

Oppenheimer

Strategic Bond Fund/VA

A series of Oppenheimer Variable Account Funds

Prospectus dated April 30, 2009

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Fund's securities nor has it determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. It is a criminal offense to represent otherwise.

Oppenheimer Strategic Bond Fund/VA is a mutual fund that seeks a high level of current income principally derived from interest on debt securities in three market sectors: debt securities of foreign governments and companies, U.S. government securities, and lower-rated high-yield securities of U.S. and foreign companies.

Shares of the Fund are sold only as the underlying investment for variable life insurance policies, variable annuity contracts and other insurance company separate accounts. A prospectus for the insurance product you have selected accompanies this prospectus. It explains how to select shares of the Fund as an investment under that insurance product and which share class or classes you are eligible to purchase.

This prospectus contains important information about the Fund's objective, investment policies, strategies and risks. Please read this prospectus (and your insurance product prospectus) carefully before you invest and keep them for future reference about your account.



OppenheimerFunds®
The Right Way to Invest



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ABOUT THE FUND

The Fund's Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies

WHAT IS THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE? The Fund seeks a high level of current income principally derived from interest on debt securities.

THE FUND'S MAIN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, including any borrowings for investment purposes, in debt securities. The Fund invests mainly in debt securities of issuers in three market sectors:

- Foreign governments and companies,
- U.S. Government securities, and
- Lower rated high-yield securities of U.S. and foreign companies (commonly referred to as "junk bonds").

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in each of the three market sectors. However, the Fund is not required to invest in all three sectors at all times, and the amount of its assets in each of the three sectors will vary over time. The Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in any one sector at any time, if the Fund's portfolio managers believe that the Fund can achieve its objective without undue risk. The Fund's foreign investments may include debt securities of issuers in both developed or emerging markets. The Fund has no requirements regarding the range of maturities of the debt securities it can buy or the market capitalization of the issuers of those securities.

The Fund's investments typically include:

- Foreign and U.S. Government bonds and notes,
- Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs),
- Other mortgage-related securities,
- Lower-grade, high-yield domestic and foreign corporate debt obligations,
- "Structured" notes,
- Participation interests in loans and investments in loan pools,
- Asset-backed securities.

The Fund's debt securities may be rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's") or may be unrated. Lower-grade debt securities are those rated below "Baa" by Moody's or below "BBB" by Standard & Poor's or that have comparable ratings from other nationally-recognized rating organizations. Additionally, unrated debt securities may be determined to be comparable to securities rated below investment grade by the Manager. The Fund can buy investment-grade securities,

What is a Debt Security? A debt security is a security representing money borrowed by the issuer that must be repaid, specifying the amount of principal, the interest or discount rate, and the time or times at which payments are due.

although it normally invests a substantial part of its assets in debt securities below investment-grade, and can do so without limit.

The Fund also uses certain types of derivative instruments for investment purposes or hedging including: options, futures, forward contracts, swaps, certain mortgage-related securities and “structured” notes.

HOW THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS DECIDE WHAT SECURITIES TO BUY OR SELL. In selecting securities, the Fund’s portfolio managers analyze the overall investment opportunities and risks among the three sectors in which the Fund invests. The portfolio managers seek to build a broadly diversified portfolio to try to moderate the special risks of investing in high-yield debt instruments and foreign securities. The Fund’s diversification strategies, with respect to securities in different sectors and securities issued by different companies or governments, are intended to help reduce the volatility of the Fund’s share prices while seeking current income. The Fund may try to take advantage of any lack of correlation in the movement of securities prices among the three sectors. The portfolio managers currently focus on the following factors, which may vary in particular cases and may change over time:

- Securities offering high current income,
- Securities whose market prices tend to move in different directions (to seek overall portfolio diversification), and
- Relative values among the three major market sectors in which the Fund invests.

The Fund may sell securities that the portfolio managers believe are no longer favorable with regard to the above factors.

WHO IS THE FUND DESIGNED FOR? The Fund’s shares are available only as an investment option under certain variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance policies and investment plans offered through insurance company separate accounts of participating insurance companies. The Fund is designed primarily for investors seeking high current income from a fund that invests in a variety of domestic and foreign debt securities, including government securities and lower-grade debt securities. Those investors should be willing to assume the greater risks of short-term share price fluctuations and the special credit risks that are typical for a fund that invests mainly in lower grade fixed-income securities and foreign securities. The Fund does not seek capital appreciation. Because the Fund’s income will fluctuate, it is not designed for investors needing an assured level of current income. The Fund is intended to be a long-term investment, not a short-term trading vehicle. The Fund is not a complete investment program and may not be appropriate for all investors. You should carefully consider your own investment goals and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund.

Main Risks of Investing in the Fund

All investments have some degree of risk. The value of the Fund’s shares fluctuates as the value of the Fund’s investments changes, and may decline. The value of the Fund’s investments may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the Fund invests or from more specific factors like those described below. There is also the risk that

poor security selection could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar objectives. When you redeem your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them. ***These risks mean that you can lose money by investing in the Fund.***

MAIN RISKS OF INVESTING IN DEBT SECURITIES. Debt securities (also referred to as “fixed-income securities”) may be subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk and extension risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security might not make interest and principal payments on the security as they become due. If an issuer fails to pay interest or to repay principal, the Fund’s income and share value will usually be reduced. The extent of this risk varies based on the terms of the particular security and the financial condition of the issuer. Adverse news about an issuer or a downgrade in an issuer’s credit rating, for any reason, can reduce the market value of the issuer’s securities. The values of debt securities are also subject to change when prevailing interest rates change. When prevailing interest rates fall, the values of already-issued debt securities generally rise. When prevailing interest rates rise, the values of already-issued debt securities generally fall, and they may sell at a discount from their face amount or from the amount the Fund paid for them. Interest rate changes generally have a greater effect on longer-term debt securities than on shorter-term debt securities. When interest rates fall, the issuers of debt securities may prepay principal more quickly than expected and the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. This is referred to as “prepayment risk.” When interest rates rise, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected and the value of the Fund’s holdings may fall sharply. This is referred to as “extension risk.” Interest rate changes may have different effects on variable or floating rate securities than they do on securities with fixed interest rates.

