamond) .77%(h diamond) .71%(h diamond) .65%(h diamond) .65%(h diamond) .61%(h diamond) .61% .63% .77%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 2.02% 3.39%* 3.00% 3.77% 5.66% 6.11% 6.09% 6.86% 5.58% 6.06% 7.36% 7.86%
Portfolio turnover rate 120% 51% 120% 51% 91% 103% 93% 78% 137% 107% 110%(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) 121%

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND
January 5, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA							
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 11.070	$ 10.120	$ 8.150	$ 8.970	$ 9.860	$ 9.090	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net investment income	.980	1.146	1.115	1.144	1.237	1.165	.878
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.153	.975	1.948	(.820)	(.890)	.770	(.910)
Total from investment operations	2.133	2.121	3.063	.324	.347	1.935	(.032)
Less Distributions							
From net investment income	(.963)	(1.171)	(1.093)	(1.144)	(1.237)	(1.165)	(.878)
From net realized gain on investments	(.230)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(1.193)	(1.171)	(1.093)	(1.144)	(1.237)	(1.165)	(.878)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 12.010	$ 11.070	$ 10.120	$ 8.150	$ 8.970	$ 9.860	$ 9.090
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	20.47%	21.96%	39.67%	3.58%	3.34%	22.14%	(.81)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 485,559	$ 136,316	$ 38,681	$ 15,134	$ 13,315	$ 11,900	$ 9,077
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	1.11%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.24%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense limitation	1.11%	1.16%	1.76%	2.04%	2.17%	2.22%	2.25%*(dagger)(dagger)
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	8.09%	9.95%	12.20%	12.72%	12.98%	11.86%	10.74%*
Portfolio turnover rate	79%	100%	103%	90%	131%	135%	166%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND , FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) IN JULY 1985, THE SEC ADOPTED REVISIONS TO EXISTING RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE. THE REVISED RULES REQUIRE THE INCLUSION IN THE CALCULATION OF LONG-TERM U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH, PRIOR TO THESE REVISIONS, WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(h diamond) EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1992 , FMR REDUCED .10% OF THE ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE OF .50%.
(dagger)(dagger) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.
INCLUDES $.04 PER-SHARE FROM FOREIGN TAXES RECOVERED.
FMR HAS DIRECTED CERTAIN PORTFOLIO TRADES TO BROKERS WHO PAID A PORTION OF THE FUND'S EXPENSES.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND
Limited Term
Bond Fund - Class A Limited Term Bond Fund -
Institutional Class

Year Period February 2, 1984
Ended Ended (Commencement
Nov. 30, Nov. 30 , Years Ended November 30, of Operations) to
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986 1985 November 30, 1984
Net asset value, beginning
of period $ 10.640 $ 10.960 $ 10.640 $ 10.550 $ 10.140 $ 10.410 $ 10.180 $ 10.250 $ 11.240 $ 10.550 $ 9.960 $ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income .785 .170 .832 .840 .884 .901 .937 .944 .953 1.026 1.053 .897
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)
on investments .511 (.320)# .531 .102 .411 (.270) .230 (.070) (.770) .710 .590 (.040)
Total from investment operations 1.296 (.150) 1.363 .942 1.295 .631 1.167 .874 .183 1.736 1.643 .857
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.796) (.170) (.843) (.852) (.885) (.901) (.937) (.944) (.953) (1.026) (1.053) (.897)
From net realized gain on investments - -- -- -- -- -- -- -- (.220) (.020) -- --
Total distributions (.796) (.170) (.843) (.852) (.885) (.901) (.937) (.944) (1.173) (1.046) (1.053) (.897)
Net asset value, end of period $ 11.140 $ 10.640 $ 11.160 $ 10.640 $ 10.550 $ 10.140 $ 10.410 $ 10.180 $ 10.250 $ 11.240 $ 10.550 $ 9.960
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 12.50% (1.37)% 13.17% 9.21% 13.35% 6.46% 12.03% 8.81% 1.78% 17.04% 17.40% 9.33%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 59,184 $ 2,583 $ 183,790 $ 160,156 $ 327,756 $ 356,564 $ 426,832 $ 418,929 $ 407,228 $ 418,632 $ 253,913 $ 15,192
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.23% .82%* .64% .57% .57% .58% .54% .54% .53% .53% .65% 1.50%*(dagger)(dagger)
Ratio of net investment income to
average net assets 6.81% 7.67%* 7.41% 7.96% 8.59% 8.90% 9.16% 9.16% 9.03% 9.22% 10.29% 11.01%*
Portfolio turnover rate 59% 7% 59% 7% 60% 59% 87% 48% 92% 59% 88%(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) 12%*

FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND
January 7, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA							
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 9.730	$ 9.590	$ 9.150	$ 9.310	$ 9.260	$ 9.200	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net investment income	.567	.666	.700	.735	.773	.769	.614

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.601	.125	.419	(.160)	.050	.060	(.800)
Total from investment operations	1.168	.791	1.119	.575	.823	.829	(.186)
Less Distributions							
From net investment income	(.558)	(.651)	(.679)	(.735)	(.773)	(.769)	(.614)
From net realized gain on investments	(.200)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total distributions	(.758)	(.651)	(.679)	(.735)	(.773)	(.769)	(.614)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 10.140	$ 9.730	$ 9.590	$ 9.150	$ 9.310	$ 9.260	$ 9.200
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	12.53%	8.49%	12.65%	6.48%	9.37%	9.34%	(1.84)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 69,876	$ 23,281	$ 13,058	$ 9,822	$ 8,203	$ 6,590	$ 4,584
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.68%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.29%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary expense limitation	1.32%	1.79%	2.46%	2.74%	2.75%	2.25%	2.36%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	6.11%	6.98%	7.47%	8.04%	8.45%	8.30%	8.12%*
Portfolio turnover rate	333%	315%	54%	31%	42%	44%	32%*

</TABLE>

* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND , FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR , IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.
(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) IN JULY 1985, THE SEC ADOPTED REVISIONS TO EXISTING RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE. THE REVISED RULES REQUIRE THE INCLUSION IN THE CALCULATION OF LONG-TERM U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH, PRIOR TO THESE REVISIONS, WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION.
(double dagger) TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
THE AMOUNT SHOWN IN THIS CAPTION, WHILE DETERMINABLE BY THE SUMMATION OF AMOUNTS COMPUTED DAILY AS SHARES WERE SOLD OR REPURCHASED, IS ALSO THE BALANCING FIGURE DERIVED FROM THE OTHER FIGURES IN THE STATEMENT AND HAS BEEN SO COMPUTED. THE AMOUNT SHOWN FROM THE PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1992 FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD DOES NOT ACCORD WITH THE NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN ON INVESTMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BECAUSE OF THE TIMING OF SALES AND REPURCHASES OF THE FUND SHARES IN RELATION TO FLUCTUATING MARKET VALUES OF THE INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND.

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND
September 16, 1987
(Commencement of
Years Ended October 31, Operations) to
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 October 31, 1987

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 11.650	$ 11.410	$ 10.870	$ 10.820	$ 10.460	$ 9.850	$ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations							
Net interest income	.710	.774	.803	.811	.800	.750	.092
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	1.100	.250	.660	.150	.410	.610	(.150)
Total from investment operations	1.810	1.024	1.463	.961	1.210	1.360	(.058)
Less Distributions							

From net interest income	(.710)	(.774)	(.803)	(.811)	(.800)	(.750)	(.092)
From net realized gain on investments	(.030)	(.010)	(.120)	(.100)	(.050)	-	-
Total distributions	(.740)	(.784)	(.923)	(.911)	(.850)	(.750)	(.092)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 12.720	$ 11.650	$ 11.410	$ 10.870	$ 10.820	$ 10.460	$ 9.850
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger)	15.95%	9.21%	14.02%	9.28%	12.05%	14.22%	(.58)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$ 497,575	$ 156,659	$ 67,135	$ 22,702	$ 6,669	$ 3,290	$ 1,275
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.92%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.90%	.89%	.80%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets	.92%	.96%	1.24%	2.09%	2.75%	2.25%	2.25%*
before voluntary					(h diamond)	(h diamond)	(h diamond)
expense limitation							
Ratio of net interest income to average net	5.59%	6.59%	7.08%	7.37%	7.60%	7.33%	7.24%*
assets							
Portfolio turnover rate	27%	13%	10%	11%	27%	19%	-%

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND
Limited Term
Tax-Exempt Fund - Class A Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund -
Institutional
September 19, 1985
Year Period (Commencement
Ended Ended of Operations) to
Nov. 30 Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30, November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987
1986 1985
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 11.080 $ 11.010 $ 11.080 $ 10.800 $
10.640 $ 10.610 $ 10.520 $ 10.380 $ 10.990 $ 10.280 $ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations
Net interest income .508 .131 .536 .666 .682 .689 .674 .650 .641
.671 .130
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments .260 .070 .260
.280 .160 .030 .090 .140 (.540) .760 .280
Total from investment operations .768 .201 .796 .946 .842 .719
.764 .790 .101 1.431 .410
Less Distributions
From net interest income (.508) (.131) (.536) (.666) (.682) (.689)
(.674) (.650) (.641) (.671) (.130)
From net realized gain on investments (.880) -- (.880) -- -- --
- -- -- (.070) (.050) --
Total distributions (1.388) (.131) (1.416) (.666) (.682) (.689)
(.674) (.650) (.711) (.721) (.130)
Net asset value, end of period $ 10.460 $ 11.080 $ 10.460 $ 11.080 $
10.800 $ 10.640 $ 10.610 $ 10.520 $ 10.380 $ 10.990 $ 10.280
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 7.72% 1.37% 8.01% 9.01% 8.15%
7.04% 7.50% 7.77% .97% 14.39% 4.12%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 39,800 $ 1,752 $ 15,076 $ 28,428
$ 100,294 $ 111,506 $ 121,418 $ 132,443 $ 162,857 $ 161,045 $ 94,391
Ratio of expenses to average net assets .90% 1.04%* .65% .66% .61%
.62% .65% .63% .59% .58% .69%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before voluntary
expense limitation 1.36% 1.06%* .83% .67% .61% .62% .65% .63%
.59% .58% .69%*
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 4.76% 5.65%* 5.01%
6.05% 6.40% 6.53% 6.45% 6.20% 6.01% 6.29% 6.33%*
Portfolio turnover rate 46% 36% 46% 36% 20% 32% 31% 24% 43% 34%
103%*

* ANNUALIZED.
** INITIAL OFFERING OF CLASS A SHARES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR IS NOT ANNUALIZED.
(double dagger) THE TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(h diamond) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

INTERNATIONAL FUND:

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND seeks a high level of current income by investing primarily in debt securities and other instruments of issuers in emerging markets. As a secondary objective, the Fund seeks capital appreciation.

EQUITY FUNDS :

FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND seeks capital appreciation by investing primarily in securities of companies believed by FMR to involve a "special situation."

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME seeks a yield from dividend and interest income which exceeds the composite dividend yield on securities comprising the Standard & Poor's Composite Index of 500 Stocks (S&P 500).

FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND seeks a combination of a high level of income and the potential for capital gains by investing in a diversified portfolio consisting primarily of high-yielding, fixed-income and zero coupon securities, such as bonds, debentures and notes, convertible securities and preferred stocks.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND seeks to provide a high rate of income through investment in high and upper-medium grade fixed-income obligations.

FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND seeks a high level of current income by investing primarily in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND seeks to provide a high current yield by investing in a diversified portfolio of municipal obligations whose interest is not included in gross income for purposes of calculating federal income tax. The Fund reserves the right to invest up to 100% of its assets in municipal obligations subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND seeks the highest level of income exempt from federal income taxes that can be obtained consistent with the preservation of capital, from a diversified portfolio of high quality or upper-medium quality municipal obligations.

The investment objective of each Fund is fundamental and can only be changed by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, the investment limitations and policies of Strategic Opportunities, Limited Term Bond, Government Investment, High Income Municipal, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt are fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. Except for the investment limitations and policies identified as fundamental, the limitations and policies of Emerging Markets Income, Equity Portfolio Income, and High Yield are not fundamental. Non-fundamental investment limitations and policies may be changed without shareholder approval.

The yield, return and potential price changes of each Fund depend on the quality and maturity of the obligations in its portfolio, as well as on market conditions. Risks vary based on the type of fund in which you are investing. As is the case with any investment in securities, invest ment in the Funds involve certain risks and, therefore, a Fund may not always achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

Further information relating to the types of securities in which each Fund may invest and the investment policies of each Fund in general are set forth in the Appendix to this Prospectus and in each Fund's SAI.

INTERNATIONAL FUND: Risks associated with international investing include currency values, the political and regulatory environment, and overall economic factors in the countries in which a Fund invests. Investing in an international fund may be more suitable for aggressive investors who want to achieve an extra level of diversification in their investment portfolio by participating in opportunities available in developing countries. FMR determines where an issuer is located by looking at such factors as its country of organization, the primary trading market for its securities, and the location of its assets, personnel, sales, and earnings.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND will, under normal conditions, invest at least 65% of its total assets in debt securities and other instruments of issuers in emerging markets. For this purpose, "emerging markets" will include any countries (I) having an "emerging stock market" as defined by the International Finance Corporation; (II) with low-to middle-income economies according to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank); or (III) listed in World Bank publications as "developing." Currently, the countries NOT included in these categories are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the U.S. For purposes of this 65% policy, issuers whose principal activities are in countries with emerging markets include issuers: (1) organized under the laws of, (2) whose securities have their primary trading market in, (3) deriving at least 50% of their revenues or profits from goods sold, investments made, or services performed in, or (4) having at least 50% of their assets located in, a country with an emerging market.

The Fund emphasizes countries with relatively low gross national product per capita compared to the world's major economies, and with the potential for rapid economic growth. Many investments in emerging markets can be considered speculative, and therefore may offer higher income potential than the developed markets of the world . Investments in emerging markets can involve significant risks and the Fund is designed for aggressive investors.

Under current market conditions, FMR expects that emerging market opportunities will be found mainly within Latin America, and to a lesser extent in Africa, Asia and emerging European nations. FMR will actively manage the allocation of the Fund's investments among countries, geographic regions, and currency denominations in an attempt to achieve current income and capital appreciation. In doing so, FMR will also consider such factors as prospects for relative economic growth among countries, regions, or geographic areas, expected levels of inflation, government policies influencing business conditions, current and anticipated interest rates, and the outlook for currency relationships. Although the Fund will normally invest in at least three different countries, it is not limited to any particular country or currency, and may invest substantially all of its assets in any one country.

The Fund may invest in all types of fixed-income instruments, including corporate debt securities, sovereign debt instruments issued by governments or governmental entities, and all types of domestic and foreign money market instruments. The Fund may invest in lower- quality , high yielding U.S. c orporate debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"). Many emerging market securities are of below investment-grade quality, and at any one time substantially all of the Fund's assets may be invested in securities that are of poor quality or are in default. Lower quality debt securities are those rated below Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P.

Other investments the Fund may make or engage in include options and futures contracts, swap agreements, indexed securities, loans and other direct debt instruments, repurchase agreements and securities loans, foreign repurchase agreements, illiquid investments, restricted securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, delayed-delivery transactions , and interfund borrowing. The Fund may also invest a portion of its assets in common and preferred stocks of emerging markets issuers, debt securities of non-emerging market foreign issuers and lower-quality debt securities of U.S. issuers. Although the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in these securities, FMR does not currently anticipate that these investments will exceed approximately 20% of the Fund's total assets. Though common and preferred stocks and convertible securities present the possibility for significant capital appreciation over the long-term, they may fluctuate dramatically in the short-term and entail a high degree of risk.

For cash management purposes, the Fund will ordinarily invest a portion of its assets in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments, including repurchase agreements and bank deposits denominated in U.S. or foreign currencies. When, in FMR's judgment, market conditions warrant, the Fund can make substantial temporary defensive investments in money market instruments, U.S. government securities, or investment-grade obligations of U.S. companies.

CONSIDERATIONS OF INVESTING IN THE SHARES OF EMERGING MARKETS INCOME FUND:

International investing in general may involve greater risks than U.S. investments. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign issuers, and there may be less government regulation and supervision of foreign stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies. There may be difficulty in enforcing legal rights outside the U.S. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices, and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies. Security trading practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Fund. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or may be less frequent than in the U.S., which could affect the liquidity of the Fund. Additionally, in some foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; limitations on the removal of securities, property, or other assets of the Fund; political or social instability; or diplomatic developments which could affect U.S. investments in foreign countries. FMR will take these factors into consideration in managing the Fund's investments.

These risks may be intensified in the case of investments in emerging markets or countries with limited or developing capital markets. Security prices in emerging markets can be significantly more volatile than in more developed nations, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. In particular, countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments; present the risk of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership, or prohibitions of repatriation of assets; and may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be predominantly based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult or impossible at times. Securities of issuers located in countries with emerging markets may have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements.

By itself, the Fund does not constitute a balanced investment plan. The Fund is designed for aggressive investors interested in the investment opportunities and income potential offered by securities issued in emerging markets. The value of the Fund's investments and the income they generate will vary from day to day, generally reflecting changes in interest rates, market conditions, and other political and economic news. The Fund's performance will also depend on currency values, foreign economies, and other factors relating to foreign investments. Because the Fund focuses on emerging markets, it involves higher risks than U.S. bond investments. Investors should be willing to assume a greater degree of investment risk and should expect a higher level of volatility than is generally associated with investing in more established markets. The Fund's yield and share price will change based on changes in domestic or foreign interest rates, the value of foreign currencies, and issuers' creditworthiness. In general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall, and vice versa. The Fund's share price, yield and total return fluctuate and your investment may be worth more or less than your original cost when you redeem your shares.

The Fund is non-diversified, which means that it may invest a greater portion of its assets in securities of a single issuer than would be the case if it were diversified. As a result, changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer could cause greater fluctuation in the Fund's share value.

EQUITY FUNDS. Equity f unds invest in common stock and other equity securities in search of growth or a combination of growth and income. The share value of equity funds depends heavily on stock market conditions in the U.S. and abroad, and can also be affected by changes in interest rates or other economic conditions. Investments in e quity f unds are more suitable for investors who take a long-term approach to investing.

FIDELITY ADVISOR STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FUND . As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund normally will invest at least 65% of its assets in companies involving a "special situation". The term "special situation" refers to FMR's identification of an unusual, and possibly non-repetitive development taking place in a company or group or companies in an industry. A special situation may involve one or more of the following characteristics:

(bullet) A technological advance or discovery, the offering of a new or unique product or service, or changes in consumer demand or consumption forecasts.

(bullet) Changes in the competitive outlook or growth potential of an industry or a company within an industry, including changes in the scope or nature of foreign competition or the development of an emerging industry.

(bullet) New or changed management, or material changes in management policies or corporate structure.

(bullet) Significant economic or political occurrences abroad, including changes in foreign or domestic import and tax laws or other regulations.

(bullet) Other events, including natural disasters, favorable litigation settlements, or a major change in demographic patterns.

In seeking capital appreciation, the Fund also may invest in securities of companies not involving a special situation, but which are companies with valuable fixed assets and whose securities are believed by FMR to be undervalued in relation to the companies' assets, earnings, or growth potential.

FMR intends to invest primarily in common stocks and securities that are convertible into common stocks; however, it also may invest in debt securities of all types and quality if FMR believes that investing in these securities will result in capital appreciation. As a non-fundamental investment policy, the Fund may invest in lower -quality , high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds") , although it intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. The Fund also may invest in unrated securities. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in foreign investments of all types and may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts for the purpose of managing exchange rate risks. The Fund may purchase or engage in indexed securities, illiquid instruments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, swap agreements, warrants, and zero coupon bonds.

The Fund expects to be fully invested under most market conditions. The Fund may make substantial temporary investments in high-quality debt securities for defensive purposes when, in FMR's judgment, a more conservative approach to investment is desirable.

An investment in the F und may be considered more speculative than an investment in other funds that seek capital appreciation. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities of smaller companies rather than companies operating according to established patterns and having longer operating histories. The Fund may invest in securities in which other investors have not shown significant interest or confidence, and which are subject to stock market fluctuations. Larger well-established companies experiencing a special situation may involve, to a certain extent, breaks with past experience, which may pose greater risks. There are also greater risks involved in investing in securities of companies that are not currently favored by the public but show potential for capital appreciation.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME . It is the policy of the Fund that at least 65% of its total assets normally will be invested in income-producing equity securities. For purposes of this policy, equity securities are defined as common stocks and preferred stocks.

The balance of the Fund will tend to be invested in debt obligations, a high percentage of which are expected to be convertible into common stocks. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may invest in lower- quality high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), although it currently intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. However, the Fund does not intend to invest in securities of issuers without proven earnings and/or credit histories. T he Fund may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, futures and options, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, short sales, swap agreements, and warrants. Because of the income considerations, investors should not expect capital appreciation comparable to the appreciation which could be achieved by funds whose primary objective is capital appreciation. While the investment portfolio will not mirror the stocks in the S&P 500, the yield on the overall investment portfolio generally will increase or decrease from year to year in accordance with market conditions and in relation to the changes in yields of the stocks included in the S&P 500.

The Fund may make temporary investments in securities such as investment-grade bonds or short-term notes for defensive purposes.

FIXED-INCOME FUNDS. Fixed-Income Funds invest primarily in debt securities (e.g., bonds, debentures, notes and similar obligations). The share value of fixed-income funds tends to move inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. Shorter-term bonds are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but longer-term bonds generally offer higher yields. It also is important to note that high-yielding, lower-quality bonds involve greater risks, because there is a greater possibility of a financial reversal affecting the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal on time. Share value and yield are not guaranteed and will fluctuate based on credit quality and changes in interest rates.

FMR will use its extensive research facilities in addition to considering the ratings of Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) in selecting investments for the Funds. Unrated securities are not necessarily of lower quality than rated securities, but they may not be attractive to as many buyers. This credit analysis includes consideration of the economic feasibility, the financial condition of the issuer with respect to liquidity, cash flow and political developments that may affect credit quality. Since the risk of default is higher for lower-quality obligations, FMR's research and analysis are an integral part of choosing a Fund's securities. Through portfolio diversification and careful credit analysis, FMR can reduce risk, although there can be no assurance that losses will not occur. FMR also considers trends in the economy, in geographic areas, in various industries, and in the financial markets.

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH YIELD FUND. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund normally will invest at least 65% of its total assets in high-yielding, income producing debt securities and preferred stocks, including convertible and zero coupon bonds . The Fund may invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in lower- quality, high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"). Please refer to "Risks of Lower- Quality Taxable Debt Securities," page 11. In addition, the Fund also may invest in government securities, securities of any state or any of its subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities, and securities of foreign issuers, including securities of foreign governments. The Fund may invest up to 35% of its assets in equity securities, including common stocks, warrants and rights. Debt instruments include securities such as bonds, notes, convertible bonds, and mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities; commercial paper and other money market instruments, including repurchase agreements; and loans, trade claims, and similar instruments representing indebtedness of a corporate borrower. These instruments may provide for interest payments in cash or in kind, may pay no interest, or may be in default, and may have warrants attached or otherwise include rights to purchase common stocks. The Fund may purchase debt instruments in public offerings or through private placements. The Fund has no specific limitations on the maturity or credit ratings of the debt instruments in which it invests.

The Fund may enter into forward currency contracts and may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, reverse repurchase agreements, and swap agreements.

RISKS OF LOWER- QUALITY TAXABLE DEBT SECURITIES. Lower-quality debt securities usually are defined as securities rated Ba or lower by

Moody's or BB or lower by S&P. Lower-quality debt securities are considered speculative and involve greater risk of loss than higher-rated debt securities, and are more sensitive to changes in the issuer's capacity to pay. This is an aggressive approach to income investing.

The 1980s saw a dramatic increase in the use of lower- quality debt securities to finance highly leveraged corporate acquisitions and restructurings. Past experience may not provide an accurate indication of the future performance of lower- quality debt securities, especially during periods of economic recession. In fact, from 1989 to 1991, the percentage of lower- quality debt securities that defaulted rose significantly above prior levels, although the default rate decreased in 1992 and 1993 .

Lower- quality debt securities may be thinly traded, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold and can result in high transaction costs. If market quotations are not available, lower- quality debt securities will be valued in accordance with standards set by the Boards of Trustees, including the use of outside pricing services. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing lower- quality debt securities than securities for which more extensive quotations and last sale information are available. Adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services to value lower- quality debt securities, and the Fund's ability to dispose of these securities.

The market prices of lower- quality debt securities may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. During an economic downturn or a prolonged period of rising interest rates, the ability of issuers of lower- quality debt to service their payment obligations, meet projected goals, or obtain additional financing may be impaired.

The Fund may choose, at its own expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise to exercise its rights as a security holder to seek to protect the interests of security holders if it determines this to be in the interest of Fund shareholders.

The considerations discussed above for lower- quality debt securities also apply to lower-quality, unrated debt instruments of all types, including loans and other direct indebtedness of businesses with poor credit standing. Unrated debt instruments are not necessarily of lower-quality than rated securities, but they may not be attractive to as many buyers. The Fund relies more on FMR's credit analysis when investing in debt instruments that are unrated. Please refer to pages 25 and 26 for a discussion of Moody's and S&P ratings.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest in fixed-income securities as follows:

(I) Corporate obligations which are rated AAA, AA, or A by S&P, or Aaa, Aa, or A by Moody's;

(II) Obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the government of the U.S., or any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(III) Obligations (including certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. banks which at the date of investment have capital gains, surplus, and undivided profits (as of the date of their most recently published annual financial statements) in excess of $100,000,000;

(IV) Commercial paper which at the date of investment is rated A-1 or A-2 by S&P or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's or, if not rated, is issued by companies which at the date of investment have an outstanding debt issue rated AAA, AA, or A by S&P or Aaa, Aa, or A by Moody's; and

(V) Such other fixed-income instruments as the Board of Trustees, in its judgment, deems to be of comparable quality to those enumerated above.

The Fund also may invest in unrated instruments, and may at times purchase instruments rated below A if FMR judges them to be of comparable quality to those rated A or better. Currently, the Fund does not intend to invest in debt obligations rated below Baa/BBB. Instruments in which the Fund may invest include asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, convertible securities, loans and other direct debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities, and zero coupon bonds. For purposes of the Fund's investment policies, those instruments described in this paragraph and in (i) through (v) above are considered "bonds".

FMR's standards for determining high- and upper-medium grades are essentially the same as those described by S&P and Moody's as characteristic of their ratings of A and above. Such instruments have strong protection of principal and interest payments. In addition to reliance on S&P's or Moody's ratings, FMR also performs its own credit analysis. Investment-grade bonds are generally of medium to high quality. Those rated in the lower end of the category (Baa/BBB), however, may possess speculative characteristics and may be more sensitive to economic changes and changes in the financial condition of issue r s.

In addition, the Fund may seek capital appreciation when consistent with its primary objective. In seeking capital appreciation, FMR will select securities for the Fund based on its judgment as to economic and market conditions and the prospects for interest rate changes.

The Fund may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, and swap agreements. The Fund also may engage in reverse repurchase agreements for temporary or emergency purposes and not for investment purposes.

The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 10 years or less. Based on FMR's assessment of interest rate trends, generally, the average maturity will be shortened when interest rates are expected to rise and lengthened up to 10 years when interest rates are expected to decline.

FIDELITY ADVISOR GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT FUND. Under normal circumstances, as a non-fundamental policy at least 65% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in government securities.

The Fund invests primarily in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities (U.S. government securities), including U.S. Treasury bonds, notes and bills, Government National Mortgage Association mortgage-backed pass-through certificates (Ginnie Maes) and mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Maes) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Macs). The U.S. government securities the Fund invests in may or may not be fully backed by the U.S. government. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements involving any securities in which it may invest and also may enter into reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund considers "government securities" to include U.S. government securities subject to repurchase agreements. The Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of its assets that may be invested in any one type of U.S. government security. The Fund may for temporary defensive purposes invest without limit in U.S. government securities having a maturity of 365 days or less. The Fund may invest in delayed-delivery transactions, options and futures contracts, indexed securities, swap agreements and zero coupon bonds. In seeking current income, the Fund also may consider the potential for capital gain.

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS. Tax-Exempt Funds invest primarily in municipal securities which are issued by state and local governments and their agencies to raise money for various public purposes, including general purpose financing for state and local governments as well as financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality or by the revenues from a specific project or the credit of a private organization. Some municipal securities are insured by private insurance companies, while others may be supported by letters of credit furnished by domestic or foreign banks. FMR monitors the financial condition of parties (including insurance companies, banks, and corporations) whose creditworthiness is relied upon in determining the credit quality of securities the Funds may purchase.

Yields on municipal bonds, and therefore the yield of High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt, depend on factors such as general market conditions, interest rates, the size of a particular offering, the maturities of the obligations and the quality of the issues. The ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives is also dependent on the continuing ability of the issuers of the municipal obligations in which the Funds invest to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due.

Bonds generally are considered to be interest rate sensitive, which means that their values move inversely to interest rates. Long-term municipal bonds generally are more exposed to market fluctuations resulting from changes in interest rates than are short-term municipal bonds.

While the market for municipals is considered to be substantial, adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services used by a Fund to value its portfolio securities and the Fund's ability to dispose of lower- quality bonds. The outside pricing services are consistently monitored to assure that securities are valued by a method that the Board believes accurately reflects fair value. The impact of changing investor perceptions may be especially pronounced in markets where municipal securities are thinly traded.

The Funds' investments in municipal securities may include fixed, variable, or floating rate general obligation and revenue bonds (including municipal lease obligations and resource recovery bonds); zero coupon and asset-backed securities; inverse floaters; tax, revenue, or bond anticipation notes; and tax-exempt commercial paper. The Funds may buy or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis (including refunding contracts), and may purchase restricted and illiquid securities. The Funds may also buy and sell options and futures contracts.

Municipal obligations, including industrial development revenue bonds, are issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the U.S. and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities.

Each Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities whose revenue sources are from similar types of projects (e.g., education, electric utilities, health care, housing, transportation, or water, sewer and gas utilities) or whose issuers share the same geographic location. As a result, a fund may be more susceptible to economic, business or political developments than would a portfolio of bonds with a greater variety of issuers. These developments include proposed legislation or pending court decisions affecting the financing of such projects and market factors affecting the demand for their services or products.

FIDELITY ADVISOR HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND. Interest from all or a portion of the Fund's municipal bonds may be a "tax preference" item for some shareholders in determining their federal alternative minimum tax. Stability and growth of principal also will be considered when choosing securities.

Interest on some "private activity" municipal obligations is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax AMT bonds. AMT bonds are municipal obligations that benefit a private or industrial user or finance a private facility. The Fund reserves the right to invest up to 100% of its assets in AMT bonds.

The Fund may invest in municipal obligations which are rated in the medium and lower rating categories of NRSROs (such as obligations rated Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P) or which are unrated, but judged by FMR, pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Trustees, to meet the quality standards of the Fund. Municipal obligations which are in the medium and lower rating categories or which are unrated generally offer a higher current yield than those offered by municipal obligations which are in the higher rating categories. Since available yields and the yield differential between higher and lower-rated obligations vary over time, no specific level of income or yield differential can be assured.

Lower- quality bonds (those rated Ba/BB or lower) involve greater risk, including risk of default.

The Fund also may purchase tax-exempt instruments that become available in the future as long as FMR believes that their quality is equivalent to those rated Caa or CCC or better by Moody's or S&P, respectively.

The Fund's yield depends in part on the quality of its investments. Obligations rated investment grade or better (Baa/BBB or higher) generally are of medium to high quality. These securities typically have moderate to poor protection of principal and interest payments and have speculative characteristics.

Unrated obligations may be either investment grade or lower quality, but usually are not attractive to as many buyers . The Fund relies heavily on FMR's credit analysis when purchasing unrated or lower- quality bonds.

While lower-quality bonds traditionally have been less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-quality investments, as with all bonds, the prices of lower-quality bonds will be affected by interest rate changes. Economic changes may affect lower-quality securities differently than other securities. Lower-quality municipal bonds may be more sensitive to adverse economic changes (including recession) in specific regions or localities or among specific types of issuers. During an economic downturn or a prolonged period of rising interest rates, issuers of lower-quality debt may have problems servicing their debt, meeting projected revenue goals, or obtaining additional financing. Periods of economic uncertainty and interest rate changes may cause market price volatility for lower-quality bonds and corresponding volatility in the Fund's share price.

During periods when, in FMR's opinion, a temporary defensive posture in the market is appropriate, the Fund may invest without limitation in cash or in obligations whose interest payments may be federally taxable. Taxable obligations include, but are not limited to, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, obligations issued by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements.

The Fund may purchase long-term municipals with maturities of 20 years or more, which generally produce higher yields than short-term municipals. The Fund also may purchase short-term municipal obligations in order to provide for short-term capital needs. The average maturity of the Fund is currently expected to be greater than 20 years. Since the Fund's objective is to provide a high current yield, the Fund will purchase municipals with an emphasis on income. FMR may vary the Fund's average maturity depending on anticipated market conditions. Generally, the average maturity will be shortened when interest rates are expected to rise and lengthened when rates are expected to decline.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND . Under normal conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's annual income will be exempt from federal income taxes and at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in obligations having remaining maturities of 15 years or less. The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 10 years or less.

The Fund will invest in municipal obligations which, in the judgment of FMR, are high quality or at least upper-medium quality. The Fund's standards for high quality and upper-medium quality obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's in rating municipal obligations within its three highest ratings of Aaa, Aa, and A and as those described by S&P in rating such obligations within its three highest ratings of AAA, AA and A. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund will not purchase a security rated by Moody's or S&P unless it has received at least an A rating from either rating service.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in municipal obligations which are unrated by Moody's or S&P if, in the judgment of FMR, such municipal obligations meet the standards of quality as set forth above. Unrated bonds are not necessarily of lower quality and may have higher yields than rated bonds, but the market for rated bonds is usually broader.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a single issuer's securities.

The Fund currently does not intend to invest in taxable obligations; however, consistent with that portion of its investment objective concerned with the preservation of capital, from time to time the Fund may invest a portion (normally not to exceed 20%) of its net assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. These taxable obligations may include repurchase agreements. The Fund does not currently intend to invest in AMT bonds.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following investment limitations designed to reduce investment risk. The policies and limitations discussed below, and in the Appendix beginning on page , are considered at the time of purchase. With the exception of each Fund's borrowing policy, the sale of portfolio securities is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

DIVERSIFICATION: These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities and are fundamental unless otherwise noted .

(bullet) Strategic Opportunities may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any issuer;

(bullet) As a non-fundamental policy, generally to meet federal tax requirements at the close of each quarter, Emerging Markets Income may not (1) with respect to 50% of its total assets, purchase a security if more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of a single issuer; and (2) invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of a single issuer.

(bullet) With respect to 75% of its total assets, each other Fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any issuer.

(bullet) Each Fund (except Emerging Markets Income) may not purchase a security if, as a result, it would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer (except that Equity Portfolio Income, High Yield, and Government Investment, each may invest up to 25% of its total assets without regard to this limitation).

(bullet) Limited Term Tax-Exempt may not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of its total assets would be invested in industrial development bonds whose issuers are in any one industry.

(bullet) Each other Fund (may not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry. Limited Term Bond may, however, invest more than 25% of its total assets in obligations of banks, although it has no current intention of so doing.

BORROWING: The following limitations are fundamental.

(bullet) Each fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes, in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets;

(bullet) Strategic Opportunities, Limited Term Bond, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.

(bullet) Government Investment and High Income Municipal may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its net assets are outstanding.

The following limitations are non-fundamental.

(bullet) Each other Fund may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.

(bullet) Each Fund may borrow money from banks or from other funds advised by FMR, or by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements.

LENDING: Percentage limitations are fundamental.

(bullet) High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt do not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans (but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities).

(bullet) Each other F und (A) may lend securities to a broker-dealer or institution when the loan is fully collateralized; and (B) may lend money to a mutual fund advised by FMR or an affiliate. Each Fund will limit loans in the aggregate to 33 1/3% of its total assets.

Each Fund has received permission from the SEC to lend money to and borrow money from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates . High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt will participate only as borrowers. If a Fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. To this extent, purchasing securities when borrowings are outstanding may involve an element of leverage.

As a non-fundamental policy, each Fund may not purchase a security, if as a result, more than 15% (Emerging Markets Income and High Yield) or 10% (all others) of its net assets would be invested in illiquid investments.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Shares of each Fund are offered continuously to investors who engage an investment professional for investment advice and may be purchased at the net asset value per share (NAV) next determined after the transfer agent receives your order to purchase. Securities dealers and banks (investment professionals), with which Distributors has Agreements, receive as compensation from Distributors a concession equal to 3% of your purchase.

S hares are offered at NAV without an initial sales charge and may be subject to a CDSC upon redemption. For more information on how the CDSC is calculated, see "How to Sell Shares," page .

You can open an account with a minimum initial investment of $2,500 by completing and returning an account application. You can make additional investments of $250 or more. Purchase amounts of more than $250,000 will not be accepted for Class B shares of the Funds. For tax-deferred retirement plans, including IRA accounts, there is a $500 minimum initial investment and a $100 subsequent investment minimum. For accounts established under the Fidelity Advisor Systematic Investment Program or the Fidelity Advisor Systematic Exchange Program, there is a $1,000 initial and $100 monthly subsequent investment minimum requirement. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON OPENING AN ACCOUNT, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL OR REFER TO THE CLASS B ACCOUNT APPLICATION.

It is the responsibility of your investment professional to transmit your order to purchase shares to Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company (FIIOC or Transfer Agent) before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time in order for you to receive that day's Class B share price. The Transfer Agent must receive payment within five business days after an order is placed; otherwise, the purchase order may be canceled and you could be held liable for resulting fees and/or losses. Certificates are not available for Class B shares.

All of your purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks. Each Fund reserves the right to limit the number of your checks processed at one time. If your check does not clear, the Fund may cancel your purchase and you could be held liable for any fees and/or losses incurred. When you purchase directly by check, the Fund can hold the proceeds of redemptions until the Transfer Agent is reasonably satisfied that the purchase payment has been collected (which can take up to seven calendar days). You may avoid a delay in receiving redemption proceeds by purchasing shares with a certified check. S hares of the fixed-income funds purchased through investment professionals utilizing an automated order placement and settlement system that guarantees payment for orders on a specified date, begin to earn income dividends on that date. Direct purchases and all other orders begin to earn dividends on the business day after the Fund receives payment.

Each Fund and Distributors reserve the right to suspend the offering of shares for a period of time and to reject any order for the purchase of shares, including certain purchases by exchange (see "How to Exchange,'' page 15).

MINIMUM ACCOUNT BALANCE. You must maintain an account balance of $1 , 000 in Class B shares of a Fund . If your account falls below $1 , 000 due to redemption of Class B shares, the Transfer Agent may close it at the NAV next determined on the day your account is closed and mail you the proceeds at the address shown on the Transfer Agent's records. The Transfer Agent will give you 30 days' notice that your account will be closed unless you make an investment to increase your account balance to the $1,000 minimum. The minimum account balance does not apply to IRA accounts.

INVESTOR SERVICES

You may initiate many transactions by telephone. Note that the Transfer Agent will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the caller. The Transfer Agent will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. You should verify the accuracy of your confirmation statements immediately after you receive them. If you do not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, call the Transfer Agent for instructions.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS. Your purchases and/or existing balances of Class B shares may be included for purposes of qualifying for a Class A front-end sales charge reduction in the following programs. Reduced front-end sales charges are applicable to purchases of Class A shares in amounts of $50,000 or more ($1,000,000 or more for Fidelity Advisor Short Fixed-Income Fund or Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund).

COMBINED PURCHASES. When you invest in Class A shares of a Fund for several accounts at the same time, you may combine these investments into a single transaction to qualify for a quantity discount, if purchased through one investment professional and if the total is at least $50,000 ($1,000,000 for Fidelity Advisor Short Fixed-Income Fund or Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund).

RIGHTS OF ACCUMULATION. Your "Rights of Accumulation" permit reduced front-end sales charges on any future purchases of Class A shares. You may add the value of currently held Class A and Class B shares of Fidelity Advisor Funds, and the value of currently held Initial Class shares and Class B shares of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio and shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund ACQUIRED BY EXCHANGE FROM ANY FIDELITY ADVISOR FUND, determined at the current day's NAV at the close of business, to the amount of your new purchase valued at the current offering price, to determine your reduced front-end sales charge.

LETTER OF INTENT. You may qualify for reduced front-end sales charges on purchases of Class A shares in amounts of at least $50,000 ($1,000,000 for Fidelity Advisor Short Fixed Income Fund and Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund) made within a 13-month period by filing a non-binding Letter of Intent (the Letter). You may include, as an accumulation credit toward the completion of the Letter, purchases of Class A and Class B shares of Fidelity Advisor Funds, and the value of Initial Class shares and Class B shares of Daily Money Fund; U.S. Treasury Portfolio and shares of Daily Money Fund: Money Market Portfolio and Daily

Tax Exempt Money Fund ACQUIRED BY EXCHANGE FROM ANY FIDELITY ADVISOR FUND. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE TERMS OF QUANTITY DISCOUNTS, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM. You can make regular investments in Class B shares of a Fidelity Advisor Fund with the Systematic Investment Program by completing the appropriate section of the account application and attaching a voided personal check. Investments may be made monthly by automatically deducting $100 or more from your bank checking account. You may change the amount of your monthly purchase at any time. There is a $1,000 minimum initial investment requirement for the Systematic Investment Program. S hares will be purchased at the NAV next determined following receipt of the investment by the Transfer Agent. You may cancel the Systematic Investment Program at any time without payment of a cancellation fee. You will receive a confirmation from the Transfer Agent for every transaction, and a debit entry will appear on your bank statement.

SHAREHOLDER COMMUNICATIONS

The Transfer Agent or your investment professional will send you a confirmation after every transaction that affects your share balance or account registration. In addition, a consolidated statement will be provided at least quarterly. At least twice a year each shareholder will receive the Fund's financial statements, with a summary of its portfolio composition and performance. To reduce expenses, only one copy of most shareholder reports (such as a Fund's Annual Report) will be mailed to each shareholder address. Please write to the Transfer Agent or contact your investment professional if you need to have additional reports sent each time.

Each Fund pays for these shareholder communications, but not for special services that are required by a few shareholders, such as a request for a historical transcript of an account. You may be required to pay a fee for such special services. If you are purchasing shares of a Fund through a program of administrative services offered by an investment professional, you should read the additional materials pertaining to that program in conjunction with this prospectus. Certain features of each Fund, such as the minimum initial or subsequent investment, may be modified in these programs, and administrative charges may be imposed for the services rendered.

HOW TO EXCHANGE

An exchange is the redemption of Class B shares of one Fund and the purchase of Class B shares of another Fund, each at the next determined NAV. A CDSC WILL NOT APPLY TO CLASS B SHARES REDEEMED FOR EXCHANGE. The applicable CDSC for Class B shares purchased by exchange will be based on the date of acquisition and cost of the Class B shares initially purchased. The exchange privilege is a convenient way to buy and sell Class B shares of the Fidelity Advisor Funds and of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio , provided such funds are registered in your state.

To protect each Fund's performance and shareholders, FMR discourages frequent trading in response to short-term market fluctuations. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's opinion, the Fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise be affected adversely. Your exchanges may be restricted or refused if a Fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of a Fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincides with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to a Fund. Exchange restrictions may be imposed at any time. The Funds may modify or terminate the exchange privilege. The exchange limit may be modified for certain institutional retirement plans.

Exchange instructions may be given by you in writing or by telephone directly to the Transfer Agent or through your investment professional. If you choose to exchange by writing, you must send a letter of instruction with your signature guaranteed either directly to the Transfer Agent or to your investment professional, accompanied by a stock power form with your signature guaranteed. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ENTERING AN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL.

Before you make an exchange:

1. Read the prospectus of the Fund into which you want to exchange.
2. Class B shares may be exchanged only into Class B shares of another Fidelity Advisor Fund or Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio, seven calendar days after purchase at NAV.
3. You may exchange only between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number.
4. You may make four exchanges out of each Fund per calendar year. If you exceed this limit, your future purchases of (including exchanges into) Fidelity Advisor Funds may be permanently refused. For purposes of the four exchange limit, accounts under common ownership or control, including accounts having the same taxpayer identification number, will be aggregated. Systematic exchanges are not subject to this four exchange limit (see following section).
5. TAXES: The exchange of Class B shares is considered a sale and may be taxable. The Transfer Agent will send you or your investment professional a confirmation of each exchange transaction.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM. You can exchange a specific dollar amount of Class B shares from a Fund into Class B shares of another

Fidelity Advisor Fund or Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio on a periodic basis under the following conditions:

1. The account from which the exchanges are to be processed must have a minimum balance of $10,000.
2. The account into which the exchanges are to be processed must be an existing account with a minimum balance of $1,000.
3. Both accounts must have identical registrations and taxpayer identification numbers. The minimum amount that can be exchanged systematically into a Fund is $100.
4. Systematic exchanges will be processed at the NAV determined on the transaction date.

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You may sell (redeem) all or a portion of your shares on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open at the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent receives your request to sell, less any applicable CDSC (see below). Orders to sell may be placed by you in writing or by telephone or through your investment professional. If you choose to sell shares by written instruction, you must send a letter of instruction with your signature guaranteed either directly to the Transfer Agent or to your investment professional, accompanied by a stock power form with your signature guaranteed. Orders to sell received by the Transfer Agent before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time will receive that day's Class B share price. For orders to sell placed through your investment professional, it is the investment professional's responsibility to transmit such orders to the Transfer Agent by 4:00 p.m. Eastern time for you to receive that day's Class B share price.

Once your shares are redeemed, a Fund normally will send the proceeds on the next business day to the address of record. If making immediate payment could adversely affect the Fund, the Fund may take up to seven days to pay you. A Fund may withhold redemption proceeds until it is reasonably satisfied that it has collected investments that were made by check (which may take up to seven calendar days).

When the NYSE is closed (or when trading is restricted) for any reason other than its customary weekend or holiday closings, or under any emergency circumstances as determined by the SEC to merit such action, a Fund may suspend redemption or postpone payment dates for more than seven days. The Transfer Agent requires additional documentation to redeem shares registered in the name of a corporation, agent or fiduciary or a surviving joint owner. Call 1-800-526-0084 for specific requirements.

REDEMPTION REQUESTS BY TELEPHONE.

TO RECEIVE A CHECK. You may sell shares of a Fund having a value of $100,000 or less from your account by calling the Transfer Agent. Redemption proceeds must be sent to the address of record listed on the account, and a change of address must not have occurred within the preceding 30 days.

TO RECEIVE A WIRE. You may sell shares of a Fund and have the proceeds wired to a pre-designated bank account. Wires will generally be sent the next business day following the redemption of shares from your account. Telephone redemptions cannot be processed for Fidelity Advisor Fund prototype retirement accounts where State Street Bank and Trust Company is the custodian.

REDEMPTION REQUESTS IN WRITING. For your protection, if you sell shares of a Fund having a value of more than $100,000, if you are sending the proceeds of a redemption of any amount to an address other than the address of record listed on the account, if you have requested a change of address within the preceding 30 days, or if you wish to have the proceeds wired to a non-predesignated bank account, you must send a letter of instruction signed by all registered owners with signature(s) guaranteed to the Transfer Agent. A signature guarantee is a widely recognized way to protect you by guaranteeing the signature on your request; it may not be provided by a notary public. Signature guarantee(s) will be accepted from banks, brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, municipal securities brokers, government securities dealers, government securities brokers, credit unions (if authorized under state law), national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations.

REINSTATEMENT PRIVILEGE. If you have sold all or part of your Class B shares of a Fund you may reinvest an amount equal to all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in Class B shares of the Fund or in Class B shares of any of the other Fidelity Advisor Funds, at the NAV next determined after receipt of your investment order, provided that such reinvestment is made within 30 days of redemption. Under these circumstances, the dollar amount of the CDSC you paid will be reimbursed to you by reinvesting that amount in Class B shares. You must reinstate your Class B shares into an account with the same registration. This privilege may be exercised only once by a shareholder with respect to a Fund and certain restrictions may apply. For purposes of the CDSC schedule, the holding period of the Class B shares will continue as if the Class B shares had not been redeemed.

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE. Class B shares may, upon redemption, be assessed a CDSC based on the following schedule:

FROM DATE OF PURCHASE	CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE
Less than 1 year	4%

1 year to less than 2 years 3%
2 years to less than 3 years 3%
3 years to less than 4 years 2%
4 years to less than 5 years 1%
5 years to less than 6 years* 0%

* UP TO A MAXIMUM HOLDING PERIOD OF 6 YEARS, CLASS B SHARES WILL CONVERT AUTOMATICALLY TO CLASS A SHARES OF THE SAME FIDELITY ADVISOR FUND. SEE "CONVERSION FEATURE" BELOW FOR MORE INFORMATION.

The CDSC will be calculated based on the lesser of the cost of Class B shares at the initial date of purchase or the value of Class B shares at redemption, not including any reinvested dividends or capital gains. In determining the applicability and rate of any CDSC at redemption, Class B shares representing reinvested dividends and capital gains, if any, will be redeemed first, followed by Class B shares that have been held for the longest period of time. Class B shares acquired through distributions (dividends or capital gains) will not be subject to a CDSC.

CONVERSION FEATURE. Up to a maximum holding period of 6 years from the initial date of purchase, Class B shares convert automatically to Class A shares of the same Fidelity Advisor Fund. Conversion to Class A shares will be made at NAV. At the time of conversion, a portion of the Class B shares purchased through the reinvestment of dividends or capital gains (Dividend Shares) will also convert to Class A shares. The portion of Dividend Shares that will convert is determined by the ratio of your converting Class B non-Dividend Shares to your total Class B non-Dividend Shares. (A portion of Class B shares acquired previously by exchange also may convert, representing the appreciated value of, and/or reinvested dividends or capital gains earned on, Class B shares prior to their exchange.)

CONTINGENT DEFERRED SALES CHARGE WAIVERS. The CDSC may be waived (I) in cases of disability or death, provided that the redemption is made within one year following the death or initial determination of disability, or (II) in connection with a total or partial redemption made in connection with required distributions made after age 70 1/2 from retirement plans or accounts.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CDSC, INCLUDING THE CONVERSION FEATURE AND THE PERMITTED CIRCUMSTANCES FOR CDSC WAIVERS, CONTACT YOUR INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

When you fill out your account application, you can choose from four Distribution Options:

1. REINVESTMENT OPTION. Dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Class B shares of a Fund. If you do not indicate a choice on your account application, you will be assigned this option.
2. INCOME-EARNED OPTION. Capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested, but a check will be sent for each dividend distribution.
3. CASH OPTION. A check will be sent for each dividend and capital gain distribution.
4. DIRECTED DIVIDENDS(Registered trademark) PROGRAM. Dividends and capital gain distributions will be automatically invested in Class B shares of another identically registered Fidelity Advisor Fund.

You may change your Distribution Option at any time by notifying the Transfer Agent in writing. Distribution checks for fixed-income funds will be mailed no later than seven days after the last day of the month. On the day a Fund goes ex-dividend, the amount of the distribution is deducted from its share price. Reinvestment of distributions will be made at that day's NAV. If you select option 2 or 3 and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, distribution checks will be reinvested in your account at the current NAV and your election may be converted to the Reinvestment Option. CLASS B SHARES ACQUIRED THROUGH DISTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO A CDSC.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. The Funds distribute substantially all of their net investment income and capital gains, if any, to shareholders each year pursuant to the following schedule. Each Fund may pay capital gains in December. In addition, Equity Portfolio Income, Limited Term Bond and Limited Term Tax-Exempt may pay capital gains in January as well. Emerging Markets Income also may pay capital gains in February. Emerging Markets Income, High Yield, Limited Term Bond, Government Investment, High Income Municipal, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt declare dividends daily and pay monthly. Equity Portfolio Income declares dividends in March, June, September, and December and pays the following month.

CAPITAL GAINS. You may realize a gain or loss when you sell (redeem) or exchange shares. For most types of accounts, a Fund will report the proceeds of your redemptions to you and the IRS annually. However, because the tax treatment also depends on your purchase price and your personal tax position, YOU SHOULD KEEP YOUR REGULAR ACCOUNT STATEMENTS TO USE IN DETERMINING YOUR TAX.

"BUYING A DIVIDEND." On the record date for a distribution from a Fund, the Fund's share price is reduced by the amount of the distribution. If you buy shares just before the record date (buying a dividend), you will pay the full price for the shares, and then receive a portion of the price back as a taxable distribution.

FEDERAL TAXES. Distributions from each Fund's income and short-term capital gains are taxed as dividends, and long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. Gains on the sale of tax-free bonds results in a taxable distribution. Short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount are taxed as dividends. Distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares, except that distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if paid on December 31. Each Fund will send you a tax statement by January 31 showing the tax status of the distributions you received in the past year. A copy will be filed with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt may each invest in municipal obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT bonds) . T o the extent that the Funds invest in AMT bonds, individuals who are subject to the AMT will be required to report a portion of the Fund's dividends as a "tax-preference item" in determining their federal tax. Federally tax-free interest earned by the Funds is federally tax-free when distributed as income dividends. During the most recent fiscal year ended, 100% of the income dividends for High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt were free from federal tax. If the Funds earn taxable income from any of their investments, it will be distributed as a taxable dividend. Some of the Funds may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN TAXES. A Fund may pay withholding or other taxes to foreign governments during the year. These taxes would reduce the Fund's dividends, but would be included in the taxable income reported on your tax statement. You may be able to claim an offsetting tax credit or itemized deduction for foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Your tax statement will generally show the amount of foreign tax for which a credit or deduction will be available.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES. Mutual fund dividends from U.S. government securities generally are free from state and local income taxes. However, particular states may limit this benefit, and some types of securities, such as repurchase agreements and some agency backed securities, may not qualify for the benefit. Ginnie mae securities and other mortgage-backed securities are notable exceptions in most states. Some states may impose intangible property taxes.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the federal tax consequences generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. In addition to federal tax, shareholders may be subject to state or local taxes on their investments. Investors should consult their tax advisors for details and up-to-date information on the tax laws in their state to determine whether a fund is suitable to their particular tax situation.

When you sign your account application, you will be asked to certify that your social security or taxpayer identification number is correct and that you are not subject to 31% backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If you violate IRS regulations, the IRS can require a Fund to withhold 31% of your taxable distributions and redemptions.

FEES

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES. For managing its investments and business affairs, each Fund pays a monthly fee to FMR.

Each Fund (with the exception of Equity Portfolio Income, see below) pays a monthly fee to FMR based on a basic fee rate, which is the sum of two components:

1. A group fee rate based on the monthly average net assets of all of the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate for Equity Funds cannot rise above .52% and it drops (to as low as a marginal rate of .31%*) as total assets in all of these funds rise. The effective Equity Fund group fee rate for September 1993, October 1993 and November 1993 was .3262%, .3254% and .3250%, respectively. The group fee rate for Fixed-Income Funds cannot rise above .37% and it drops (to as low as a marginal rate of .15%*) as total assets in all of these funds rise. The effective Fixed-Income group fee rate for October 1993 and November 1993 was .1631% and .1627%, respectively.
2. An individual fund fee rate, which varies for each Fund.

* FMR VOLUNTARILY AGREED TO ADOPT REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULES WHICH PROVIDE FOR A MARGINAL RATE AS LOW AS .285% (EQUITY FUNDS) AND .1325% (FIXED-INCOME FUNDS) WHEN AVERAGE GROUP NET ASSETS EXCEED $336 BILLION. (THE MANAGEMENT CONTRACT FOR EMERGING MARKETS INCOME AND HIGH YIELD CONTAIN THE REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE.) A NEW MANAGEMENT CONTRACT WITH A REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE WILL BE PRESENTED FOR APPROVAL AT EACH FUND'S NEXT SHAREHOLDER MEETING.

One-twelfth of the annual basic fee rate is applied to each Fund's net assets averaged over the most recent month, giving a dollar amount which is the management fee for that month.

Equity Portfolio Income pays FMR a monthly management fee at an annual rate of .50% of its average net assets. The following are the individual fund fee rates and total management fees for each Fund's most recent fiscal year end.

TOTAL
MANAGEMENT FEE
INDIVIDUAL (AS A PERCENT OF AVERAGE

FUND FEE RATE NET ASSETS)
(AS A PERCENTAGE OF BEFORE REIMBURSEMENTS
AVERAGE NET ASSETS) IF ANY
INTERNATIONAL FUND:
Emerging Markets Income 0.55% 0.71%*
EQUITY FUNDS:
Strategic Opportunities 0.30% 0.54%
Equity Portfolio Income NA 0.50%
FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:
High Yield 0.45% 0.51%
Limited Term Bond 0.25% 0.42%
Government Investment 0.30% 0.46%
MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS:
High Income Municipal 0.25% 0.42%
Limited Term Tax-Exempt 0.25% 0.42%
*PROJECTION FOR FIRST YEAR OF OPERATIONS. TOTAL MANAGEMENT FEES ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE CHARGED BY MOST MUTUAL FUNDS, BUT NOT NECESSARILY HIGHER THAN THOSE OF A TYPICAL INTERNATIONAL FUND, DUE TO THE GREATER COMPLEXITY, EXPENSE AND COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTING.

In addition to the basic fee, the management fee for Strategic Opportunities varies based on performance. The performance adjustment is added to or subtracted from the management fee and is calculated monthly. It is based on a comparison of the Fund's performance to that of an index, over the most recent 36-month period. The difference is converted into a dollar amount that is added to or subtracted from the management fee. This adjustment rewards FMR when the Fund outperforms the index and reduces FMR's fee when the Fund underperforms the index. The maximum annualized performance index adjustment rate for Strategic Opportunities is +/-.20%. Strategic Opportunities compares itself to the S&P 500. See "The Trusts and the Fidelity Organization" on page 20 for information regarding performance calculations for Strategic Opportunities.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse a Fund for expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) above a specified percentage of average net assets. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a Fund for these expense reimbursements in the amount that expenses fall below the limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Fee reimbursements by FMR will increase a Fund's yield and total return, and repayment by a Fund will lower its yield and total return. FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse expenses of the Class B shares of Emerging Markets Income, Government Investment , (effective July 1, 1994) Limited Term Bond, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt and to the extent that total expenses exceed 2.25%, 1.70%, 1.65%, and 1.65%, respectively, of average net assets of Class B shares .

FMR has entered into sub-advisory agreements on behalf of certain Funds. Sub-advisors provide research and investment advice and research services with respect to issuers based outside the U.S. and FMR may grant sub-advisers investment management authority to buy and sell securities if FMR believes it would be beneficial to a Fund.

Strategic Opportunities, Equity Portfolio Income, Emerging Markets Income and High Yield each have entered into sub-advisory agreements with Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) , in London, England, and Fidelity Management & Research (FMR Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East) in Tokyo, Japan. FMR U.K. focuses primarily on issuers based in Europe, and FMR Far East focuses primarily on issuers based in Asia and the Pacific Basin. Under the sub-advisory agreements, FMR, not the Fund, pay s FMR U.K. and FMR Far East fees equal to 110% and 105%, respectively, of each sub-advisor's costs incurred in connection with its sub-advisory agreement.

In addition, FMR on behalf of Emerging Markets Income has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with Fidelity International Investment Advisors (FIIA) , in Pembroke, Bermuda, and Fidelity Investments Japan Limited (FIJ), in Tokyo, Japan. FIJ and FIIA are both Bermuda-based subsidiaries of Fidelity International Limited (FIL). FIIA, in turn, has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited (FIIAL U.K.) , in Kent, England . Currently, FIIAL U.K. focuses on issuers based in countries other than the United States , including countries in Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Basin. Under the sub-advisory agreement, FMR pays FIIA 30% of its monthly management fee with respect to the average market value of investments held by the Fund for which FIJ and FIIA , respectively have provided FMR with investment advice. FIIA, in turn, pays FIIAL U.K. a fee equal to 110% of FIIAL U.K.'s costs incurred in connection with providing investment advice and research service s. For providing investment management services, the sub-advisers are compensated as follows: (a) FMR pays FMR (U.K.), FMR Far East, FIJ and FIIA 50% of its monthly management fee with respect to Emerging Markets Income's average net assets managed by the sub-advisers on a discretionary basis; and (b) FIIA pays FIIAL U.K.'s costs incurred in connection with providing investment management services.

FIIOC , ZR5, P.O. Box 1182, Boston, MA 02103-1182, an affiliate of FMR, provides transfer and dividend paying services for Class B shares of each Fund. FIIOC is paid transfer agent fees based on the type, size and number of accounts in Class B shares of a Fund , and the number of transactions made by Class B shareholders. The Transfer Agent has a sub-arrangement with State Street Bank and Trust

Company (State Street), P.O. Box 8331, Boston, Massachusetts 02266-8302 for certain transfer, dividend paying and shareholder services.

The fees for pricing and bookkeeping services are based on a Fund's average net assets, but must fall within a range of $45,000 to $750,000 per year.

Fidelity Service Co. (Service), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, an affiliate of FMR, calculates each Fund's Class B daily share price, and maintains its general accounting records (with the exception of High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt, see below). For those Funds which can engage in securities lending, Service also administers its securities lending program. For the most recent fiscal year, each Fund's fees for pricing and bookkeeping services (including related out-of-pocket expenses) amounted to: $145,494 (Strategic Opportunities); $113,026 (Equity Portfolio Income); $121,204 (High Yield); $81,106 (Limited Term Bond); and $46,457 (Government Investment).

For High Income Municipal and Limited Term Tax-Exempt, United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri), 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, acts as the custodian, transfer agent and pricing and bookkeeping agent for Class B shares . United Missouri has a sub-arrangement with the Transfer Agent for transfer agent services and a sub-arrangement with Service for pricing and bookkeeping services. For the most recent fiscal year ended, fees paid to Service (including related out-of-pocket expenses) amounted to $157,559 (High Income Municipal) and $45,724 (Limited Term Tax-Exempt). All of the fees are paid to the Transfer Agent and Service by United Missouri, which is reimbursed by the Funds for such payments.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS . The Board of Trustees of each Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the Plan s) on behalf of each f und's Class B shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is intended primarily to result in the sale of shares of a fund except pursuant to a plan adopted by the fund under the Rule. The Boards of Trustees have adopted the Plan s to allow Class B shares of each Fund and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute direct or indirect payment by Class B shares of distribution expenses.

Under each Plan, Class B shares are authorized to pay Distributors a monthly distribution fee as compensation for its services and expenses in connection with the distribution of Class B shares of the Fund . The Class B shares of each Fund pay Distributors a distribution fee at an annual rate of .75% of the average net assets of Class B shares of that Fund determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month. In addition, pursuant to each Plan, investment professionals are compensated at an annual rate of .25% of the average net assets of that Fund's Class B shares for providing ongoing shareholder support services to investors in Class B shares.

Each Plan also provides that, through Distributors, FMR may make payments from its management fee or other resources to investment professionals in connection with the distribution of Class B shares.

Class B shares of each Fund bear the fees paid pursuant to their Plan. Such fees are not paid by individual accounts, and will comply with the restrictions imposed by the NASD rule regarding asset based sales charges. Distribution fees and shareholder service fees will reduce the net investment income and total return of a Fund's Class B shares.

Distributors will, at its expense, provide promotional incentives such as sales contests and luxury trips to investment professionals who support the sale of shares of the Funds . In some instances, these incentives will be offered only to certain types of investment professionals, such as bank-affiliated or non-bank affiliated broker-dealers, or to investment professionals whose representatives provide services in connection with the sale or expected sale of significant amounts of shares.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been fully defined, in Distributors' opinion it should not prohibit banks from being paid for shareholder servicing and recordkeeping. If, because of changes in law or regulation, or because of new interpretations of existing law, a bank or a Fund were prevented from continuing these arrangements, it is expected that the Board would make other arrangements for these services and that shareholders would not suffer adverse financial consequences. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

VALUATION

A Fund's shares are valued at NAV. NAV for Class B shares of each Fund is determined by adding Class B's pro rata share of the value of all security holdings and other assets of the Fund, deducting Class B's pro rata share of the liabilities of the Fund, deducting the liabilities allocated to Class B (when appropriate), and then dividing the result by the number of Class B shares of the Fund outstanding.

NAV normally is calculated as of the close of business of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). The Funds are open for business and NAV is calculated each day the NYSE is open for trading. Fund securities and other assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations furnished by pricing services, or if quotations are not available, by a method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value. Foreign securities are valued based on quotations from the primary market in which they are traded and are converted from the local currency into U.S. dollars using current exchange rates.

PERFORMANCE

Each Fund's performance may be quoted in advertising in terms of total return. All performance information is historical and is not intended to indicate future performance. Share price and total return fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors, and the value of a Fund's shares when sold may be worth more or less than their original cost. Excluding a sales charge from a performance calculation produces a higher total return figure. TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in a Fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results. When an average annual return covers a period of less than one year, the calculation assumes that performance will remain constant for the rest of the year. Since this may or may not occur, the average annual returns should be viewed as a hypothetical rather than actual performance figure. Average annual and cumulative total returns usually will include the effect of paying the applicable sales charge.

The Funds also may quote performance in terms of yield. YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in a Fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. Yields are calculated according to a standard that is required for all stock and bond funds. High Income Municipal Fund and Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund may quote a TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD , which shows the taxable yield an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal the Fund's tax-free yield. A tax-equivalent yield is calculated by dividing a Fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or state tax rate. Because yield calculations differ from other accounting methods, the quoted yield may not equal the income actually paid to shareholders. This difference may be significant for funds whose investments are denominated in foreign currencies. In calculating yield, the Funds may from time to time use a security's coupon rate instead of its yield to maturity in order to reflect the risk premium on that security. This practice will have the effect of reducing a Fund's yield.

For additional performance information, please contact your investment professional or Distributors for a free Annual Report and SAI.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

FMR uses various brokerage firms to carry out each Fund's equity security transactions Fixed-income securities are generally traded in the over-the-counter market through broker-dealers. A broker-dealer is a securities firm or bank which makes a market for securities by offering to buy at one price and sell at a slightly higher price. The difference is known as a spread. Foreign securities are normally traded in foreign countries since the best available market for foreign securities is often on foreign markets. In transactions on foreign stock exchanges, brokers' commissions are generally fixed and are often higher than in the U.S., where commissions are negotiated. Since FMR, directly or through affiliated sub-advisers, places a large number of transactions, including those of Fidelity's other funds, the Funds pay lower commissions than those paid by individual investors, and broker-dealers are willing to work with the Funds on a more favorable spread.

The Funds have authorized FMR to allocate transactions to some broker-dealers who help distribute the Fund's shares or the shares of Fidelity's other funds to the extent permitted by law, and on an agency basis to Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI) and Fidelity Brokerage Services Ltd. (FBSL), affiliates of FMR. FMR will make such allocations if commissions are comparable to those charged by non-affiliated qualified broker-dealers for similar services.

FMR may also allocate brokerage transactions to a Fund's custodian, acting as a broker-dealer, or other broker-dealers, so long as transaction quality and commission rates are comparable to those of other broker-dealers, where the broker-dealer will allocate a portion of the commissions paid toward payment of a Fund's expenses. These expenses currently include transfer agent fees and custodian fees.

Higher commissions may be paid to those firms that provide research, valuation and other services to the extent permitted by law. FMR also is authorized to allocate brokerage transactions to FBSI in order to secure from FBSI research services produced by third party, independent entities. FMR may use this research information in managing each Fund's assets, as well as assets of other clients.

When consistent with its investment objective, each fund may engage in short-term trading. Also, a security may be sold and another of comparable quality simultaneously purchased to take advantage of what FMR believes to be a temporary disparity in the normal yield relationship of the two securities.

The frequency of portfolio transactions - the turnover rate - will vary from year to year depending on market conditions. Each Fund's turnover rate for the most recent fiscal year ended was: 183% (Strategic Opportunities) ; 120% (Equity Portfolio Income); 79% (High Yield); 59% (Limited Term Bond); 333% (Government Investment); 27% (High Income Municipal); and 46% Limited Term Tax-Exempt. The annualized portfolio turnover rate of Emerging Markets Income is not expected to exceed 200% for its first fiscal period ended December 31, 1994. Because a high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs and may increase taxable capital gains, FMR carefully weighs the anticipated benefits of short-term investing against these consequences.

THE TRUSTS AND THE FIDELITY ORGANIZATION

Each Trust is an open-end management investment company. Each Trust was established by a separate Declaration of Trust as a Massachusetts business trust as follows: April 24, 1986, (Fidelity Advisor Series II) ; May 17, 1982, (Fidelity Advisor Series III) ; May 6, 1983, (Fidelity Advisor Series IV) ; April 24, 1986, (Fidelity Advisor Series V) ; June 1, 1983, (Fidelity Advisor Series VI) ; and September 23, 1983, (Fidelity Advisor Series VIII) . Each Trust has its own Board of Trustees that supervises Fund activities and reviews the Funds ' contractual arrangements with companies that provide the Funds with services. As Massachusetts business trusts, the Trusts are not required to hold annual shareholder meetings, although special meetings may be called for a class of shares, a Fund, or a Trust as a whole for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, changing fundamental investment policies or limitations, or approving a management contract or plan of distribution. As a shareholder, you receive one vote for each share and fractional votes for fractional shares of the Fund you own. For shareholders of Equity Portfolio Income, the number of votes to which you are entitled is based on the dollar value of your investment. Separate votes are taken by each class of shares or each Fund if a matter affects just that class of shares or Fund, respectively. There is a remote possibility that one Fund might become liable for any misstatement in the prospectus about another Fund. Each class of shares is offered through a separate prospectus.

CLASS A. Each Fund offers a class of shares with a maximum 4.75% front-end sales charge to retail investors who engage an investment professional for investment advice (Class A shares). The initial and subsequent investment minimums for Class A shares are $2,500 and $250, respectively. The minimum account balance for Class A investors is $1,000. Reduced sales charges are applicable to purchases of $50,000 or more of Class A shares of one Fund alone or in combination with purchases of shares of other Class A or Class B Fidelity Advisor Funds. Class A investors also may qualify for a reduction in sales charge under the Rights of Accumulation or Letter of Intent programs. Sales charges on Class A shares are waived for certain groups of investors. In addition, Class A investors may participate in various investment programs. Class A shares of each Fund may be exchanged for Class A shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds. Transfer agent and shareholder services for Class A shares of Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities, Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income, Fidelity Advisor High Yield, Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond and Fidelity Advisor Government Investment are performed by State Street Bank and Trust Company; and for Class A shares of Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal and Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt through a sub-contractual arrangement. For e ach Fund's respective fiscal year ended, total operating expenses as a percentage of average net assets for Class A shares were as follows: 1.57% for Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities; 1.77% for Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income; 1.11% for Fidelity Advisor High Yield; 1.23% for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond; .6 8 % for Fidelity Advisor Government Investment; .92% for High Income Municipal; and .90% , after reimbursement, for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax- Exempt. Class A shares of Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income ha ve an estimated total operating expense of 1.50% for the first year.

Under the Class A Distribution and Service Plans, the Class A shares of Fidelity Advisor Strategic Opportunities, Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income and Fidelity Advisor Emerging Markets Income each pay a nnually a distribution fee of .65% of average net assets; Fidelity Advisor High Yield, Fidelity Advisor Government Investment, Fidelity Advisor High Income Municipal, Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund and Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund each pay annually a distribution fee of .25% of average net assets . Up to the full amount of the distribution fee paid by Class A of each Fund to Distributors may be reallowed to investment professionals based upon the level of marketing and distribuiton services provided. Class A shares do not pay a shareholder service fee in addition to the distribution fee. Investment professionals may receive different levels of compensation with respect to one particular class of shares over another class of shares in the Funds.

INSTITUTIONAL SHARES. Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund and Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund each offers shares to institutional and retail investors. Shares offered to institutional investors (Institutional shares) are offered continuously at NAV to (I) banks and trust institutions investing for their own accounts or for accounts of their trust customers, (II) plan sponsors meeting the ERISA definition of fiduciary, (III) government entities or authorities and (IV) corporations with at least $100 million in annual revenues. The initial and subsequent investment minimums for Institutional shares are $100,000 and $2,500, respectively. The minimum account balance is $40,000. Institutional shares of one Fund may be exchanged for Institutional shares of another Fidelity Advisor Fund. Transfer agent and shareholder services for Institutional shares are performed by FIIOC. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993, total operating expenses for Institutional shares as a percent of average net assets were as follows: .79% for Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income, .64% for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond and .65% for Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt. Institutional shares have Distribution and Service Plans that do not provide for payment of a separate distribution fee; rather the Plans recognize that FMR may use its management fee and other resources to pay expenses for distribution-related activities and may make payments to investment professionals that provide shareholder support services or sell Institutional shares. Institutional shares also do not bear a shareholder service fee. Investment professionals currently do not receive compensation in connection with distribution and/or shareholder servicing of Institutional shares.

Strategic Opportunities offers a class of shares with a maximum 4.75% front-end sales charge to current holders of such shares (Initial Shares). New investors may not purchase Initial Shares. Current shareholders may make additional investments in Initial Shares of $250 or more. The minimum account balance for Initial Shares is $1,000. Reduced sales charges apply to purchases of $50,000 or more of Initial Shares. An investor in Initial Shares also may qualify for a reduction of the sales charge under the Rights of Accumulation or Letter of Intent programs. Sales charges on Initial Shares are waived for certain groups of investors. Transfer agent and shareholer services for Initial Shares are performed by Service. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 1993, total operating expenses as a percentage of net asset value for Initial Shares were .89%.

Strategic Opportunities offers three classes of shares, Initial Shares, Class A shares and Class B shares. Class B shares are offered through this prospectus. Initial Shares and Class A shares are described above and offered through separate prospectuses. Investment performance will be measured separately for Initial Shares, Class A shares and Class B shares and the least of the three results obtained will be used in calculating the performance adjustment to the management fee paid by Strategic Opportunities.

Fidelity Investments is one of the largest investment management organizations in the U.S. and has its principal business address at 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109. It includes a number of different companies that provide a variety of financial services and products. The Trusts employ various Fidelity companies to perform certain activities required to operate the Funds.

Fidelity Management & Research Company is the original Fidelity company founded in 1946. It provides a number of mutual funds and other clients with investment research and portfolio management services. It maintains a large staff of experienced investment personnel and a full complement of related support facilities. As of April 30 , 1994, FMR advised funds having approximately 1 6 million shareholder accounts with a total value of more than $225 billion. Fidelity Distributors Corp. distributes shares for the Fidelity funds.

FMR Corp. is the parent company for the Fidelity companies. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a Trustee of the Trust), Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of Johnson family members form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp.

Peter J. Allegrini is manager of Advisor High Income Municipal, which he has managed since February 1992. Mr. Allegrini also manages Spartan Connecticut Municipal High Yield, Michigan Tax-Free High Yield and Ohio Tax-Free High Yield. Mr. Allegrini joined Fidelity in 1982.

Robert K. Citrone is manager of Advisor Emerging Markets Income. He also manages Fidelity New Markets Income F und, which he has managed since May 1993 and serves as strategist for Fidelity's emerging market fixed-income investments. Mr. Citrone joined Fidelity in 1990.

Bettina E. Doulton has been manager of Advisor Equity Portfolio Income since August 1993, and VIP Equity-Income since July 1993. Previously, she managed Select Automotive Portfolio and assisted on Equity-Income Portfolio and Magellan. Ms. Doulton also served as an analyst following the domestic and European automotive and tire manufacturing industry as well as the gaming and lodging industry. She joined Fidelity in 1985.

Margaret L. Eagle is vice president and manager of Advisor High Yield, which she has managed since it began in January 1987. Ms. Eagle also manages several pension fund accounts. Previously, she managed Spartan High Income, and High Income (now Capital & Income). She also managed the bond portion of Puritan (Registered trademark) . Ms. Eagle joined Fidelity in 1980.

Daniel R. Frank is vice president and manager of Advisor Strategic Opportunities , which he has managed since December 1983. Previously, he was an assistant to Peter Lynch on Magellan. Mr. Frank joined Fidelity in 1979.

Michael S. Gray is vice president and manager of Advisor Limited Term Bond, which he has managed since August 1987. Mr. Gray also manages Investment Grade Bond, Spartan Investment Grade Bond, and Intermediate Bond. Mr. Gray

joined Fidelity in 1982.
John (Jack) F. Haley Jr. is vice president and manager of Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt, which he has managed since September 1985. Mr. Haley also manages California Tax-Free Insured, California Tax-Free High Yield, and Spartan California Municipal High Yield. Mr. Haley joined Fidelity in 1981.
Curtis Hollingsworth is vice president and manager of Advisor Government Investment, which he has managed since January 1992. Mr. Hollingsworth also manages Short-Intermediate Government, Government Securities, Institutional Short-Intermediate Government, Spartan Limited Maturity Government Bond, Spartan Long-Term Government Bond and Spartan Short-Intermediate Government. He joined Fidelity in 1983.

APPENDIX

The following paragraphs provide a brief description of securities in which the Funds may invest and transactions they may make . T he Funds are not limited by this discussion , however, and may purchase other types of securities and enter into other types of transactions if they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies.
DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. Securities may be bought and sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, with payment and delivery taking place at a future date. The market value of securities purchased in this way may change before the delivery date which could increase fluctuations in a Fund's yield. Ordinarily, a Fund will not earn interest on securities purchased until they are delivered.
EQUITY SECURITIES include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, and warrants. While FMR believes that these types of investments in emerging markets present the possibility for significant capital appreciation over the long term, they also entail a high degree of risk. The prices of emerging market equities can fluctuate dramatically in response to company, market, economic, or political news.
FOREIGN CURRENCIES. The value of investments and the value of dividends and interest earned may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. Some foreign currency values may be volatile, and there is the possibility of governmental controls on currency exchange or governmental intervention in currency markets, which could adversely affect a Fund. Although FMR may attempt to manage currency exchange rate risks, there is no assurance that FMR will do so at an appropriate time or that FMR will be able to predict exchange rates accurately. For example, if FMR increases a Fund's exposure to a foreign currency, and that currency's value subsequently falls, FMR's currency management may result in increased losses to the Fund. Similarly, if FMR hedges the Fund's exposure to a foreign currency, and that currency's value rises, the Fund will lose the opportunity to participate in the currency's appreciation.
CURRENCY MANAGEMENT. The relative performance of foreign currencies is an important factor in a Fund's performance. FMR may manage a Fund's exposure to various currencies to take advantage of different yield, risk, and return characteristics that different currencies can provide for United States investors.
To manage exposure to currency fluctuations, a Fund may enter into currency exchange contracts (agreements to exchange one currency for another at a future date) or currency swap agreements, buy and sell options and futures contracts relating to foreign currencies, and purchase securities indexed to foreign currencies. A Fund will use currency exchange contracts in the normal course of business to lock in an exchange rate in connection with purchase and sales of securities denominated in foreign currencies. Other currency management strategies allow FMR to hedge portfolio securities, to shift investment exposure from one currency to another, or to attempt to profit from anticipated declines in the value of a foreign currency relative to the anticipated declines in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There is no limitation on the amount of a Fund's assets that may be committed to currency strategies.
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS involve additional risks. Foreign securities and securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies may be affected by the strength of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, or by political or economic developments in foreign countries. Foreign companies may not be subject to accounting standards or governmental supervision comparable to U.S. companies, and there may be less public information about their operations. In addition to the political and economic factors that can affect foreign securities, a governmental issuer may be unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require that the conditions for payment be renegotiated. These factors could make foreign investments, especially those in developing countries, more volatile. FMR considers these factors in making investments for the Funds.
A Fund may enter into currency exchange contracts (agreements to exchange one currency for another at a future date) to manage currency risks and to facilitate transactions in foreign securities. Although currency forward contracts can be used to protect the Fund from adverse exchange rate changes, they involve a risk of loss if FMR fails to predict foreign currency values correctly.
ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of each Fund's investments. The absence of a trading market can make it difficult to ascertain a market value for illiquid investments. Disposing of illiquid investments may involve

time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and it may be difficult or impossible for a Fund to sell them promptly at an acceptable price.