Special Risks of Lower-Grade Securities. Lower-grade securities may be subject to wider market fluctuations and greater risk of loss of income and principal than investment-grade securities. While investment-grade securities are subject to risks of non-payment of interest and principal, in general those risks are greater for higher-yielding lower-grade bonds, whether rated or unrated. The market for lower-grade securities may be less liquid and therefore they may be harder to sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline.

Because the Fund can invest without limit in lower-grade securities, the Fund’s credit risks are greater than those of funds that buy only investment-grade securities.

FIXED-INCOME MARKET RISKS. Recent developments relating to subprime mortgages have adversely affected fixed-income securities markets in the United States, Europe and elsewhere. The values of many types of debt securities have been reduced, including debt securities that are not related to mortgage loans. These developments have reduced the willingness of some lenders to extend credit and have made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms or at all. In addition, broker-dealers and other market participants have been less willing to make a market in some types of debt instruments, which has impacted the liquidity of those instruments. These developments may also have a negative effect on the broader economy. There is a risk that the lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund’s

ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable debt instruments.

SECTOR ALLOCATION RISK. In allocating investments among its three principal market sectors, the Fund seeks to take advantage of the potential lack of performance correlation between those sectors. There is the risk that the Manager's evaluations regarding the sectors' relative performance may be incorrect and those sectors may all perform in a similar manner under certain market conditions.

RISKS OF FOREIGN INVESTING. While foreign securities may offer special investment opportunities, they are also subject to special risks. Foreign issuers are usually not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements that U.S. companies are subject to, which may make it difficult to evaluate a foreign company's operations or financial condition. A change in value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency and of any income or distributions the Fund may receive on those securities. Additionally, the value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations, foreign taxes, higher transaction and other costs, delays in settlement of transactions, changes in economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, or other political and economic factors.

Foreign Currency Risk. A change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency. If the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth less in U.S. dollars and if the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth more in U.S. dollars. The dollar value of foreign investments may also be affected by exchange controls.

Time-Zone Arbitrage. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers that are traded in U.S. or foreign markets. If the Fund invests a significant amount of its assets in securities traded in foreign markets, it may be exposed to "time-zone arbitrage" attempts by investors seeking to take advantage of differences in the values of foreign securities that might result from events that occur after the close of the foreign securities market on which a security is traded and before the close of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") that day, when the Fund's net asset value is calculated. If such time-zone arbitrage were successful, it might dilute the interests of other shareholders. However, the Fund's use of "fair value pricing" under certain circumstances, to adjust the closing market prices of foreign securities to reflect what the Fund and the Board believe to be their fair value, may help deter those activities.

Special Risks of Developing and Emerging Markets. Developing or emerging market countries generally have less developed securities markets or exchanges. Securities of companies in developing or emerging market countries may be more difficult to sell at an acceptable price and their prices may be more volatile than securities of companies in countries with more mature markets. Settlements of trades may be subject to greater delays so that the proceeds of a sale of a security may not be received on a timely basis.

The economies of developing or emerging market countries may be more dependent on relatively few industries that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Developing or emerging market countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems, and investments in those countries may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalization of company assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies and restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country. Their governments may also be more unstable than the governments of more developed countries. The value of the currency of a developing or emerging market country may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets. Investments in companies in developing or emerging market countries may be considered speculative.

RISKS OF DERIVATIVE INVESTMENTS. Derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. Derivative transactions may require the payment of premiums and can increase portfolio turnover. For example, if a call option sold by the Fund were exercised on an investment that had increased in value above the call price, the Fund would be required to sell the investment at the call price and would not be able to realize any additional profit.

Certain derivative investments held by the Fund may be illiquid, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position. The underlying security or other instrument on which a derivative is based, or the derivative itself, may not perform the way the Manager expects it to. As a result, the Fund could realize little or no income or lose principal from the investment, or a hedge might be unsuccessful. The Fund may also lose money on a derivative investment if the issuer fails to pay the amount due.

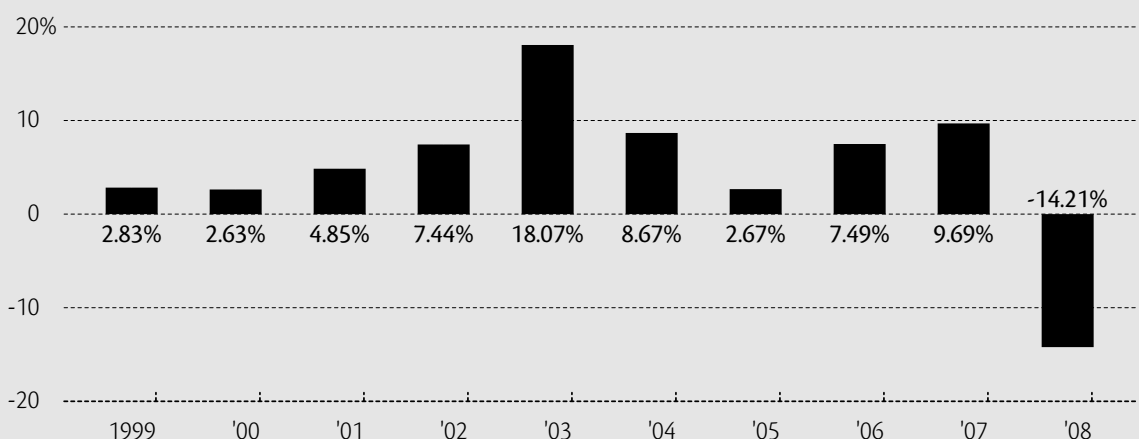
For some derivatives, it is possible for the Fund to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative instrument.

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. Debt securities are subject to credit and interest rate risks that can affect their values and the share prices of the Fund. The values of high-yield debt securities can fluctuate substantially because of interest rate changes and perceptions about the high-yield market among investors. Foreign debt securities can be volatile, and the price of the Fund's shares can go up and down substantially, particularly in emerging markets. The Fund is likely to be more volatile and have more risks than funds that focus on U.S. government securities and investment-grade bonds, but its sector diversification strategy may help make it less volatile than funds that focus solely on investments in high-yield bonds or a single foreign sector, such as emerging markets.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The Fund's Past Performance

The bar chart and table below show one measure of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance. The bar chart shows the yearly performance of the Fund's Non-Service shares for the last 10 calendar years.



Charges imposed by the separate accounts that invest in the Fund are not included in the calculations of return in this bar chart and if those charges were included, the returns may be less than those shown. During the period shown in the bar chart, the highest return before taxes for a calendar quarter was 6.10% (2nd qtr 03) and the lowest return before taxes for a calendar quarter was -9.84% (4th qtr 08).

The following table shows the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund's shares before taxes compared to two broad-based market indices. Because the Fund's Service Shares are subject to a service fee, their performance is expected to be lower than the performance of Non-Service Shares for any given period. The Fund's past investment performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2008	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years (or life of class, if less)
Non-Service Shares (inception 05-03-1993)	(14.21%)	2.45%	4.71%
Service Shares (inception 03-19-2001)	(14.49%)	2.23%	4.67%
Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.24%	4.65%	5.63% 5.52% ¹
Citigroup World Government Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.89%	6.05%	5.90% 8.50% ¹

1. From 3-31-01

The average annual total returns measure the performance of a hypothetical account, without deducting charges imposed by the separate accounts that invest in the Fund, and assume that all dividends and capital gains distributions have been reinvested in additional shares. The Fund's performance is compared to the performance of the Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index, an unmanaged index of U.S. corporate and government bonds, and to the Citigroup World Government Bond Index, an unmanaged index of debt securities of major foreign governments. The index performance includes income reinvestment but does not reflect any transaction costs, fees, expenses or taxes. The Fund's investments vary from those in the indices.

The Fund's total returns should not be expected to be the same as the returns of other Oppenheimer funds, even if both funds have the same portfolio managers and/or similar names.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following tables are provided to help you understand the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The Fund pays a variety of expenses for the management of its assets, administration, distribution of its shares and other services. Since those expenses are paid from the Fund's assets, all shareholders pay those expenses indirectly.

The numbers in the Table are based on the Fund's expenses during its fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, but have been restated to reflect the transfer agent fee changes described below as if those changes had been in effect during that entire fiscal year. Expenses may vary in future years.

Shareholder Fees. The Fund does not charge an initial sales charge to buy shares or to reinvest dividends. There are no redemption fees and no contingent deferred sales charges. Please refer to the accompanying prospectus of the participating insurance company for information on initial or contingent deferred sales charges, exchange fees or redemption fees for that variable life insurance policy, variable annuity or other investment product. Those charges and fees are not reflected in the tables below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (deducted from Fund assets): (% of average daily net assets)

	Non-Service Shares	Service Shares
Management Fees	0.55%	0.55%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	n/a	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.02%	0.02%
Other Expenses ²	0.13%	0.13%
Total Annual Operating Expenses ³	0.70%	0.95%

1. "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" includes fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund with respect to the Fund's investments in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, Oppenheimer Master Loan Fund, LLC and Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC. The calculation of the "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" is based on the total annual expense ratios of those funds, without giving effect to any fee waivers or reimbursements. Any material change in the Fund's allocations to Acquired Funds might increase or decrease those expenses. The Manager will voluntarily waive fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses in an amount equal to the indirect management fees incurred through the Fund's investment in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, Oppenheimer Master Loan Fund, LLC and Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC.

2. "Other Expenses" include transfer agent fees, custodial fees, and accounting and legal expenses that the Fund pays. Effective May 1, 2009 the Fund's transfer agent fee structure has changed. The "Other Expenses" and "Total Annual Operating Expenses" per the above table reflect the estimated annual effect of these contractual changes. Prior to May 1, 2009, the Transfer Agent had voluntarily undertaken to the Fund to limit the transfer agent fees to 0.35% of average daily net assets per fiscal year for all classes. For the Fund's fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, the transfer agent fees did not exceed that expense limitation. The actual "Other Expenses" as a percentage of the average daily net assets for the Fund's fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 were 0.03% for both Non-Service and Service Shares. The Fund also receives certain credits from the Fund's custodian that, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, reduced its custodial expenses for all share classes by less than 0.01% of average daily net assets.

3. Effective May 1, 2009, the Manager has voluntarily undertaken to limit the Fund's total annual operating expenses so that those expenses, as percentages of average daily net assets will not exceed the annual rate of 0.75% for Non-

Service Shares and 1.00% for Service Shares. This voluntary undertaking may be amended or withdrawn at any time without notice to shareholders. After all of the waivers and credits in effect during that period, the actual "Total Annual Operating Expenses," as a percentages of average daily net assets for the Fund's fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, were 0.58 % for Non-Service Shares and 0.83 % for Service Shares. It is estimated that after giving effect to all of the current fee structures, waivers and credits, the Fund's "Total Annual Operating Expenses," as percentages of average daily net assets would have been 0.68% for Non-Service Shares and 0.93% for Service Shares during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

EXAMPLE. The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in a class of shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and reinvest your dividends and distributions. The expenses for your variable life insurance policy, variable annuity or other investment product are not included and if they were included, overall expenses would be higher. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Fund's expenses will vary over time and your actual costs may be higher or lower. Based on these assumptions your expenses would be as follows, whether or not you redeemed your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Non-Service Shares	\$72	\$225	\$391	\$874
Service Shares	\$97	\$304	\$528	\$1,172

In evaluating the Fund's expenses, it is important to remember that mutual funds offer you the opportunity to combine your resources with those of many other investors to obtain professional portfolio management, exposure to a larger number of markets and issuers, reliable custody for investment assets, liquidity, and convenient recordkeeping and reporting services. Funds also offer investment benefits to individuals without the expense and inconvenience of buying and selling individual securities. Because a fund is a pooled investment, however, shareholders may bear certain fund operating costs as a result of the activities of other fund investors. Because some investors may use fund services more than others, or may have smaller accounts or more frequent account activity, those activities may increase the Fund's overall expenses, which are indirectly borne by all of the Fund's shareholders.

About the Fund's Investments

The allocation of the Fund's portfolio among different types of investments will vary over time and the Fund's portfolio might not always include all of the different types of investments described below. The Statement of Additional Information contains more detailed information about the Fund's investment policies and risks.

THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS. The following strategies and types of investments are the ones that the Fund considers to be the most important in seeking to achieve its investment objective and the following risks are those the Fund expects its portfolio to be subject to as a whole.

DEBT SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in debt securities, including: U.S. and foreign government bonds and notes, collateralized mortgage obligations and other mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, participation interests in loans, investments in loan pools, "structured" notes, lower-grade, high-yield domestic and foreign corporate debt obligations, and "zero-coupon" and "stripped" securities.

Debt securities may be subject to the following risks:

- **Interest Rate Risk.** The values of debt securities usually change when prevailing interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the values of outstanding debt securities generally fall, and those securities may sell at a discount from their face amount. When interest rates fall, the values of already-issued debt securities generally rise. However, when interest rates fall, the Fund's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the Fund's income. The values of longer-term debt securities usually change more than the values of shorter-term debt securities when interest rates change.

The Fund may also buy zero-coupon or "stripped" securities, which may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Interest rate changes may have different effects on the values of mortgage-related securities because of prepayment and extension risks.

- **Prepayment Risk.** Certain fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of unanticipated prepayment. That is the risk that when interest rates fall, borrowers will prepay the loans that underlie these securities more quickly than expected, causing the issuer of the security to repay the principal prior to the security's expected maturity. The Fund may need to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate, reducing its income. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those securities at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those securities could cause it to lose a portion of its principal investment represented by the premium. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and prepayment assumptions about those investments.

- **Extension Risk.** If interest rates rise rapidly, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Those securities generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their value to fall sharply.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt securities are also subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security might not make interest and principal payments on the security as they become due. Securities directly issued by the U.S. Treasury and certain agencies that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government have little credit risk, and other U.S. Government securities generally have lower credit risks, while securities issued by private issuers or certain foreign governments generally have greater credit risks. If an issuer fails to pay interest, the Fund's income might be reduced, and if an issuer fails to repay principal, the values of the security might fall. The extent of this risk varies based on the terms of the particular security and the financial condition of the issuer. A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating or other adverse news about an issuer can reduce the market value of that issuer's securities.

Credit Quality. The Fund may invest in securities that are rated or unrated. "Investment grade" securities are rated in one of the top four rating categories by nationally-recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services. "Lower grade" securities are those that are rated below those categories. While securities rated "Baa" by Moody's or "BBB" by S&P are considered "investment grade," they may also have some speculative characteristics.

Credit ratings evaluate the expectation that scheduled interest and principal payments will be made in a timely manner. They do not reflect any judgment of market risk. Rating agencies might not always change their credit rating of an issuer in a timely manner to reflect events that could affect the issuer's ability to make timely payments on its obligations. In selecting securities for its portfolio and evaluating their income potential and credit risk, the Fund does not rely solely on ratings by rating organizations but evaluates business and economic factors affecting issuers as well. The ratings definitions of the principal ratings organizations are included in Appendix B to the Statement of Additional Information.

U.S. Government Securities. The Fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities. Some of those securities are directly issued by the U.S. Treasury and are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. "Full faith and credit" means that the taxing power of the U.S. Government is pledged to the payment of interest and repayment of principal on a security.

Some securities issued by U.S. Government agencies, such as Government National Mortgage Corporation pass-through mortgage obligations ("Ginnie Maes"), are also backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Others are supported by the right of the agency to borrow an amount from the U.S. Government (for example, "Fannie Mae" bonds issued by Federal National Mortgage Corporation and "Freddie Mac" obligations issued by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). Others are supported only by the credit of the agency (for example obligations issued by the Federal Home Loan Banks). On September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, a new independent regulatory agency, placed the Federal National Mortgage Corporation and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

into conservatorship and the U.S. Department of Treasury made a commitment to purchase mortgage-backed securities from the companies through December 2009. The U.S. Department of Treasury also entered into a new secured lending credit facility with those companies and a Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement. Under those agreements, the Treasury will ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth.

U.S. Treasury Securities. Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States for payment of interest and repayment of principal and have little credit risk. Some of the securities that are issued directly by the U.S. Treasury are: Treasury bills (having maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (having maturities of from one to ten years when issued), Treasury bonds (having maturities of more than ten years when issued) and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities (“TIPS”). While U.S. Treasury securities have little credit risk, they are subject to price fluctuations from changes in interest rates prior to their maturity.

Mortgage-Related Government Securities. The Fund can buy interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgages, in the form of “pass-through” mortgage securities. They may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, or its agencies and instrumentalities. Mortgage-related U.S. Government securities may be issued in different series, each having different interest rates and maturities.

Mortgage-related securities that are U.S. Government securities have collateral to secure payment of interest and principal. The collateral is either in the form of mortgage pass-through certificates issued or guaranteed by a U.S. agency or instrumentality or mortgage loans insured by a U.S. Government agency. The prices and yields of mortgage-related securities are determined, in part, by assumptions about the rate of payments of the underlying mortgages and are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Private-Issuer Securities. The Fund can also invest in securities issued by private issuers, such as banks, savings and loans, and other entities, including mortgage-related securities. Securities issued by private issuers are subject to greater credit risks than U.S. Government securities.

Mortgage-Related Private Issuer Securities. Primarily these investments include multi-class debt or pass-through certificates secured by mortgage loans, which may be issued by banks, savings and loans, mortgage bankers and other non-governmental issuers. Private-issuer mortgage-backed securities may include loans on residential or commercial properties.

Mortgage-related securities issued by private issuers are not U.S. Government securities, which makes them subject to greater credit risks. Private issuer securities are subject to the credit risks of the issuers as well as to interest rate risks, although in some cases they may be supported by insurance or guarantees. The prices and yields of private issuer mortgage-related securities are also subject to prepayment and extension risk. The market for private-issuer mortgage-backed securities may be volatile at times and may be less liquid than the markets for other types of securities.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are fractional interests in pools of loans, other assets or receivables. They are issued by trusts or other special purpose vehicles and are collateralized by the loans, other assets or receivables that make up the pool. The trust or other issuer passes the income from the underlying pool to the investor. Neither the Fund nor the Manager selects the loans or other assets that are included in the pools or the

collateral backing those pools. Asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. Certain asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Forward Rolls. The Fund can enter into “forward roll” transactions (also referred to as “mortgage dollar rolls”) with respect to mortgage-related securities. In this type of transaction, the Fund sells a mortgage-related security to a buyer and simultaneously agrees to repurchase a similar security at a later date at a set price. During the period between the sale and the repurchase, the Fund will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities that have been sold. The Fund will bear the risk that the market value of the securities might decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase them or that the counterparty might default in its obligations.