INDEXED SECURITIES. Indexed securities values are linked to currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices, or other financial indicators. Most indexed securities are short to intermediate term fixed-income securities whose values at maturity or interest rates rise or fall according to the change in one or more specified underlying instruments. Indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed (i.e., their value may increase or decrease if the underlying instrument appreciates), and may have return characteristics similar to direct investments in the underlying instrument or to one or more options on the underlying instrument. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instrument itself.

INTERFUND BORROWING PROGRAM. Interfund loans and borrowings normally will extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. A Fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available at the same time from other short-term instruments (such as repurchase agreements), and will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. Each Fund will not lend more than 5% (Equity Funds) or 7.5% (Fixed-Income Funds) of its assets to other funds, and will not borrow through the program if, after doing so, total outstanding borrowings would exceed 15% of total assets. Loans may be called on one day's notice, and a Fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

LOANS AND OTHER DIRECT DEBT INSTRUMENTS are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental or other borrower to another party. They may represent amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods or services (trade claims or other receivables), or to other parties. Direct debt instruments involve the risk of loss in case of default or insolvency of the borrower and may offer less legal protection to a Fund in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, loan participations involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other financial intermediary. Direct debt instruments may also include standby financing commitments that obligate a Fund to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand.

LOWER-QUALITY DEBT SECURITIES are those rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P that have poor protection against default in the payment of principal and interest or may be in default. These securities are often considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of loss or price changes due to changes in the issuer's capacity to pay. The market prices of lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more than those of higher-rated debt securities, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. See "Debt Obligations" on page .

SOVEREIGN DEBT OBLIGATIONS are debt instruments issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or their agencies, including debt of Latin American nations or other developing countries. Sovereign debt may be in the form of conventional securities or other types of debt instruments such as loans or loan participations. Sovereign debt of developing countries may involve a high degree of risk, and may be in default or present the risk of default. Governmental entities responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require renegotiation or rescheduling of debt payments. In addition, prospects for repayment of principal and interest may depend on political as well as economic factors.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES are issued by government entities and non-government entities such as banks, mortgage lenders, or other financial institutions.

A mortgage-backed security may be an obligation of the issuer backed by a mortgage or pool of mortgages or a direct interest in an underlying pool of mortgages. Some mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), make payments of both principal and interest at a variety of intervals; others make semiannual interest payments at a predetermined rate and repay principal at maturity (like a typical bond). Mortgage-backed securities are based on different types of mortgages including those on commercial real estate or residential properties. Other types of mortgage-backed securities will likely be developed in the future, and a Fund may invest in them if FMR determines they are consistent with a Fund's investment objective and policies.

The value of mortgage-backed securities may change due to shifts in the market's perception of issuers. In addition, regulatory or tax changes may adversely affect the mortgage securities market as a whole. Non-government mortgage-backed securities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater price changes than government issues. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment, which occurs when unscheduled or early payments are made on the underlying mortgages, may shorten the effective maturities of these securities and may lower their total returns.

STRIPPED MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES are created when a U.S. government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The holder of the "principal-only" security (PO) receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the "interest-only" security (IO) receives interest payments from the same underlying security. The prices of stripped mortgage-backed securities may be particularly affected by changes in interest rates. As interest rates fall, prepayment rates tend to increase, which tends to reduce prices of IOs and increase prices of POs. Rising interest rates can have the opposite effect.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES represent interests in pools of consumer loans (generally unrelated to mortgage loans) and most often are structured as pass-through securities. Interest and principal payments ultimately depend on payment of the underlying loans by individuals, although the securities may be supported by letters of credit or other credit enhancements. The value of asset-backed securities may also depend on the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement.

A Fund may purchase units of beneficial interest in pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, and sales agreements entered into by municipalities. These municipal obligations may be created when a municipality enters into an installment purchase contract or lease with a vendor and may be secured by the assets purchased or leased by the municipality. However, except in very limited circumstances, there will be no recourse against the vendor if the municipality stops making payments. The market for tax-exempt asset-backed securities is still relatively new. These obligations are likely to involve unscheduled prepayments of principal.

OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS are bought and sold to manage a Fund's exposure to changing interest rates, security prices, and currency exchange rates. Some options and futures strategies, including selling futures, buying puts, and writing calls, tend to hedge a Fund's investment against price fluctuations. Other strategies, including buying futures, writing puts, and buying calls, tend to increase market exposure. Options and futures may be combined with each other or with forward contracts in order to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall strategy. A Fund may invest in options and futures based on any type of security, index, or currency, including options and futures traded on foreign exchanges and options not traded on exchanges.

Options and futures can be volatile investments and involve certain risks. If FMR applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judges market conditions incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower a Fund's return. A Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid secondary market. Options and futures do not pay interest, but may produce taxable capital gains.

Each Fund will not hedge more than 25% of its total assets by selling futures, buying puts, and writing calls under normal conditions. In addition each Fund will not buy futures or write puts whose underlying value exceeds 25% of its total assets, and will not buy calls with a value exceeding 5% of its total assets.

REAL ESTATE BACKED SECURITIES. Real estate industry companies may include among others: real estate investment trusts; brokers or real estate developers; and companies with substantial real estate holdings, such as paper and lumber producers and hotel and entertainment companies. Companies engaged in the real estate industry may be subject to certain risks including: declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, and variations in rental income.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LOANS. In a repurchase agreement, a Fund buys a security at one price and simultaneously agrees to sell it back at a higher price. A Fund may also make securities loans to broker-dealers and institutional investors, including FBSI. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to either a repurchase agreement or a securities loan, a Fund could experience delays in recovering its cash or the securities it lent. To the extent that, in the meantime, the value of the securities purchased had decreased or the value of the securities lent had increased, a Fund could experience a loss. In all cases, FMR must find the creditworthiness of the other party to the transaction satisfactory.

FOREIGN REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS may be less well secured than U.S. repurchase agreements, and may be denominated in foreign currencies. They also involve greater risk of loss if the counterparty defaults. Some counterparties in these transactions may be less creditworthy than those in U.S. markets.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES are securities which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Unless registered for sale, these securities can only be sold in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund temporarily transfers possession of a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash. At the same time, the Fund agrees to repurchase the instrument at an agreed-upon price and time. A Fund expects that it will engage in reverse repurchase agreements for temporary purposes such as to fund redemptions. Reverse repurchase agreements may increase the risk of fluctuation in the market value of a Fund's assets or in its yield.

SHORT SALES. If a Fund enters into short sales with respect to stocks underlying its convertible security holdings, the transaction may help to hedge against the effect of stock price declines, but may result in losses if a convertible security's price does not track the price of its underlying equity. Under normal conditions convertible securities hedged with short sales are not currently expected to exceed 15% of a Fund's total assets.

SWAP AGREEMENTS. As one way of managing its exposure to different types of investments, a Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and other types of swap agreements such as caps, collars, and floors. In a typical interest rate swap, one party agrees to make regular payments equal to a floating interest rate times a "notional principal amount," in return for payments equal to a fixed rate times the same amount, for a specified period of time. If a swap agreement provides for payments in different currencies, the parties might agree to exchange the notional principal amount as well. Swaps may also depend on other prices or rates, such as the value of an index or mortgage prepayment rates.

In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level, while the seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Fund agreed to exchange payments in dollars for payments in foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Fund's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price and yield.

Swap agreements are sophisticated hedging instruments that typically involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of risks assumed. As a result, swaps can be highly volatile and may have a considerable impact on a Fund's performance. Swap agreements are subject to risks related to the counterparty's ability to perform, and may decline in value if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. A Fund may also suffer losses if it is unable to terminate outstanding swap agreements or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE OBLIGATIONS, including certain participation interests in municipal obligations, have interest rate adjustment formulas that help to stabilize their market values. Many variable and floating rate instruments also carry demand features that permit the fund to sell them at par value plus accrued interest on short notice.

WARRANTS entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. Warrants tend to be more volatile than their underlying securities. Also, the value of the warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date.

ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make interest payments; instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, a Fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

A broker-dealer creates a DERIVATIVE ZERO by separating the interest and principal components of a U.S. Treasury security and selling them as two individual securities. CATS (Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities), TIGRS (Treasury Investment Growth Receipts), and TRS (Treasury Receipts) are examples of derivative zeros. Government Investment Fund has been advised that the staff of the Division of Investment Management of the SEC does not consider these instruments U.S. government securities as defined by the 1940 Act. Therefore, Government Investment Fund will not treat these obligations as U.S. government securities for purposes of the 65% portfolio composition test mentioned on page 11 .

The Federal Reserve Bank creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the interest and principal components of an outstanding U.S. Treasury bond and selling them as individual securities. Bonds issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the Financing Corporation (FICO) can also be separated in this fashion. ORIGINAL ISSUE ZEROS are zero coupon securities originally issued by the U.S. government or a government agency.

DEBT OBLIGATIONS. The table below provides a summary of ratings assigned to debt holdings (not including money market instruments) in Funds which have the ability to invest over 5% in lower-rated debt securities. These figures are dollar-weighted averages of month-end portfolio holdings during the thirteen months ended September 30, 1993 (Strategic Opportunities) October 31, 1993 (High Yield and High Income Municipal,) and November 30, 1993 (Equity Portfolio Income), presented as a percentage of total investments. These percentages are historical and are not necessarily indicative of the quality of current or future portfolio holdings, which may vary. As of December 31, 1993, Emerging Markets Income had no investments below Baa/BBB.

The dollar-weighted average of debt securities not rated by either Moody's or S&P amounted to .89% (Strategic Opportunities) .57% (Equity Portfolio Income), 18.74% (High Yield), and 25.23% (High Income Municipal) of total investments. This may include securities rated by other nationally recognized rating organizations, as well as unrated securities. Unrated securities are not necessarily lower-quality securities.

MOODY'S RATING & PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENTS

MOODY'S RATING	STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES	EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME	HIGH YIELD	HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL
Aaa/Aa/A	15.99%	1.02%	.02%	27.39%
Baa	--	.77%	--	20.40%
Ba	.18%	1.25%	6.60%	8.10%
B	.22%	1.27%	34.26%	.63%
Caa	1.63%	.06%	9.09%	--
Ca/C	--	--	4.50%	--

S&P RATING & PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENTS

S&P RATING	STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES	EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME	HIGH YIELD	HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL
AAA/AA/A	15.99%	1.03%	.97%	29.05%
BBB	--	.84%	1.09%	18.73%
BB	--	.98%	6.94%	4.37%
B	.80%	1.35%	33.28%	1.75%
CCC	--	.15%	7.62%	.04%
CC/C	--	--	1.55%	--
D	.89%	.03%	5.58%	--

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBES MUNICIPAL INSTRUMENTS:

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES include GENERAL OBLIGATION SECURITIES, which are backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, and REVENUE SECURITIES, which are backed by the revenues of a specific tax, project, or facility. INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS are a type of revenue bond backed by the credit and security of a private issuer and may involve greater risk. PRIVATE ACTIVITY MUNICIPAL SECURITIES, which may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, include securities issued to finance housing projects, student loans, and privately owned solid waste disposal and water and sewage treatment facilities.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES are issued by municipalities in expectation of future tax or other revenues, and are payable from those specific taxes or revenues. BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES normally provide interim financing in advance of an issue of bonds or notes, the proceeds of which are used to repay the anticipation notes. TAX-EXEMPT COMMERCIAL PAPER is issued by municipalities to help finance short-term capital or operating needs.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS are issued by a state or local government or authority to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. These obligations typically are not fully backed by the municipality's credit, and their interest may become taxable if the lease is assigned. If funds are not appropriated for the following year's lease payments, the lease may terminate, with the possibility of significant loss to a Fund. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION in municipal lease obligations or installment sales contracts entitle the holder to a proportionate interest in the lease-purchase payments made.

RESOURCE RECOVERY BONDS are a type of revenue bond issued to build facilities such as solid waste incinerators or waste-to-energy plants. Typically, a private corporation will be involved, at least during the construction phase, and the revenue stream will be secured by fees or rents paid by municipalities for use of the facilities. The viability of a resource recovery project, environmental protection regulations, and project operator tax incentives may affect the value and credit quality of resource recovery bonds.

A DEMAND FEATURE is a put that entitles the security holder to repayment of the principal amount of the underlying security, upon notice at any time or at specified intervals. A STANDBY COMMITMENT is a put that entitles the security holder to same-day settlement at amortized cost plus accrued interest.

Issuers or financial intermediaries who provide demand features or standby commitments often support their ability to buy securities on demand by obtaining LETTERS OF CREDIT (LOCS) or other guarantees from domestic or foreign banks. LOCs also may be used as credit supports for other types of municipal instruments. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to purchase an instrument supported by an LOC. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

INVERSE FLOATERS are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. For example, a municipal issuer may decide to issue two variable rate instruments instead of a single long-term, fixed-rate bond. The interest rate on one instrument reflects short-term interest rates, while the interest rate on the other instrument (the inverse floater) reflects the approximate rate the issuer would have paid on a fixed-rate bond, multiplied by two, minus the interest rate paid on the short-term instrument. Depending on market availability, the two portions may be recombined to form a fixed-rate municipal bond. The market for inverse floaters is relatively new.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's outstanding indebtedness. Refunding contracts require the issuer to sell and the Fund to buy refunded municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several months or several years in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S CORPORATE BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Bonds rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

AA - Bonds rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A - Bonds rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper - medium - grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

BAA - Bonds rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

BA - Bonds rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements. Their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B - Bonds rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

CAA - Bonds rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

CA - Bonds rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked short-comings.

C - Bonds rated C are the lowest - rated class of bonds and issued so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Moody's applies numerical modifiers, 1, 2, and 3, in each generic rating classification from Aa through C in its corporate bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid - range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S CORPORATE BOND RATINGS:

AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the higher - rated issues only in small degree.

A - Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB - Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher - rated categories.

BB - Debt rated BB has less near - term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.

B - Debt rated B has a greater vulnerability to default but currently has the capacity to meet interest payments and principal repayments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to pay interest and repay principal. The B rating category is also used for debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied BB rating.

CCC - Debt rated CCC has a currently identifiable vulnerability to default, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet timely payment of interest and repayment of principal. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

CC - Debt rated CC is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned an actual or implied CCC debt rating.

C - The rating C is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt which is assigned an actual or implied CCC debt rating. The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed but debt service payments are continued.

CI - The rating CI is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.

D - Debt rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating will also be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

The ratings from AA to D may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

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 SAIs, 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 Distributors. This Prospectus and the related SAIs do not constitute an offer by a Fund or by Distributors to sell or to buy shares of a Fund to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer.

FIDELITY ADVISOR FUNDS INSTITUTIONAL CLASS
PROSPECTUS
82 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109
JUNE 30 , 1994

The Fidelity Advisor Funds (the Funds) offer institutional investors a selection of diversified portfolios.

EQUITY FUNDS:

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH - seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing primarily in common and preferred stock, and securities convertible into common stock, of companies with above average growth characteristics.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME - seeks a yield from dividend and interest income which exceeds the composite dividend yield on securities comprising the Standard & Poor's Index of 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500).

FIXED-INCOME FUNDS:

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND - seeks to provide a high rate of income through investment in high and upper-medium grade fixed-income obligations.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND - seeks the highest level of income exempt from federal income taxes that can be obtained consistent with the preservation of capital, from a diversified portfolio of high-quality or upper-medium quality municipal obligations.

Shares are offered through this Prospectus to (i) banks and trust institutions investing for their own accounts or for accounts of their trust customers, (ii) plan sponsors meeting the ERISA definition of fiduciary, (iii) government entities or authorities and (iv) corporations with at least $100 million in annual revenues (Institutional Shares) .

Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Growth is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series I. Fidelity Advisor Equity Portfolio Income is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series III. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Bond Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series IV. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund is a portfolio of Fidelity Advisor Series VI.

Please read this Prospectus before investing. It is designed to provide you with information and help you decide if a Fund's goals match your own.

RETAIN THIS DOCUMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE .

A Statement of Additional Information (SAI) dated June 30 , 1994 for each Fund has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and each is incorporated herein by reference. SAI s are available free upon request from Fidelity Distributors Corporation (Distributors), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109 or by calling (800) 343 - 5409 .

MUTUAL FUND SHARES ARE NOT DEPOSITS OR OBLIGATIONS OF, OR GUARANTEED BY, ANY DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION. SHARES ARE NOT INSURED BY THE FDIC, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OR ANY OTHER AGENCY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO INVESTMENT RISK, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRINCIPAL.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION, NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

(registered trademark)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCIAL HISTORY

The purpose of the table below is to assist investors in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in Institutional Shares of each Fund would bear directly or indirectly. This standard format was developed for use by all mutual funds to help investor s make investment decisions. This expense information should be considered along with other important information such as each Fund's investment objective and past performance. There are no shareholder transaction expenses associated with purchases, exchanges or redemptions of Institutional Shares .

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES EXPENSE TABLE EXAMPLE: You would pay the following expenses on a (AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS) $1,000 investment in Institutional Shares of a Fund assuming (1) a 5% annual return and (2) full redemption at the end of each time period.

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S>
<C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>

MANAGEMENT FEE	OTHER EXPENSES	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Equity Portfolio Growth							

.66%	.28%*	.94%	$ 10	$ 30	$ 52	$ 115
Equity Portfolio Income .50%	.29%*	.79%	8	25	44	98
Limited Term Bond .42%	.22%	.64%	7	20	36	80
Limited Term Tax-Exempt .2 4 % *	. 41 %	.65%	7	21	36	81

</TABLE>

* AFTER EXPENSE REDUCTIONS.

Annual operating expenses are based on historical expenses for the most recent fiscal year ended. Management fees are paid by each Fund to Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR) for managing its investments and business affairs. The Funds incur other expenses for maintaining shareholder records, furnishing shareholder statements and reports, custodial, legal and accounting services, registering a Trust or Fund with federal and state regulatory authorities and other miscellaneous services. A portion of the brokerage commissions that Equity Portfolio Growth and Equity Portfolio Income paid were used to reduce Fund expenses. Without this reduction, other expenses and total operating expenses of Institutional Shares would have been 0.29% and .95%, respectively (Equity Portfolio Growth) and 0.30% and .80%, respectively (Equity Portfolio Income). FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse Limited Term Tax-Exempt to the extent that total operating expenses of Institu-tional Shares (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) are in excess of an annual rate of 0.65% of average net assets. If reimbursements were not in effect, the management fees, other expenses, and total operating expenses of Institutional Shares would have been .42%, .41% and .83%, respectively. Please refer to the section "Fees," page .

The hypothetical example illustrates the expenses associated with a $1,000 investment in Institutional Shares of each Fund over periods of one, three, five and ten years, based on the expenses (after reimbursements, if any) in the above table and an assumed annual return of 5%. THE RETURN OF 5% AND EXPENSES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED INDICATIONS OF ACTUAL OR EXPECTED INSTITUTIONAL CLASS PERFORMANCE OR EXPENSES, BOTH OF WHICH MAY VARY.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The tables that follow are included in each Fund's Annual Report and have been audited by Coopers & Lybrand, independent accountants. Their reports on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights for each Fund are included in each Fund's Annual Report. The Financial Statements and Financial Highlights are part of this prospectus.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH

CLass A Institutional Class

Year Period

Ended Ended

Nov. 30, Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30,

SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986 1985 1984

Net asset value, beginning of period $ 26.33 $ 23.78 $ 26.37 $ 24.28 $ 15.55 $ 17.32 $ 12.02 $ 9.92 $ 13.18 $ 11.09 $ 8.03 $ 10.05

Income from Investment Operations

Net investment income (.07)(dagger)(dagger) .01(dagger)(dagger) .19(dagger)(dagger) .17(dagger)(dagger) .04 .01 .06 .28*** .00(dagger)(dagger) .03 .01 .02

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments 3.82 2.54 3.78 4.55 8.69 .34 5.50 2.59 (2.03) 2.41 3.05 (2.04)

Total from investment operations 3.75 2.55 3.97 4.72 8.73 .35 5.56 2.87 (2.03) 2.44 3.06 (2.02)

Less Distributions

From net investment income (.08) - (.10) (.03) - (.08) (.26) (.01) (.01) (.02) - -

From net realized gain on investments (.50) - (.50) (2.60) - (2.04) - (.76) (1.22) (.33) - -

Total distributions (.58) - (.60) (2.63) - (2.12) (.26) (.77) (1.23) (.35) - -

Net asset value, end of period $ 29.50 $ 26.33 $ 29.74 $ 26.37 $ 24.28 $ 15.55 $ 17.32 $ 12.02 $ 9.92 $ 13.18 $ 11.09 $ 8.03

TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 14.52% 10.72% 15.36% 21.14% 56.14% 2.75% 47.18% 29.77% (17.12)% 22.55% 38.11% (20.10)%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 377,984 $ 22,655 $ 296,466 $ 179,325 $ 68,766 $ 27,473 $ 24,523 $ 20,182 $ 43,537 $ 63,607 $ 23,447 $ 4,117
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.84%(double dagger)(double dagger) 1.47%* .94%(double dagger)(double dagger) .98% 1.13% 1.74% 1.60% 1.47% 1.11% 1.07% 1.50%+ 1.50%+
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions 1.85%(double dagger)(double dagger) 1.47%* .95% (double dagger)(double dagger) .98% 1.13% 1.74% 1.60% 1.47% 1.11% 1.07% 1.50%+ 1.50%+
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets (.24)% .25%* .66% .73% .25% .07% .38% 1.20% .00% .29% .43% .33%
Portfolio turnover rate 160% 240% 160% 240% 254% 262% 269% 331% 226% 115% 108% 453%
FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME
Class A Institutional Class

Year Period
Ended Ended
Nov. 30 Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986 1985 1984
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 12.86 $ 12.37 $ 12.88 $ 11.08 $ 9.52 $ 12.27 $ 11.10 $ 10.93 $ 13.54 $ 11.95 $ 10.24 $ 10.49
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income .33 .13 .39 .49 .63 # .69 .75 .75 .76 .78 .79 .72
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments 1.97 .47 2.02 1.79 1.52 (2.42) 1.17 1.81 (1.53) 1.92 1.69 (.14)
Total from investment operations 2.30 .60 2.41 2.28 2.15 (1.73) 1.92 2.56 (.77) 2.70 2.48 .58
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.30) (.11) (.36) (.48) (.59) (.72) (.75) (.74) (.70) (.77) (.77) (.74)
From net realized gain on investments - - - - - (.30) - (1.65) (1.14) (.34) - (.09)
Total distributions (.30) (.11) (.36) (.48) (.59) (1.02) (.75) (2.39) (1.84) (1.11) (.77) (.83)
Net asset value, end of period $ 14.86 $ 12.86 $ 14.93 $ 12.88 $ 11.08 $ 9.52 $ 12.27 $ 11.10 $ 10.93 $ 13.54 $ 11.95 $ 10.24
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 18.03% 4.88% 18.90% 20.91% 22.97% (14.90)% 17.58% 26.99% (7.28)% 23.48% 24.86% 6.20%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 42,326 $ 1,462 $ 191,138 $ 139,391 $ 168,590 $ 253,049 $ 463,696 $ 436,753 $ 443,603 $ 544,269 $ 349,262 $ 89,364
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.77% 1.55%* .79%(double dagger)(double dagger) .71%(h diamond) .67%(h diamond) .61%(h diamond) .55%(h diamond) .55%(h diamond) .54%(h diamond) .61% .63% .77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before expense reductions 1.77% 1.55%* .80%(double dagger)(double dagger) .79%(h diamond) .77%(h diamond) .71%(h diamond) .65%(h diamond) .65%(h diamond) .61%(h diamond) .61% .63% .77%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets 2.02% 3.39%* 3.00% 3.77% 5.66% 6.11% 6.09% 6.86% 5.58% 6.06% 7.36% 7.86%
Portfolio turnover rate 120% 51% 120% 51% 91% 103% 93% 78% 137% 107% 110% (dagger) (dagger)(dagger) 121%
* ANNUALIZED
** FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 10, 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF SALE O F CLASS A) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1992.
*** DURING THE PERIOD A SHAREHOLDER REDEEMED A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE ASSETS OF THE FUND. DUE TO THE TIMING OF THIS TRANSACTION, THE FUND EXPERIENCED AN UNUSUALLY HIGH LEVEL OF INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.
(dagger)(dagger) NET INVESTMENT INCOME PER SHARE HAS BEEN CALCULATED BASED ON AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING.
(double dagger) THE TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
INCLUDES $.04 PER-SHARE FROM FOREIGN TAXES RECOVERED.
(dagger) (dagger)(dagger) IN JULY 1985, THE SEC ADOPTED REVISIONS TO EXISTING RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE. THE REVISED RULES REQUIRE THE INCLUSION IN THE CALCULATION OF LONG-TERM U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH, PRIOR TO THESE REVISIONS, WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION.
(double dagger)(double dagger) FMR HAS DIRECTED CERTAIN PORTFOLIO TRADES TO BROKERS WHO PAID A PORTION OF THE FUND'S EXPENSES.
(h diamond) EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1992, THE INVESTMENT

ADVISER REIMBURSED .10% OF THE ANNUAL MANAGEMENT FEE OF .50%.
+ EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND
Class A Institutional Class

Year Period February 2, 1984
Ended Ended (Commencement
Nov. 30, Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30, of Operations) to
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987 1986
1985 November 30, 1984
Net asset value, beginning
of period $ 10.640 $ 10.960 $ 10.640 $ 10.550 $ 10.140 $ 10.410 $ 10.180 $
10.250 $ 11.240 $ 10.550 $ 9.960 $ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations
Net investment income .785 .170 .832 .840 .884 .901 .937 .944
.953 1.026 1.053 .897
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)
on investments .511 (.320)# .531 .102 .411 (.270) .230 (.070)
(.770) .710 .590 (.040)
Total from investment operations 1.296 (.150) 1.363 .942 1.295 .631
1.167 .874 .183 1.736 1.643 .857
Less Distributions
From net investment income (.796) (.170) (.843) (.852) (.885)
(.901) (.937) (.944) (.953) (1.026) (1.053) (.897)
From net realized gain on investments - -- -- -- -- -- -- --
(.220) (.020) -- --
Total distributions (.796) (.170) (.843) (.852) (.885) (.901)
(.937) (.944) (1.173) (1.046) (1.053) (.897)
Net asset value, end of period $ 11.140 $ 10.640 $ 11.160 $ 10.640 $
10.550 $ 10.140 $ 10.410 $ 10.180 $ 10.250 $ 11.240 $ 10.550 $ 9.960
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 12.50% (1.37)% 13.17% 9.21%
13.35% 6.46% 12.03% 8.81% 1.78% 17.04% 17.40% 9.33%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 59,184 $ 2,583 $ 183,790 $
160,156 $ 327,756 $ 356,564 $ 426,832 $ 418,929 $ 407,228 $ 418,632 $
253,913 $ 15,192
Ratio of expenses to average net assets 1.23% .82%* .64% .57%
.57% .58% .54% .54% .53% .53% .65% 1.50%*(dagger)(dagger)
Ratio of net investment income to
average net assets 6.81% 7.67%* 7.41% 7.96% 8.59% 8.90% 9.16%
9.16% 9.03% 9.22% 10.29% 11.01%*
Portfolio turnover rate 59% 7% 59% 7% 60% 59% 87% 48% 92% 59%
88%(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) 12%*

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND
Class A Institutional Class
September 19, 1985
Year Period (Commencement
Ended Ended of Operations) to
Nov. 30 Nov. 30 Years Ended November 30, November 30,
SELECTED PER-SHARE DATA 1993 1992** 1993 1992 1991 1990 1989 1988 1987
1986 1985
Net asset value, beginning of period $ 11.080 $ 11.010 $ 11.080 $ 10.800 $
10.640 $ 10.610 $ 10.520 $ 10.380 $ 10.990 $ 10.280 $ 10.000
Income from Investment Operations
Net interest income .508 .131 .536 .666 .682 .689 .674 .650 .641
.671 .130
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments .260 .070 .260
.280 .160 .030 .090 .140 (.540) .760 .280
Total from investment operations .768 .201 .796 .946 .842 .719
.764 .790 .101 1.431 .410
Less Distributions
From net interest income (.508) (.131) (.536) (.666) (.682) (.689)
(.674) (.650) (.641) (.671) (.130)
From net realized gain on investments (.880) -- (.880) -- -- --
- -- -- (.070) (.050) --
Total distributions (1.388) (.131) (1.416) (.666) (.682) (.689)
(.674) (.650) (.711) (.721) (.130)
Net asset value, end of period $ 10.460 $ 11.080 $ 10.460 $ 11.080 $
10.800 $ 10.640 $ 10.610 $ 10.520 $ 10.380 $ 10.990 $ 10.280
TOTAL RETURN (dagger)(double dagger) 7.72% 1.37% 8.01% 9.01% 8.15%
7.04% 7.50% 7.77% .97% 14.39% 4.12%
RATIOS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DATA
Net Assets, end of period (000 omitted) $ 39,800 $ 1,752 $ 15,076 $ 28,428
$ 100,294 $ 111,506 $ 121,418 $ 132,443 $ 162,857 $ 161,045 $ 94,391
Ratio of expenses to average net assets .90% 1.04%* .65% .66% .61%
.62% .65% .63% .59% .58% .69%*
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before
expense reductions(double dagger)(double dagger) 1.36% 1.06%* .83%
.67% .61% .62% .65% .63% .59% .58% .69%*
Ratio of net in terest income to average net assets 4.76% 5.65%*
5.01% 6.05% 6.40% 6.53% 6.45% 6.20% 6.01% 6.29% 6.33%*
Portfolio turnover rate 46% 36% 46% 36% 20% 32% 31% 24% 43% 34%
103%*

* ANNUALIZED
** FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 1 0 , 1992 (COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF CLASS A) TO NOVEMBER 30, 1992.
(dagger) TOTAL RETURN DOES NOT INCLUDE THE ONE TIME SALES CHARGE AND FOR PERIODS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR ARE NOT ANNUALIZED.
(double dagger) THE TOTAL RETURN WOULD HAVE BEEN LOWER HAD CERTAIN EXPENSES NOT BEEN REDUCED DURING THE PERIODS SHOWN.
(double dagger)(double dagger) EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 21, 1992, FMR HAS VOLUNTARILY AGREED TO REIMBURSE EXPENSES OF EACH CLASS TO THE EXTENT THAT EXPENSES EXCEED .90% (LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND - CLASS A)AND .65% (INSTITUTIONAL LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND) OF EACH CLASS' AVERAGE NET ASSETS, RESPECTIVELY.
(dagger)(dagger) EXPENSES WERE LIMITED TO A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STATE EXPENSE LIMITATION.
(dagger)(dagger)(dagger) IN JULY 1985, THE SEC ADOPTED REVISIONS TO EXISTING RULES WITH RESPECT TO THE CALCULATION OF THE PORTFOLIO TURNOVER RATE. THE REVISED RULES REQUIRE THE INCLUSION IN THE CALCULATION OF LONG-TERM U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WHICH, PRIOR TO THESE REVISIONS, WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE CALCULATION.
THE AMOUNT SHOWN IN THIS CAPTION, WHILE DETERMINABLE BY THE SUMMATION OF AMOUNTS COMPUTED DAILY AS SHARES WERE SOLD OR REPURCHASED, IS ALSO THE BALANCING FIGURE DERIVED FROM THE OTHER FIGURES IN THE STATEMENT AND HAS BEEN SO COMPUTED. THE AMOUNT SHOWN FROM THE PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1992 FOR A SHARE OUTSTANDING THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD DOES NOT ACCORD WITH THE NET REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAIN ON INVESTMENTS FOR THE PERIOD BECAUSE OF THE TIMING OF SALES AND REPURCHASES OF THE LIMITED TERM BOND FUND SHARES IN RELATION TO FLUCTUATING MARKET VALUES OF THE INVESTMENTS OF THE FUND.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

EQUITY FUNDS:

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing primarily in the common and preferred stock and securities convertible into the common stock of companies with above average growth characteristics.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME seeks a yield from dividend and interest income which exceeds the composite dividend yield on securities comprising the S&P 500.

FIXED-INCOME:

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND seeks to provide a high rate of income through investment in high and upper-medium grade fixed-income obligations.

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT:

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND seeks the highest level of income exempt from federal income taxes that can be obtained consistent with the preservation of capital, from a diversified portfolio of high quality or upper-medium quality municipal obligations.

The investment objective of each Fund is fundamental and can only be changed by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except as otherwise noted, the investment limitations and policies of Equity Portfolio Growth, Limited Term Bond, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt are fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. Except for the investment limitations and policies identified as fundamental, the limitations and policies of Equity Portfolio Income are not fundamental. Non-fundamental investment limitations and policies may be changed without shareholder approval.

The yield, return and potential price changes of each Fund depends on the quality and maturity of the obligations in its portfolio, as well as on market conditions. Risks vary based on the type of fund in which you are investing. As is the case with any investment in securities, investment in the Funds involves certain risks and, therefore, a Fund may not always achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

Further information relating to the types of securities in which each Fund may invest and the investment policies of each Fund in general are set forth in the Appendix to this Prospectus and in each Fund's SAI.

EQUITY FUNDS: Equity funds invest mainly in common stocks and other equity securities in search of growth or a combination of growth and income. The share value of equity funds depends heavily on stock market conditions in the U . S . a nd abroad, and can also be affected by changes in interest rates or other economic conditions. Investments in equity funds are more suitable for investors who take a long-term approach to investing.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH as a general rule, will invest in the securities of companies whose growth in the areas of earnings or gross sales measured either in dollars or in unit volume (either on an absolute or percentage basis) may exceed that of the average of the companies whose securities are included in the S&P 500. These securities generally command high multiples (price/earnings ratios) in the stock markets over time. Above average growth characteristics are most often associated with companies in new and emerging areas of the economy but occasionally can be found in the stronger companies of more mature and even declining industries. The Fund will, therefore, be invested in the securities of smaller, less well-known companies except when FMR believes that opportunities for above-average growth are presented by larger, more mature companies which have undergone reformation and revitalization or possess a strong position in relation to the market as a whole.

The market price of securities with above average growth characteristics often can experience a more sudden and more dramatic downward reaction to negative news than is the case with securities carrying a lower market multiple. This can be particularly true for companies with a narrow product line or whose securities are relatively thinly-traded, characteristics which are common to smaller, less well-known companies.

As a non-fundamental policy, at least 65% of the total assets of the Fund normally will be invested in common and preferred stock. The balance of the Fund will tend to be invested in debt obligations, a high percentage of which are expected to be convertible into common stocks. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may invest in lower-quality, high yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), although it intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. The Fund also may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, swap agreements, and warrants.

FIDELITY ADVISOR EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME . It is the policy of the Fund that at least 65% of its total assets normally will be invested in income-producing equity securities. For purposes of this policy, equity securities are defined as common stocks and preferred stocks.

The balance of the Fund will tend to be invested in debt obligations, a high percentage of which are expected to be convertible into common stocks. As a non-fundamental policy the Fund may invest in lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds") although it currently intends to limit its investments in these securities to 35% of its assets. However, the Fund does not intend to invest in securities of issuers without proven earnings and/or credit histories. T he Fund may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, loans and other direct debt instruments, futures and options , repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, short sales, swap agreements, and warrants.

Because of the income considerations, investors should not expect capital appreciation comparable to the appreciation which could be achieved by funds whose primary objective is capital appreciation. While the investment portfolio will not mirror the stocks in the S&P 500 , the yield on the overall investment portfolio generally will increase or decrease from year to year in accordance with market conditions and in relation to the changes in yields of the stocks included in the S&P 500.

The Fund may make temporary investments in securities such as investment-grade bonds or short-term notes for defensive purposes.

FIXED-INCOME FUNDS: Fixed - income funds invest primarily in debt securities (e.g., bonds, debentures, notes and similar obligations). The share value of fixed-income funds tends to move inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. Shorter-term bonds are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but longer-term bonds generally offer higher yields. Share value and yield will fluctuate based on the credit quality and changes in interest rates.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM BOND FUND . Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest in fixed-income securities, as follows:

(I) Corporate obligations which are rated AAA, AA, or A by Standard & Poors (S&P), or Aaa, Aa, or A by Moody's Investment Services Inc. (Moody's) ;

(II) Obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the government of the U .S. , or any agency or instrumentality thereof;

(III) Obligations (including certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances) of U.S. banks which at the date of investment have capital gains, surplus, and undivided profits (as of the date of their most recently published annual financial statements) in excess of $100,000,000;

(IV) Commercial paper which at the date of investment is rated A-1 or A-2 by S&P or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's or, if not rated, is issued by companies which at the date of investment have an outstanding debt issue rated AAA, AA, or A by S&P or Aaa, Aa, or A by Moody's; and

(V) Such other fixed-income instruments as the Board of Trustees, in its judgment, deems to be of comparable quality to those enumerated above.

Instruments in which the Fund may invest include asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, convertible securities, loans and other direct debt instruments, mortgage backed securities and zero coupon bonds .

FMR's standards for determining high- and upper-medium grades are essentially the same as those described by S&P and Moody's as characteristic of their ratings of A and above. Such instruments have strong protection of principal and interest payments. In addition to reliance on S&P's or Moody's ratings, FMR also performs its own credit analysis. The Fund also may invest in unrated instruments, and may at times purchase instruments rated below A if FMR judges them to be of comparable quality to those rated A or better. Currently, the Fund does not intend to invest in debt obligations rated below Baa/ BBB. Investment-grade bonds are generally of medium to high quality. Those rated in the lower end of the category (Baa/BBB), however, may possess speculative characteristics and may be more sensitive to economic changes and changes in the financial condition of issuers.

In addition, the Fund may seek capital appreciation when consistent with its primary objective. In seeking capital appreciation, FMR will select securities for the Fund based on its judgment as to economic and market conditions and the prospects for interest rate changes.

The Fund may purchase or engage in foreign investments, indexed securities, illiquid investments, options and futures contracts, repurchase agreements and securities loans, restricted securities, and swap agreements.

The Fund also may engage in reverse repurchase agreements for temporary or emergency purposes and not for investment purposes.

The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 10 years or less. Based on FMR's assessment of interest rate trends, generally, the average maturity will be shortened when interest rates are expected to rise and lengthened up to 10 years when interest rates are expected to decline.