Zero-Coupon and Stripped Securities. Some of the debt securities the Fund may invest in are “zero-coupon” or “stripped” securities. Zero-coupon securities pay no interest prior to their maturity date or another specified date in the future but are issued at a discount from their face value. Stripped securities are the separate income or principal components of a debt security, such as Treasury securities whose coupons have been stripped by a Federal Reserve Bank. One component might receive all the interest and the other all the principal payments.

Interest rate changes generally cause greater price fluctuations in zero-coupon securities or the “principal-only” components of stripped securities than in interest-paying securities of the same or similar maturities. The Fund may be required to pay a dividend of the imputed income on a zero-coupon or principal-only security at a time when it has not actually received the income. The “interest-only” components of stripped securities are also especially sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. The market for some of these securities may be limited, making it difficult for the Fund to dispose of its holdings quickly at an acceptable price.

The Fund can invest up to 50% of its total assets in zero-coupon securities issued by either the U.S. Treasury or U.S. companies.

Participation Interests in Loans. These securities represent an undivided fractional interest in a loan obligation of a borrower. They are typically purchased from banks or dealers that have made the loan, or are members of the loan syndicate, and that act as the servicing agent for the interest. The loans may be to foreign or U.S. companies. Participation interests are subject to the credit risk of the servicing agent as well as the credit risk of the borrower. If a fund purchases a participation interest, it may be only able to enforce its rights through the lender. The Fund can also buy interests in trusts and other entities that hold loan obligations. In that case the Fund will be subject to the trust’s credit risks as well as the credit risks of the underlying loans.

Investments in Loan Investment Pools. The Fund can also buy interests in trusts and other pooled entities that invest primarily or exclusively in loan obligations, including entities sponsored or advised by the Manager or an affiliate. The loans underlying these investments may include loans to foreign or U.S. borrowers, may be collateralized or uncollateralized and may be rated above or below investment grade or may be unrated. The Manager expects that from time to time investments in loan investment pools may exceed 15% of the Fund’s net assets.

These investments are subject to the risk of default by the borrower, interest rate and prepayment risk, as well as credit risks of the pooled entity that holds the loan obligations. **High-Yield, Lower-Grade Debt Securities.** The Fund may invest in high-yield, lower-grade, fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign issuers. Those securities may include, among others: bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock, loan participation interests, “structured” notes, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. There are no limits on the amount of the Fund’s assets that can be invested in securities rated below investment grade. The Fund may invest in securities rated as low as “C” or “D” or that are in default at the time the Fund buys them. Those securities are generally considered speculative.

Price Arbitrage. Because the Fund may invest in high yield bonds that may trade infrequently, investors might seek to trade fund shares based on their knowledge or understanding of the value of those securities (this is sometimes referred to as “price arbitrage”). If such price arbitrage were successful, it might interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio and the Fund may be required to sell securities at disadvantageous times or prices to satisfy the liquidity requirements created by that activity. Successful price arbitrage might also dilute the value of fund shares held by other shareholders.

Foreign Investments. The Fund can buy a variety of securities issued by foreign governments and companies, as well as “supra-national” entities, such as the World Bank. The Fund’s foreign investments primarily include bonds, debentures and notes. The Fund’s foreign investments can be denominated in U.S. dollars or in foreign currencies. While foreign securities may offer special investment opportunities, they are also subject to special risks.

DERIVATIVE INVESTMENTS. The Fund can invest in a number of different types of “derivative” investments. A derivative is an investment whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying security, asset, interest rate, index or currency. Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to certain markets or risks.

The Fund may use derivatives to seek to increase its investment return or for hedging purposes. The Fund is not required to use derivatives in seeking its investment objective or for hedging and might not do so.

Options, futures, forward contracts, swaps, “structured” notes, and certain mortgage-related securities are some of the derivatives that the Fund may use. The Fund may also use other types of derivatives that are consistent with its investment strategies or hedging purposes.

“Structured” Notes. “Structured” notes are specially-designed derivative debt investments. The terms of the instrument may be “structured” by the purchaser and the issuer of the note. Payments of principal or interest on these notes may be linked to the value of an index (such as a currency or securities index), an individual security, or a commodity. The value of these notes will normally rise or fall in response to the changes in the performance of the underlying security, index or commodity.

Structured notes are subject to interest rate risk and are also subject to credit risk with respect both to the borrower (referred to as “counter-party” risk) and to the issuer of the underlying investment. If the underlying investment or index does not perform as anticipated, the Fund might receive less interest than the stated coupon payment or repay less principal upon maturity. The price of structured notes may be very volatile and they may have a limited trading market, making it difficult for the Fund to value them or sell them at an acceptable price.

In some cases, the Fund may invest in structured notes that pay an amount based on a multiple of the relative change in value of the asset or reference. This type of note increases the potential for income but at a greater risk of loss than a typical debt security of the same maturity and credit quality.

Credit Default Swaps. A credit default swap enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event, such as an issuer’s failure to make timely payments of interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring. The terms of the instrument are generally negotiated by the Fund and the swap counterparty. A swap may be embedded within a structured note or other derivative instrument.

Generally, if the Fund buys credit protection using a credit default swap, the Fund will make fixed payments to the counterparty and if a credit event occurs, the Fund will deliver the defaulted bonds underlying the swap to the swap counterparty and the counterparty will pay the Fund par for the bonds. If the Fund sells credit protection using a credit default swap, generally the Fund will receive fixed payments from the counterparty and if a credit event occurs, the Fund will pay the swap counterparty par for the defaulted bonds underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will deliver the bonds to the Fund. If the credit default swap is on a basket of securities, the notional value of the swap is reduced by the par amount of the defaulted bonds, and the fixed payments are then made on the reduced notional value.