MUNICIPAL/TAX-EXEMPT FUNDS: Tax-exempt funds invest primarily in municipal securities which are issued by state and local governments and their agencies to raise money for various public purposes, including general purpose financing for state and local governments as well as financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities may be backed by the full taxing power of a municipality or by the revenues from a specific project or the credit of a private organization. Some municipal securities are insured by private insurance companies, while others may be supported by letters of credit furnished by domestic or foreign banks.

FMR monitors the financial condition of parties (including insurance companies, banks, and corporations) whose creditworthiness is relied upon in determining the credit quality of securities the Fund may purchase.

Yields on municipal bonds, and therefore the yield and share value of tax-exempt funds depend on factors such as general market conditions, interest rates, the size of a particular offering, the maturities of the obligations and the quality of the issues. The ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective is also dependent on the continuing ability of the issuers of the municipal obligations in which the Fund invests to meet its obligations for the payment of interest and principal when due.

Bonds generally are considered to be interest rate sensitive, which means that their values move inversely to interest rates. Long-term municipal bond s generally are more exposed to market fluctuations resulting from changes in interest rates than are short-term municipal bond s.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND . U nder normal conditions, at least 80% of the Fund's annual income will be exempt from federal income taxes and at least 80% of the Fund's net assets will be invested in obligations having remaining maturities of 15 years or less.

The Fund will maintain a dollar-weighted average maturity of 10 years or less.

Municipal obligations, including industrial development revenue bonds, are issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the U .S. and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities.

The Fund will invest in municipal obligations which, in the judgment of FMR, are high quality or at least upper-medium quality. The Fund's standards for high quality and upper-medium quality obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's in rating municipal obligations within its three highest ratings of Aaa, Aa, and A and as those described by S&P in rating such obligations within its three highest ratings of AAA, AA and A. As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund will not purchase a security rated by Moody's or S&P unless it has received at least an A rating from either rating service.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in municipal obligations which are unrated by Moody's or S&P if, in the judgment of FMR, such municipal obligations meet the standards of quality as set forth above. Unrated bonds are not necessarily of lower quality and may have higher yields than rated bonds, but the market for rated bonds is usually broader.

The Fund's investments in municipal securities may include fixed, variable, or floating rate general obligations and revenue bonds (including municipal lease obligations and resource recovery bonds); zero coupon and asset-backed securities; inverse floaters; tax, revenue, or bond anticipation notes; and tax-exempt commercial paper. The Fund may buy or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis (including refunding contracts) and may purchase restricted securities and buy or sell options and futures contracts.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in a single issuer's securities. The Fund may also invest 25% or more of its total assets in securities whose revenue sources are from similar types of projects (e.g., education, electric utilities , health care, housing, transportation, or water, sewer, and gas utilities) or whose issuers share the same geographic location. As a result, the Fund may be more susceptible to economic, business or political developments than would a portfolio of bonds with a greater variety of issuers. These developments include proposed legislation or pending court decisions affecting the financing of such projects and market factors affecting the demand for their services or products.

The Fund currently does not intend to invest in taxable obligations; however, consistent with that portion of its investment objective concerned with the preservation of capital, from time to time the Fund may invest a portion (normally not to exceed 20%) of its net assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. These taxable obligations may include repurchase agreements. The Fund does not currently intend to invest in AMT bonds.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following investment limitations designed to reduce investment risk. The policies and limitations discussed below, and in the Appendix beginning on page , are considered at the time of purchase. With the exception of each Fund's borrowing policy, the sale of portfolio securities is not required in the event of a subsequent change in circumstances.

DIVERSIFICATION: These limitations do not apply to U.S. government securities and are fundamental.

(bullet) Equity Portfolio Growth may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any issuer.

(bullet) With respect to 75% of its total assets, each Fund other than Equity Portfolio Growth, may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any issuer.

(bullet) Each Fund may not purchase a security if, as a result, it would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer (except that Equity Portfolio Income may invest up to 25% of its total assets without regard to this limitation).

(bullet) Limited Term Tax-Exempt may not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of its total assets would be invested in industrial development bonds whose issuers are in any one industry.

(bullet) Each Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry. Limited Term Bond may, however, invest more than 25% of its total assets in obligations of banks.

BORROWING: The following limitations are fundamental.

(bullet) Each Fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets.

(bullet) Limited Term Bond and Limited Term Tax-Exempt may not purchase any security while borrowings representing 5% or more of each Fund's total assets are outstanding.

The following limitations are non-fundamental.

(bullet) Equity Portfolio Growth and Equity Portfolio Income may not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of each Fund's total assets are outstanding.

(bullet) Each Fund may borrow money from banks or from other funds advised by FMR or by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements.

LENDING: Percentage limitations are fundamental.

(bullet) Limited Term Tax-Exempt does not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans (but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities).

(bullet) Each other Fund (a) may lend securities when the loan is fully collateralized; and (b) may lend money to other funds advised by FMR or an affiliate. Each Fund will limit loans in the aggregate to 33 1/3% of its total assets.

Each Fund has received permission from the SEC to lend money to and borrow money from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates. Limited Term Tax-Exempt will participate only as a borrower. If a Fund borrows money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off. To this extent, purchasing securities when borrowings are outstanding may involve an element of leverage.

As a non-fundamental policy, each Fund may not purchase a security if as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in illiquid investments.

HOW TO BUY SHARES

Institutional Shares are offered continuously to (i) banks and trust institutions investing for their own accounts or for accounts of their trust customers, (ii) plan sponsors meeting the ERISA definition of fiduciary, (iii) government entities or authorities, and (iv) corporations with at least $100 million in annual revenues.

Institutional Shares are also offered to any investor who purchased Institutional Shares of the Funds prior to September 10, 1992. Any such investor will be exempt from the investment minimum and account balance requirements currently in effect. Further, this exemption is also available to any investor having opened an Institutional Class account in the Funds prior to January 29, 1993 through a registered investment adviser not registered as a broker-dealer that charges an account management fee.

Institutional Shares may be purchased at the net asset value (NAV) next determined after the transfer agent receives the order to purchase. Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company (FIIOC or the Transfer Agent), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109, provides transfer and dividend paying services for Institutional Shares.

Orders for the purchase of Institutional Shares must be transmitted to the Transfer Agent before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time in order for you to receive that day's Institutional Share price. You can open an Institutional Class account for $100,000 or more by completing and returning a signed account application. Orders will be confirmed at the NAV next determined following receipt of the order by the Transfer Agent. To eliminate the need for safekeeping, the Funds will issue certificate shares only upon request. Additional investments of $2,500 or more may be made. Minimum investments may differ for tax-deferred retirement plans. FOR SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON OPENING AN ACCOUNT, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR INSTITUTIONAL SALES REPRESENTATIVE.

All purchases must be made in U.S. dollars and checks must be drawn on U.S. banks. Each Fund reserves the right to limit the number of checks processed at one time. If your check does not clear, the Fund may cancel the purchase and you could be held liable for any fees and/or losses incurred. When you purchase by check, the Fund can hold the proceeds of redemptions until the T ransfer A gent is reasonably satisfied that the purchase payment has been collected (which can take up to seven calendar days). You may avoid a delay in receiving redemption proceeds by purchasing shares with a certified check. Financial institutions that meet Distributors' creditworthiness criteria may enter confirmed purchase orders for Institutional Shares on behalf of customers by phone, with payment to follow no later than the close of business on the next business day. If payment is not received by the next business day, the order will be canceled and the financial institution may be liable for any losses. Investors in Institutional Shares of Limited Term Bond and Limited Term Tax-Exempt begin to earn income dividends on a confirmed purchase on the day the Fund receives payment. For all other purchase orders for Institutional Shares of these Funds, investors begin to earn income dividends on the business day after receipt of payment.

Each Fund and Distributors reserves the right to suspend the offering of Institutional S hares for a period of time and to reject any order for the purchase of shares , including certain purchases by exchange (see " How to Exchange" below). Purchase orders may be refused if, in FMR's opinion, they are of a size that would disrupt the management of the Fund.

TO INVEST BY WIRE: It is recommended that investors wire funds early in the day to ensure proper credit. FOR WIRE INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS, PLEASE CALL THE INSTITUTION THROUGH WHICH YOU TRADE OR FIDELITY CLIENT SERVICES AT (800) 843-3001.

DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

An investor in Institutional Shares may choose from three Distribution Options:

A. The REINVESTMENT OPTION reinvests income dividends and capital gain distributions in additional Institutional Shares .

B. The INCOME-EARNED OPTION pays income dividends by check and reinvests capital gain distributions in additional Institutional Shares.

C. T he CASH OPTION pays income dividends and capital gain distributions by check.

An investor may change his or her Distribution Option at any time by notifying the T ransfer A gent in writing. If no distribution option is selected when an account is opened, the Reinvestment Option automatically will be assigned. On the day a Fund goes ex-dividend, the amount of the distribution is deducted from its share price. Reinvestment of distributions will be made at that day's NAV. Cash distribution checks will be mailed within seven days. If you select option B or C and the United States Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, distribution checks will be reinvested in your account at the current NAV and your election may be converted to the Reinvestment Option.

HOW TO EXCHANGE

An exchange is the redemption of Institutional S hares of one F und at the next determined NAV and the purchase of Institutional S hares of another F und at the next determined NAV. The exchange privilege is a convenient way to buy and sell Institutional S hares of the Fidelity Advisor Funds and other Fidelity funds registered in the investor's state. Sales charges for Fidelity funds, if any, will apply unless the exchange is made pursuant to a load waiver policy of the fund to be acquired. Please consult that fund's prospectus to determine if any load waiver policies apply. Exchange transactions may be given by you in writing or by telephone directly to the Transfer Agent or through your investment professional. FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON ENTERING AN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION, PLEASE CON TACT THE INSTITUTION THROUGH WHICH YOU TRADE OR FIDELITY CLIENT SERVICES .

To protect each Fund's performance and shareholders, FMR discourages frequent trading in response to short-term market fluctuations. Each Fund reserves the right to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's opinion, the Fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise be affected adversely. Exchanges may be restricted or refused if the Fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders affecting significant portions of the Fund's assets. In particular, a pattern of exchanges that coincides with a "market timing" strategy may be disruptive to a Fund.

Exchange restrictions may be imposed at any time. Each Fund may modify or terminate the exchange privilege.

Before making an exchange, please note the following:

(bullet) Read the prospectus of the F und to be acquired by exchange.

(bullet) You may only exchange between accounts that are registered in the same name, address, and taxpayer identification number. Exchanges will not be permitted until a completed and signed application is on file.

(bullet) You may make four exchanges out of each Fund per calendar year. Each Fund reserves the right to temporarily or permanently suspend the exchange privilege for any investor who exceeds this limit. Other funds may have different exchange restrictions. Please check each fund's prospectus for details. The exchange limit may be modified for accounts in certain institutional retirement plans to conform to plan exchange limits and Department of Labor Regulations. See plan materials for further information.

TAXES. The exchange of Institutional Shares is considered a sale and may be taxable. The Transfer Agent will send a confirmation of each exchange transaction.

HOW TO SELL SHARES

You may sell (redeem) all or a portion of your Institutional S hares on any day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, at the NAV next determined after the T ransfer A gent receives the request to sell . Any redemption orders received by the T ransfer A gent before 4:00 p.m. Eastern time on any business day will receive that day's NAV. For orders placed through an investment professional, it is the investment professional's responsibility to transmit such orders to the Transfer Agent by 4:00 p.m. Eastern time for you to receive that day's share price.

Once an investor's Institutional S hares are redeemed, a Fund normally will send the proceeds on the next business day to the address of record. If making immediate payment could adversely affect the Fund, the Fund may take up to seven calendar days to pay you . A Fund may withhold redemption proceeds until it is reasonably satisfied that it has collected investments that were made by check (which may take up to seven calendar days). The T ransfer A gent requires additional documentation to redeem Institutional S hares registered in the name of a corporation, agent or fiduciary, or a surviving joint owner.

When the NYSE is closed (or when trading is restricted) for any reason other than its customary weekend or holiday closings, or under any emergency circumstances as determined by the SEC to merit such action, a Fund may suspend redemption or postpone payment dates for more than seven days . Redemption instructions may be given by you in writing or by telephone directly to the Transfer Agent or through your investment professional. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON REDEEMING SHARES, PLEASE CON TACT THE INSTITUTION THROUGH WHICH YOU TRADE OR FIDELITY CLIENT SERVICES .

TO SELL BY MAIL: An investor may sell Institutional Shares by submitting written instructions with an authorized signature that is on file for that account. Each Fund reserves the right to require that the signature be guaranteed by a bank, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, municipal securities broker, government securities dealer, government securities broker, credit union (if authorized under state law), national securities exchange, registered securities association, clearing agency or savings association. Written requests for redemption should be mailed to:

Fund Name
ITS Group , ZR5
164 Northern Ave.
Boston, MA 02 210

For your protection, if you sell shares of a Fund having a value of more than $100,000, if you are sending the proceeds of a redemption of any amount to an address other than the address of record listed on the account, if you have requested a change of address within the preceding 30 days, or if you wish to have the proceeds wired to a nonpredesignated bank account, you must send a letter of instruction signed by all registered owners with signature(s) guaranteed to the Transfer Agent.

TO REDEEM BY TELEPHONE: An investor may redeem Institutional S hares and instruct the T ransfer A gent to have proceeds wired directly to a designated bank account. In making redemption requests, the name(s) on the investor's account registration and the account number must be supplied. To redeem by telephone, call the T ransfer A gent:
NATIONWIDE (TOLL FREE) (800) 843 - 3001

Note that Fidelity will not be responsible for any losses resulting from unauthorized transactions if it follows reasonable procedures designed to verify the identity of the caller. The Transfer Agent will request personalized security codes or other information, and may also record calls. The investor should verify the accuracy of the confirmation statements immediately after receipt. If an investor does not want the ability to redeem and exchange by telephone, he or she should call the Transfer Agent for instructions. Additional documentation may be required from corporations, associations , holders of certificate shares and certain fiduciaries.

MINIMUM ACCOUNT BALANCE. Each account must have a balance of $40,000 in it in order to remain open. If the account balance falls below $40,000 due to redemption of Institutional Shares , the T ransfer A gent may close it and mail the proceeds to the address shown on the T ransfer A gent's records. The T ransfer A gent will give 30 days' notice that an investor's account will be closed unless an investment is made to increase the account balance to the $40,000 minimum. Please note that Institutional S hares will be redeemed at the NAV on the day the account is closed.

INVESTOR SERVICES

The Transfer Agent will send a confirmation to the investor after every transaction that affects the investor's share balance or the account registration. At least twice a year each investor will receive a financial statement, with a summary of its portfolio composition and performance. To reduce expenses, only one copy of most shareholder reports (such as a Fund's Annual Report) may be mailed to each investor address. Please write to the Transfer Agent to have additional reports sent each time.

Each Fund pays for these shareholder services, but not for special services that are required by a few shareholders, such as a request for a historical transcript of an account. An investor may be required to pay a fee for these special services. If an investor is purchasing shares of a Fund through a program of administrative services offered by an investment professional, the investor should read materials pertaining to that program in conjunction with this prospectus. Certain features of each Fund, such as the minimum initial or subsequent investment, may be modified in these programs, and administrative charges may be imposed for the services rendered.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. The Funds distribute substantially all of their net investment income and capital gains each year pursuant to the following schedule. Each Fund may pay capital gains, if any, in December. In addition, each Fund may pay capital gains in January. Equity Portfolio Growth pays net investment income, if any, in January and December; Limited Term Bond and Limited Term Tax-Exempt declare dividends daily and pay monthly; and Equity Portfolio Income declares dividends in March, June, September, and December, and pays the following month.

CAPITAL GAINS. You may realize a gain or loss when shares are sold (redeemed) or exchanged. For most types of accounts, a Fund will report the proceeds of redemptions to the investor and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) annually. However, because the tax treatment also depends on an investor's purchase price and personal tax position, REGULAR ACCOUNT STATEMENTS SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR TAX PURPOSES.

"BUYING A DIVIDEND". On the record date for a distribution from a Fund, the Fund's share price is reduced by the amount of the distribution. If shares are bought just before the record date (buying a dividend), an investor will pay the full offering price for the shares, and then receive a portion of the price back as a taxable distribution.

FEDERAL TAXES. With the exception of Limited Term Tax-Exempt, distributions from each Fund's income and short-term capital gains are taxed as dividends, and long-term capital gain distributions are taxed as long-term capital gains. Gains on the sale of tax-free bonds results in a taxable distribution. Short-term capital gains and a portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are taxed as dividends. Distributions are taxable when they are paid, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, except that distributions declared in December and paid in January are taxable as if paid on December 31. Each Fund will send a tax statement by January 31 showing the tax status of the distributions received in the past year. A copy will be filed with the IRS. To the extent that a Fund invests in municipal obligations whose interest is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax for individuals (AMT bonds), individuals who are subject to the AMT will be required to report a portion of the Fund's dividends as a "tax-preference item" in determining their federal tax. Federally tax-free interest earned by the Fund is federally tax-free when distributed as income dividends. During the most recent fiscal year ended, 100% of the income dividends for Limited Term Tax-Exempt were free from federal tax. If the Fund earned taxable income from any of its investments, it will be distributed as a taxable dividend. A portion of the Funds' dividends may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

EFFECT OF FOREIGN TAXES. A Fund may pay withholding or other taxes to foreign governments during the year. These taxes reduce the Fund's dividends, but are included in the taxable income reported on your tax statement. You may be able to claim an offsetting tax credit or itemized deduction for foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Your tax statement will generally show the amount of foreign tax for which a credit or deduction will be available.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. In addition to federal taxes, an investor may be subject to state or local taxes on an investment, depending on the laws in your area. Because some states exempt their own municipal obligations from tax, an investor will receive tax information each year showing how Limited Term Tax-Exempt allocated its investments by state.

When an account application is signed, an investor will be asked to certify that the social security or taxpayer identification number is correct and that the investor is not subject to 31% backup withholding for failing to report income to the IRS. If an investor violates IRS regulations, the IRS can require a Fund to withhold 31% of taxable distributions and redemptions.

FEES

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES. For managing its investments and business affairs, each Fund pays a monthly fee to FMR.

Each Fund (with the exception of Equity Portfolio Income) pays a monthly fee to FMR based on a basic fee rate, which is the sum of two components:

1. A group fee rate based on the monthly average net assets of all of the mutual funds advised by FMR. This rate for equity funds cannot rise above .52% and it drops (to as low as a marginal rate of .31%*) as total assets in all of these funds rise. The effective equity fund fee rate for November 1993 was .3250%. The group fee rate for fixed-income funds cannot rise above .37% and it drops (to as low as a marginal rate of .15%*) as total assets in all of these funds rise. The effective fixed-income fee rate for November 1993 was .1627%.

2. An individual fund fee rate, which varies for each Fund.

* FMR VOLUNTARILY AGREED TO ADOPT REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULES WHICH PROVIDE FOR A MARGINAL RATE AS LOW AS .2850% (EQUITY FUNDS) AND .1325% (FIXED-INCOME FUNDS) WHEN AVERAGE GROUP NET ASSETS EXCEED $336 BILLION. A NEW MANAGEMENT CONTRACT WITH A REVISED GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE WILL BE PRESENTED FOR APPROVAL AT EACH FUND'S NEXT SHAREHOLDER MEETING.

One-twelfth of the annual basic fee rate is applied to each Fund's net assets averaged over the most recent month, giving a dollar amount which is the management fee for that month.

Equity Portfolio Income pays FMR a monthly management fee at an annual rate of .50% of its average net assets.

The following are the individual fund fee rates and total management fees for each Fund ' s most recent fiscal year end.

	INDIVIDUAL FUND FEE (AS A PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)	TOTAL MANAGEMENT FEE (AS A PERCENT OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS) BEFORE REIMBURSEMENTS, IF ANY
EQUITY FUNDS:		
Equity Portfolio Growth	.33%	.66%
Equity Portfolio Income	n/a	.50%
FIXED - INCOME FUNDS:		
Limited Term Bond	.25%	.4 2 %
Limited Term Tax-Exempt	.25%	.42%

FMR may, from time to time, agree to reimburse a Fund for expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) above a specified percentage of average net assets. FMR retains the ability to be repaid by a Fund for these expense reimbursements in the amount that expenses fall below the limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Fee reimbursements by FMR will increase a Fund's yield and total return, and repayment by a Fund will lower its yield and total return. FMR has voluntarily agreed to reimburse expenses of Limited Term Tax-Exempt to the extent that expenses exceed .65% of its average net assets.

FMR has entered into sub-advisory agreements on behalf of certain Funds. Sub-advisors provide research and investment advice and research services with respect to issuers based outside the United States and FMR may grant sub-advisors investment management authority to buy and sell securities if FMR believes it would be beneficial to a Fund.

Equity Portfolio Growth, Equity Portfolio Income , and Limited Term Bond have entered into sub-advisory agreements with Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) , in London, England, and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East) , in Tokyo, Japan . FMR U.K. focuses primarily on issuers based in Europe, and FMR Far East focuses primarily on issuer s based in Asia and the Pacific Basin. Under the sub-advisory agreements, FMR, and not the Fund, pays FMR U.K. and FMR Far East fees equal to 110% and 105%, respectively, of each sub-advisor's costs incurred in connection with its sub-advisory agreement.

FIIOC , an affiliate of FMR, is paid transfer agent fees based on the type, size and number of accounts in Institutional Shares of a Fund and the number of transactions made by Institutional shareholders. For the most recent fiscal year, the fee s paid by Institutional Shares for transfer agency services amounted to $324,822 (Equity Portfolio Growth), $239,364 (Equity Portfolio Income), and $180,350 (Limited Term Bond).

Fidelity Service Co. (Service), 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, an affiliate of FMR, calculates each Fund's daily Institutional S hare price and maintains its general accounting records. For those Funds which can engage in securities lending, Service also administers its securities lending program. The fees for pricing and bookkeeping services are based on e a ch Fund's average net assets, but must fall within a range of $45,000 to $750,000 per year. For the most recent fiscal year , the fees for pricing and bookkeeping services (including related out-of-pocket expenses) amounted to: $234,813 (Equity

Portfolio Growth); $113,026 (Equity Portfolio Income); and $81,106 (Limited Term Bond).

United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri), 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, acts as the custodian, transfer and pricing and bookkeeping agent for Limited Term Tax-Exempt. United Missouri has a sub-arrangement with FIIOC for transfer agent services for Institutional Shares and a sub-arrangement with Service for pricing and bookkeeping services. For the most recent fiscal year, fees paid by Institutional Shares of Limited Term Tax-Exempt to Service (including related out-of-pocket expenses) amounted to $45,724. All of the fees are paid to FIIOC and Service by United Missouri, which is reimbursed by the Fund for such payments.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN S . The Board of Trustees of each Trust ha s adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the Plan s) on behalf of the Institutional Shares of each Fund pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Rule). The Rule provides in substance that a mutual fund may not engage directly or indirectly in financing any activity that is intended primarily to result in the sale of S hares except pursuant to a plan adopted by the F und under the Rule. The Board of Trustees has adopted the Plan s to allow Institutional Shares of each Fund and FMR to incur certain expenses that might be considered to constitute direct or indirect payment by Institutional Shares of distribution expenses. No separate payments by Institutional Shares are authorized under the Plan s . Rather, the Plan s recognize that FMR may use its management fee and other resources to pay expenses associated with activities primarily intended to result in the sale of Institutional S hares. The Plans also provide that FMR may make payments from these sources to securities dealers and banks that have A greements with Distributors (investment professionals) that provide shareholder support services or engage in the sale of Institutional S hares. The Board of Trustees has not authorized such payments.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been fully defined, in Distributors' opinion it should not prohibit banks from being paid for shareholder servicing and recordkeeping. If, because of changes in law or regulation, or because of new interpretations of existing law, a bank or a Fund were prevented from continuing these arrangements, it is expected that the Board would make other arrangements for these services and that shareholders would not suffer adverse financial consequences. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and other financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

VALUATION

Institutional S hares are valued at NAV. NAV is determined for Institutional S hares of each Fund by adding the Institutional Shares' pro rata share of the value of all security holdings and other assets of the Fund, deducting the Institutional Shares' pro rata share of the liabilities of the Fund, deducting the liabilities allocated to Institutional Shares , and then dividing the result by the number of Institutional S hares of the Fund outstanding.

NAV normally is calculated as of the close of business of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). The Funds are open for business and NAV is calculated each day the NYSE is open for trading. Portfolio securities and other assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations furnished by pricing services, or if quotations are not available, by a method that the Board of Trustees believes accurately reflects fair value. Foreign securities are valued based on quotations from the primary market in which they are traded and are converted from the local currency into U.S. dollars using current exchange rates.

PERFORMANCE

P erformance may be quoted in advertising in terms of total return. All performance information is historical and is not intended to indicate future performance. Share price and total return fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors, and the value of a Fund's shares when redeemed may be worth more or less than their original cost. TOTAL RETURN is the change in value of an investment in a Fund over a given period, assuming reinvestment of any dividends and capital gains. A CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN reflects actual performance over a stated period of time. An AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN is a hypothetical rate of return that, if achieved annually, would have produced the same cumulative total return if performance had been constant over the entire period. Average annual total returns smooth out variations in performance; they are not the same as actual year-by-year results.

P erformance may also be quoted in terms of yield. YIELD refers to the income generated by an investment in a Fund over a given period of time, expressed as an annual percentage rate. Yields are calculated according to a standard that is required for all stock and bond funds. Limited Term Tax-Exempt may quote a TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD, which shows the taxable yield an investor would have to earn before taxes to equal the Fund's tax free yield. A TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD is calculated by dividing a Fund's yield by the result of one minus a stated federal tax rate. Because yield calculations differ from other accounting methods, the quoted yield may not equal the income actually paid to shareholders. This difference may be significant for funds whose investments are denominated in foreign currencies. In calculating yield, the Funds may, from time to time, use a security's coupon rate instead of its yield to maturity in order to reflect the risk premium on that security. This practice will have the effect of reducing a Fund's yield. Fixed i ncome f unds, including t ax- e xempt f unds, may also quote DISTRIBUTION RATE, which reflects the Fund's income dividends to its shareholders, divided by a Fund's offering price for each day in a given period. Other illustrations of performance may show moving averages over specified periods. For additional performance information, see the attached annual reports.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

FMR uses various brokerage firms to carry out each Fund's equity security transactions. Fixed-income securities are generally traded in the over-the-counter market through broker-dealers. A broker-dealer is a securities firm or bank which makes a market for securities by offering to buy at one price and sell at a slightly higher price. The difference is known as a spread. Foreign securities are normally traded in foreign countries since the best available market for foreign securities is often on foreign markets. In transactions on foreign stock exchanges, except in Canada, brokers' commissions are generally fixed and are often higher than in the United States, where commissions are negotiated. Since FMR, directly or through affiliated sub-advisors, places a large number of transactions, including those of Fidelity's other funds, the Funds pay lower commissions than those paid by individual investors, and broker-dealers are willing to work with the Funds on a more favorable spread.

The Funds have authorized FMR to allocate transactions to some broker-dealers who help distribute the Fund's shares or the shares of Fidelity's other funds to the extent permitted by law, and on an agency basis, to Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI) and Fidelity Brokerage Services Ltd. (FBSL), affiliates of FMR. FMR will make such allocations if commissions are comparable to those charged by non-affiliated qualified broker-dealers for similar services.

FMR may also allocate brokerage transactions to a Fund's custodian, acting as a broker-dealer, or other broker-dealers, so long as transaction quality and commission rates are comparable to those of other broker-dealers, where the broker-dealers will allocate a portion of the commissions paid toward payment of a Fund's expenses. These expenses currently include transfer agent and custodian fees.

Higher commissions may be paid to those firms that provide research, valuation and other services to the extent permitted by law. FMR also is authorized to allocate brokerage transactions to FBSI in order to secure from FBSI research services produced by third party, independent entities. FMR may use this research information in managing each Fund's assets, as well as assets of other clients.

When consistent with its investment objective, each fixed-income fund may engage in short-term trading. Also, a security may be sold and another of comparable quality simultaneously purchased to take advantage of what FMR believes to be a temporary disparity in the normal yield relationship of the two securities.

The frequency of portfolio transactions - the turnover rate - will vary from year to year depending on market conditions. Each Fund's turnover rate for the most recent fiscal year ended was: 120% (Equity Portfolio Income); 160% (Equity Portfolio Growth); 59% (Limited Term Bond); and 46% (Limited Term Tax-Exempt). Because a high turnover rate increases transaction costs and may increase taxable capital gains, FMR carefully weighs the anticipated benefits of short-term investing against these consequences.

THE TRUSTS AND THE FIDELITY ORGANIZATION

Each Trust is an open-end investment management company. Each Trust was established by a separate Declaration of Trust as a Massachusetts business trust on th e follow ing date s: June 24, 1983 (Fidelity Advisor Series I); May 17, 1982 (Fidelity Advisor Series III); May 6, 1983 (Fidelity Advisor Series IV); and June 1, 1983 (Fidelity Advisor Series VI) . Each Trust has its own Board of Trustees that supervises Fund activities and reviews the Funds ' contractual arrangements with companies that provide the Funds with services. As Massachusetts business trusts, the Trusts are not required to hold annual shareholder meetings, although special meetings may be called for a class of shares, a Fund or a Trust as a whole for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, changing fundamental investment policies or limitations, or approving a management contract or plan of distribution. Shareholders receive one vote for each share and fractional votes for fractional shares of the Fund. For shareholders of Equity Portfolio Income, the number of votes to which a shareholder is entitled is based upon the dollar value of the investment. Separate votes are taken by each class of shares or each Fund if a matter affects just that class of shares or Fund, respectively. There is a remote possibility that one Fund might become liable for any misstatement in the p rospectus about another Fund. Each class of shares is offered through a separate prospectus.

The shares of e ach Fund are sold to both institutional and retail investors. Institutional S hares are offered through this prospectus. Investment professionals do not receive any compensation for selling or providing shareholder support services to I nstitutional Class investors. There are two classes of shares offered to retail investors: Class A shares and Class B shares.

CLASS A. Each Fund offer s a class of shares to retail investors with a maximum 4.75% front-end sales charge who engage an investment professional for investment advice (Class A shares). The initial and subsequent investment minimums for Class A shares are $2,500 and $250, respectively. The minimum account balance is $1,000. Reduced sales charges are applicable to purchases of $50,000 or more of Class A shares of one Fund alone or in combination with purchases of shares of Class A or Class B shares of other Fidelity Advis or Funds. Class A investors also may qualify for a reduction in sales charge under the Rights of Accumulation or Letter of Intent programs. Sales charges for Class A shares are waived for certain groups of investors. In addition, Class A investors may participate in various investment programs. Class A shares of each Fund may be exchanged for Class A shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds. Transfer agent and shareholder services for Class A shares of Equity Portfolio Growth, Equity Portfolio Income, and Limited Term Bond are performed by State Street Bank and Trust Company; and for Class A shares of Limited Term Tax-Exempt, through a sub-contractual arrangement with United Missouri Bank. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993, total operating expenses for the Class A shares were 1.84% (Equity Portfolio Growth), 1.77% (Equity Portfolio Income), 1.23% (Limited Term Bond), and .90% (Limited Term Tax-Exempt), respectively, of average net assets. If FMR had not reimbursed Limited Term Tax-Exempt, total operating expenses for Class A shares would have been 1.36% of average net assets.

Under the Class A Distribution and Service Plans, the Class A shares of Equity Portfolio Growth and Equity Portfolio Income each pay annually a distribution fee of .65%; and Limited Term Bond and Limited Term Tax-Exempt each pay annually a distribution fee of .25% of average net assets . Up to the full amount of the distribution fee paid by Class A of each Fund to Distributors may be reallowed to investment professionals based upon the level of marketing and distribution services provided. Class A shares do not pay a shareholder service fee in addition to the distribution fee.

CLASS B. Equity Portfolio Income, Limited Term Bond, and Limited Term Tax-Exempt each offer a class of shares with a contingent deferred sales charge to retail investors who engage an investment professional for investment advice (Class B shares). Class B shares of each Fund are subject to a n annual distribution fee of .75% and a n annual service fee of .25% of their respective average net assets, and a contingent deferred sales charge upon redemption within five years of purchase, which decreases from a maximum of 4% to 0%. After a maximum holding period of six years, Class B shares of a Fund automatically convert to Class A shares of the same Fund . The initial and subsequent investment minimums for Class B shares are identical to those for Class A shares . Class B shares of a Fund may be exchanged only for Class B shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds or Class B shares of Daily Money Fund: U.S. Treasury Portfolio. Transfer agent and shareholder services for Class B shares of Equity Portfolio Income and Limited Term Bond are performed by FIIOC ; and for Class B shares of Limited Term Tax-Exempt, are performed by United Missouri Bank . For the current fiscal year, total operating expenses, as a percentage of average net assets, for Class B shares are estimated to be as follows: 2.12 % (Equity Portfolio Income) ; 1.98 % (Limited Term Bond) and 1.65 % (after reimbursement) (Limited Term Tax-Exempt).

Class B shares of a Fund will generally have a lower yield and total return than Class A shares of the same Fund, due to higher expenses in general. Investment professionals may receive different levels of compensation with respect to one particular class of shares over another class of shares in the Funds.

Fidelity Investments is one of the largest investment management organizations in the U . S . and has its principal business address at 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109. It includes a number of different companies that provide a variety of financial services and products. The Trusts employ various Fidelity companies to perform certain activities required to operate the Funds.

Fidelity Management & Research Company is the original Fidelity company founded in 1946. It provides a number of mutual funds and other clients with investment research and portfolio management services. It maintains a large staff of experienced investment personnel and a full complement of related support facilities. As of April 30, 1994 , FMR advised funds having approximately 1 6 million shareholder accounts with a total value of more than $225 billion. Fidelity Distributors Corp. distributes shares for the Fidelity funds.

FMR Corp. is the parent company for the Fidelity companies. Through ownership of voting common stock, Edward C. Johnson 3d (President and a Trustee of each Trust), Johnson family members, and various trusts for the benefit of Johnson family members form a controlling group with respect to FMR Corp.

Bettina E. Doulton has been manager of Advisor Equity Portfolio Income since August 1993, and VIP Equity-Income since July 1993. Previously, she managed S elect Automotive Portfolio and assisted on Fidelity Equity-Income Portfolio and Magellan(registered trademark). Ms. Doulton also served as an analyst following the domestic and European automotive and tire manufacturing industry as well as the gaming and lodging industry. Ms. Doulton joined Fidelity in 1985.

Michael S. Gray is vice president and manager of Advisor Limited Term Bond, which he has managed since August 1987. Mr. Gray also manages Fidelity Investment Grade Bond, Spartan Investment Grade Bond, and Intermediate Bond. Mr. Gray joined Fidelity in 1982.

John (Jack) F. Haley Jr. is vice president and manager of Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt, which he has managed since 1985. Mr. Haley also manages California Tax-Free Insured, California Tax-Free High Yield, and Spartan California Municipal High Yield. Mr. Haley joined Fidelity in 1981.

Robert E. Stansky is vice president and manager of Advisor Equity Portfolio Growth, which he has managed since April 1987. Mr. Stansky also manages Growth Company. Previously, he managed Emerging Growth and Select Defense and Aerospace. Mr. Stansky joined Fidelity in 1983.

APPENDIX

The following paragraphs provide a brief description of securities in which the F unds may invest and transactions they may make. T he F unds are not limited by this discussion , however, and may purchase other types of securities and enter into other types of transactions if they are consistent with the F und s ' investment objective s and policies.

DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. Securities may be bought and sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, with payment and delivery taking place at a future date. The market value of securities purchased in this way may change before the delivery date which could increase fluctuations in a Fund's share price and yield. Ordinarily, a Fund will not earn interest on securities purchased until they are delivered.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS . Investment in foreign securities involve s additional risks. Foreign securities and securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies may be affected by the strength of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, or by political or economic developments in foreign countries. Foreign companies may not be subject to accounting standards or governmental supervision comparable to U.S. companies, and there may be less public information about their operations. F oreign markets may be less liquid or more volatile than U.S. markets, and may offer less protection to investors . In addition to the political and economic factors that can affect foreign securities, a governmental issuer may be unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require that the conditions for payment be renegotiated. These factors could make foreign investments, especially those in developing countries, more volatile. FMR considers these factors in making investments for a Fund.

A Fund may enter into currency exchange contracts (agreements to exchange one currency for another at a future date) to manage currency risks and to facilitate transactions in foreign securities. Although currency forward contracts can be used to protect a Fund from adverse exchange rate changes, they involve a risk of loss if FMR fails to predict foreign currency values correctly.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of each Fund's investments. The absence of a trading market can make it difficult to ascertain a market value for illiquid investments. Disposing of illiquid investments may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and it may be difficult or impossible for a Fund to sell them promptly at an acceptable price.

INDEXED SECURITIES values are linked to currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices, or other financial indicators. Most indexed securities are short to intermediate term fixed-income securities whose values at maturity or interest rates rise or fall according to the change in one or more specified underlying instruments. Indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed (i.e., their value may increase or decrease if the underlying instrument appreciates), and may have return characteristics similar to direct investments in the underlying instrument or to one or more options on the underlying instrument. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instrument itself.

INTERFUND BORROWING PROGRAM. Interfund loans and borrowings normally will extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. A Fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available at the same time from other short-term instruments (such as repurchase agreements), and will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. Each Fund will not lend more than 5% (e quity f unds) or 7.5% (f ixed- i ncome f unds) of its assets to other funds, and will not borrow through the program if, after doing so, total outstanding borrowings would exceed 15% of total assets. Loans may be called on one day's notice, and a Fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

LOANS AND OTHER DIRECT DEBT INSTRUMENTS are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental or other borrower to another party. They may represent amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods or services (trade claims or other receivables), or to other parties. Direct debt instruments involve the risk of loss in case of default or insolvency of the borrower and may offer less legal protection to the Fund in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, loan participations involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other financial intermediary. Direct debt instruments may also include standby financing commitments that obligate a Fund to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand.

LOWER-QUALITY DEBT SECURITIES (those rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P) have poor protection against default in the payment of principal and interest, or may be in default. These securities are often considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of loss or price changes due to changes in the issuer's capacity to pay. The market prices of lower-rated debt securities may fluctuate more than those of higher-rated debt securities, and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. See "Debt Obligations" on page .

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES are issued by government entities and non-government entities such as banks, mortgage lenders, or other financial institutions.

A mortgage-backed security may be an obligation of the issuer backed by a mortgage or pool of mortgages or a direct interest in an underlying pool of mortgages. Some mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations or CMOs, make payments of both principal and interest at a variety of intervals; others make semiannual interest payments at a predetermined rate and repay principal at maturity (like a typical bond). Mortgage-backed securities are based on different types of mortgages including those on commercial real estate or residential properties. Other types of mortgage-backed securities will likely be developed in the future, and each Fund may invest in them if FMR determines they are consistent with a Fund's investment objective and policies.

The value of mortgage-backed securities may change due to shifts in the market's perception of issuers. In addition, regulatory or tax changes may adversely affect the mortgage securities market as a whole. Non-government mortgage-backed securities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater price changes than government issues. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment, which occurs when unscheduled or early payments are made on the underlying mortgages, may shorten the effective maturities of these securities and may lower their total returns.

STRIPPED MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES are created when a U.S. government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The holder of the "principal-only" security (PO) receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the "interest-only" security (IO) receives interest payments from the same underlying security. The prices of stripped mortgage-backed securities may be particularly affected by changes in interest rates. As interest rates fall, prepayment rates tend to increase, which tends to reduce prices of IOs and increase prices of POs. Rising interest rates can have the opposite effect.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES represent interests in pools of consumer loans (generally unrelated to mortgage loans) and most often are structured as pass-through securities. Interest and principal payments ultimately depend on payment of the underlying loans by individuals, although the securities may be supported by letters of credit or other credit enhancements. The value of asset-backed securities may also depend on the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement.

A Fund may purchase units of beneficial interest in pools of purchase contracts, financing leases, and sales agreements entered into by municipalities. These municipal obligations may be created when a municipality enters into an installment purchase contract or lease with a vendor and may be secured by the assets purchased or leased by the municipality. However, except in very limited circumstances, there will be no recourse against the vendor if the municipality stops making payments. The market for tax-exempt asset-backed securities is still relatively new. These obligations are likely to involve unscheduled prepayments of principal.

OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS are bought and sold to manage exposure to changing interest rates, security prices, and currency exchange rates. Some options and futures strategies, including selling futures, buying puts, and writing calls, tend to hedge a Fund's investment against price fluctuations. Other strategies, including buying futures, writing puts, and buying calls, tend to increase market exposure. Options and futures may be combined with each other or with forward contracts in order to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall strategy. A Fund may invest in options and futures based on any type of security, index, or currency, including options and futures traded on foreign exchanges and options not traded on exchanges.

Options and futures can be volatile investments, and involve certain risks.

If FMR applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judges market conditions incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower a Fund's return. A Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its positions because of an illiquid secondary market.
Each Fund will not hedge more than 25% of its total assets by selling futures, buying puts, and writing calls under normal conditions. In addition each Fund will not buy futures or write puts whose underlying value exceeds 25% of its total assets, and will not buy calls with a value exceeding 5% of its total assets. Each Fund's policies regarding futures contracts and options are non-fundamental and can be changed at any time without shareholder approval.
REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND SECURITIES LOANS. In a repurchase agreement, a Fund buys a security at one price and simultaneously agrees to sell it back at a higher price. A Fund may also make securities loans to broker-dealers and institutional investors, including FBSI. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to either a repurchase agreement or a securities loan, a Fund could experience delays in recovering its cash or the securities it lent. To the extent that, in the meantime, the value of the securities purchased had decreased or the value of the securities lent had increased, a Fund could experience a loss. In all cases, FMR must find the creditworthiness of the other party to the transaction satisfactory.
RESTRICTED SECURITIES are securities which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Unless registered for sale, these securities can only be sold in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration.
SHORT SALES. If a Fund enters into short sales with respect to stocks underlying its convertible security holdings, these transactions may help to hedge against the effect of stock price declines, but may result in losses if a convertible security's price does not track the price of its underlying equity. Under normal conditions, convertible securities hedged with short sales are not currently expected to exceed 15% of a Fund's total assets.
SOVEREIGN DEBT OBLIGATION are debt instruments issued or guaranteed by foreign governments or their agencies, including debt of Latin American nations or other developing countries. Sovereign debt may be in the form of conventional securities or other types of debt instruments such as loans or loan participations. Sovereign debt of developing countries may involve a high degree of risk, and may be in default or present the risk of default. Governmental entities responsible for repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and interest when due, and may require renegotiation or rescheduling of debt payments.
In addition, prospects for repayment of principal and interest may depend on political as well as economic factors.
SWAP AGREEMENTS. As one way of managing its exposure to different types of investments, a Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and other types of swap agreements such as caps, collars, and floors. In a typical interest rate swap, one party agrees to make regular payments equal to a floating interest rate times a "notional principal amount," in return for payments equal to a fixed rate times the same amount, for a specified period of time. If a swap agreement provides for payments in different currencies, the parties might agree to exchange the notional principal amount as well. Swaps may also depend on other prices or rates, such as the value of an index or mortgage prepayment rates.
In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level, while the seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.
Swap agreements will tend to shift a Fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Fund agreed to exchange payments in dollars for payments in foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Fund's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's investments and its share price and yield.
Swap agreements are sophisticated hedging instruments that typically involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of risks assumed. As a result, swaps can be highly volatile and may have a considerable impact on a Fund's performance. Swap agreements are subject to risks related to the counterparty's ability to perform, and may decline in value if the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates. A Fund may also suffer losses if it is unable to terminate outstanding swap agreements or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions.
VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE INSTRUMENTS , including certain participation interests in municipal obligations, have interest rate adjustment formulas that help to stabilize their market values. Many variable and floating rate instruments also carry demand features that permit the fund to sell them at par value plus accrued interest on short notice.
ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make interest payments; instead, they are sold at

a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, a Fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value. A broker-dealer creates a derivative zero by separating the interest and principal components of a U.S. Treasury security and selling them as two individual securities. CATS (Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities), TIGRs (Treasury Investment Growth Receipts), and TRs (Treasury Receipts) are examples of derivative zeros.

The Federal Reserve Bank creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the interest and principal components of an outstanding U.S. Treasury bond and selling them as individual securities. Bonds issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the Financing Corporation (FICO) can also be separated in this fashion. Original issue zeros are zero coupon securities originally issued by the U.S. government or a government agency.

DEBT OBLIGATIONS. The following table provides a summary of ratings assigned to debt holdings (not including money market instruments) of Funds which have the ability to invest over 5% in lower-rated debt securities. These figures are dollar-weighted averages of month-end portfolio holdings during the thirteen months ended November 30, 1993, presented as a percentage of total investments. These percentages are historical and are not necessarily indicative of the quality of current or future portfolio holdings, which may vary.

MOODY'S RATING & PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENT

MOODY'S RATING	EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME	EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH	DESCRIPTION INVESTMENT GRADE
Aaa/Aa/A	1.02%	--	Highest quality/high quality/ upper medium grade
Baa	0.77%	--	Medium grade
			LOWER QUALITY
Ba	1.25%	--	Moderately speculative
B	1.29%	0.07%	Speculative
Caa	0.06%	--	Highly speculative
Ca/C	--	--	Poor quality/lowest quality, no interest

S&P RATING & PERCENTAGE OF INVESTMENT

S&P RATING	EQUITY PORTFOLIO INCOME	EQUITY PORTFOLIO GROWTH	DESCRIPTION INVESTMENT GRADE
AAA/AA/A	1.03%	--	Highest quality/high quality/ upper medium grade
BBB	0.84%	--	Medium grade
			LOWER QUALITY
BB	0.98%	--	Moderately speculative
B	1.35%	0.07%	Speculative
CCC	0.15%	--	Highly speculative
CC/C	--	--	Poor quality/lowest quality, no interest
D	0.03%	--	In default, in arrears

The dollar-weighted average of debt securities not rated by Moody's or S&P amounted to .57% (Equity Portfolio Income) and 0% (Equity Portfolio Growth). This may include securities rated by other nationally recognized rating services , as well as unrated securities.

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBES MUNICIPAL INSTRUMENTS:

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES include GENERAL OBLIGATION SECURITIES, which are backed by the full taxing power of a municipality, and revenue securities, which are backed by the revenues of a specific tax, project, or facility. INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS are a type of revenue bond backed by the credit and security of a private issuer and may involve greater risk. PRIVATE ACTIVITY MUNICIPAL SECURITIES, which may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, include securities issued to finance housing projects, student loans, and privately-owned solid waste disposal and water and sewage treatment facilities.

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES are issued by municipalities in expectation of future tax or other revenues, and are payable from those specific taxes or revenues. BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES normally provide interim financing in advance of an issue of bonds or notes, the proceeds of which are used to repay the anticipation notes. TAX-EXEMPT COMMERCIAL PAPER is issued by municipalities to help finance short-term capital or operating needs.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS are issued by a state or local government or authority to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. These obligations typically are not fully backed by the municipality's credit, and their interest may become taxable if the lease is assigned. If funds are not appropriated for the following year's lease payments, the lease may terminate, with the possibility of significant loss to the Fund. CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION in municipal lease obligations or installment sales contracts entitle the holder to a proportionate interest in the lease-purchase payments made.

RESOURCE RECOVERY BONDS are a type of revenue bond issued to build facilities such as solid waste incinerators or waste-to-energy plants. Typically, a private corporation will be involved, at least during the construction phase, and the revenue stream will be secured by fees or rents paid by municipalities for use of the facilities. The viability of a resource recovery project, environmental protection regulations, and project operator tax incentives may affect the value and credit quality of resource recovery bonds.

A DEMAND FEATURE is a put that entitles the security holder to repayment of the principal amount of the underlying security, upon notice, at any time or at specified intervals. A standby commitment is a put that entitles the security holder to same-day settlement at amortized cost plus accrued interest.

Issuers or financial intermediaries who provide demand features or standby commitments often support their ability to buy securities on demand by obtaining letters of credit (LOCs) or other guarantees from domestic or foreign banks. LOCs also may be used as credit supports for other types of municipal instruments. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to purchase an instrument supported by an LOC. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

INVERSE FLOATERS are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. For example, a municipal issuer may decide to issue two variable rate instruments instead of a single long-term, fixed-rate bond. The interest rate on one instrument reflects short-term interest rates, while the interest rate on the other instrument (the inverse floater) reflects the approximate rate the issuer would have paid on a fixed-rate bond, multiplied by two, minus the interest rate paid on the short-term instrument. Depending on market availability, the two portions may be recombined to form a fixed-rate municipal bond. The market for inverse floaters is relatively new.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's outstanding indebtedness. Refunding contracts require the issuer to sell and the Fund to buy refunded municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several months or several years in the future.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SHORT-INTERMEDIATE TAX-EXEMPT FUND : CLASS A
A FUND OF FIDELITY ADVISOR SERIES VI
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 1994

This Statement is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the current Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund (the Fund) Prospectus (dated June 30, 1994). Please retain this document for future reference. The Fund's Semiannual Report, which is unaudited, for the period ended May 31, 1994, a separate report supplied with this Statement of Additional Information, is incorporated herein by reference. Additional copies of either the Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information or Semiannual are available without charge upon request from Fidelity Distribu tors Corporation, 82 Devonshire Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109, or from your investment professional.

NATIONWIDE 800- 840-6333

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

INVESTMENT ADVISER
Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)
DISTRIBUTOR
Fidelity Distributors Corporation (Distributors)
TRANSFER AGENT
United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri or Transfer Agent)
SUB-TRANSFER AGENT
State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street or Transfer Agent)

CUSTODIAN
United Missouri Bank, N.A. (United Missouri)
ASIT-PTB- 6 94

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS
The following policies and limitations supplement those set forth in the Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation shall be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations.
The Fund's fundamental investment policies and limitations may not be changed without approval by a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) (1940 Act) of the Fund. However, except for the fundamental investment limitations set forth below, the investment policies and limitations described in this Statement of Additional Information are not fundamental and may be charged without shareholder approval. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:
(1) issue senior securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940;
(2) borrow money, except that the Fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation;
(3) underwrite securities issued by others, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in the disposition of restricted securities;
(4) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or tax-exempt obligations issued or guaranteed by a U.S. territory or possession or a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry;
(5) purchase or sell real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business;
(6) purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities);
(7) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33

1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties (but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements); or

(8) invest in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs.

THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

(i) To meet federal tax requirements for qualification as a "regulated investment company," the Fund limits its investments so that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year: (a) with regard to at least 50% of total assets, no more than 5% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (b) no more than 25% of total assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to "government securities" as defined for federal tax purposes.

(ii) The Fund does not currently intend to sell securities short , unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short, and provided that transactions in futures contracts and options are not deemed to constitute selling securities short.

(iii) The Fund does not currently intend to purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, and provided that margin payments in connection with futures contracts and options on futures contracts shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.

(iv) The Fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (2)). The Fund will not purchase any security while borrowings representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding. The Fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the Fund's total assets.

(v) The Fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.

(vi) The Fund does not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans, but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities.

(vii) The Fund does not currently intend to (a) purchase securities of other investment companies, except in the open market where no commission except the ordinary broker's commission is paid, or (b) purchase or retain securities issued by other open-end investment companies. Limitations (a) and (b) do not apply to securities received as dividends, through offers of exchange, or as a result of a reorganization, consolidation, or merger.

(viii) The Fund does not currently intend to purchase the securities of any issuer if those officers and Trustees of the Trust and those officers and directors of FMR who individually own more than 1/2 of 1% of the securities of such issuer together own more than 5% of such issuer's securities.

(ix) The Fund does not currently intend to purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by domestic or foreign governments or political subdivisions thereof) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of business enterprises that, including predecessors, have a record of less than three years continuous operation.

(x) The Fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities.)

(xi) The Fund does not currently intend to invest in interests of real estate investment trusts that are not readily marketable, or to invest in interests of real estate limited partnerships that are not listed on the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange or traded on the NASDAQ National Market System.

(xii) The Fund does not currently intend to invest in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs or leases.

For purposes of fundamental investment limitations (1), (4), and (i), FMR identifies the issuer of a security depending on its terms and conditions. In identifying the issuer, FMR will consider the entity or entities responsible for payment of interest and repayment of principal and the source of such payments; the way in which assets and revenues of an issuing political subdivision are separated from those of other political entities; and whether a governmental body is guaranteeing the security.

For the Fund's limitations on futures and options transactions, see the section entitled "Limitations on Futures and Options Transactions" beginning on page 6.

AFFILIATED BANK TRANSACTIONS. The Fund may engage in transactions with financial institutions that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the Fund under the 1940 Act. These transactions may include repurchase agreements with custodian banks; short-term obligations of and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); municipal securities; U.S. government securities with affiliated financial institutions that are primary dealers in these securities; short-term currency transactions; and short-term borrowings. In accordance with exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) , the Board of Trustees has established and periodically reviews procedures applicable to transactions involving affiliated financial institutions.

DELAYED-DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. The Fund may buy and sell securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security (and more than seven days in the future). Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. The Fund may receive fees for entering into delayed-delivery transactions.

When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, the Fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Because the Fund is not required to pay for securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Fund's other investments. If the Fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed-delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the Fund will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its purchase obligations. When the Fund has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the Fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

The Fund may renegotiate delayed-delivery transactions after they are entered into, and may sell underlying securities before they are delivered, which may result in capital gains or losses.

INDEXED SECURITIES. The Fund may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indices, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Indexed securities may have principal payments as well as coupon payments that depend on the performance of one or more interest rates. Their coupon rates or principal payments may change by several percentage points for every 1% interest rate change. One example of indexed securities is inverse floaters.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of the Fund's investments and, through reports from FMR, the Board monitors investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the Fund's investments, FMR may consider various factors including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features) and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). Investments currently considered by the Fund to be illiquid include over-the-counter options. Also, FMR may determine some restricted securities and municipal lease obligations to be illiquid. However, with respect to over-the-counter options the Fund writes, all or a portion of the value of the underlying instrument may be illiquid depending on the assets held to cover the option and the nature and terms of any agreement the Fund may have to close out the option before expiration. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments are priced at fair value as determined in good faith by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets or other circumstances, the Fund were in a position where more than 10% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

INVERSE FLOATERS are instruments whose interest rates bear an inverse relationship to the interest rate on another security or the value of an index. Changes in the interest rate on the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. For example, a municipal issuer may decide to issue two variable-rate instruments instead of a single long-term, fixed-rate bond. The interest rate on one instrument reflects short-term interest rates, while the interest rate on the other instrument (the inverse floater) reflects the approximate rate the issuer would have paid on a fixed-rate bond, multiplied by two, minus the interest rate paid on the short-term instrument. Depending on market availability, the two portions may be recombined to form a fixed-rate municipal bond. The market for inverse floaters is relatively new.

LOWER-QUALITY MUNICIPAL SECURITIES. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in lower- quality municipal securities as described in the Prospectus.

While the market for municipals is considered to be substantial, adverse publicity and changing investor perceptions may affect the ability of outside pricing services used by the Fund to value its portfolio securities, and the Fund's ability to dispose of lower-quality bonds. The outside pricing services are monitored by FMR and reported to the Board to determine whether the services are furnishing prices that accurately reflect fair value. The impact of changing investor perceptions may be especially pronounced in markets where municipal securities are thinly traded.

The Fund may choose, at its expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise exercise its rights as a security holder to seek to protect the interests of security holders if it determines this to be in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal leases and participation interests therein. These obligations, which may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract, are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, the Fund will not hold such obligations directly as a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives the Fund a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the obligation.

Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchases, or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include non-appropriation clauses" providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's outstanding indebtedness. Refunding contracts require the issuer to sell and the Fund to buy refunded municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several months or several years in the future. The Fund generally will not be obligated to pay the full purchase price if it fails to perform under a refunding contract. Instead, refunding contracts generally provide for payment of liquidated damages to the issuer (currently 15-20% of the purchase price). The Fund may secure its obligations under a refunding contract by depositing collateral or a letter of credit equal to the liquidated damages provisions of the refunding contract. When required by SEC guidelines, the Fund will place liquid assets in a segregated custodial account equal in amount to its obligations under refunding contracts.

TENDER OPTION BONDS are created by coupling an intermediate- or long-term, tax-exempt bond (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) with a tender agreement that gives the holder the option to tender the bond at its face value. As consideration for providing the tender option, the sponsor (usually a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. After payment of the tender option fee, the Fund effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. In selecting tender option bonds for the Fund, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond, the custodian, and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances, a sponsor may terminate a tender option if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE OBLIGATIONS, including certain participation interests in municipal instruments, have interest rate adjustment formulas that help stabilize their market values. Many variable and floating rate instruments also carry demand features that permit the Fund to sell them at par value plus accrued interest on short notice.

In many instances bonds and participation interests have tender options or demand features that permit the Fund to tender (or put) the bonds to an institution at periodic intervals and to receive the principal amount thereof. The Fund considers variable rate instruments structured in this way (Participating VRDOs) to be essentially equivalent to other VRDOs it purchases. The IRS has not ruled whether the interest on Participating VRDOs is tax-exempt and, accordingly, the Fund intends to purchase these instruments based on opinions of bond counsel. The Fund may also invest in fixed-rate bonds that are subject to third party puts and in participation interests in such bonds held by a bank in trust or otherwise.

ZERO COUPON BONDS do not make regular interest payments. Instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon bonds do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its daily dividend, the Fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between a zero coupon bond's purchase price and its face value.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS are puts that entitle holders to same-day settlement at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise. The Fund may acquire standby commitments to enhance the liquidity of portfolio securities.

Ordinarily the Fund will not transfer a standby commitment to a third party, although it could sell the underlying municipal security to a third party at any time. The Fund may purchase standby commitments separate from or in conjunction with the purchase of securities subject to such commitments. In the latter case, the Fund would pay a higher price for the securities acquired, thus reducing their yield to maturity.

Issuers or financial intermediaries may obtain letters of credit or other guarantees to support their ability to buy securities on demand. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to support an instrument supported by a letter of credit. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

Standby commitments are subject to certain risks, including the ability of issuers of standby commitments to pay for securities at the time the commitments are exercised; the fact that standby commitments are not marketable by the Fund; and the possibility that the maturities of the underlying securities may be different from those of the commitments.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells a portfolio instrument to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase the instrument at a particular price and time. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, the Fund will maintain appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its obligation under the agreement. The Fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness is deemed satisfactory by FMR. As a result, such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage.

FEDERALLY TAXABLE OBLIGATIONS. The Fund does not intend to invest in securities whose interest is federally taxable; however, from time to time, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. For example, the Fund may invest in obligations whose interest is federally taxable pending the investment or reinvestment in municipal securities of proceeds from the sale of its shares or sales of portfolio securities. Should the Fund invest in federally taxable obligations, it would purchase securities that in FMR's judgment are of high quality. These would include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; obligations of domestic banks; and repurchase agreements. The Fund's standards for high-quality, taxable obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of Prime-1 and Prime-2, and those described by Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of A-1 and A-2.

Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal obligations are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before state legislatures that would affect the state tax treatment of the Fund's distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal obligations and the value of the Fund's holdings would be affected and the Trustees would reevaluate the Fund's investment objective and policies.

The Fund anticipates being as fully invested as practicable in municipal securities; however, there may be occasions when, as a result of maturities of portfolio securities, sales of Fund shares, or in order to meet redemption requests, the Fund may hold cash that is not earning income. In addition, there may be occasions when, in order to raise cash to meet redemptions, the Fund may be required to sell securities at a loss.

LIMITATIONS ON FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS. The Fund intends to file a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association, which regulate trading in the futures markets. The Fund intends to comply with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act, which limits the extent to which the Fund can commit assets to initial margin deposits and option premiums.

In addition, the Fund will not: (a) sell futures contracts, purchase put options, or write call options if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be hedged with futures and options under normal conditions; (b) purchase futures contracts or write put options if, as a result, the Fund's total obligations upon settlement or exercise of purchased futures contracts and written put options would exceed 25% of its total assets; or (c) purchase call options if, as a result, the current value of option premiums for call options purchased by the Fund would exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets. These limitations do not apply to options attached to or acquired or traded together with their underlying securities, and do not apply to securities that incorporate features similar to options.

The above limitations on the Fund's investments in futures contracts and options, and the Fund's policies regarding futures contracts and options discussed elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information are not fundamental policies and may be changed as regulatory agencies permit.

FUTURES CONTRACTS. When the Fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When the Fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the Fund enters into the contract. Some currently available futures contracts are based on specific securities, such as U.S. Treasury bonds or notes, and some are based on indices of securities prices, such as the Bond Buyer Municipal Bond Index. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying instrument. Therefore, purchasing futures contracts will tend to increase the Fund's exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the underlying instrument, much as if it had purchased the underlying instrument directly. When the Fund sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the market. Selling futures contracts, therefore, will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the underlying instrument had been sold.

FUTURES MARGIN PAYMENTS. The purchaser or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the purchaser and seller are required to deposit " initial margin" with a futures broker, known as a futures commission merchant (FCM), when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are typically equal to a percentage of the contract's value. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. Initial and variation margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on margin for purposes of the Fund's investment limitations. In the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

PURCHASING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. By purchasing a put option, the Fund obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell the option's underlying instrument at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the Fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the option premium). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indices of securities prices, and futures contracts. The Fund may terminate its position in a put option it has purchased by allowing it to expire or by exercising the option. If the option is allowed to expire, the Fund will lose the entire premium it paid. If the Fund exercises the option, it completes the sale of the underlying instrument at the strike price. The Fund may also terminate a put option position by closing it out in the secondary market at its current price, if a liquid secondary market exists.

The buyer of a typical put option can expect to realize a gain if security prices fall substantially. However, if the underlying instrument's price does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium paid, plus related transaction costs).

The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option's strike price. A call buyer typically attempts to participate in potential price increases of the underlying instrument with risk limited to the cost of the option if security prices fall. At the same time, the buyer can expect to suffer a loss if underlying security prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

WRITING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. When the Fund writes a put option, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option's purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the Fund assumes the obligation to pay the strike price for the option's underlying instrument if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. When writing an option on a futures contract the Fund will be required to make margin payments to an FCM as described above for futures contracts. The Fund may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by closing out the option in the secondary market at its current price. If the secondary market is not liquid for a put option the Fund has written, however, the Fund must continue to be prepared to pay the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes, and must continue to set aside assets to cover its position.

If security prices rise, a put writer would generally expect to profit, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, it is likely that the writer will also profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the put writer would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss from purchasing the underlying instrument directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should mitigate the effects of the decline.

Writing a call option obligates the Fund to sell or deliver the option's underlying instrument, in return for the strike price, upon exercise of the option. The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that writing calls generally is a profitable strategy if prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium, a call writer mitigates the effects of a price decline. At the same time, because a call writer must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the strike price, even if its current value is greater, a call writer gives up some ability to participate in security price increases.

COMBINED POSITIONS. The Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other, or in combination with futures or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, the Fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument, in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

CORRELATION OF PRICE CHANGES. Because there are a limited number of types of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, it is likely that the standardized contracts available will not match the Fund's current or anticipated investments exactly. The Fund may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests, which involves a risk that the options or futures position will not track the performance of the Fund's other investments.

Options and futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match the Fund's investments well. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation may also result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. The Fund may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in the Fund's options or futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by gains in other investments.

LIQUIDITY OF OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS. There is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular options or futures contract at any particular time. Options may have relatively low trading volume and liquidity if their strike prices are not close to the underlying instrument's current price. In addition, exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for options and futures contracts, and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached or a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible for the Fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, it could prevent prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions, and potentially could require the Fund to continue to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of changes in its value. As a result, the Fund's access to other assets held to cover its options or futures positions could also be impaired.

OTC OPTIONS. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

ASSET COVERAGE FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS POSITIONS. The Fund will comply with guidelines established by the SEC with respect to coverage of options and futures strategies by mutual funds, and if the guidelines so require will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account in the amount prescribed. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the futures or option strategy is outstanding, unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. As a result, there is a possibility that segregation of a large percentage of the Fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES INDUSTRY. The electric utilities industry has been experiencing, or may experience in the future, problems, including (a) the effects of inflation upon construction and operating costs, (b) the availability and cost of fuel, (c) the availability and cost of capital, (d) the effects of conservation on energy demand, (e) the effects of rapidly changing environmental, safety, and licensing requirements, and other federal, state, and local regulations, (f) timely and sufficient rate increases, (g) opposition to nuclear power, and (h) increased competition.

HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY. The health care industry is subject to regulatory action by a number of private and governmental agencies, including federal, state, and local governmental agencies. A major source of revenues for the health care industry is payments from the Medicare and Medicaid programs. As a result, the industry is sensitive to legislative changes and reductions in governmental spending for such programs. Numerous other factors may affect the industry, such as general and local economic conditions; demand for services; expenses (including malpractice insurance premiums); and competition among health care providers. In the future, the following elements may adversely affect health care facility operations; adoption of legislation proposing a national health insurance program; medical and technological advances which dramatically alter the need for health services or the way in which such services are delivered; and efforts by employers, insurers, and governmental agencies to reduce the costs of health insurance and healthcare services.

HOUSING. Housing revenue bonds are generally issued by a state, county, city, local housing authority, or other public agency. They are secured by the revenues derived from mortgages purchased with the proceeds of the bond issue. It is extremely difficult to predict the supply of available mortgages to be purchased with the proceeds of an issue or the future cash flow from the underlying mortgages. Consequently, there are risks that proceeds will exceed supply, resulting in early retirement of bonds, or that homeowner repayments will crease an irregular cash flow.

EDUCATION. In general, there are two types of education-related bonds; those issued to finance projects for public colleges and universities, and those representing pooled interests in student loans. Bonds issued to supply public educational institutions with funds are subject to the risk of unanticipated revenue decline, primarily the result of decreasing student enrollment. Among the factors that may affect enrollment are restrictions on students' ability to pay tuition, availability of state and federal funding, and general economic conditions.

Student loan revenue bonds are backed by pools of student loans and are generally offered by state (or substate) authorities or commissions. Student loans are guaranteed by state guarantee agencies and reinsured by the Department of Education. The risks associated with these issues is that default on the student loans may result in prepayment to bondholders and an earlier-than-anticipated retirement of the bond.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

All orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of the Fund by FMR pursuant to authority con   tained in the Fund's management contract. FMR   is also responsible for the placement of transaction orders for other investment companies and accounts for which it or its affiliates act as investment adviser. In selecting broker-dealers, subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, FMR consider   s   various relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer firm; the broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any   commissions.

The Fund may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide research and execution services to the Fund or other accounts over which FMR or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Such services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). The selection of such broker-dealers is generally made by FMR (to the extent possible consistent with execution considerations) in accordance with a ranking of broker-dealers determined periodically by FMR's investment staff based upon the quality of research and execution services provided.

The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the Fund may be useful to FMR in rendering investment management services to the Fund or its other clients, and conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other FMR clients may be useful to FMR in carrying out its obligations to the Fund. The receipt of such research has not reduced FMR's normal independent research activities; however, it enables FMR to avoid additional expenses that could be incurred if FMR tried to develop comparable information through its own efforts.

Subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, broker-dealers may receive commissions for agency transactions that are in excess of the amount of commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and execution services. In order to cause the Fund to pay such higher commissions, FMR must determine in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such executing broker-dealers viewed in terms of a particular transaction or FMR's overall responsibilities to the Fund and its other clients. In reaching this determination, F MR will not attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and research services provided or to determine what portion of the compensation should be related to those services.

FMR is authorized to use research services provided by and to place portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that have provided assistance in the distribution of shares of the Fund or shares of other Fidelity funds to the extent permitted by law. FMR may use research services provided by and place agency transactions with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a member of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and subsidiary of FMR Corp., if the commissions are fair, reasonable, and comparable to commissions charged by non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms for similar services.

Section 11(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from executing exchange transactions for accounts which they or their affiliates manage, unless certain requirements are satisfied. Pursuant to such requirements, the Board of Trustees has authorized FBSI to execute portfolio transactions on national securities exchanges in accordance with approved procedures and applicable SEC rules.

The Trustees periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund and review the commissions paid by the Fund over representative periods of time to determine whether they are reasonable in relation to the benefits of the Fund.

The Fund's annualized portfolio turnover rate for its first fiscal period is not expected to exceed 100%.

From time to time the Trustees will review whether the recapture for the benefit of the Fund of some portion of the brokerage commissions or similar fees paid by the Fund on portfolio transactions is legally permissible and advisable. The Fund seeks to recapture soliciting dealer fees on the tender of portfolio securities, but at present no other recapture arrangements are in effect. The Trustees intend to continue to review whether recapture opportunities are available and are legally permissible and, if so, to determine, in the exercise of their business judgment, whether it would be advisable for the Fund to seek such recapture.

Although the Trustees and officers of the Fund are substantially the same as those of other funds managed by FMR, investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other funds managed by FMR or accounts managed by FMR affiliates. It sometimes happens that the same security is held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or accounts. Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds or accounts are managed by the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund or account. When two or more funds are engaged simultaneously in the purchase or sale of the same security, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with a formula considered by the officers of the funds involved to be equitable to each fund. In some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the F und to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the F und. It is the current opinion of the Trustees that the desirability of retaining FMR as investment adviser to the Fund outweighs any disadvantages that may be said to exist from exposure to simultaneous transactions.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Valuations of portfolio securities furnished by the pricing service employed by the Fund are based upon a computerized matrix system and/or appraisals by the pricing service, in each case in reliance upon information concerning market transactions and quotations from recognized municipal securities dealers. The methods used by the pricing service and the quality of valuations so established are reviewed by officers of the Fund and Fidelity Service Co. (Service) under the general supervision of the Trustees or officers acting on behalf of the Trustees. There are a number of pricing services available, and the Trustees, on the basis of on-going evaluation of these services, may use other pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service in whole or in part.

The Fund's money market instruments are valued on the basis of amortized cost. This technique involves initially valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the market value of the instrument. The amortized cost value of an instrument may be higher or lower than the price the Fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

During periods of declining interest rates, the Fund's yield based on amortized cost may be higher than a yield based on market prices and estimates of market prices. Under these circumstances, a new investor in the Fund would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield than would result from investment in a fund utilizing solely market quotations to determine its NAV, and existing shareholders would receive less investment income. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

PERFORMANCE

The Fund may quote its performance in various ways. All performance information supplied in advertising is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns. Share price, yield and total returns fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors, and the value of Fund shares when redeemed may be more or less than their original cost. The Fund's average annual total returns, yields and distribution rate include the effect of the maximum 1.5% sales charge. Cumulative total returns do not include the effect of the sales charge and would have been lower if the sales charge had been taken into account.

TOTAL RETURN CALCULATIONS. Total returns quoted in advertising reflect all aspects of return, including the effect of reinvesting dividends and capital gain distributions, and any change in the net asset value per share (NAV) over the period. Average annual total returns are calculated by determining the growth or decline in value of a hypothetical historical investment over a stated period, and then calculating the annually compounded percentage rate that would have produced the same result if the rate of growth or decline in value had been constant over the period. For example, a cumulative return of 100% over ten years would produce an average annual return of 7.18%, which is the steady annual rate that would equal 100% growth on a compounded basis in ten years. While average annual total returns are a convenient means of comparing investment alternatives, investors should realize that performance is not constant over time, but changes from year to year, and that average annual total returns represent averaged figures as opposed to the actual year-to-year performance of the Fund.

In addition to average annual total returns, unaveraged or cumulative total returns reflecting the simple change in value of an investment over a stated period may be quoted. Average annual and cumulative total returns may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount, and may be calculated for a single investment, a series of investments, and/or a series of redemptions, over any time period. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price) in order to illustrate the relationship of these factors and their contributions to total returns. Total return may be quoted with or without taking the maximum sales charge into account. Total returns may be quoted on a pre-tax or after-tax basis. Excluding the Fund's sales charge from a total return calculation produces a higher total return figure. Total returns, yields and other performance information may be quoted numerically or in a table, graph or similar illustration.

YIELD CALCULATIONS. Yields for the F und used in advertising are computed by dividing interest and dividend income for a given 30-day or one month period, net of expenses, by the average number of shares entitled to receive distributions during the period, dividing this figure by its NAV at the end of the period and annualizing the result (assuming compounding of income) in order to arrive at an annual percentage rate. Income is calculated for purposes of yield quotations in accordance with standardized methods applicable to all stock and bond funds. In general, interest income is reduced with respect to bonds trading at a premium over their par value by subtracting a portion of the premium from income on a daily basis, and is increased with respect to bonds trading at a discount by adding a portion of the discount to daily income. Capital gains and losses generally are excluded from the calculation.

The TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD is the rate an investor would have to earn from a fully taxable investment in order to equal the Fund's tax-free yield. Tax-equivalent yields are calculated by dividing the yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or combined Federal and state tax rate. (If only a portion of the yield was tax-exempt, only that portion is adjusted in the calculation.)

The distribution rate, which expresses the historical amount of income dividends paid as a percentage of the share price may also be quoted. The distribution rate is calculated by dividing the daily dividend per share by its offering price (including the maximum sales charge, if any), for each day in the 30-day period, averaging the resulting percentages, then expressing the average rate in annualized terms.

Income calculated for the purposes of calculating yield differs from income as determined for other accounting purposes. Because of the different accounting methods used, and because of the compounding of income assumed in yield calculations, the yield may not equal its distribution rate, the income paid to your account, or the income reported in the Fund's financial statements.

The table shows the effect of tax status on the effective yield under the federal income tax laws for 1994. It gives the approximate yields a taxable security must earn at various income brackets to produce after-tax yields equivalent to those of hypothetical tax-exempt obligations yielding from 2.0% to 8.0%. Of course, no assurance can be given that any specific tax-exempt yield will be achieved. While the Fund invests principally in obligations, the interest from which is exempt from federal income tax, other income received by the Fund may be taxable. The table does not take into account state or local taxes, if any, payable on distributions.

1994 TAX RATES AND TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELDS

Single Return Taxable Income*	Joint Return Taxable Income	Federal Tax Bracket**	If individual tax-exempt yield is: 4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%
			The taxable-equivalent yield is:			
$22,751 - $55,100	$38,001 - $91,850	28%	5.56%	6.94%	8.33%	9.72%
$55,101 - 115,000	$91,851 - 140,000	31%	5.80%	7.25%	8.70%	10.14%
115,001 - 250,000	140,001 - 250,000	36%	6.25%	7.81%	9.38%	10.94%
250,001 - +	250,001 - +	39.6%	6.62%	8.28%	9.93%	11.59%

* Net amount subject to federal income tax after deductions and exemptions. Assumes ordinary income only; does not include impact of preferential rate on long-term capital gain income.

** Excludes the impact of the phaseout of personal exemptions, limitation on itemized deductions, and other credits, exclusions, and adjustments which may raise a taxpayer's marginal tax rate. An increase in a shareholder's marginal tax rate would increase that shareholder's tax-equivalent yield.

Investors should recognize that in periods of declining interest rates, the yield will tend to be somewhat higher than prevailing market rates, and that in periods of rising interest rates, the yield will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the Fund from the continuous sale of shares will likely be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the Fund's holdings, thereby reducing the current yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur.

PERFORMANCE COMPARISONS. The fund's performance may also be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. These comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey which monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of distributions, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees into consideration, and is prepared without regard to tax consequences. Lipper may also rank the funds based on yield. In addition to the mutual fund rankings, the Fund's performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

Fidelity may provide information designed to help individuals understand their investment goals and explore various financial strategies. For example, Fidelity's Asset Allocation Program materials may include a workbook describing general principles of investing, such as asset allocation, diversification, risk tolerance, and goal setting; a questionnaire designed to help create a personal financial profile; and an action plan offering investment alternatives.

From time to time, in reports and promotional literature, the Fund's performance also may be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals. For example, the Fund may quote Morningstar, Inc. in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. In addition, the Fund may quote financial or business publications and periodicals as they relate to fund management, investment philosophy, and investment techniques. Rankings that compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific periods of time may also be quoted in advertising.

The Fund may be compared in advertising to certificates of deposit (CDs) or other investments issued by banks. Mutual funds differ from bank investments in several respects. For example, the Fund may offer greater liquidity or higher potential returns than CDs, and the Fund does not guarantee your principal or your return.

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the Consumer Price Index), and combinations of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity funds may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risk s associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the Fund. Ibbot son calcul ates total returns in the same method as the Fund. Performance comparisons may also be made to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future.

The Fund may compare its performance to that of other compilations or indices of comparable quality to those listed above which may be developed and made available in the future.

The Fund may quote its performance in advertising and other types of literature as compared to CD, bank-issued money market instruments and money market mutual funds. Unlike CDs and money market instruments, money market mutual funds and the Fund are not insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) .

The Fund may compare and contrast in advertising the relative advantages of investing in a mutual fund versus an individual municipal bond. Unlike tax-free mutual funds, individual municipal bonds offer a stated rate of interest, and, if held to maturity, repayment of principal. Although some individual municipal bonds might offer a higher return, they do not offer the reduced risk of a mutual fund which invests in many different securities. The initial investment requirements and sales charges of many tax-free mutual funds are lower than the purchase cost of individual municipal bonds, which generally are issued in $5,000 denominations and are subject to direct brokerage costs. The Fund may quote the yield or total return of Ginnie Maes, Fannie Maes, Freddie Macs, corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury bonds and notes, either in comparison to each other or to the Fund's performance. The Fund may compare and contrast in advertising the relative advantages of investing in a mutual fund versus an individual government security.

The Fund may compare its performance or the performance of securities in which it may invest to averages published by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. of Ashland, Massachusetts. These averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The Bond Fund Report Averages/All Municipal, which is reported in the BOND FUND REPORT, covers over 225 municipal bond funds.

When evaluating comparisons to money market funds, investors should consider the relevant differences in investment objectives and policies. Specifically, money market funds invest in short-term, high-quality instruments and seek to maintain a stable $1.00 share price. The Fund, however, invests in longer-term instruments and its share price changes daily in response to a variety of factors.

The Fund may reference and discuss its fund number, Quotron number, CUSIP number, and current portfolio manager in advertising.

NET ASSET VALUE. Charts and graphs using the Fund's net asset values, adjusted net asset values and benchmark indices may be used to exhibit performance. An adjusted NAV includes any distributions paid by the Fund and reflects all elements of its return. Unless otherwise indicated, the Fund's adjusted NAVs are not adjusted for sales charges, if any.

The Fund may advertise examples of the effects of periodic investment plans, including the principle of dollar cost averaging. In such a program, the investor invests a fixed dollar amount in the Fund at periodic intervals, thereby purchasing fewer shares when prices are high and more shares when prices are low. While such a strategy does not assure a profit nor guard against loss in a declining market, the investor's average cost per share can be lower than if fixed numbers of shares had been purchased at the same intervals. In evaluating such a plan, investors should consider their ability to continue purchasing shares through periods of low price levels.

Of course, no assurance can be given that the Fund will achieve any specific tax-exempt yield. While it is expected that the Fund will invest principally in municipal obligations whose interest is not includable in gross income for purposes of calculating federal income tax, other income received by the Fund may be taxable.