Credit default swaps are subject to credit risk on the underlying investment and to counterparty credit risk. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations the Fund may lose money. Credit default swaps are also subject to the risk that the Fund will not properly assess the cost of the underlying investment. If the Fund is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Fund will have to pay par value on defaulted bonds. If the Fund is buying credit protection, there is a risk that no credit event will occur and the Fund will receive no benefit for the premium paid.

Interest Rate Swaps. In an interest rate swap, the Fund and another party exchange the right to receive interest payments on a security or other reference rate. For example, they might swap the right to receive floating rate payments for the right to receive fixed rate payments. The terms of the instrument are generally negotiated by the Fund and the swap counterparty. An interest rate swap may be embedded within a structured note or other derivative instrument.

Interest rate swaps are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. An interest rate swap transaction could result in losses if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Interest rate swaps are also subject to counterparty risk. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations, the Fund may lose money.

Total Return Swaps. In a total return swap transaction, one party agrees to pay the other party an amount equal to the total return on a defined underlying asset or a non-asset reference during a specified period of time. The underlying asset might be a security or basket of securities or a non-asset reference such as a securities index. In return, the other party would make periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or on the total return from a different underlying asset or non-asset reference.

Total return swaps could result in losses if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Total return swaps can have the potential for unlimited losses. They are also subject to counterparty risk. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations, the Fund may lose money.

Swap Transactions. There is no central exchange or market for swap transactions and therefore they are less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. If the Fund were to sell a swap it owned to a third party, the Fund would still remain primarily liable for the obligations under the swap contract.

Hedging. Hedging transactions are intended to reduce the risks of securities in the Fund's portfolio. At times, however, a hedging instrument's value might not be correlated with the investment it is intended to hedge, and the hedge might be unsuccessful. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, the strategy could reduce its return or create a loss.

OTHER INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS. The Fund can also use the investment techniques and strategies described below. The Fund might not use all of these techniques or strategies or might only use them from time to time.

Diversification and Concentration. The Fund is a diversified fund. It attempts to reduce its exposure to the risks of individual securities by diversifying its investments across a broad number of different companies. The Fund will not concentrate more than 25% of its total assets in issuers in any one industry. At times, however, the Fund may emphasize investments in some industries more than others.

The Fund will not concentrate more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of any one foreign government.

Special Portfolio Diversification Requirements. To enable a variable annuity or variable life insurance contract based on an insurance company separate account to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, the underlying investments must follow special diversification requirements that limit the percentage of assets that can be invested in securities of particular issuers. The Fund's investment program is managed to meet those requirements, in addition to other diversification requirements under the Internal Revenue Code and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, that apply to publicly-sold mutual funds.

Failure by the Fund to meet those special requirements could cause earnings on a contract owner's interest in an insurance company separate account to be taxable income. Those diversification requirements might also limit, to some degree, the Fund's investment decisions in a way that could reduce its performance.

Common Stock and Other Equity Investments. Equity securities include common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and certain debt securities that are convertible into

common stock. Equity investments may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter securities. Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. It ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and in claims for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy.

Preferred stock has a set dividend rate and ranks ahead of common stocks and behind debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative (they remain a liability of the company until paid) or non-cumulative. The fixed dividend rate of preferred stocks may cause their prices to behave more like those of debt securities. When interest rates rise, the value of preferred stock having a fixed dividend rate tends to fall.

A convertible security can be converted into or exchanged for a set amount of common stock of an issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or according to a price formula. Convertible debt securities pay interest and convertible preferred stocks pay dividends until they mature or are converted, exchanged or redeemed. Convertible securities may provide more income than common stock but they generally provide less income than comparable non-convertible debt securities. Convertible securities are subject to credit and interest rate risk. The credit ratings of convertible securities generally have less impact on the value of those securities than they do on non-convertible debt securities, however.

Risks of Investing in Equity Securities. Stocks and other equity securities fluctuate in price in response to changes in equity markets in general. Equity markets may experience great short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Different markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. equity markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign markets.

The prices of equity securities generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time and a variety of factors can affect the price of a particular company's securities. These factors may include: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions. The Fund may purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis and may purchase or sell such securities on a "delayed-delivery" basis. When-issued and delayed-delivery securities are purchased at a price that is fixed at the time of the transaction, with payment and delivery of the security made at a later date. During the period between purchase and settlement, the Fund makes no payment to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund from the investment.

The securities are subject to changes in value from market fluctuations during the period until settlement and the value of the security on the delivery date may be more or less than the Fund paid. The Fund may lose money if the value of the security declines below the purchase price.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. Investments that do not have an active trading market, or that have legal or contractual limitations on their resale, are generally referred to as "illiquid" securities. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value or to sell promptly at an acceptable price or may require registration under applicable securities laws before they can be sold publicly. Securities that have limitations on their resale are referred to as "restricted

securities.” Certain restricted securities that are eligible for resale to qualified institutional purchasers may not be regarded as illiquid.

The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Manager monitors the Fund’s holdings of illiquid securities on an ongoing basis to determine whether to sell any of those securities to maintain adequate liquidity.

Loans of Portfolio Securities. The Fund may loan its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions to seek income. The Fund has entered into a securities lending agreement with Goldman Sachs Bank USA, doing business as Goldman Sachs Agency Lending (“Goldman Sachs”) for that purpose. Under the agreement, Goldman Sachs will generally bear the risk that a borrower may default on its obligation to return loaned securities. The Fund, however, will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral, including any collateral invested in an affiliated money market fund. The Fund may lose money on its investment of cash collateral or may fail to earn sufficient income on its investment to meet its obligations to the borrower. The Fund’s portfolio loans must comply with the collateralization and other requirements of the Fund’s securities lending agreement, its securities lending procedures and applicable government regulations.

The Fund limits loans of portfolio securities to not more than 25% of its net assets.