As of December 31, 1993, FMR managed approximately $95 billion in fixed income assets, as defined and tracked by Lipper. From time to time the Fund may compare FMR's fixed income assets under management with that of other investment advisors.

According to the Investment Company Institute, over the past ten years, assets in tax-exempt funds increased from $7.3 billion in 1981 to approximately $243.9 billion at the end of 1991.

DURATION. Duration is a measure of volatility commonly used in the bond market. Bonds with long durations are more volatile, or interest rate sensitive, than bonds with short durations. (Interest rate sensitivity is the magnitude of the change in a bond's price for a given change in a bond's yield to maturity.) Duration also can be calculated for other fixed income securities, or for portfolios of fixed income securities.

Unlike the maturity of a bond, which reflects only the time remaining until the final principal payment is made to the bondholders, duration reflects all of the coupon payments made to bondholders during the life of the bond, as well as the final principal payment made when the bond matures. More precisely, duration is the weighted average time remaining for the payment of all cash flows generated by a bond, with the weights being the present value of these cash flows. Present values are calculated using the bond's yield to maturity.

Because there is only one payment to take into account, the duration of a bond that pays all of its interest at maturity (a zero coupo n bond) is the same as its maturity. The duration of a coupon bearing security will be shorter than its maturity, however, because of the effect of its regular interest payments. Generally, bonds with lower coupons or longer maturities will have longer durations, and thus be more volatile, than otherwise similar bonds with higher coupons or shorter maturities.

When the Fund invests in mortgage-backed securities, callable corporate bonds or other bonds with imbedded options, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of these securities' cash flows. As a result, in order to calculate the durations of these securities, forecasts of their probable cash flow patterns must be made. These forecasts require various assumptions to be made as to future interest rate levels and, for example, mortgage prepayment rates. Because duration calculations for these types of securities are based in part on assumptions, duration figures may not be precise and may change as economic conditions change.

TRADITION OF PERFORMANCE. Fidelity's tradition of performance is achieved through:

(bullet) MONEY MANAGEMENT: a proud tradition of money management motivated by the expectation of excellence backed by solid analysis and worldwide resources. Fidelity employs a bottom-up approach to security selection based upon in-depth analysis of the fundamentals of that investment opportunity.

(bullet) INNOVATION: constant attention to the changing needs of today's investors and vigilance to the opportunities that arise from changing global markets. Research is central to Fidelity's investment decision-making process. Fidelity's greatest resource--over 200 skilled investment professionals--is supported with the most sophisticated technology available.

Fidelity provides:

(bullet) Global research resources: an opportunity to diversify portfolios and share in the growth of markets outside the United States.

(bullet) In-house, proprietary bond-rating system, constantly updated, which provides extremely sensitive credit analysis.

(bullet) Comprehensive chart room with over 1500 exhibits to provide sophisticated charting of worldwide economic, financial, and technical indicators, as well as to provide tracking of over 800 individual stocks for portfolio managers.

(bullet) State-of-the-art trading desk, with access to over 200 brokerage houses, providing real-time information to achieve the best executions and optimize the value of each transaction.

(bullet) Use of extensive on-line computer-based research services.

(bullet) SERVICE: Timely, accurate and complete reporting. Prompt and expert attention when an investor or an investment professional needs it.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE, EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The Fund is open for business and the NAV is calculated each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE has designated the following holiday closings for 1994: President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day (observed) , Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day (observed). Although FMR expects the same holiday schedule, with the addition of New Year's Day, to be observed in the future, the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule at any time. On any day that the NYSE closes early, or as permitted by the SEC, the right is reserved to advance the time on that day by which purchase and redemption orders must be received. To the extent that portfolio securities are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed, the Fund's NAV may be affected on days when investors do not have access to the Fund to purchase or redeem shares. Certain Fidelity funds may follow different holiday closing schedules.

If the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payment undesirable, redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property, valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing the Fund's NAV. Shareholders receiving any such securities or other property on redemption may realize a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will incur any costs of sale, as well as the associated inconveniences.

Pursuant to Rule 11a-3 under the 1940 Act (the Rule) , the Fund is required to give shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to terminating or modifying its exchange privilege. Under the Rule, the 60-day notification requirement may be waived if (i) the only effect of a modification would be to reduce or eliminate an administrative fee, redemption fee, or deferred sales charge ordinarily payable at the time of an exchange, or (ii) the Fund suspends the redemption of the shares to be exchanged as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations, thereunder, or the fund to be acquired suspends the sale of its shares because it is unable to invest amounts effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

In the Prospectus, the Fund has notified shareholders that it reserves the right at any time, without prior notice, to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the Fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies, or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

PURCHASE INFORMATION

As provided for in Rule 22d-1 under the 1940 Act, Distributors exercises its right to waive the Fund's maximum 1.5% sales charge in connection with the Fund's merger with or acquisition of any investment company or trust.

NET ASSET VALUE PURCHA SES. Sales charges do not apply to shares purchased: (1) by registered representatives, bank trust officers and other employees (and their immediate families) of investment professionals having agreements with Distributors; (2) by a current or fo rmer Trustee or officer of a Fidelity fund or a current or retired officer, director or regular employee of FMR Corp. or its direct or indirect subsidiaries (a "Fidelity Trustee or employee"), the spouse of a Fidelity Trustee or employee, a Fidelity Trustee or employee acting as custodian for a minor child, or a person acting as trustee of a trust for the sole benefit of the minor child of a Fidelity Trustee or employee; (3) by a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code) investing $100,000 or more; (4) by a charitable remainder trust or life income pool established for the benefit of a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code); (5) by trust institutions (including bank trust departments) investing on there own behalf or on behalf of their clients; (6) in accounts as to which a bank or broker-dealer charges an i nvestment management fee, provided the bank or broker-dealer has an agreement with Distributors; (7) as part of an employee benefit plan (including Fidelity-Sponsored 403(b) and Corporate IRA programs, but otherwise as defined in the Employee Retire ment Income Security Act (ERISA)), maintained by a U.S. employer having more than 200 eligible employees, or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds, and the assets of which are held in a bona fide trust for the exclusive benefit of employees participating therein; (8) in a Fidelity or Fidelity Advisor IRA account purchased with the proceeds of a distribution from an employee benefit plan that is part of an employee benefit plan having more than 200 eligible employees or a minimum of $3,000,000 in plan assets invested in Fidelity mutual funds or $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds; (9) with redemption proceeds from other mutual fund complexes on which the investor has paid a front-end sales charge only; and (10) by any state, county, or city, or any governmental instrumentality, department, authority or agency; (11) by an insurance company separate account used to fund annuity contracts purchased by employee benefit plans (including 403(b) programs, but otherwise as d efined in ERISA), which, in the aggregate, have either more than 200 eligible employees or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds. A sales load waiver form must accompany these transactions.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS. Reduced sales charges are applicable to purchases of shares of the Fund in amounts of $1,000,000 or more of the Fund alone or in combination with purchases of Class A and Class B shares of certain other Fidelity Advisor Funds made at any one time (including Daily Money Fund and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund shares acquired by exchange from any Fidelity Advisor Fund with a sales charge). To obtain a reduction of the front-end sales charge, you or your investment professional must notify the Transfer Agent at the time of purchase whenever a quantity discount is applicable to your purchase. Upon such notification, you will receive the lowest applicable front-end sal es charge.

In addition to investing at one time in any combination of funds in an amount entitling you to a reduced front-end sales charge, you may qualify for a reduction in the front-end sales charge under the following programs:

COMBINED PURCHASES. When you invest fo r several accounts at the same time, you may combine these investments into a single transaction if purchased through one investment professional , and if the total is at least $1,000,000. The following may qualify for this privilege: an individual, or "company" as defined in Section 2(a)(8) of the 1940 Act; an individual, spouse, and their children under age 21 purchasing for his, her, or their own account; a trustee, administrator or other fiduciary purchasing for a single trust estate or single fiduciary account or for a single or a parent-subsidiary group of "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA); and tax-exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

RIGHTS OF ACCUMULATION. Your "Rights of Accumulation" permit reduced front-end sales charges on any future purchases after you have reached a new breakpoint (see the P rospectus for the front-end sales charge schedule). You can add the value of existing Fidelity Advisor Fund Class A and Class B share s , held by you, your spouse, and your children under age 21 determined at the previous day's NAV at the close of business, to the amount of your new purchase valued at the current offering price to determine your reduced front-end sales charge. You can also add shares of Daily Money Fund and shares of Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund, provided they were acquired by exchange from any Fidelity Advisor Fund with a sales charge, to the amount of your new purchase.

LETTER OF INTENT. If you anticipate purchasing shares of the Fund in amounts of $1,000,000 or more of alone or in combination with Class A and Class B shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds within a 13-month period, you may obtain shares or Class A shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds at the same reduced front-end sales charge as though the total quantity were invested in one lump sum, by filing a nonbinding Letter of Intent (the Letter) within 90 days of the start of the purchases. Each investment you make after signing the Letter will be entitled to the front-end sales charge applicable to the total investment indicated in the Letter. For example, a $2,500 purchase toward a $1,000,000 Letter would receive the same reduced front-end sales charge as if the $1,000,000 had been invested at one time. To ensure that the reduced front-end sales charge will be received on future purchases, you or your investment professional must inform the Transfer Agent that the Letter is in effect each time shares are purchased. Neither income dividends nor capital gain distributions taken in additional shares will apply toward the completion of the Letter.

Your initial investment must be at least 5% of the total amount you plan to invest. Out of the initial purchase, 5% of the dollar amount specified in the Letter will be registered in your name and held in escrow. The shares held in escrow cannot be redeemed or exchanged until the Letter is satisfied or the additional front-end sales charges have been paid. You will earn income dividends and capital gain distributions on escrowed shares. The escrow will be released when your purchase of the total amount has been completed. You are not obligated to complete the Letter.

If you purchase more than the amount specified in the Letter and qualify for a further front-end sales charge reduction, the sales charge will be adjusted to reflect your total purchase at the end of 13 months. Surplus funds will be applied to the purchase of additional shares or Class A Shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds at the then current offering price applicable to the total purchase.

If you do not complete your purchase under the Letter within the 13-month period, your front-end sales charge will be adjusted upward, corresponding to the amount actually purchased, and if after 30 days' written notice, you do not pay the increased front-end sales charge, sufficient escrowed shares will be redeemed to pay such charge.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM. You can make regular investments in the Fund or in Class A Shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds with the Systematic Investment Program by completing the appropriate section of the account application and attaching a voided personal check with your bank's magnetic ink coding number across the front. If your bank account is jointly owned, be sure that all owners sign. Investments may be made by automatically deducting $100 or more from your bank checking account. You may change the amount of your monthly purchase at any time. There is a $1,000 minimum initial investment requirement for the Systematic Investment Program.

Your account will be drafted on or about the first business day of every month. Shares will be purchased at the offering price next determined following receipt of the order by the Transfer Agent. You may cancel your participation in the Systematic Investment Program at any time without payment of a cancellation fee. You will receive a confirmation from the Transfer Agent for every transaction, and a debit entry will appear on your bank statement.

EXCHANGE INFORMATION

F IDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM . With the Systematic Exchange Program, you can exchange a specific dollar amount from the Fund into the same class of other Fidelity Advisor funds on a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis under the following conditions:

1. The account from which the exchanges are to be processed must have a minimum value of $10,000 before you may elect to begin exchanging

systematically. The account into which the exchanges are to be processed must be an existing account with a minimum balance of $1,000.

2. Both accounts must have identical registrations and taxpayer identification numbers. The minimum amount to be exchanged systematically i s $100 .

3. Systematic e xchanges will be processed at the NAV determined on the transaction date, except that s ystematic e xchanges into a Fidelity Advisor Fund from any eligible money market fund will be processed at the offering price next determined on the transaction date, unless the shares were acquired by exchange from another Fidelity Advisor Fund.

REDEMPTION INFORMATION

REINSTATEMENT PRIVILEGE. If you have sold all or part of your shares you may reinvest an amount equal to all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in the Fund or in any of the same class of the other Fidelity Advisor Funds, at the NAV next determined after receipt of your investment order, p rovided that such reinvestment is made within 30 days of redemption. You must reinstate your shares into an account with the same registration. This privilege may be exercised only once by a shareholder with respect to the Fund.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM. If you own shares worth $10,000 or more, you can have monthly, quarterly or semiannual checks sent from your account to you, to a person named by you, or to your bank checking account. You may obtain information about the Systematic Withdrawal Program by contacting your investment professional. Your Systematic Withdrawal Program payments are drawn from share redemptions. If Systematic Withdrawal Program redemptions exceed income dividends earned on your shares, your account eventually may be exhausted. Since a sales charge is applied on new shares you buy, it is to your disadvantage to buy shares while also making systematic redemptions.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. If you request to have distributions mailed to you and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, the Transfer Agent may reinvest your distributions at the then-current NAV. All subsequent distributions will then be reinvested until you provide the Transfer Agent with alternate instructions.

DIVIDENDS. To the extent that the Fund's income is derived from federally tax-exempt interest, the daily dividends declared by the Fund also are federally tax-exempt. The Fund will send each shareholder a notice in January describing the tax status of dividends and capital gain distributions for the prior year.

Shareholders are required to report tax-exempt income on their federal tax returns. Shareholders who earn other income, such as Social Security benefits, may be subject to federal income tax on such benefits to the extent that their income, including tax-exempt income, exceeds certain base amounts.

The Fund purchases municipal obligations on the basis of opinions of bond counsel regarding the federal income tax status of the obligations. These opinions generally will be based upon covenants by the issuers regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. If the issuer of an obligation fails to comply with its covenants at any time, interest on the obligations could become federally taxable retroactive to the date the obligation was issued.

As a result of The Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain "private activity" securities (referred to as "qu alified bonds" in the Internal Revenue Code) in the Internal Revenue Code , is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other purposes. Interest from private activity securities will be considered tax-exempt for purposes of the Fund's policies of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax. Interest from private activity securities is a tax preference item for the purpose of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT tax to be paid, if any. Private activity securities issued after August 7, 1986 to benefit a private or industrial user or to finance a private facility are affected by this rule.

CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Long-term capital gains earned by the Fund on the sale of securities and distributed to shareholders are federally taxable as long-term capital gains , regardless of the length of time that shareholders have held their shares. If a shareholder receives a long-term capital gain distribution on shares of the Fund and such shares are held six months or less and are sold at a loss, the portion of the loss equal to the amount of the long-term capital gain distribution will be considered a long-term loss for tax purposes.

A portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 and short-term capital gains distributed by the Fund are federally taxable to shareholders as dividends, not as capital gains. Distributions from the short-term capital gains do not qualify for the dividends- received deduction. Dividend distributions resulting from a recharacterization of gain from the sale of bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are not considered income for purposes of the Fund's policy of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUND. The Fund intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes, so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes, the Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and realized capital gains within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis. The Fund also intends to comply with other tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies, including a requirement that capital gains from sale of securities held for less than three months must constitute less than 30% of the Fund's gross income for each fiscal year. Gains from some forward currency contracts, futures contracts and options are included in this 30% calculation, which may limit the Fund's investments in such instruments. The Fund is treated as a separate entity from the other funds of Fidelity Advisor Series VI for tax purposes.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the federal tax cons equences generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. In addition to federal income taxes, shareholders of the Fund may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the Fund. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether the Fund is suitable for their particular tax situation.

FMR

FMR is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp., a parent company organized in 1972. At present, the principal operating activities of FMR Corp. are those conducted by three of its divisions as follows: Fidelity Service Company, which is the transfer and shareholder servicing agent for certain of the funds advised by FMR, Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company, which performs shareholder servicing functions for certain institutional customers, and Fidelity Investments Retail Marketing Company, which provides marketing services to various companies within the Fidelity organization.

Several affiliates of FMR also are engaged in the investment advisory business. Fidelity Management Trust Company provides trustee, investment advisory and administrative services to retirement plans and corporate employee benefit accounts. Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. (FMR U.K.) and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc. (FMR Far East), both wholly-owned subsidiaries of FMR formed in 1986 , supply investment research, and may supply portfolio management services, to FMR in connection with certain funds advised by FMR. Analysts employed by FMR, FMR U.K., and FMR Far East research and visit thousands of domestic and foreign companies each year. FMR Texas Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR formed in 1989, supplies portfolio management and research services in connection with certain money market funds advised by FMR.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees and executive officers of the Trust are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years. All persons named as Trustees and officers also serve in similar capacities for other funds advised by FMR. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee and officer is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109, which is also the address of FMR. Those Trustees who are "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) by virtue of their affiliation with either the Fund or FMR, are indicated by an asterisk (*).

*EDWARD C. JOHNSON 3d, Trustee and President, is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of FMR Corp.; a Director and Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of FMR; Chairman and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

*J. GARY BURKHEAD, Trustee and Senior Vice President, is President of FMR; and President and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

RALPH F. COX, 200 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, TX, Trustee (1991), is a consultant to Western Mining Corporation (1994). Prior to February 1994, he was President of Greenhill Petroleum Corporation (petroleum exploration and production, 1990). Until March 1990, Mr. Cox was President and Chief Operating Officer of Union Pacific Resources Company (exploration and production). He is a Director of Sanifill Corporation (non-hazardous waste, 1993) and CH2M Hill Companies (engineering). In addition, he served on the Board of Directors of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices, 1983-1990) and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of advisory boards of Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin.

PHYLLIS BURKE DAVIS, P.O. Box 264, Bridgehampton, NY, Trustee (1992). Prior to her retirement in September 1991, Mrs. Davis was the Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs of Avon Products, Inc. She is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), Eaton Corporation (manufacturing, 1991), and the TJX Companies, Inc. (retail stores, 1990), and previously served as a Director of Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1985-1991) and Nabisco Brands, Inc. In addition, she serves as a Director of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the International Executive Service Corps. and the President's Advisory Council of The University of Vermont School of Business Administration.

RICHARD J. FLYNN, 77 Fiske Hill, Sturbridge, MA, Trustee, is a financial consultant. Prior to September 1986, Mr. Flynn was Vice Chairman and a Director of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices). He is currently a Director of Mechanics Bank and a Trustee of College of the Holy Cross and Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.

E. BRADLEY JONES, 3881-2 Lander Road, Chagrin Falls, OH, Trustee (1990). Prior to his retirement in 1984, Mr. Jones was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of LTV Steel Company. Prior to May 1990, he was Director of National City Corporation (a bank holding company) and National City Bank of Cleveland. He is a Director of TRW Inc. (original equipment and replacement products), Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (mining), NACCO Industries, Inc. (mining and marketing), Consolidated Rail Corporation, Birmingham Steel Corporation, Hyster-Yale Materials Handling, Inc. (1989), and RPM, Inc. (manufacturer of chemical products, 1990). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of First Union Real Estate Investments, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of University School (Cleveland), and a Trustee of Cleveland Clinic Florida.

DONALD J. KIRK, 680 Steamboat Road, Apartment #1-North, Greenwich, CT, Trustee, is a Professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and a financial consultant. Prior to 1987, he was Chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Mr. Kirk is a Director of General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Valuation Research Corp. (appraisals and valuations, 1993). In addition, he serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Arts Stabilization Fund and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwich Hospital Association.

*PETER S. LYNCH, Trustee (1990) is Vice Chairman of FMR (1992). Prior to his retirement on May 31, 1990, he was a Director of FMR (1989) and Executive Vice President of FMR (a position he held until March 31, 1991); Vice President of Fidelity Magellan Fund and FMR Growth Group Leader; and Managing Director of FMR Corp. Mr. Lynch was also Vice President of Fidelity Investments Corporate Services (1991-1992). He is a Director of W.R. Grace & Co. (chemicals, 1989) and Morrison Knudsen Corporation (engineering and construction). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Boston College, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Historic Deerfield (1989) and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and as an Overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston (1990).

GERALD C. McDONOUGH, 135 Aspenwood Drive, Cleveland, OH, Trustee (1989), is Chairman of G.M. Management Group (strategic advisory services). Prior to his retirement in July 1988, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leaseway Transportation Corp. (physical distribution services). Mr. McDonough is a Director of ACME-Cleveland Corp. (metal working, telecommunications and electronic products), Brush-Wellman Inc. (metal refining), York International Corp. (air conditioning and refrigeration, 1989), Commercial Intertech Corp. (water treatment equipment, 1992), and Associated Estates Realty Corporation (a real estate investment trust, 1993).

EDWARD H. MALONE, 5601 Turtle Bay Drive #2104, Naples, FL, Trustee. Prior to his retirement in 1985, Mr. Malone was Chairman, General Electric Investment Corporation and a Vice President of General Electric Company. He is a Director of Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. (electric utility), General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Mattel Inc. (toy manufacturer). In addition, he serves as Trustee of Corporate Property Investors, the EPS Foundation at Trinity College, the Naples Philharmonic Center for the Arts, and Rensellar Polytechnic Institute, and he is a member of the Advisory Boards of Butler Capital Corporation Funds and Warbug, Pincus Partnership Funds.

MARVIN L. MANN, 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (1993) is Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Lexmark International, Inc. (office machines, 1991). Prior to 1991, he held the positions of Vice President of International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") and President and General Manager of various IBM divisions and subsidiaries. Mr. Mann is a Director of M.A. Hanna Company (chemicals, 1993) and Infomart (marketing services, 1991), a Trammell Crow Co. In addition, he serves as the Campaign Vice Chairman of the Tri-State United Way (1993) and is a member of the University of Alabama President's Cabinet (1990).

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, 21st Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, Trustee, is President of The Wales Group, Inc. (management and financial advisory services). Prior to retiring in 1987, Mr. Williams served as Chairman of the Board of First Wachovia Corporation (bank holding company), and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The First National Bank of Atlanta and First Atlanta Corporation (bank holding company). He is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), ConAgra, Inc. (agricultural products), Fisher Business Systems, Inc. (computer software), Georgia Power Company (electric utility), Gerber Alley & Associates, Inc. (computer software), National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, American Software, Inc. (1989), and AppleSouth, Inc. (restaurants, 1992).

GARY L. FRENCH, Treasurer (1991). Prior to becoming Treasurer of the Fidelity funds, Mr. French was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991); Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1990); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985-1990).

ARTHUR S. LORING, Secretary, is Senior Vice President and General

Counsel of FMR, Vice President-Legal of FMR Corp., and Vice President and Clerk of Distributors.

Under a retirement program that became effective on November 1, 1989, Trustees, upon reaching age 72, become eligible to participate in a defined benefit retirement program under which they receive payments during their lifetime from the fund based on their basic trustee fees and length of service. Currently, Messrs. Robert L. Johnson, William R. Spaulding, Bertram H. Witham, and David L. Yunich participate in the program.

As of February 28, 1994 t he Trustees and officers owned in the aggregate less than 1% of the Fund's outstanding shares.

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

The Fund employs FMR to furnish investment advisory and other services. Under its Management Contract with the Fund, dated January 21, 1994, FMR acts as investment advis e r and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, directs the investments of the Fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies, and limitations. FMR also provides the Fund with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the Fund's investments, and compensates all officers of the Trust, all Trustees who are "interested persons" of the Trust or of FMR, and all personnel of the Trust or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical, and investment activities.

In addition, FMR or its affiliates, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, provide the management and administrative services necessary for the operation of the Fund. These services include : providing facilities for maintaining the Fund's organization, supervising relations with custodians, transfer and pricing agents, accountants, underwriters and other persons dealing with the Fund; preparing all general shareholder communications and conducting shareholder relations; maintaining the Fund's records and the registration of the Fund's shares under federal and state law; developing management and shareholder services for the Fund; and furnishing reports, evaluations and analyses on a variety of subjects to the Board of Trustees.

In addition to the management fee payable to FMR and the fees payable to United Missouri, the Fund pays all its expenses, without limitation, that are not assumed by those parties. The Fund pays for typesetting, printing and mailing of proxy material to shareh olders, legal expenses, and the fees of the custodian, auditor and non-interested Trustees. Although the Fund's management contract provides that the Fund will pay for typesetting, printing and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, notices and reports to shareholders, United Missouri has entered into a revised Transfer Agent Agreement with the Transfer Agent pursuant to which the transfer agent bears the cost of providing these services to shareholders. Other expenses paid by the Fund include interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, the Fund's proportionate share of insurance premiums and Investment Company Institute dues, and the costs of registering shares under federal and state securities laws. The Fund is also liable for such nonrecurring expenses as may arise, including costs of litigation to which the Fund may be a party, and any obligation it may have to indemnify its officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

COMPUTING THE BASIC FEE. For the services of FMR under the contract, the Fund pays FMR a monthly management fee composed of the sum of two elements: a group fee rate and an individual fund fee rate. The group fee rate is based on the monthly average net assets of all of the registered investment companies with which FMR has management contracts and is calculated on a cumulative basis pursuant to the graduated fee rate schedule shown below on the left. On the right, the effective fee rate schedules are the result of cumulatively applying the annualized rates at varying asset levels. For example, the effective annual fee rate at $2 26 billion of group net assets -- their approximate level for the month of November 1993 -- was . 3250 %, which is the weighted average of the respective fee rates for each level of group net assets up to $ 226 b illion.

GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE   EFFECTIVE ANNUAL FEE RATES

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C> Average Group Assets	<C> Annualized Rate	<C>	<C> Group Net Assets	<C> Effective Annual Fee Rates
	$ 0 - 3 billion	.370%		$ 0.5 billion	.3700%
	3 - 6	.340		25	.2664
	6 - 9	.310		50	. 2188
	9 - 12	.280		75	. 1986
	12 - 15	.250		100	. 1869
	15 - 18	.220		125	. 1793

18 - 21	.200	150	.1736
21 - 24	.190	175	.1695
24 - 30	.180	200	.1658
30 - 36	.175	225	.1629
36 - 42	.170	250	.1604
42 - 48	.165	275	.1583
48 - 66	.160	300	.1565
66 - 84	.155	325	.1548
84 - 120	.150	350	.1533
120 - 174	.145		
174 - 228	.140		
228 - 282	.1375		
282 - 336	.1350		
Over 336	.1325		

</TABLE>

The individual fund fee rate is .25%. Based on the average group net assets of the funds advised by FMR for December 31, 1993, the annual management fee rate would be calculated as follows:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Group Fee Rate		Individual Fund Fee Rate		Basic Fee Rate
.1621%	+	.25%	=	.4121%

</TABLE>

One twelfth of this annual basic fee rate is applied to the Fund's net assets averaged for the most recent month, giving a dollar amount, which is the fee for that month.
To comply with the California Code of Regulations, FMR will reimburse the Fund if and to the extent that the Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses exceed specified percentages of its average net assets. The applicable percentages are 2 1/2% of the first $30 million, 2% of the next $70 million, and 1 1/2% of average net assets in excess of $100 million. When calculating the Fund's expenses for purposes of this regulation, the Fund may exclude interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses, as well as a portion of its distribution plan expenses.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to voluntarily reimburse the Fund for expenses above a specified percentage of average net assets. FMR retains the ability to be repaid for these expense reimbursements in the amount that expenses fall below the limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursements or expense limitations by FMR will increase the Fund's yield and total return. Reimbursements by the Fund will lower its yield and total return.

United Missouri is the custodian and transfer agent of the Fund. On behalf of Class A, United Missouri has entered into a sub-contract with State Street pursuant to which State Street performs as transfer, dividend disbursing and shareholder servicing agent. State Street has further delegated certain transfer, dividend-paying and shareholder services to FIIOC. Under the contracts, the Fund pays a per account fee of $30 and a monetary transaction fee of $6. For accounts that FIIOC maintains on behalf of State Street, FIIOC receives all such fees. For accounts as to which FIIOC provides limited services, FIIOC may receive a portion (currently $20 and $6, respectively) or related per account fees and monetary transaction fees, less applicable charges and expenses of State Street for account maintenance and transactions.

Under the sub-contracts, either State Street or FIIOC pays out-of-pocket expenses associated with providing transfer agent services. In addition, either State Street or FIIOC bears the expense of typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, and all other reports, notices, and statements to shareholders, with the exception of proxy statements.

United Missouri has a sub-contract with Service which provides that Service will perform the calculations necessary to determine the fund's net asset value per share and dividends, and maintain the fund's accounting records. The fee rates are based on the Fund's average net assets, specifically, .04% for the first $500 million of average net assets and .20% for average net assets in excess of $500 million. The fee is limited to a minimum of $45,000 and a maximum of $750,000 per year.

The transfer agent fees and charges, and pricing and bookkeeping fees described above are paid to described parties by United Missouri, which is entitled to reimbursement from the Fund for these expenses.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

The Fund has a d istribution a greement with Distributors, a Massachusetts corporation organized on July 18, 1960. Distributors is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The General Distribution Agreement calls for Distributors to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for shares of the Fund which ar e offered continuously . Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares are paid by Distributors.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Trustees of the Trust have adopted a Distribution and Service Plan on behalf of Class A shares of the Fund (the Plan) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the Rule). The Plan has been approved by the Trustees and by the Fund's shareholders at a special meeting held January 20, 1994. As required by the Rule, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to the implementation of the Plan prior to its approval, and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit Class A and its shareholders.

Pursuant to the Class A Plan, Class A pays Distributors a distribution fee at an annual rate of up to .40% of its average net assets determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month, but excluding assets attributable to Class A shares purchased more than 144 months prior to such day. Currently, the Trustees have approved an annual rate of .15% of the Fund's average net assets. This fee may be increased only when, in the opinion of the Trustees, it is in the best interest of Class A shareholders to do so.

The Plan also specifically recognizes that FMR, either directly or through Distributors, may use its management fee revenue, past profits or other resources, without limitation, to pay promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares of Class A. Under the Plan, if the payment by the Fund or FMR of management fees should be deemed to be indirect financing of the distribution of Class A's shares, such payment is authorized by the Plan. In addition, the Plan provides that FMR may use its resources, including its management fee revenues, to make payments to third parties that assist in selling shares of the Fund or in other distribution activities relating to that class. To the extent that the Plan gives FMR and Distributors greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of shares of Class A, additional sales of Fund shares may result. Additionally, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the Plan by local entities with who shareholders have other relationships .

The Plan does not provide for specific payment by Class A of any of the expenses of Distributors, or obligate s Distributors or FMR to perform any specific type or level of distribution activities or incur any specific level of expense in connection with distribution activities. After payments by Distributors for advertising, marketing and distribution and payments to Investment Professionals, the amounts remaining, if any, may be used as Distributors may elect.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been clearly defined, in Distributors opinion it should not pr eclude bank from being paid for shareholder, servicing and recordkeeping functions. Distributors intends to engage banks only to perform such functions. However, changes in federal or state statutes and regulations pertaining to the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates or subsidiaries, as well as further judicial or administrative decisions or interpretations, could prevent a bank from continuing to perform all or a part of the contemplated services. If a bank were prohibited from so acting, the Trustees would consider what actions, if any, would be necessary to continue to provide efficient and effective shareholder services. In such event, changes in the operation of the Fund might occur, including possible termination of any automatic investment or redemption or other services then provided by the bank. It is not expected that shareholders would suffer any adverse financial consequences as a result of any of these occurrences. The Fund may execute portfolio transactions with and purchase securities issued by depository institutions that receive payments under the Plan. No preference will be shown in the selection of investments for the instruments of such depository institutions. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

TRUST ORGANIZATION. Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund is a fund o f Fidelity Advisor Series VI is an open-end management investment company organized as a Massachusetts business trust by Declaration of Trust dated June 1, 1983, amended and restated on May 5, 1993. On January 29, 1992 the name of the Trust was changed from Tax-Exempt Funds to Fidelity Oliver Street Trust and on April 15, 1993 the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the Trust to Fidelity Advisor Series VI. The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to create additional funds . In the event that FMR ceases to be the investment adviser to the Fund or a fund, the right of the Trust or Fund to use the identifying name "Fidelity" may be withdrawn.

The assets of the Trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each fund and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of the Trust. Expenses with respect to the Trust are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of the respective portfolios except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made. The officers of the Trust, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, have the power to determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general and allocable to all of the funds. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Trust, shareholders of each fund are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY. The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a "Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall not have any claim against shareholders except for the payment of the purchase price of shares and requires that each agreement, obligation, or instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees include a provision limiting the obligations created thereby to the Trust and its assets. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which a fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is remote.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees if they have exercised reasonable care will not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

VOTING RIGHTS. Each fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. The shares have no preemptive or conversion rights; the voting and dividend rights, the right of redemption, and the privilege of exchange are described in the Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and nonassessable, except as set forth under the heading "Shareholder and Trustee Liability" above. Shareholders representing 10% or more of the Trust a fund , or class may, as set forth in the Declaration of Trust, call meetings of the Trust , a fund , or class for any purpose related to the Trus t, fund , or class , as the case may be, including, in the case of a meeting of the entire Trust, the purpose of voting on removal of one or more Trustees. The Trust or any fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to another open-end management investment company, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets, if approved by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust or the fund. If not so terminated, the Trust and its funds will continue indefinitely.

As of March 24, 1994, FMR Corp. owned 70.89% of the Fund's outstanding shares.

CUSTODIAN. United Missouri Bank, N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, MO, is custodian of the assets of the Fund. The custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the Fund's assets and the appointment of subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. The custodian takes no part in determining the investment policies of the Fund or in deciding which securities are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Fund may, however, invest in obligations of the custodian and may purchase securities from or sell securities to the custodian.

FMR, its officers and directors, its affiliated companies, and the Trust's Trustees may from time to time have transactions with various banks, including banks serving as custodians for certain of the funds advised by FMR. Transactions that have occurred to date include mortgages and personal and general business loans. In the judgment of FMR, the terms and conditions of those transactions were not influenced by existing or potential custodial or other Fund relationships.

AUDITOR. Coopers & Lybrand, One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, serves as the Fund's independent accountant. The auditor examines financial statements for the Fund and provides other

audit, tax and related services.
APPENDIX
DOLLAR-WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY for the Fund is derived by multiplying the value of each investment by the number of days remaining to its maturity, adding these calculations, and then dividing the total by the value of the Fund's portfolio. An obligation's maturity is typically determined on a stated final maturity basis, although there are some exceptions to this rule.
For example, if it is probable that the issuer of an instrument will take advantage of a maturity-shortening device, such as a call, refunding, or redemption provision, the date on which the instrument will probably be called, refunded, or redeemed may be considered to be its maturity date. When a municipal bond issuer has committed to call an issue of bonds and has established an independent escrow account that is sufficient to, and is pledged to, refund that issue, the number of days to maturity for the prerefunded bond is considered to be the number of days to the announced call date of the bonds.
DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE INC.'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:
Moody's ratings for state and municipal and other short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG, or VMIG for variable rate obligations). This distinction is in recognition of the difference between short-term credit risk and long-term risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short-term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other factors of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends, for example, may be less important in the short run.
Symbols used will be as follows:
MIG-1/VMIG-1 - This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
MIG-2/VMIG-2 - This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.
DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:
SP-1 - Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.
SP-2 - Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.
DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:
AAA - Bonds rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.
AA - Bonds rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.
A - Bonds rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.
BAA - Bonds rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations, i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.
BA - Bonds rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements. Their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times in the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.
Those bonds in the Aa, A, Baa and Ba groups which Moody's believes possess the strongest investment attributes are designated by the symbols Aa1, A1, Baa1 and Ba1.
DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:
AAA - Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.
AA - Debt rated AA has a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the highest-rated debt issues only in small degree.
A - Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.
BBB - Debt rated BBB is regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay

interest and repay principal for debt in this category than in higher-rated categories.
BB - Debt rated BB has less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments.
The ratings from AA to BB may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's Semiannual Report, which is unaudited, for the period ended May 31, 1994 is a separate report supplied with this Statement of Additional Information and is incorporated herein by reference.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND - INSTITUTION CLASS
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND - CLASS A
FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND - CLASS B
A FUND OF FIDELITY ADVISOR SERIES VI
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 1994

This Statement i s not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the current Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund (the Fund) Prospectuses (dated June 30, 1994). The Fund offers its shares to two groups of investors: institutional investors and retail investors. Institutional investors are offered institutional shares and retail investors are offered Class A and Class B shares. Please retain this document for future reference. The financial statements and financial highlights for institutional and Class A shares for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is a separate report supplied with this Statement of Additional Information, and are incorporated herein by reference. Additional copies of either Prospectus , Statement of Additional Information , or Annual Reports are available without charge upon request from Fidelity Distributors Corporation, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, M assachusetts 02109, or from your investment professional.

Nationwide 800-840-6333

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

Investment Adviser
Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR)
Distributor
Fidelity Distributors Corporation (Distributors)
Transfer Agent
United Missouri Bank, N.A. or (Transfer Agent)
Sub-Transfer Agent for Institutional Class and Class B
Fidelity Investments Institutional Operations Company (FIIOC) or (Transfer Agent)
Sub-Transfer Agent for Class A
State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street) or (Transfer Agent)
Custodian
United Missouri Bank, N.A.

A TEP- PTB-0694

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

The following policies and limitations supplement those set forth in the Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation shall be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations.

The Fund's fundamental investment policies and limitations cannot be changed without approval by a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the Fund.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FUND'S FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS AND POLICIES SET FORTH IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THE FUND MAY NOT:

(1) purchase the securities of any issuer (except the United States government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States) if, as a result, (a) more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer; provided, however, that up to 25% of its total assets may be invested without regard to such 5% limitation (as used in this Prospectus, the entity which has the ultimate responsibility for the payment of interest and principal on a particular security will be treated as its issuer); and (b) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer;

(2) make short sales of securities; provided, however, that the Fund may purchase or sell futures contracts;

(3) purchase any securities on margin, except for such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions, provided, however, that the Fund may make initial and variation margin payments in connection with purchases or sales of futures contracts or of options on futures contracts;

(4) borrow money, except that the Fund may borrow money for temporary or emergency purposes (not for leveraging or investment) in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). Any borrowings that come to exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets by reason of a decline in net assets, will be (within 3 days) reduced to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation (the Fund will not purchase securities for investment while borrowings equal to 5% or more of its total assets are outstanding);

(5) underwrite any issue of securities, except to the extent that the purchase of municipal bonds in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and limitations, either directly from the issuer, or from an underwriter for an issuer, may be deemed to be underwriting;

(6) purchase the securities of any issuer (except the United States government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in industrial development bonds whose issuers are in any one industry;

(7) purchase or sell real estate, but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in bonds or other obligations secured by real estate or interests therein;

(8) make loans, except (a) by the purchase of a portion of an issue of debt securities in accordance with its investment objective, policies and limitations, and (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements;

(9) purchase the securities of other investment companies or investment trusts;

(10) purchase the securities of any issuer (except the United States government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in securities, such as industrial development bonds, where payment of principal and interest are the responsibility of a company with less than three years' operating history;

(11) invest in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs;

(12) purchase the securities of any issuer (except the United States government, its agencies or instrumentalities or securities which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States) if, as a result, the Fund would hold the securities of any issuer other than the securities of the Fund where the Trustees and officers of the Trust, or of the Manager, together own beneficially more than 5% of such outstanding securities; or

(13) invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

Investment limitation (4) is construed in conformity with the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act) accordingly, "three days" means three days exclusive of Sundays and holidays.

THE FOLLOWING LIMITATIONS ARE NOT FUNDAMENTAL AND MAY BE CHANGED WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL.

(i) The Fund does not currently intend to sell securities short.

(ii) The Fund may borrow money only (a) from a bank or from a registered investment company or portfolio for which FMR or an affiliate serves as investment adviser or (b) by engaging in reverse repurchase agreements with any party (reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings for purposes of fundamental investment limitation (4). The Fund will not borrow from other funds advised by FMR or its affiliates if total outstanding borrowings immediately after such borrowing would exceed 15% of the Fund's total assets.

(iii) The Fund does not currently intend to purchase any security if, as a result, more than 10% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are deemed to be illiquid because they are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or because they cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued.

(iv) The Fund does not currently intend to engage in repurchase agreements or make loans but this limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities.

For the Fund's limitations on futures contracts and options, see the section entitled "Limitations on Futures and Options Transactions" beginning on page 5.

AFFILIATED BANK TRANSACTIONS. The Fund may engage in transactions with financial institutions that are, or may be considered to be, "affiliated persons" of the Fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These transactions may include repurchase agreements with custodian banks; short-term obligations of, and repurchase agreements with, the 50 largest U.S. banks (measured by deposits); municipal securities; U.S. government securities with affiliated financial institutions that are primary dealers in these securities; short-term currency transactions; and short-term borrowings. In accordance with exemptive orders issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Board of Trustees has established and periodically reviews procedures applicable to transactions involving affiliated financial institutions.

DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. The Fund may buy and sell securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security (and more than seven days in the future). Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. The Fund may receive fees for entering into delayed-delivery transactions.

When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, the Fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Because the Fund is not required to pay for securities until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Fund's other investments. If the Fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed-delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When delayed-delivery purchases are outstanding, the Fund will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its purchase obligations. When the Fund has sold a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the Fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

The Fund may renegotiate delayed-delivery transactions after they are entered into, and may sell underlying securities before they are delivered, which may result in capital gains or losses.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. Illiquid investments are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, FMR determines the liquidity of the Fund's investments and, through reports from FMR, the Board monitors trading activity in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the Fund's investments, FMR may consider various factors including (1) the frequency of trades and quotations, (2) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, and (4) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features) and (5) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment. Investments currently considered by the Fund to be illiquid include over-the-counter options. Also, FMR may determine some restricted securities and municipal lease obligations to be illiquid. However, with respect to over-the-counter options the Fund writes, all or a portion of the value of the underlying instrument may be illiquid depending on the assets held to cover the option and the nature and terms of any agreement the Fund may have to close out the option before expiration. In the absence of market quotations, illiquid investments are priced at fair value as determined in good faith by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees. If through a change in values, net assets or other circumstances, the Fund were in a position where more than 10% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

INDEXED SECURITIES. The Fund may purchase securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indices, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Indexed securities may have principal payments as well as coupon payments that depend on the performance of one or more interest rates. Their coupon rates or principal payments may change by several percentage points for every 1% interest rate change. One example of indexed securities is inverse floaters.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security or other instrument to which they are indexed, and may also be influenced by interest rate changes. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments.

MUNICIPAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in municipal leases and participation interests therein. These obligations, which may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase, or a conditional sale contract, are issued by state and local governments and authorities to acquire land and a wide variety of equipment and facilities. Generally, the Fund will not hold such obligations directly as a lessor of the property, but will purchase a participation interest in a municipal obligation from a bank or other third party. A participation interest gives the Fund a specified, undivided interest in the obligation in proportion to its purchased interest in the total amount of the obligation.

Municipal leases frequently have risks distinct from those associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. State constitutions and statutes set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet to incur debt. These may include voter referenda, interest rate limits, or public sale requirements. Leases, installment purchase, or conditional sale contracts (which normally provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting their constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Many leases and contracts include "non-appropriation clauses" providing that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Non-appropriation clauses free the issuer from debt issuance limitations.

REFUNDING CONTRACTS. The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis in connection with the refinancing of an issuer's outstanding indebtedness. Refunding contracts require the issuer to sell and the Fund to buy refunded municipal obligations at a stated price and yield on a settlement date that may be several years in the future. The Fund generally will not be obligated to pay the full purchase price if it fails to perform under a refunding contract. Instead, refunding contracts generally provide for payment of liquidated damages to the issuer (currently 15-20% of the purchase price). The Fund may secure its obligations under a refunding contract by depositing collateral or a letter of credit equal to the liquidated damages provisions of the refunding contract. When required by SEC guidelines, the Fund will place liquid assets in a segregated custodial account equal in amount to its obligations under refunding contracts.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES. Restricted securities generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

TENDER OPTION BONDS are created by coupling an intermediate or long-term tax-exempt bond (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) with a tender agreement that gives the holder the option to tender the bond at its face value. As consideration for providing the tender option, the sponsor (usually a bank, broker-dealer, or other financial institution) receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. After payment of the tender option fee, the Fund effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax-exempt rate. In selecting tender option bonds for the Fund, FMR will consider the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying bond, the custodian, and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances, a sponsor may terminate a tender option if, for example, the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest payments.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS. Standby commitments are puts that entitle holders to same-day settlement at an exercise price equal to the amortized cost of the underlying security plus accrued interest, if any, at the time of exercise. The Fund may acquire standby commitments to enhance the liquidity of portfolio securities.

Ordinarily the Fund may not transfer a standby commitment to a third party, although it could sell the underlying municipal security to a third party at any time. The Fund may purchase standby commitments separate from or in conjunction with the purchase of securities subject to such commitments. In the latter case, the Fund would pay a higher price for the securities acquired, thus reducing their yield to maturity.

Issuers or financial intermediaries may obtain letters of credit or other guarantees to support their ability to buy securities on demand. FMR may rely upon its evaluation of a bank's credit in determining whether to support an instrument supported by a letter of credit. In evaluating a foreign bank's credit, FMR will consider whether adequate public information about the bank is available and whether the bank may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the bank's ability to honor its credit commitment.

Standby commitments are subject to certain risks, including the ability of issuers to pay for securities at the time the commitments are exercised; the fact that standby commitments are not marketable by the Fund; and the possibility that the maturities of the underlying securities may be different from those of the commitments.

VARIABLE OR FLOATING RATE OBLIGATIONS, including certain participation interests in municipal instruments, have interest rate adjustment formulas that help stabilize their market values. Many variable and floating rate instruments also carry demand features that permit the funds to sell them at par value plus accrued interest on short notice.

In many instances bonds and participation interests have tender options or demand features that permit the fund to tender (or put) the bonds to an institution at periodic intervals and to receive the principal amount thereof. The Fund considers variable rate instruments structured in this way (Participating VRDOs) to be essentially equivalent to other VRDOs it purchases. The IRS has not ruled whether the interest on Participating VRDOs is tax-exempt, and, accordingly, the Fund intends to purchase these instruments based on opinions of bond counsel. The Fund may also invest in fixed-rate bonds that are subject to third party puts and in participation interests in such bonds held by a bank in trust or otherwise.

FEDERALLY TAXABLE OBLIGATIONS. The Fund does not intend to invest in securities whose interest is federally taxable; however, from time to time, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets on a temporary basis in fixed-income obligations whose interest is subject to federal income tax. For example, the Fund may invest in obligations whose interest is federally taxable pending the investment or reinvestment in municipal securities of proceeds from the sale of its shares or sales of portfolio securities.

Should the Fund invest in taxable obligations, it would purchase securities which in FMR's judgment are of high quality. This would include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; obligations of domestic banks; and repurchase agreements. The Fund's standards for high quality taxable obligations are essentially the same as those described by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of Prime-1 and Prime-2, and those described by Standard and Poor's Corporation (S&P) in rating corporate obligations within its two highest ratings of A-1 and A-2.

Proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on municipal obligations are introduced before Congress from time to time. Proposals also may be introduced before state legislatures that would affect the state tax treatment of the Funds' distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal obligations and the value of the Fund's holdings would be affected and the Trustees would reevaluate the Fund's investment objectives and policies.

The Fund anticipates being as fully invested as practicable in municipal securities; however, there may be occasions when as a result of maturities of portfolio securities, or sales of Fund shares, or in order to meet redemption requests, the Fund may hold cash that is not earning income. In addition, there may be occasions when, in order to raise cash to meet redemptions, the Fund may be required to sell securities at a loss.

LIMITATIONS ON FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRANSACTIONS. The Fund has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the National Futures Association, which regulate trading in the futures markets. The Fund intends to comply with Rul e 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act, which limits the extent to which the Fund can commit assets to initial margin deposits and option premiums.

In addition, the Fund will not: (a) sell futures contracts, purchase put options, or write call options if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be hedged with futures and options under normal conditions; (b) purchase futures contracts or write put options if, as a result, the Fund's total obligations upon settlement or exercise of purchased futures contracts and written put options would exceed 25% of its total assets; or (c) purchase call options if, as a result, the current value of option premiums for call options purchased by the Fund would exceed 5% of the Fund's total assets. These limitations do not apply to options attached to or acquired or traded together with their underlying securities, and do not apply to securities that incorporate features similar to options.

The above limitations on the Fund's investments in futures contracts and options, and the Fund's policies regarding futures contracts and options discussed elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information may be changed as regulatory agencies permit.

FUTURES CONTRACTS. When the Fund purchases a futures contract, it agrees to purchase a specified underlying instrument at a specified future date. When the Fund sells a futures contract, it agrees to sell the underlying instrument at a specified future date. The price at which the purchase and sale will take place is fixed when the Fund enters into the contract. Some currently available future contracts are based on specific securities such as U.S. Treasury bonds or notes, and some are based on indexes of securities prices, such as the Bond Buyer Index of municipal bonds. Futures can be held until their delivery dates, or can be closed out before then if a liquid secondary market is available.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying instrument. Therefore, purchasing futures contracts will tend to increase the Fund's exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the underlying instrument, much as if the Fund had purchased the underlying instrument directly. When the Fund sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the market. Selling futures contracts, therefore, will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the underlying instrument had been sold.

FUTURES MARGIN PAYMENTS. The purchaser or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the purchaser and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" with a futures broker known as a futures commission merchant (FCM), when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are typically equal to a percentage of the contract's value. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. Initial and variation margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on margin for purposes of the Fund's investment limitations. In the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

PURCHASING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. By purchasing a put option, a Fund obtains the right (but not the obligation) to sell the option's underlying instrument at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the Fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the option premium). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indexes of securities prices, and futures contracts. The Fund may terminate its position in a put option it has purchased by allowing it to expire or by exercising the option. If the option is allowed to expire, the Fund will lose the entire premium it paid. If the Fund exercises the option, it completes the sale of the underlying instrument at the strike price. The Fund may also terminate a put option position by closing it out in the secondary market at its current price, if a liquid secondary market exists.

The buyer of a put option can expect to realize a gain if security prices fall substantially. However, if the underlying instrument's price does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer can expect to suffer a loss (limited to the amount of the premium paid, plus related transaction costs).

The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option's strike price. A call buyer typically attempts to participate in potential price increases of the underlying instrument with risk limited to the cost of the option if security prices fall. At the same time, the buyer can expect to suffer a loss if security prices do not rise sufficiently to offset the cost of the option.

WRITING PUT AND CALL OPTIONS. When the Fund writes a put option, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option's purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the Fund assumes the obligation to pay the strike price for the option's underlying instrument if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. When writing an option on a futures contract the Fund will be required to make margin payments to an FCM as described above for futures contracts. The Fund may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by closing out the option in the secondary market at its current price. If the secondary market is not liquid for a put option the Fund has written, however, the Fund must continue to be prepared to pay the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes, and must continue to set aside assets to cover its position.

If security prices rise, a put writer would generally expect to profit, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, it is likely that the writer will also profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the put writer would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss from purchasing the underlying instrument directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should mitigate the effects of the decline.

Writing a call option obligates the Fund to sell or deliver the option's underlying instrument, in return for the strike price, upon exercise of the option. The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that writing calls generally is a profitable strategy if prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium, a call writer mitigates the effects of a price decline. At the same time, because a call writer must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the strike price, even if its current value is greater, a call writer gives up some ability to participate in security price increases.

COMBINED POSITIONS. The Fund may purchase and write options in combination with each other or in combination with futures or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, the Fund may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument, in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. Another possible combined position would involve writing a call option at one strike price and buying a call option at a lower price, in order to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

CORRELATION OF PRICE CHANGES. Because there are a limited number of types of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, it is likely that the standardized futures contracts available will not match the Fund's current or anticipated investments exactly. The Fund may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests, which involves a risk that the options or futures position will not track the performance of the Fund's other investments.

Options and futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match the Fund's investments well. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation may also result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. The Fund may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in historical volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in the Fund's options and futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by the gains in other investments.

LIQUIDITY OF OPTIONS AND FUTURES CONTRACTS. There is no assurance a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option or futures contract at any particular time. Options may have relatively low trading volume and liquidity if their strike prices are not close to the underlying instrument's current price. In addition, exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts, and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached or a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible for the Fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a futures contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, it could prevent prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions, and potentially could require the Fund to continue to hold a position until the delivery date regardless of changes in its value. As a result, the Fund's access to other assets held to cover its options or futures positions could also be impaired.

OTC OPTIONS. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

ASSET COVERAGE FOR FUTURES AND OPTIONS POSITIONS. The Fund will comply with guidelines established by the SEC with respect to coverage of options and futures strategies by mutual funds, and if the guidelines so require will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account in the amount prescribed. Securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the futures or option strategy is outstanding unless they are replaced with other suitable assets. As a result, there is a possibility that segregation of a large percentage of the Fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

All orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities are placed on behalf of the Fund by FMR pursuant to authority contained in the Fund's Management Contract. FMR also is responsible for the placement of transaction orders for other investment companies and accounts for which it or its affiliates act as investment adviser. In selecting broker-dealers, subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, FMR will consider various relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer firm; the broker-dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any commissions.

The Fund may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide research and execution services to the Fund or other accounts over which FMR or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. Such services may include advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities; the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance and settlement). The selection of such broker-dealers is generally made by FMR (to the extent possible consistent with execution considerations) b ased upon the quality of research and execution services provided.

The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the Fund may be useful to FMR in rendering investment management services to the Fund or its other clients, and conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other FMR clients may be useful to FMR in carrying out its obligations to the Fund. The receipt of such research has not reduced FMR's normal independent research activities; however, it enables FMR to avoid additional expenses that could be incurred if FMR tried to develop comparable information through its own efforts.

Subject to applicable limitations of the federal securities laws, broker-dealers may receive commissions for agency transactions that are in excess of the amount of the commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and execution services. In order to cause the Fund to pay such higher commissions, FMR must determine in good faith that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such executing broker-dealers viewed in terms of a particular transaction or FMR's overall responsibilities to the Fund and its other clients. In reaching this determination, FMR will not attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and research services provided, or to determine what portion of the compensation should be related to those services.

FMR is authorized to use research services provided by and to place portfolio transactions with brokerage firms that have provided assistance in the distribution of shares of the Fund or shares of other Fidelity funds to the extent permitted by law. FMR may use research services provided by and place agency transactions with Fidelity Brokerage Services, Inc. (FBSI), a subsidiary of FMR Corp., if the commissions are fair, reasonable, and comparable to commissions charged by non-affiliated, qualified brokerage firms for similar services.

Section 11(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits members of national securities exchanges from executing exchange transactions for accounts which they or their affiliates manage, unless certain requirements are satisfied. Pursuant to such requirements, the Board of Trustees has authorized FBSI to execute Portfolio transactions on national securities exchanges in accordance with approved procedures and applicable SEC rules.

The Trustees periodically review FMR's performance of its responsibilities in connection with the placement of portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund and review the commissions paid by the Fund over representative periods of time to determine if they are reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Fund.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993 and 1992, the Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate was 46% and 36%, respectively.

For fiscal 1993, 1992 and 1991, the Fund paid no brokerage commissions .

From time to time the Trustees will review whether the recapture for the benefit of the Fund of some portion of the brokerage commissions or similar fees paid by the Fund on portfolio transactions is legally permissible and advisable. The Fund seeks to recapture soliciting dealer fees on the tender of portfolio securities, but at present no other recapture arrangements are in effect. The Trustees intend to continue to review whether recapture opportunities are available and are legally permissible and, if so, to determine, in the exercise of their business judgment, whether it would be advisable for the Fund to seek such recapture.

Although the Trustees and officers of the Fund are substantially the same as those of other funds managed by FMR, investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other funds managed by FMR or accounts managed by FMR affiliates. It sometimes happens that the same security is held in the portfolio of more than one of these funds or accounts. Simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several funds or accounts are managed by the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one fund or account.

When two or more funds are engaged simultaneously in the purchase or sale of the same security, the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with a formula considered by the officers of the funds involved to be equitable to each fund. In some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions and prices for the Fund. It is the current opinion of the Trustees that the desirability of retaining FMR as investment adviser to the Fund outweighs any disadvantages that may be said to exist from exposure to simultaneous transactions.

VALUATION OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Valuations of portfolio securities furnished by the pricing service employed by the Fund are based upon a computerized matrix system and/or appraisals by the pricing service, in each case in reliance upon information concerning market transactions and quotations from recognized municipal securities dealers. The methods used by the pricing service and the quality of valuations so established are reviewed by officers of the Fund and Fidelity Service Co. (Service) under the general supervision of the Trustees or officers acting on behalf of the Trustees. There are a number of pricing services available, and the Trustees, on the basis of on-going evaluation of these services, may use other pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service in whole or in part.

PERFORMANCE

Institutional shares, Class A shares and Class B shares may quote its performance in various ways. All performance information supplied in advertising is historical and is not intended to indicate future returns. Share price, yield, and total return fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors, and the value of shares when redeemed may be more or less than their original cost.

TOTAL RETURN CALCULATIONS. Total returns quoted in advertising reflect all aspects of return, including the effect of reinvesting dividends and capital gain distributions, and any change in the net asset value per share (NAV) over the period. Average annual total returns are calculated by determining the growth or decline in value of a hypothetical historical investment over a stated period, and then calculating the annually compounded percentage rate that would have produced the same result if the rate of growth or decline in value had been constant over the period. For example, a cumulative return of 100% over ten years would produce an average annual total return of 7.18%, which is the steady annual return that would equal 100% growth on a compounded basis in ten years. While average annual total returns are a convenient means of comparing investment alternatives, investors should realize that performance is not constant over time, but changes from year to year, and that average annual returns represent averaged figures as opposed to actual year-to-year performance.

In addition to average annual total returns, unaveraged or cumulative total returns reflecting the simple change in value of an investment over a stated period may be quoted. Average annual and cumulative total returns may be quoted as a percentage or as a dollar amount, and may be calculated for a single investment, a series of investments, and/or a series of redemptions, over any time period. Total returns may be broken down into their components of income and capital (including capital gains and changes in share price) in order to illustrate the relationship of these factors and their contributions to total return. An example of this type of illustration is given on page 9. Total returns may be quoted with or without taking the maximum sales charge into account. Total returns may be quoted on a before-tax or after-tax basis. Excluding the sales charge from a total return calculation produces a higher total return figure. Total returns and other performance information may be quoted numerically or in a table, graph or similar illustration.

The following chart(s) show yield, distribution rate and total returns for the periods ended November 30, 1993.

FIDELITY ADVISOR INSTITUTIONAL LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND

Average Annual Total Returns   Cumulative Total Returns

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

30-Day Yield	One Year Distribution Rate	One Year	Five Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Five Year	Life of Fund*
4.21%	5.12%	8.01%	7.94%	8.13%	8.01%	46.53%	89.91%

</TABLE>

*   Life of Fund: September 19, 1985 (Commencement of Operations) to November 30, 1993.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND** - CLASS A

Average Annual Total Returns   Cumulative Total Returns

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

30-Day Yield	One Year Distribution Rate	One Year	Five Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Five Year	Life of Fund*
3.73%	4.63%	2.61%	6.83%	7.45%	7.72%	46.08%	89.33%

</TABLE>

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND*** - CLASS B

Average Annual Total Returns   Cumulative Total Returns

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>

30-Day Yield	One Year Distribution Rate	One Year	Five Year	Life of Fund*	One Year	Five Year	Life of Fund*
3.73%	4.63%	3.95 %	7. 58 %	7.45 %	7.72%	46.08%	89.33%

</TABLE>

* Life of Fund: September 19, 1985 (Commencement of Operations) to November 30, 1993.
** Average annual total returns AND YIELD include the effect of the maximum 4.75% sa les charge. Effective September 15, 1992, the Fund commenced sale of Class A shares. This performance information reflects the Class A shares 12b-1 fee and revised transfer agent fee arrangement for the period September 15, 1992-November 30, 1993 and, therefore, may not be representative of Class A's performance. Cumulative total returns and the Distribution rate do not include the effect of these charges and would have been lower if it had been taken into account.
*** Average annual total returns include the effect of the maximum contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") applicable at the end of the stated period. Cumulative total returns do not include the effects of the CDSC and would have been lower if it had been taken into account.

Initial offering of Class B shares is expected on or about June 30, 1994, at which time a 1.00% 12b-1 fee (inclusive of .25% shareholder service fee) will be imposed and is not reflected in returns prior to that date. Returns will be lower when these fees are taken into account. The yields and distribution rate shown do not reflect Class B-specific expenses, such as distribution and service fees, which will differ. Class B yield and distribution rate will be lower when these expenses are taken into account.

YIELD CALCULATIONS. Yields for each class used in advertising are computed by dividing interest and dividend income for a given 30-day or one month period, net of expenses, by the average number of shares entitled to receive distributions during the period, dividing this figure by the NAV at the end of the period, and annualizing the result (assuming compounding of income) in order to arrive at an annual percentage rate. Income is calculated for purposes of yield quotations in accordance with standardized methods applicable to all stock and bond funds. Dividends from equity investments are treated as if they were accrued on a daily basis, solely for the purposes of yield calculations. In general, interest income is reduced with respect to bonds trading at a premium over their par value by subtracting a portion of the premium from income on a daily basis, and is increased with respect to bonds trading at a discount by adding a portion of the discount to daily income. Capital gains and losses generally are excluded from the calculation.

Investors should recognize that in periods of declining interest rates, the yield will tend to be somewhat higher than the prevailing market rates, and that in periods of rising interest rates, the yield will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to the Fund from the continuous sale of shares will likely be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of the Fund's holdings, thereby reducing the current yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur.

The distribution rate, which expresses the historical amount of income dividends paid as a percentage of the share price may also be quoted. The distribution rate is calculated by dividing the daily dividend per share by its offering price (including the maximum sales charge if any) for each day in the 30-day period, averaging the resulting percentages, then expressing the average rate in annualized terms.

Income calculated for the purposes of calculating the yield differs from income as determined for other accounting purposes. Because of the different accounting methods used, and because of the compounding of income assumed in yield calculations, the yield may not equal its distribution rate, the income paid to your account, or the income reported in the Fund's financial statements.

The TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD is the rate an investor would have to earn from a fully taxable investment in order to equal the tax-free yield.

Tax-equivalent yields are calculated by dividing the yield by the result of one minus a stated federal or combined federal and state tax rate. (If only a portion of the yield is tax-exempt, only that portion is adjusted in the calculation.)

The table below shows the effect of tax status on the effective yield under the federal income tax laws for 1994. It gives the approximate yields a taxable security must earn at various income brackets to produce after-tax yields equivalent to those of hypothetical tax-exempt obligations yielding from 2.0% to 8.0%. Of course, no assurance can be given that any specific tax-exempt yield will be achieved. While the Fund invests principally in obligations, the interest from which is exempt from federal income tax, other income received by the Fund may be taxable. The table does not take into account state or local taxes, if any, payable on Fund distributions.

1994 Tax Rates and Tax-Equivalent Yields

Taxable Federal If individual tax-free yield is:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Income*			Tax	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Single Return	Joint Return	Bracket**	Then taxable-equivalent yield is:

</TABLE>

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
$22, 751 -	$5 5 ,100	$38,0 0 1-	$91, 8 50	28%	2.78%	4.17%	5.56%	6.94%	8.33%	9.72%	11.11%
$55 ,1 01-	$115,000	$9 1 ,851-	$140,000	31%	2.90%	4.35%	5.80%	7.25%	8.70%	10.14%	11.59%
$115,001-	$250,000	$140,001-	$250,000	36%	3.13%	4.69%	6.25%	7.81%	9.38%	10.94%	12.50%
$250,001-	+	$250,001-	+	39.6%	3.31%	4.97%	6.62%	8.28%	9.93%	11.59%	13.25%

</TABLE>

* Taxable income (gross income after all exemptions, adjustments, and deductions) based on 1994 tax rates.

** Excludes the impact of the phase out of personal exemptions, limitation on itemized deductions, and other credits, exclusions, and adjustments which may raise a taxpayer's marginal tax rate. An increase in a shareholder's marginal tax rate would increase that shareholder's tax-equivalent yield.

PERFORMANCE COMPARISONS. Performance may be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. The comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey that monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of dividends, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees or tax consequences into consideration. Lipper may also rank funds based on yield. In addition to mutual fund rankings, performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

From time to time, performance may also be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals. For example, Morningstar, Inc. may be quoted in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. Rankings that compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific periods of time may also be quoted in advertising.

Fidelity may provide information designed to help individuals understand their investment goals and explore various finan cial strategies. For example, Fidelity's Asset Allocation Program materials may include: computerized investment planning software, a workbook describing general principles of investing, such as asset allocation, diversification, risk tolerance, and goal setting; a questionnaire designed to help create a personal financial profile; and an action plan offering investment alternatives.

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the Consumer Price Index), and combinations of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity funds may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risks associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the Fund. Ibbotson calculates total returns in the same method as the Fund. Performance comparisons may also be made to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future.

Performance may also be compared to that of the S&P 500, the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the DOW or DJIA), the Dimensional Fund Advisors (DFA) Small Company Fund, and the NASDAQ Composite Index (NASDAQ). The S&P 500 and the DOW are widely recognized, unmanaged indices of common stock prices. The performance of the S&P 500 is based on changes in the prices of stocks comprising the index and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends paid on such stocks. Taxes, brokerage commissions and other fees are disregarded in computing the level of the S&P 500 and the DJIA. The DFA is a market-value-weighted index of the ninth and tenth deciles of the NYSE, plus stocks listed on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) and over-the-counter (OTC) with the same or less capitalization as the upperbound of the NYSE ninth decile stocks.

The Fund's performance may be compared to the performance of other mutual funds in general, or to the performance of particular types of mutual funds. These comparisons may be expressed as mutual fund rankings prepared by Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. (Lipper), an independent service located in Summit, New Jersey that monitors the performance of mutual funds. Lipper generally ranks funds on the basis of total return, assuming reinvestment of distributions, but does not take sales charges or redemption fees into consideration, and is prepared without regard to tax consequences. Lipper may also rank funds based on yield. In addition to the mutual fund rankings, a fund's performance may be compared to mutual fund performance indices prepared by Lipper.

From time to time, the Fund's performance may also be compared to other mutual funds tracked by financial or business publications and periodicals. For example, the Fund may quote Morningstar, Inc. in its advertising materials. Morningstar, Inc. is a mutual fund rating service that rates mutual funds on the basis of risk-adjusted performance. Rankings that compare the performance of Fidelity funds to one another in appropriate categories over specific periods of time may also be quoted in advertising.

The Fund may be compared in advertising to Certificates of Deposit (CDs) or other investments issued by banks. Mutual funds differ from bank investments in several respects. For example, the fund may offer greater liquidity or higher potential returns than CDs, but the fund does not guarantee your principal or your return.

Ibbotson Associates of Chicago, Illinois (Ibbotson) provides historical returns of the capital markets in the United States, including common stocks, small capitalization stocks, long-term corporate bonds, intermediate-term government bonds, long-term government bonds, Treasury bills, the U.S. rate of inflation (based on the Consumer Price Index), and combinations of various capital markets. The performance of these capital markets is based on the returns of different indices.

Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund may use the performance of these capital markets in order to demonstrate general risk-versus-reward investment scenarios. Performance comparisons may also include the value of a hypothetical investment in any of these capital markets. The risks associated with the security types in any capital market may or may not correspond directly to those of the fund. Ibbotson calculates total returns in the same method as the Fund. The Fund may also compare performance to that of other compilations or indices that may be developed and made available in the future.

The Fund may compare its performance or the performance of securities in which it may invest to averages published by IBC USA (Publications), Inc. of Ashland, Massachusetts. These averages assume reinvestment of distributions. The BOND FUND REPORT AVERAGES(trademark)/Municipal Bond Fund, which is reported in the BOND FUND REPORT(registered trademark), covers over 225 bond funds. When evaluating comparisons to money market funds, investors should consider the relevant differences in investment objectives and policies. Specifically, money market funds invest in short-term, high-quality instruments and seek to maintain a stable $1.00 share price. The Fund, however, invests in longer-term instruments and its share price changes daily in response to a variety of factors.

The Fund may compare and contrast in advertising the relative advantages of investing in a mutual fund versus an individual municipal bond. Unlike tax-free mutual funds, individual municipal bonds offer a stated rate of interest and, if held to maturity, repayment of principal. Although some individual municipal bonds might offer a higher return, they do not offer the reduced risk of a mutual fund that invests in many different securities. The initial investment requirements and sales charges of many tax-free mutual funds are lower than the purchase cost of individual municipal bonds, which are generally issued in $5,000 denominations and are subject to direct brokerage costs.

In advertising materials, Fidelity may reference or discuss its products and services, which may include: other Fidelity funds; retirement investing; brokerage products and services; the effects of periodic investment plans and dollar cost averaging; saving for college; and charitable giving. In addition, Fidelity may quote financial or business publications and periodicals, including model portfolios or allocations, as they relate to fund management, investment philosophy, and investment techniques.

The Fund may reference and present its fund number, Quotron(trademark) number, and CUSIP number, and discuss or quote its current fund manager.

The Fund may advertise examples of the effects of periodic investment plans, including the principle of dollar cost averaging. In such a program, an investor invests a fixed dollar amount in a fund at periodic intervals, thereby purchasing fewer shares when prices are high and more shares when prices are low. While such a strategy does not assure a profit or guard against loss in a declining market, the investor's average cost per share can be lower than if fixed numbers of shares are purchased at the same intervals. In evaluating such a plan, investors should consider their ability to continue purchasing shares during periods of low price levels.

The Fund may quote its performance in advertising and other types of literature as compared to certificates of deposit (CDs), bank-issued money market instruments, and money market mutual funds. Unlike CDs and money market instruments, money market mutual funds and shares of the Fund are not insured by the FDIC.

According to the Investment Company Institute, over the past ten years, assets in municipal bond funds increased from $14.6 billion in 1983 to approximately $138 billion at the end of 1993. As of December 31, 1993, FMR managed approximately $95 billion in municipal bond fund assets, as defined and tracked by Lipper. From time to time the Fund may compare FMR's fixed income assets under management with that of other investment advisers.

VOLATILITY. Various measures of volatility and benchmark correlation may be quoted in advertising. In addition, the Fund may compare these measures to those of other funds. Measures of volatility seek to compare historical share price fluctuations or total returns to those of a benchmark. Measures of benchmark correlation indicate how valid a comparative benchmark may be. All measures of volatility and correlation are calculated using averages of historical data.

MOVING AVERAGES. Performance may be illustrated using moving averages. A long-term moving average is the average of each week's adjusted closing NAV for a specified period. A short-term moving average is the average of each day's adjusted closing NAV for a specified period. Moving Average Activity Indicators combine adjusted closing NAVs from the last business day of each week with moving averages for a specified period to produce indicators showing when an NAV has crossed, stayed above, or stayed below its moving average. On November 26, 1993, the 13-week and 39-week long-term moving averages for the Institutional Class were $10.53 and $10.28, respectively.

MOMENTUM INDICATORS indicate the Fund's price movements over specific periods of time. Each point on the momentum indicator represents the percentage change in price movements over that period.

NET ASSET VALUE. Charts and graphs using the Fund's net asset values, adjusted net asset values, and benchmark indices may be used to exhibit performance. An adjusted NAV includes any distributions paid by the Fund and reflects all elements of its return. Unless otherwise indicated, the Fund's adjusted NAVs are not adjusted for sales charges, if any.

DURATION. Duration is a measure of volatility commonly used in the bond market. Bonds with long durations are more volatile, or interest rate sensitive, than bonds with short durations. (Interest rate sensitivity is the magnitude of the change in a bond's price for a given change in a bond's yield to maturity.) Duration also can be calculated for other fixed income securities, or for portfolios of fixed income securities.

Unlike the maturity of a bond, which reflects only the time remaining until the final principal payment is made to the bondholders, duration reflects all of the coupon payments made to bondholders during the life of the bond, as well as the final principal payment made when the bond matures. More precisely, duration is the weighted average time remaining for the payment of all cash flows generated by a bond, with the weights being the present value of these cash flows. Present values are calculated using the bond's yield to maturity.

Because there is only one payment to take into account, the duration of a bond that pays all of its interest at maturity (a zero coupon bond) is the same as its maturity. The duration of a coupon bearing security will be shorter than its maturity, however, because of the effect of its regular interest payments. Generally, bonds with lower coupons or longer maturities will have longer durations, and thus be more volatile, than otherwise similar bonds with higher coupons or shorter maturities.

With the investment in mortgage-backed securities, callable corporate bonds or other bonds with imbedded options, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of these securities' cash flows. As a result, in order to calculate the durations of these securities, forecasts of their probable cash flow patterns must be made. These forecasts require various assumptions to be made as to future interest rate levels and, for example, mortgage prepayment rates. Because duration calculation for these types of securities are based in part on assumptions, duration figures may not be precise and may change as economic conditions change. The Fund's duration on November 30, 1993 was 7.25 years.

Examples of the effects of periodic investment plans, including the principle of dollar cost averaging may be advertised. In such a program, an investor invests a fixed dollar amount in a portfolio at periodic intervals, thereby purchasing fewer shares when prices are high and more shares when prices are low. While such a strategy does not assure a profit or guard against loss in a declining market, the investor's average cost per share can be lower than if fixed numbers of shares had been purchased at the same intervals. In evaluating such a plan, investors should consider their ability to continue purchasing shares through periods of low price levels.

Institutional Class shares, Class A shares and Class B shares may be available for purchase through retirement plans or other programs offering deferral of or exemption from income taxes, which may produce superior after-tax returns over time. For example, an initial $1,000 investment earning a taxable return of 10% annually would have an after-tax value of $1,949 after ten years, assuming tax was deducted from the return each year at a 31% rate. An equivalent tax-deferred investment would have an after-tax value of $2,100 after ten years, assuming tax was deducted at a 31% rate from the tax-deferred earnings at the end of the ten year period.

HISTORICAL FUND RESULTS. The following chart shows the income and capital elements of Institutional shares year-by-year total returns from September 19, 1985 (commencement of operations) through November 30, 1993. The chart compares the shares return to the cost of living measured by the CPI over the same period. During the period from September 19, 1985 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1993, a hypothetical $10,000 investment in Institutional shares would have grown to $18,991 assuming all distributions were reinvested. This was a period of widely fluctuating bond prices and interest rates, and the chart should not necessarily be considered a representation of the income or capital gain or loss that could be realized from an investment in the Fund today.

FIDELITY ADVISOR LIMITED TERM TAX-EXEMPT FUND-INSTITUTIONAL

INDEX

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Year Ended	Value of Initial $10,000 Investment	Value of Reinvested Income Distributions	Value of Reinvested Capital Gain Distributions	Total Value	Cost of Living**
11/30/85*	$10,280	$ 132	$ 0	$10,412	$10,065
11/30/86	10,990	867	53	11,910	10,194
11/30/87	10,380	1,524	123	12,026	10,656
11/30/88	10,520	2,317	124	12,961	11,108
11/30/89	10,610	3,198	125	13,933	11,625
11/30/90	10,640	4,148	126	14,914	12,355
11/30/91	10,800	5,202	128	16,130	12,724
11/30/92	11,080	6,371	131	17,582	13,112
11/30/93	10,460	6,967	1,564	18,991	13,463

</TABLE>

* September 19, 1985 (commencement of operations) to November 30, 1985.
** From the month-end closest to initial investment date.

EXPLANATORY NOTES: With an initial investment of $10,000 made on September 19, 1985, the net amount invested in Institutional shares was $10,000. The cost of the initial investment ($10,000), together with the aggregate cost of reinvested dividends and capital gain distributions for the period covered (that is, their cash value at the time they were reinvested), amounted to $18,584. If distributions had not been reinvested, the amount of distributions earned for the Fund over time would have been smaller, and the cash payments for the period would have come to $5,339 for income dividends and $1000 for capital gain distributions. Tax consequences of different investments have not been factored into the figures.

Class A shares be came effective on September 15, 1992. Had this class been in operation during the period from September 19, 1985 through November 30, 1993 , a hypothetical $10,000 investment in this portfolio would have grown to $18,034, including the effect of the maximum 4.75% front-end sales charge and beginning September 15, 1992 including the effects of the .25% 12b-1 fee and other class specific expenses . This assumes that all distributions were reinvested. Class B shares are expected to become effective on or about June 30, 1994.

TRADITION OF PERFORMANCE. Fidelity's tradition of performance is achieved

through:
MONEY MANAGEMENT: a proud tradition of money management motivated by the expectation of excellence backed by solid analysis and worldwide resources. Fidelity employs a bottom-up approach to security selection based upon in-depth analysis of the fundamentals of that investment opportunity.
INNOVATION: constant attention to the changing needs of today's investors and vigilance to the opportunities that arise from changing global markets. Research is central to Fidelity's investment decision-making process. Fidelity's greatest resource--over 200 skilled investment professionals--is supported with the most sophisticated technology available.
Fidelity provides:
(bullet) Global research resources: an opportunity to diversify portfolios and share in the growth of markets outside the United States.
(bullet) In-house, proprietary bond-rating system, constantly updated, which provides extremely sensitive credit analysis.
(bullet) Comprehensive chart room with over 1500 exhibits to provide sophisticated charting of worldwide economic, financial, and technical indicators, as well as to provide tracking of over 800 individual stocks for portfolio managers.
(bullet) State-of-the-art trading desk, with access to over 200 brokerage houses, providing real-time information to achieve the best executions and optimize the value of each transaction.
(bullet) Use of extensive on-line computer-based research services.
(bullet) SERVICE: Timely, accurate and complete reporting. Prompt and expert attention when an investor or an investment professional needs it.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE, EXCHANGE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

T he Fund is open for business and the NAV of each class is calculated on each day the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE has designated the following holiday closings for 1994: Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day (observed) , Labor Day, Thanks giving Day, and Christmas Day (observed). Although FMR expects the same holiday schedule to be observed in the future, with the addition of New Year's Day , the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule at any time. On any day when the NYSE closes early or as permitted by the SEC, the right is reserved to advance the time on that day by which purchase and redemption orders must be received. To the extent that the Fund's securities are traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed, each class' NAV may be affected when investors may not have access to the Fund to purchase or redeem shares. Certain Fidelity funds may follow different holiday closing schedules.

If the Trustees determine that existing conditions make cash payments undesirable, redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property, valued for this purpose as they are valued in computing the NAV of each class. Shareholders receiving any such securities or other property on redemption may realize a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will incur any costs of sale, as well as the associated inconveniences.

Pursuant to Rule 11a-3 under the 1940 Act (the Rule), the Fund is required to give shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to terminating or modifying its exchange privilege. Under the Rule, the 60 day notification requirement may be waived if (i) the only effect of a modification would be to reduce or eliminate an administrative fee, redemption fee or deferred sales charge ordinarily payable at the time of an exchange, or (ii) the Fund suspends the offering of shares to be exchanged as permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder, or the fund to be acquired suspends the sale of its shares because it is unable to invest amounts effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

In each prospectus, the Fund has notified shareholders that it reserves the right at any time without prior notice, to refuse exchange purchases by any person or group if, in FMR's judgment, the Fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies or potentially would be otherwise adversely affected.