Conflicts of Interest. The investment activities of the Manager and its affiliates in regard to other accounts they manage may present conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Fund and its shareholders. The Manager or its affiliates may provide investment advisory services to other funds and accounts that have investment objectives or strategies that differ from, or are contrary to, those of the Fund. That may result in another fund or account holding investment positions that are adverse to the Fund’s investment strategies or activities. Other funds or accounts advised by the Manager or its affiliates may have conflicting interests arising from investment objectives that are similar to those of the Fund. Those funds and accounts may engage in, and compete for, the same types of securities or other investments as the Fund or invest in securities of the same issuers that have different, and possibly conflicting, characteristics. The trading and other investment activities of those other funds or accounts may be carried out without regard to the investment activities of the Fund and, as a result, the value of securities held by the Fund or the Fund’s investment strategies may be adversely affected. The Fund’s investment performance will usually differ from the performance of other accounts advised by the Manager or its affiliates and the Fund may experience losses during periods in which other accounts advised by the Manager or its affiliates achieve gains. The Manager has adopted policies and procedures designed to address potential conflicts of interest identified by the Manager; however, such policies and procedures may also limit the Fund’s investment activities and affect its performance.

The Fund offers its shares to separate accounts of different insurance companies, as an investment for their variable annuity, variable life and other investment product contracts. While the Fund does not foresee any disadvantages to contract owners from these arrangements, it is possible that the interests of owners of different contracts participating in the Fund through different separate accounts might conflict. For example, a conflict could arise because of differences in tax treatment.

Investments in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund. The Fund can invest its free cash balances in Class E shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, to provide liquidity or for defensive purposes. The Fund invests in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, rather than purchasing individual short-term investments, to seek a higher yield than it could obtain on its own. Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund is a registered open-end management investment company, regulated as a money market fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and is part of the Oppenheimer Family of Funds. It invests in a variety of short-term, high-quality, dollar-denominated money market instruments issued by the U.S. Government, domestic and foreign corporations, other financial institutions, and other entities. Those investments may have a higher rate of return than the investments that would be available to the Fund directly. At the time of an investment, the Fund cannot always predict what the yield of the Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund will be because of the wide variety of instruments that fund holds in its portfolio. The return on those investments may, in some cases, be lower than the return that would have been derived from other types of investments that would provide liquidity. As a shareholder, the Fund will be subject to its proportional share of the expenses of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund's Class E shares, including its advisory fee. However, the Manager will waive a portion of the Fund's advisory fee to the extent of the Fund's share of the advisory fee paid to the Manager by Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund.

Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund or in the types of money market instruments in which Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund invests or in other short-term U.S. Government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of Fund shares or the sale of Fund portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of Fund shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover. A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as "portfolio turnover." The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading to try to achieve its investment objective and may have a portfolio turnover rate of over 100% annually. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce performance. If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to shareholders, increasing its taxable distributions. The Financial Highlights table at the end of this prospectus shows the Fund's portfolio turnover rates during past fiscal years.

CHANGES TO THE FUND'S INVESTMENT POLICIES. The Fund's fundamental investment policies cannot be changed without the approval of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting shares, however, the Fund's Board can change non-fundamental policies without a shareholder vote. Significant policy changes will be described in supplements to this prospectus. Shareholders will receive 60 days advance notice of any

change in the 80% investment policy described in “The Fund’s Main Investment Strategies.” The Fund’s investment objective is a fundamental policy. Other investment restrictions that are fundamental policies are listed in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. An investment policy is not fundamental unless this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information states that it is.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund’s portfolio holdings are included in semi-annual and annual reports that are distributed to its shareholders within 60 days after the close of the applicable reporting period. The Fund also discloses its portfolio holdings in its Statements of Investments on Form N-Q, which are public filings that are required to be made with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 60 days after the end of the Fund’s first and third fiscal quarters. Therefore, the Fund’s portfolio holdings are made publicly available no later than 60 days after the end of each of its fiscal quarters.

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

How the Fund is Managed

THE MANAGER. OppenheimerFunds, Inc., the Manager, chooses the Fund's investments and handles its day-to-day business. The Manager carries out its duties, subject to the policies established by the Fund's Board of Trustees, under an investment advisory agreement that states the Manager's responsibilities. The agreement sets the fees the Fund pays to the Manager and describes the expenses that the Fund is responsible to pay to conduct its business.

The Manager has been an investment adviser since 1960. The Manager and a subsidiary managed funds with more than 6 million shareholder accounts as of December 31, 2008. The Manager is located at Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10281-1008.

Advisory Fees. Under the investment advisory agreement, the Fund pays the Manager an advisory fee at an annual rate that declines on additional assets as the Fund grows: 0.75% of the first \$200 million of average annual net assets, 0.72% of the next \$200 million, 0.69% of the next \$200 million, 0.66% of the next \$200 million, 0.60% on the next \$200 million and 0.50% of average annual net assets over \$1 billion. The Fund's management fee for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, was 0.55% of the Fund's average annual net assets for each class of shares.

Effective May 1, 2009, the Manager has voluntarily undertaken to limit the Fund's total annual operating expenses so that those expenses, as percentages of average daily net assets will not exceed the annual rate of 0.75% for Non-Service Shares and 1.00% for Service Shares. This voluntary undertaking may be amended or withdrawn at any time without notice to shareholders.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's investment advisory contract is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Portfolio Managers. The Fund's portfolio is managed by Arthur P. Steinmetz, the lead portfolio manager, Krishna Memani, Joseph Welsh and Caleb Wong, who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investments. Mr. Steinmetz has been the portfolio manager and Vice President of the Fund since May 1993. Messrs. Memani, Welsh and Wong have been portfolio managers and Vice Presidents of the Fund since April 1, 2009.

Mr. Steinmetz has been the Director of Fixed Income of the Manager since January 2009 and a Senior Vice President of the Manager since March 1993. He is a portfolio manager and an officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

Mr. Memani has been a Senior Vice President and Head of the Investment Grade Fixed Income Team of the Manager since March 2009. Mr. Memani was a Managing Director and Head of the U.S. and European Credit Analyst Team at Deutsche Bank Securities from June 2006 through January 2009. He was the Chief Credit Strategist at Credit Suisse Securities from August 2002 through March 2006. He was a Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager at Putnam Investments from September 1998 through June 2002. Mr. Memani is a portfolio manager and an officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

Mr. Welsh, CFA, has been the Head of the Manager's High Yield Corporate Debt Team since April 2009 and a Vice President of the Manager since December 2000. He was an Assistant Vice President of the Manager from December 1996 to November 2000 and a high yield bond analyst of the Manager from January 1995 to December 1996. He was a senior bond analyst with W.R. Huff Asset Management from November 1991 to December 1994. Mr. Welsh is a portfolio manager and officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

Mr. Wong has been a Vice President of the Manager since June 1999 and has worked in fixed-income quantitative research and risk management for the Manager since July 1996. He has been a member of the Manager's Asset Allocation Committee since April 2005. Mr. Wong is a portfolio manager and an officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

INVESTING IN THE FUND

How to Buy and Sell Shares

You may only submit instructions for buying or selling shares of the Fund to your insurance company or its servicing agent, not directly to the Fund or its Transfer Agent. Information about your investment in the Fund can only be obtained from your participating insurance company or its servicing agent. The Fund's Transfer Agent does not hold or have access to those records.