PURCHASE INFORMATION

As provided for in Rule 22d-1 under the 1940 Act, Distributors exercises its right to waive Class A's maximum 4.75% sales charge in connection with the Fund's merger with or acquisition of any investment company or trust.

CLASS A NET ASSET VALUE PURCHASES. Sales charges do not apply to shares purchased (1) by registered representatives, bank trust officers and other employees (and their immediate families) of investment professionals having agreements with Distributors; (2) by a current or former Trustee or officer of a Fidelity fund or a current or retired officer, director or regular employee of FMR Corp. or its direct or indirect subsidiaries (a "Fidelity Trustee or employee"), the spouse of a Fidelity Trustee or employee, a Fidelity Trustee or employee acting as custodian for a minor child, or a person acting as trustee of a trust for the sole benefit of the minor child of a Fidelity Trustee or employee; (3) by a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code) investing $100,000 or more; (4) by a charitable remainder trust or life income pool established for the benefit of a charitable organization (as defined in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code); (5) by trust institutions (including bank trust departments) investing on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients ; (6) in accounts as to which a bank or broker-dealer charges a n asset management fee, provided the bank or broker-dealer has an agreement with Distributors; (7) as part of an employee benefit plan (including Fidelity-Sponsored 403(b) and Corporate IRA programs, but otherwise as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA)), maintained by a U.S. employer having more than 200 eligible employees, or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds, or as part of an employee benefit plan maintained by a U.S. employer that is a member of a parent-subsidiary group of corporations (within the meaning of Section 1563(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, with "50%" substituted for "80%") any member of which maintains an employee benefit plan having more than 200 eligible employees, or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds, and the assets of which are held in a bona fide trust for the exclusive benefit of employees participating therein; (8) in a Fidelity or Fidelity Advisor IRA account purchased with the proceeds of a distribution from an employee benefit plan having more than 200 eligible employees or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds; (9) by an insurance company separate account used to fund annuity contracts purchased by employee benefit plans (including 403(b) programs, but otherwise as defined in ERISA), which, in the aggregate, have either more than 200 eligible employees or a minimum of $1,000,000 invested in Fidelity Advisor mutual funds; (10) by any state, county, or city, or any governmental instrumentality, department, authority or agency; or (11) with redemption proceeds from other mutual fund complexes on which the investor has paid a front-end sales charge only .

A sales load waiver form must accompany these transactions.

CLASS B WAIVERS. The contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) on Class B shares may be waived in the case of disability or death, provided that the redemption is made within one year following the death or initial determination of disability, or in connection with a total or partial redemption made in connection with certain distributions from retirement plan accounts.

Distributors compensates securities dealers and banks having agreements with Distributors (investment professionals), who sell Class A and Class B shares according to the schedule in each prospectus.

Distributors compensates investment professionals with a fee of .25% on purchases of $1 million or more, except for purchases made through a bank or bank affiliated broker-dealer that qualify for a Class A Sales Charge Waiver described in the prospectus. All assets on which the .25% fee is paid must remain within the Fidelity Advisor Funds (including shares exchanged into Daily Money Fund and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund) for a period of one uninterrupted year or the investment professional will be required to refund this fee to Distributors. Purchases by insurance company separate accounts will qualify for the .25% fee only if an insurance company's client relationship underlying the separate account exceeds $1 million. It is the responsibility of the insurance company to maintain records of purchases by any such client relationship. Distributors may request records evidencing any fees payable through this program.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS. Reduced sales charges are applicable to purchases of Class A shares of the Fund in amounts of $50,000 or more of the Fund alone or in combination with purchases of Class A and Class B shares of certain other Fidelity Advisor Funds made at any one time (including Daily Money Fund and Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund shares acquired by exchange from any Fidelity Advisor Fund with a sales charge). To obtain the reduction of the front-end sales charge, you or your investment professional must notify the transfer agent at the time of purchase whenever a quantity discount is applicable to your purchase. Upon such notification, you will receive the lowest applicable front-end sales charge.

In addition to investing at one time in any combination of portfolios in an amount entitling you to a reduced front-end sales charge, you may qualify for a reduction in the front-end sales charge under the following programs:

COMBINED PURCHASES. When you invest in Class A shares for several accounts at the same time, you may combine these investments into a single transaction if purchased through one investment professional, and if the total is at least $50,000. The following may qualify for this privilege: an individual, or "company" as defined in Section 2(a)(8) of the 1940 Act; an individual, spouse, and their children under age 21 purchasing for his, her, or their own account; a trustee, administrator or other fiduciary purchasing for a single trust estate or single fiduciary account or for a single or a parent-subsidiary group of "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of the ERISA); and tax-exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

RIGHTS OF ACCUMULATION. Your "Rights of Accumulation" permit reduced front-end sales charges on any future purchases after you have reached a new breakpoint in the Class A sales charge schedule (see the Class A prospectus for the front-end sales charge schedule). You can add the value of existing Fidelity Advisor Fund Class A and Class B shares, held by you, your spouse, and your children under age 21 determined at the previous day's NAV at the close of business, to the amount of your new purchase valued at the current offering price to determine your reduced front-end sales charge. You can also add shares of Daily Money Fund and shares of Daily Tax-Exempt Money Fund, provided they were acquired by exchange from any Fidelity Advisor Fund with a sales charge, to the amount of your new purchase.

LETTER OF INTENT. If you anticipate purchasing $50,000 or more of Class A shares of the Fund alone or in combination with Class A and Class B shares of other Fidelity Advisor Funds within a 13-month period, you may obtain Class A shares at the same reduced front-end sales charge as though the total quantity were invested in one lump sum, by filing a nonbinding Letter of Intent (the Letter) within 90 days of the start of the purchases. Each investment you make after signing the Letter will be entitled to the front-end sales charge applicable to the total investment indicated in the Letter. For example, a $2,500 purchase toward a $50,000 Letter would receive the same reduced front-end sales charge as if the $50,000 had been invested at one time. To ensure that the reduced front-end sales charge will be received on future purchases, you or your investment professional must inform the Transfer Agent that the Letter is in effect each time Class A or Class B shares are purchased. Neither income dividends nor capital gain distributions taken in additional shares will apply toward the completion of the Letter.

Your initial investment must be at least 5% of the total amount you plan to invest. Out of the initial purchase, 5% of the dollar amount specified in the Letter will be registered in your name and held in escrow. The Class A shares held in escrow cannot be redeemed or exchanged until the Letter is satisfied or the additional front-end sales charges have been paid. You will earn income dividends and capital gain distributions on escrowed Class A shares. The escrow will be released when your purchase of the total amount has been completed. You are not obligated to complete the Letter.

If you purchase more than the amount specified in the Letter and qualify for a further front-end sales charge reduction, the sales charge will be adjusted to reflect your total purchase at the end of 13 months. Surplus funds will be applied to the purchase of additional Class A shares at the then current offering price applicable to the total purchase.

If you do not complete your purchase under the Letter within the 13-month period, your front-end sales charge will be adjusted upward, corresponding to the amount actually purchased, and if after 30 days' written notice, you do not pay the increased front-end sales charge, sufficient escrowed Class A shares will be redeemed to pay such charge.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM. You can make regular investments in Class A or Class B shares of the Fund or other Fidelity Advisor Funds with the Systematic Investment Program by completing the appropriate section of the account application and attaching a voided personal check with your bank's magnetic ink coding number across the front. If your bank account is jointly owned, be sure that all owners sign. Investments may be made monthly by automatically deducting $100 or more from your bank checking account. You may change the amount of your monthly purchase at any time. There is a $1,000 minimum initial investment requirement for Systematic Investment Program.

Your account will be drafted on or about the first business day of every month. Class A or Class B shares will be purchased at the offering price next determined following receipt of the order by the Transfer Agent. You may cancel your participation in the Systematic Investment Program at any time without payment of a cancellation fee. You will receive a confirmation from the Transfer Agent for every transaction, and a debit entry will appear on your bank statement.

EXCHANGE INFORMATION

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC EXCHANGE PROGRAM. With the Systematic Exchange Program, you can exchange a specific dollar amount of Class A or Class B shares into the same class of other Fidelity Advisor Funds on a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis.

1. The account from which the exchanges are to be processed must have a minimum value of $10,000 before you may elect to begin exchanging systematically. The account into which the exchanges are to be processed must be an existing account with a minimum balance of $1,000.
2. Both accounts must have identical registrations and taxpayer identification numbers. The minimum amount to be exchanged systematically is $100.
3. Systematic Exchanges will be processed at the NAV determined on the transaction date, except that Systematic Exchanges into a Fidelity Advisor Fund from any eligible money market fund will be processed at the offering price next determined on the transaction date, unless the shares were acquired by exchange from another Fidelity Advisor Fund.

REDEMPTION INFORMATION

REINSTATEMENT PRIVILEGE. If you have sold all or part of your Class A or Class B shares you may reinvest an amount equal to all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in the same class of the Fund or any of the other Fidelity Advisor Funds, at the NAV next determined after receipt of your investment order, provided that such reinvestment is made within 30 days of redemption. You must reinstate your shares into an account with the same registration. This privilege may be exercised only once by a shareholder with respect to the Fund.

FIDELITY ADVISOR SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM. If you own Class A shares worth $10,000 or more, you can have monthly, quarterly or semiannual checks sent from your account to you, to a person named by you, or to your bank checking account. You may obtain information about the Systematic Withdrawal Program by contacting your investment professional. Your Systematic Withdrawal Plan payments are drawn from front-end share redemptions. If Systematic Withdrawal Plan redemptions exceed income dividends earned on your shares, your account eventually may be exhausted. Since a front-end sales charge is applied on new shares you buy, it is to your disadvantage to buy Class A shares while you are also making systematic redemptions.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

DISTRIBUTIONS. If you request to have distributions mailed to you and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your checks, or if your checks remain uncashed for six months, United Missouri Bank, N.A. (the Transfer Agent) may reinvest your distributions at the then-current NAV. All subsequent distributions will then be reinvested until you provide the Transfer Agent with alternate instructions.

DIVIDENDS. To the extent that the Fund's income is derived from federally tax-exempt interest, the daily dividends declared by the Fund also are federally tax-exempt. The Fund will send each shareholder a notice in January describing the tax status of dividends and capital gain distributions for the prior year.

Shareholders are required to report tax-exempt income on their federal tax returns. Shareholders who earn other income, such as social security benefits, may be subject to federal income tax on such benefits to the extent that their income, including tax-exempt income, exceeds certain base amounts.

The Fund purchases municipal obligations on the basis of opinions of bond counsel regarding the federal income tax status of the obligations. These opinions generally will be based upon covenants by the issuers regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. If the issuer of an obligation fails to comply with its covenants at any time, interest on the obligation could become federally taxable retroactive to the date the obligation was issued.

As a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, interest on certain "private activity" securities (referred to as "qualified bonds" in the Internal Revenue Code) is subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), although the interest continues to be excludable from gross income for other tax purposes. Interest from private activity securities will be considered tax-exempt for purposes of the Fund's policies of investing, so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax. Interest from private activity securities is considered a tax preference item for the purposes of determining whether a taxpayer is subject to the AMT and the amount of AMT to be paid, if any. Private activity obligations issued after August 7, 1986 to benefit a private or industrial user or to finance a private facility are affected by this rule.

It is the current position of the SEC that a fund that uses the word tax-exempt in its name may not derive more than 20% of its income from municipal obligations that pay interest that is a preference item for purposes of the AMT. Under this position, at least 80% of the Fund's income distributions would have to be exempt from the AMT as well as exempt from federal taxes. The Fund currently does not intend to purchase private activity municipal obligations whose interest is a tax preference item for purposes of the AMT.

CAPITAL GAIN DISTRIBUTIONS. Long-term capital gains earned by the Fund on the sale of securities and distributed to shareholders are federally taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time that shareholders have held their shares. If a shareholder receives a long-term capital gain distribution on shares of the Fund and such shares are held s ix months or less and are sold at a loss, the portion of the loss equal to the amount of the long-term capital gain distribution will be considered a long-term loss for tax purposes.

A portion of the gain on bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 and short-term capital gains distributed by the Fund are federally taxable to shareholders as dividends, not as capital gains. Distributions from short-term capital gains do not qualify for the dividends-received deduction. Dividend distributions resulting from a recharacterization of a gain from the sale of bonds purchased at a discount after April 30, 1993 are not considered income for purposes of the Fund's policy of investing so that at least 80% of its income is free from federal income tax.

TAX STATUS OF THE FUND. The Fund has qualified and intends to continue to qualify as a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes, so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company and avoid being subject to federal income or excise taxes, the Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and realized capital gains within each calendar year as well as on a fiscal year basis. The Fund also intends to comply with other tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies, including a requirement that capital gains from the sale of securities held for less than three months must constitute less than 30% of the Fund's gross income for each fiscal year. Gains from some foreign currency contracts, futures contracts and options are included in the 30%, which may limit the Fund's investments in such instruments. The Fund is treated as a separate entity from other fund's calculation of Fidelity Advisor Series VI for tax purposes.

OTHER TAX INFORMATION. The information above is only a summary of some of the federal tax consequences generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders, and no attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences. In addition to federal income taxes, shareholders of the Fund may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the Fund. Investors should consult their tax advisers to determine whether the Fund is suitable for their particular tax situation.

FMR

FMR is a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR Corp., a parent company organized in 1972. At present, the principal operating activities of FMR Corp. are those conducted by three of its divisions as follows: Fidelity Service Co. (Service), which is the transfer and shareholder servicing agent for certain of the funds advised by FMR; FIIOC, which performs shareholder servicing functions for certain institutional customers; and Fidelity Investments Retail Marketing Company, which provides marketing services to various companies within the Fidelity organization.

Several affiliates of FMR are also engaged in the investment advisory business. Fidelity Management Trust Company provides trustee, investment advisory and administrative services to retirement plans and corporate employee benefit accounts. Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc. and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc., both wholly owned subsidiaries of FMR formed in 1986, supply investment research, and may supply portfolio management services to FMR in connection with certain funds advised by FMR. Analysts employed by FMR, FMR U.K., and FMR Far East research and visit thousands of domestic and foreign companies each year. FMR Texas Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of FMR formed in 1989, supplies portfolio management and research services in connection with certain money market funds advised by FMR.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees and executive officers of the Trust are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years. All persons named as Trustees and officers also serve in similar capacities for other funds advised by FMR. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee and officer is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, MA 02109, which is also the address of FMR. Those Trustees who are interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) by virtue of their affiliation with either the Fund or FMR are indicated by an asterisk (*).

*EDWARD C. JOHNSON 3d, Trustee and President, is Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of FMR Corp.; a Director and Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee of FMR; Chairman and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

*J. GARY BURKHEAD, Trustee and Senior Vice President, is President of FMR; and President and a Director of FMR Texas Inc. (1989), Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc., and Fidelity Management & Research (Far East) Inc.

RALPH F. COX, 200 Rivercrest Drive, Fort Worth, TX, Trustee (1991), is a consultant to Western Mining Corporation (1994). Prior to February 1994, he was President of Greenhill Petroleum Corporation (petroleum exploration and production, 1990). Until March 1990, Mr. Cox was President and Chief Operating Officer of Union Pacific Resources Company (exploration and production). He is a Director of Sanifill Corporation (non-hazardous waste, 1993), and CH2M Hill Companies (engineering). In addition, he served on the Board of Directors of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices, 1983-1990) and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Texas State Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of advisory boards of Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin.

PHYLLIS BURKE DAVIS, P.O. Box 264, Bridgehampton, NY, Trustee (1992). Prior to her retirement in September 1991, Mrs. Davis was the Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs of Avon Products, Inc. She is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), Eaton Corporation (manufacturing, 1991), and the TJX Companies, Inc. (retail stores, 1990), and previously served as a Director of Hallmark Cards, Inc. (1985-1991) and Nabisco Brands, Inc. In addition, she serves as a Director of the New York City Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the International Executive Service Corps. and the President's Advisory Council of The University of Vermont School of Business Administration.

RICHARD J. FLYNN, 77 Fiske Hill, Sturbridge, MA, Trustee, is a financial consultant. Prior to September 1986, Mr. Flynn was Vice Chairman and a Director of the Norton Company (manufacturer of industrial devices). He is currently a Director of Mechanics Bank and a Trustee of College of the Holy Cross and Old Sturbridge Village, Inc.

E. BRADLEY JONES, 3881-2 Lander Road, Chagrin Falls, OH, Trustee (1990). Prior to his retirement in 1984, Mr. Jones was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of LTV Steel Company. Prior to May 1990, he was Director of National City Corporation (a bank holding company) and National City Bank of Cleveland. He is a Director of TRW Inc. (original equipment and replacement products), Cleveland-Cliffs Inc (mining), NACCO Industries, Inc. (mining and marketing), Consolidated Rail Corporation, Birmingham Steel Corporation (1988), Hyster-Yale Materials Handling, Inc. (1989), and RPM, Inc. (manufacturer of chemical products, 1990). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of First Union Real Estate Investments, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, a Trustee and a member of the Executive Committee of University School (Cleveland), and a Trustee of Cleveland Clinic Florida.

DONALD J. KIRK, 680 Steamboat Road, Apartment #1-North, Greenwich, CT, Trustee, is a Professor at Columbia University Graduate School of Business and a financial consultant. Prior to 1987, he was Chairman of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Mr. Kirk is a Director of General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Valuation Research Corp. (appraisals and valuations, 1993). In addition, he serves as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Arts Stabilization Fund and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwich Hospital Association.

*PETER S. LYNCH, Trustee (1990) is Vice Chairman of FMR (1992). Prior to his retirement on May 31, 1990, he was a Director of FMR (1989) and Executive Vice President of FMR (a position he held until March 31, 1991); Vice President of Fidelity Magellan Fund and FMR Growth Group Leader; and Managing Director of FMR Corp. Mr. Lynch was also Vice President of Fidelity Investments Corporate Services (1991-1992). He is a Director of W.R. Grace & Co. (chemicals, 1989) and Morrison Knudsen Corporation (engineering and construction). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Boston College, Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary, Historic Deerfield (1989) and Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and as an Overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston (1990).

GERALD C. McDONOUGH, 135 Aspenwood Drive, Cleveland, OH, Trustee (1989), is Chairman of G.M. Management Group (strategic advisory services). Prior to his retirement in July 1988, he was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Leaseway Transportation Corp. (physical distribution services). Mr. McDonough is a Director of ACME-Cleveland Corp. (metal working, telecommunications and electronic products), Brush-Wellman Inc. (metal refining), York International Corp. (air conditioning and refrigeration, 1989), Commercial Intertech Corp. (water treatment equipment, 1992), and Associated Estates Realty Corporation (a real estate investment trust, 1993).

EDWARD H. MALONE, 5601 Turtle Bay Drive #2104, Naples, FL, Trustee. Prior to his retirement in 1985, Mr. Malone was Chairman, General Electric Investment Corporation and a Vice President of General Electric Company. He is a Director of Allegheny Power Systems, Inc. (electric utility), General Re Corporation (reinsurance) and Mattel Inc. (toy manufacturer). In addition, he serves as a Trustee of Corporate Property Investors, the EPS Foundation at Trinity College, the Naples Philharmonic Center for the Arts, and Rensellar Polytechnic Institute, and he is a member of the Advisory Boards of Butler Capital Corporation Funds and Warburg, Pincus Partnership Funds.

MARVIN L. MANN, 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT, Trustee (1993) is Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Lexmark International, Inc. (office machines, 1991). Prior to 1991, he held the positions of Vice President of International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM") and President and General Manager of various IBM divisions and subsidiaries. Mr. Mann is a Director of M.A. Hanna Company (chemicals, 1993) and Infomart (marketing services, 1991), a Trammell Crow Co. In addition, he serves as the Campaign Vice Chairman of the Tri-State United Way (1993) and is a member of the University of Alabama President's Cabinet (1990).

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, 21st Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, Trustee, is President of The Wales Group, Inc. (management and financial advisory services). Prior to retiring in 1987, Mr. Williams served as Chairman of the Board of First Wachovia Corporation (bank holding company), and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The First National Bank of Atlanta and First Atlanta Corporation (bank holding company). He is currently a Director of BellSouth Corporation (telecommunications), ConAgra, Inc. (agricultural products), Fisher Business Systems, Inc. (computer software), Georgia Power Company (electric utility), Gerber Alley & Associates, Inc. (computer software), National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, American Software, Inc. (1989), and AppleSouth, Inc. (restaurants, 1992).

GARY L. FRENCH, Treasurer (1991). Prior to becoming Treasurer of the Fidelity funds, Mr. French was Senior Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1991); Vice President, Fund Accounting - Fidelity Accounting & Custody Services Co. (1990); and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial and Operations Officer - Huntington Advisers, Inc. (1985-1990).

ARTHUR S. LORING, Secretary, is Senior Vice President and General Counsel of FMR, Vice President-Legal of FMR Corp., and Vice President and Clerk of FDC.

JOHN F. HALEY, JR., is Vice President of the Fund and an employee of FMR.

Under a retirement program that became effective on November 1, 1989, Trustees, upon reaching age 72, become eligible to participate in a defined benefit retirement program under which they receive payments during their lifetime from the Fund based on their basic trustee fees and length of service. Currently, Messrs. Robert L. Johnson, William R. Spaulding, Bertram H. Witham, and David L. Yunich participate in the program.

As of May 31, 1994, the Trustees and officers of the Fund owned in the aggregate less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

The Fund employs FMR to furnish investment advisory and other services. Under its Management Contract with the Fund, FMR acts as investment adviser and, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, directs the investments of the Fund in accordance with its investment objective, policies, and limitations. FMR also provides the Fund with all necessary office facilities and personnel for servicing the Fund's investments, compensates all officers of the Trust, and all Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust and of FMR, and all personnel of the Trust or FMR performing services relating to research, statistical and investment activities.

In addition, FMR or its affiliates, subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees, provides the management and administrative services necessary for the operation of the Fund. These services include: providing facilities for maintaining the Fund's organization; supervising relations with the custodians, transfer and pricing agents, accountants, underwriters and other persons dealing with the Fund; preparing all general shareholder communications and conducting shareholder relations; maintaining the Fund's records and the registration of the Fund's shares under federal and state law; developing management and shareholder services for the Fund; and furnishing reports, evaluations and analyses on a variety of subjects to the Board of Trustees.

In addition to the management fee payable to FMR and the fees payable to United Missouri Bank, N.A. (the Bank), the Fund pays for all its expenses, without limitation, that are not assumed by these parties. The Fund pays for the typesetting, printing and mailing of proxy material s to shareholders, legal expenses and the fees of the custodian, auditor and non-interested Trustees. Although the Fund's Management Contract provides that the Fund will pay for typesetting, printing and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, notices and reports to shareholders, the Bank has entered into a revised sub-transfer agent agreement with FIIOC for Institutional and Class B shares and State Street for Class A shares, pursuant to which they bear the cost of providing these services to existing shareholders. Other expenses paid by the Fund include interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, the Fund's proportionate share of insurance premiums and Investment Company Institute dues, and the cost of registering shares under federal and state securities laws. The Fund also is liable for such non-recurring expenses as may arise, including costs of litigation to which the Fund may be a party, and any obligation it may have to indemnify its officers and Trustees with respect to litigation.

FMR is the Fund's manager pursuant to a management contract dated January 29, 1989, which was approved by shareholders on November 26, 1986. For the services of FMR under the contract, FMR is paid a monthly management fee composed of the sum of two elements: a group fee rate and an individual fund fee rate.

The group fee rate is based on the monthly average net assets of all of the registered investment companies with which FMR has management contracts and is calculated on a cumulative basis pursuant to the graduated fee rate schedule shown below on the left. On the right, the effective fee rate schedule are the results of cumulatively applying the annualized rates at varying asset levels. For example, the effective annual group fee rate at $226 billion of group net assets -- their approximate level for the month of November 1993 -- was .1627%, which is the weighted average of the respective fee rates for each level of group assets up to $226 billion.

GROUP FEE RATE SCHEDULE* EFFECTIVE ANNUAL FEE RATES

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>
<S> <C> <C> <C> <C> <C>

Average Group Assets	Annualized Rate	Group Net Assets	Effective Annual Fee Rates
$ 0 - 3 billion	.370%	$ 0.5 billion	.3700%
3 - 6	.340	25	.2664
6 - 9	.310	50	.2188
9 - 12	.280	75	.1986
12 - 15	.250	100	.1869
15 - 18	.220	125	.1793
18 - 21	.200	150	.1736
21 - 24	.190	175	.1695
24 - 30	.180	200	.1658
30 - 36	.175	225	.1629
36 - 42	.170	250	.1604
42 - 48	.165	275	.1583
48 - 66	.160	300	.1565
66 - 84	.155	325	.1548
84 - 120	.150	350	.1533

120 - 174	.145
174 - 228	.140
228 - 282	.1375
282 - 336	.1350
Over 336	.1325

</TABLE>

* The rates shown for average group assets in excess of $120 billion were adopted by FMR on a voluntary basis on January 1, 1992. Rates in excess of $174 billion were adopted by FMR on a voluntary basis on November 1, 1993. Each was adopted pending shareholder approval of a new management contract reflecting the extended schedule. The extended schedule provides for lower management fees as total assets under management increase.

The individual fund fee rate is .25%. Based on the average group net assets of the f unds advised by FMR for November 1993, the annual basic fee rate would be calculated as follows:

Group Fee Rate	+	Individual Fund Fee Rate	=	Basic Fee Rate
.1627%		.25%		.4127%

One-twelfth of this annual basic fee rate is applied to the Fund's net assets averaged for the most recent month, giving a dollar amount, which is the fee for that month.

During the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993, 1992 and 1991, FMR received $156,087, $268,825 and $460,645, respectively, for its services as investment adviser to the Fund. These fees were the equivalent to .42%, .42%, and .43%, respectively, of the average net assets of the Fund for each of those years.

To comply with the California Code of Regulations, FMR will reimburse the Fund if and to the extent that the Fund's aggregate annual operating expenses exceed specified percentages of its average net assets. The applicable percentages are 2 1/2% of the first $30 million, 2% of the next $70 million, and 1 1/2% of average net assets in excess of $100 million. When calculating the Fund's expenses for purposes of this regulation, the Fund may exclude interest, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses, as well as a portion of its distribution plan expenses.

FMR may, from time to time, agree to voluntarily reimburse the Fund for expenses above a specified percentage of average net assets. FMR retains the ability to be repaid for these expense reimbursements in the amount that expenses fall below the limit prior to the end of the fiscal year. Reimbursements or expense limitation by FMR will increase a class's yield and total return. Reimbursements by a class will lower its yield and total return.

United Missouri is the custodian and transfer agent for the fund.

On behalf of Class A, United Missouri has entered into a sub-contract with State Street pursuant to which State Street performs as transfer, dividend disbursing and shareholder servicing agent. State Street has further delegated certain transfer, dividend-paying and shareholder services to FIIOC. Under the contracts, the Fund pays a per account fee of $30 and a monetary transaction fee of $6. For accounts that FIIOC maintains on behalf of State Street, FIIOC receives all such fees. For accounts as to which FIIOC provides limited services, FIIOC may receive a portion (currently $20 and $6, respectively) or related per account fees and monetary transaction fees, less applicable charges and expenses of State Street for account maintenance and transactions.

On behalf of Class B and Institutional Class, United Missouri has entered into a sub-contract with FIIOC pursuant to which FIIOC performs as transfer and shareholder servicing agent. Under the contracts, the Fund pays a per account fee of $95 and a monetary transaction fee of $20 or $17.50 depending on the nature of services provided. From June 1, 1990 through December 31, 1992, FIIOC was paid a per account fee and a monetary transaction fee of $65 and $14, or $60 and $12 respectively.

Under the sub-contracts, either State Street or FIIOC pays out-of-pocket expenses associated with providing transfer agent services. In addition, either State Street or FIIOC bears the expense of typesetting, printing, and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, and all other reports, notices, and statements to shareholders, with the exception of proxy statements.

Sub-transfer agent fees, including reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, paid to FIIOC on behalf of institutional shares for fiscal 1993, 1992, and 1991 were $32,300, $11,531, and $8,235, respectively.

United Missouri has a sub-contract with Service which provides that Service will perform the calculations necessary to determine the Fund's net asset value per share and dividends, and maintain the Fund's accounting records. Prior to July 1, 1991, the annual fee for these pricing and bookkeeping services was based on two schedules, one pertaining to the Fund's average net assets, and one pertaining to the type and number of transactions the Fund made. The fee rates in effect as of July 1, 1991 are based on the fund's average net assets, specifically, .02% for the first

$500 million of average net assets and .04% for average net assets in excess of $500 million. The fee is limited to a minimum of $45,000 and a maximum of $750,000 per year. Pricing and bookkeeping fees, including related out-of-pocket expenses, paid to Service for fiscal 1993, 1992, and 1991 were $45,724, $59,094, and $84,865, respectively.

The transfer agent fees and charges, and pricing and bookkeeping fees described above are paid to described parties by United Missouri, which is entitled to reimbursement from the Fund for these expenses.

DISTRIBUTOR

The Fund has a distribution agreement with Distributors, a Massachusetts corporation organized on July 18, 1960. Distributors is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. The distribution agreement calls for Distributors to use all reasonable efforts, consistent with its other business, to secure purchasers for Class A and Class B shares of the Fund, which are continuously offered. Promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares are paid by Fidelity Distributors Corporation.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLANS

The Trustees of the Trust have adopted a Distribution and Service Plan on behalf of Class A, Class B and Institutional Class shares of the Fund (the Plans) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the Rule). As required by the Rule, the Trustees carefully considered all pertinent factors relating to the implementation of each Plan prior to its approval, and have determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the applicable class and its shareholders.

Pursuant to the Class A Plan, Class A pays Distributors a distribution fee at an annual rate of up to .40% of its average net assets determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month, but excluding assets attributable to Class A shares purchased more than 144 months prior to such day. Currently, the Trustees have approved a distribution fee for Class A at an annual rate of .25% of its average net assets. This fee may be increased only when, in the opinion of the Trustees, it is in the best interests of the Class A shareholders to do so.

Pursuant to the Class B Plan, Class B pays Distributors a distribution fee at an annual rate of .75% of its average net assets determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month. Class B also pays investment professionals a service fee at an annual rate of .25% of its average daily net assets determined as of the close of business on each day throughout the month for personal service and/or the maintenance of shareholder accounts.

For the fiscal years ended November 30, 1993 and 1992, Class A paid distribution fees of $38,552 and $576.00, respectively, all of which were paid to various investment professionals.

Class B shares are expected to be offered on or about June 30, 1994.

Each Plan also specifically recognizes that FMR, either directly or through Distributors, may use its management fee revenue, past profits or other resources, without limitation, to pay promotional and administrative expenses in connection with the offer and sale of shares of the applicable class. Under each Plan, if the payment by the Fund to FMR of management fees should be deemed to be indirect financing of the distribution of shares of the applicable class, such payment is authorized by the Plan. In addition, each Plan provides that FMR may use its resources, including its management fee revenues, to make payments to third parties that assist in selling shares of the applicable class or in other distribution activities relating to that class. To the extent that each Plan gives FMR and Distributors greater flexibility in connection with the distribution of shares of the applicable class, additional sales of Fund shares may result. Additionally, certain shareholder support services may be provided more effectively under the Plans by local entities with whom shareholders have other relationships.

None of the Plans provides for specific payments by the applicable class of any of the expenses of Distributors, or obligates Distributors or FMR to perform any specific type or level of distribution activities or incur any specific level of expense in connection with distribution activities. After payments by Distributors for advertising, marketing and distribution, and payments to investment professionals, the amounts remaining, if any, may be used as Distributors may elect.

The Glass-Steagall Act generally prohibits federally and state chartered or supervised banks from engaging in the business of underwriting, selling or distributing securities. Although the scope of this prohibition under the Glass-Steagall Act has not been fully defined, in Distributors' opinion, it should not prohibit banks from being paid for shareholder support services, servicing and record keeping functions. Distributors may engage banks to perform only these functions. However, changes in federal or state statues and regulations pertaining to the permissible activities of banks and their affiliates or subsidiaries, as well as further judicial or administrative decisions or interpretations, could prevent a bank from continuing to perform all or a part of the contemplated services. If a bank were prohibited from so acting, the Trustees would consider what actions, if any, would be necessary to continue to provide efficient and effective shareholder services. In such an event, changes in the operation of the Fund might occur, including possible termination of any automatic investment or redemption or other services then provided by the bank. It is not expected that shareholders would suffer any adverse financial consequences as a result of any of these occurrences. The Fund may execute portfolio transactions with and purchase securities issued by depository institutions that receive payments under the Plans. No preference for the instruments of such depository institutions will be shown in the selection of investments. In addition, state securities laws on this issue may differ from the interpretations of federal law expressed herein, and banks and financial institutions may be required to register as dealers pursuant to state law.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

TRUST ORGANIZATION. Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund is a series of Fidelity Advisor Series VI, an open-end management investment company organized as a Massachusetts business trust on June 1, 1983, as amended and restated on May 5, 1993. Currently, there are two funds of the Trust: The Fidelity Advisor Limited Term Tax-Exempt Fund and Fidelity Advisor Short-Intermediate Tax-Exempt Fund . On January 29, 1992 the name of the Trust was changed from Tax-Exempt Funds to Fidelity Oliver Street Trust and on April 15, 1993 the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the Trust to Fidelity Advisor Series VI. The Trust's Declaration of Trust permits the Trustees to create additional series.

In the event that FMR ceases to be an investment adviser to the Fund, the right of the Trust or Fund to use the identifying name "Fidelity" may be withdrawn.

The assets of the Trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each fund and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of the Trust. Expenses with respect to the Trust are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of the respective funds, except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made. The officers of the Trust, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, have the power the determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general or allocable to all of the funds. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Trust, shareholders of each fund are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

The assets of the Trust received for the issue or sale of shares of each fund and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are especially allocated to such fund, and constitute the underlying assets of such fund. The underlying assets of each fund are segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the liabilities with respect to such fund and with a share of the general expenses of the Trust. Expenses with respect to the Trust are to be allocated in proportion to the asset value of the respective funds, except where allocations of direct expense can otherwise be fairly made. The officers of the Trust, subject to the general supervision of the Board of Trustees, have the power the determine which expenses are allocable to a given fund, or which are general or allocable to all of the funds. In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Trust, shareholders of each fund are entitled to receive as a class the underlying assets of such fund available for distribution.

SHAREHOLDER AND TRUSTEE LIABILITY. The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a "Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a Trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall not have any claim against shareholders except for the payment of the purchase price of shares and requires that each agreement, obligation, or instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees shall include a provision limiting the obligations created hereby to the Trust and its assets. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of each fund's property of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that each fund shall, upon request, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Fund and satisfy any judgment thereon. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Fund itself would be unable to meet its obligations. FMR believes that, in view of the above, the risk of personal liability to shareholders is remote.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trustees, if they have exercised reasonable care, will not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which they would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office. Claims asserted against Institutional shares may subject holders of Retail shares to certain liabilities and claims asserted against Retail shares may subject holders of Institutional shares to certain liabilities.

VOTING RIGHTS. Each fund's capital consists of shares of beneficial interest. The shares have no preemptive or conversion rights; the voting and dividend rights, the right of redemption, and the privilege of exchange are described in each class's Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth under the heading "Shareholder and

Trustee Liability" above. Shareholders representing 10% or more of the Trust or Institutional, or Class A or Class B shares may , as set forth in the Declaration of Trust, call meetings of the Trust or class of the Fund for any purpose related to the Trust or Fund, as the case may be, including, in the case of a meeting of the entire Trust, t he purpose of voting on removal of one or more Trustees. The Trust or any Fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to another open-end management investment company, or upon liquidation and distribution of its assets, if approved by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust or the Fund. If not so terminated the Trust or the Fund will continue indefinitely.

As of June 10, 1994 the following owned of record or beneficially more than 5% of outstanding shares: Institutional shares; First Union National Bank, Charlotte, NC, 30.7%; Laird Norton Co., Seattle, WA, 25.8%; First Interstate Bank of Texas, Houston, TX, 9.9%; Hancock Bank, Louisiana, Baton Rouge, LA, 8.9%; Owensboro National Bank, Owensboro, KY, 8.5%; Amcore Bank N.A., Rockford, IL, 8.4%; and Citizens State Bank, Corpus Christi, TX, 7.8%; and Class A; Royal Alliance Associates, Inc., Birmingham, AL, 33.0%; Smith Barney Shearson, New York, NY, 28.4%; Financial Network Investors Corp., Torrance, CA, 20.0%; and A.G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis, MO, 18.6%.

A shareholder owning of record or beneficially more than 25% of the Fund's outstanding shares may be considered a controlling person. Their votes could have a more significant effect on matters presented at a shareholders' meeting than votes of other shareholders.

CUSTODIAN. United Missouri Bank, N.A., 1010 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, 64106, is the custodian of the assets of the Fund. The custodian is responsible for the safekeeping of the Fund's assets and the appointment of subcustodian banks and clearing agencies. The custodian takes no part in determining the investment policies of the Fund or in deciding which securities are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Fund may, however, invest in o bligations of the custodian and may purchase or sell certain securities from or sell securities to the custodian.

FMR, its officers and directors, its affiliated companies, and the Trust's Trustees may from time to time have transactions with various banks, including banks serving as custodian for certain of the funds advised by FMR. Transactions that have occurred to date include mortgages and personal and general business loans. In the judgment of FMR the terms and conditions of those transactions were not influenced by existing or potential custodial or other F und relationships.

AUDITOR. Coopers & Lybrand, One Post Office Square, Boston, M assachusetts serves as the Fund's independent accountant. The auditor examines financial statements for the Fund, and provides other audit, tax, and related services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and financial highlights for Class A shares for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1993 are included in the Fund's Annual Report, which is a separate report supplied with this S tatement of Additional Information . The Fund's financial statements and financial highlights are incorporated herein by reference. The An nual Report is incorporated into the Institutional shares P rospectus.

APPENDIX

DOLLAR-WEIGHTED AVERAGE MATURITY for the Fund is derived by multiplying the value of each investment by the number of days remaining to its maturity, adding these calculations, and then dividing the total by the value of the Fund's portfolio. An obligation's maturity is typically determined on a stated final maturity basis, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

For example, if it is probable that the issuer of an instrument will take advantage of a maturity-shortening device, such as a call, refunding, or redemption provision, the date on which the instrument will probably be called, refunded, or redeemed may be considered to be its maturity date. When a municipal bond issuer has committed to call an issue of bonds and has established an independent escrow account that is sufficient to, and is pledged to, refund that issue, the number of days to maturity for the prerefunded bond is considered to be the number of days to the announced call date of the bonds.

The descriptions that follow are examples of eligible ratings for the Fund. The Fund may, however, consider the ratings for other types of investments and the ratings assigned by other rating organizations when determining the eligibility of a particular investment.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S THREE HIGHEST MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

Aaa-- Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and generally are referred to as "gilt edge." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the Fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa-- Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A-- Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S THREE HIGHEST MUNICIPAL BOND RATINGS:

AAA-- Debt rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA-- Debt rated AA has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differs from the higher rated issues only in small degree.

A-- Debt rated A has a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC.'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

Moody's ratings for state and municipal and other short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG or VMIG for variable rate obligations). This distinction is in recognition of the differences between short-term credit risk and long-term credit risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower and short-term cyclical elements are critical in short-term ratings, while other factors of major importance in bond risk, long-term secular trends for example, may be less important in the short run. Symbols used will be as follows:

MIG-1/VMIG-1-- This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG-2/VMIG-2-- This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD & POOR'S CORPORATION'S RATINGS OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES:

SP-1-- Very strong or strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics will be given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2-- Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.