WHAT CLASSES OF SHARES DOES THE FUND OFFER? The Fund currently offers two different classes of shares. The different classes of shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and will usually have different share prices. The Service Shares are subject to a distribution and service plan. The expenses of that plan are described below. The Non-Service Shares are not subject to a service and distribution plan.

THE PRICE OF FUND SHARES. Fund shares are sold to participating insurance companies at their **net asset value** per share. The net asset value that applies to a purchase order is the next one calculated after the insurance company (as the Fund's designated agent to receive purchase orders) receives the order from its contract owner, in proper form. Fund shares are redeemed at the next net asset value calculated after the insurance company (as the Fund's designated agent to receive purchase orders) receives the order from its contract owner, in proper form. The Fund's Transfer Agent generally must receive the purchase or redemption order from the insurance company by 9:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the next regular business day.

The Fund does not impose any sales charge on purchases of its shares. If there are any charges imposed under the variable annuity, variable life or other contract through which Fund shares are purchased, they are described in the accompanying prospectus of the participating insurance company. The participating insurance company's prospectus may also include information regarding the time you must submit your purchase and redemption orders.

The sale and redemption price for Fund shares will change from day to day because the value of the securities in its portfolio and its expenses fluctuate. The redemption price will normally differ for different classes of shares. The redemption price of your shares may be more or less than their original cost.

Net Asset Value. The Fund calculates the net asset value of each class of shares as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), on each day the NYSE is open for trading (referred to in this prospectus as a "regular business day"). The NYSE normally closes at 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, but may close earlier on some days.

The Fund determines the net assets of each class of shares by subtracting the class-specific expenses and the amount of the Fund's liabilities attributable to the share class from the market value of the Fund's securities and other assets attributable to the share class. The Fund's "other assets" might include, for example, cash and interest or dividends from its portfolio securities that have been accrued but not yet collected. The Fund's securities are valued primarily on the basis of current market quotations.

The net asset value per share for each share class is determined by dividing the net assets of the class by the number of outstanding shares of that class.

Fair Value Pricing. If market quotations are not readily available or (in the Manager's judgment) do not accurately reflect the fair value of a security, or if after the close of the principal market on which a security held by the Fund is traded and before the time as of which the Fund's net asset value is calculated that day, an event occurs that the Manager learns of and believes in the exercise of its judgment will cause a material change in the value of that security from the closing price of the security on the principal market on which it is traded, that security may be valued by another method that the Board believes would more accurately reflect the security's fair value.

In determining whether current market prices are readily available and reliable, the Manager monitors the information it receives in the ordinary course of its investment management responsibilities. It seeks to identify significant events that it believes, in good faith, will affect the market prices of the securities held by the Fund. Those may include events affecting specific issuers (for example, a halt in trading of the securities of an issuer on an exchange during the trading day) or events affecting securities markets (for example, a foreign securities market closes early because of a natural disaster). The Board has adopted valuation procedures for the Fund and has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for fair value determinations to the Manager's "Valuation Committee." Those determinations may include consideration of recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security, developments in the markets and their performance, and current valuations of foreign or U.S. indices. Fair value determinations by the Manager are subject to review, approval and ratification by the Board at its next scheduled meeting after the fair valuations are determined.

The Fund's use of fair value pricing procedures involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the same time at which the Fund determines its net asset value per share.

Pricing Foreign Securities. The Fund may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded on foreign exchanges. Because many foreign markets close hours before the Fund, values its foreign portfolio holdings, significant events, including broad market movements, may occur during that time that could potentially affect the values of foreign securities held by the Fund.

The Manager believes that foreign securities values may be affected by volatility that occurs in U.S. markets after the close of foreign securities markets. The Manager's fair valuation procedures therefore include a procedure whereby foreign securities prices may be "fair valued" to take those factors into account.

Because some foreign securities trade in markets and on exchanges that operate on weekends and U.S. holidays, the values of some of the Fund's foreign investments may change on days when investors cannot buy or redeem Fund shares.

HOW CAN YOU BUY FUND SHARES? Shares of the Fund may be purchased only by separate investment accounts of participating insurance companies as an underlying investment for variable life insurance policies, variable annuity contracts or other investment products. *Individual investors cannot buy shares of the Fund directly.* Please refer to the accompanying prospectus of the participating insurance company for information on how to select the Fund as an investment option. That prospectus will indicate which share class you may be eligible to purchase.

Suspension of Share Offering. The offering of Fund shares may be suspended during any period in which the determination of net asset value is suspended, and may be suspended by the Board at any time the Board believes it is in the Fund's best interest to do so.

HOW CAN YOU REDEEM FUND SHARES? Only the participating insurance companies that hold Fund shares in their separate accounts can place orders to redeem shares. Contract holders and policy holders should not directly contact the Fund or its transfer agent to request a redemption of Fund shares. The Fund normally sends payment by Federal Funds wire to the insurance company's account on the next business day after the Fund receives the order (and no later than seven days after the Fund's receipt of the order). Under unusual circumstances determined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, payment may be delayed or suspended. *Contract owners should refer to the withdrawal or surrender instructions in the accompanying prospectus of the participating insurance company.*

Redemptions "In-Kind." Shares may be "redeemed in-kind" under certain circumstances (such as redemptions of substantial amounts of shares by shareholders that have consented to such in kind redemptions). That means that the redemption proceeds will be paid to the participating insurance companies in securities from the Fund's portfolio. If the Fund redeems shares in-kind, the insurance company accounts may bear transaction costs and will bear market risks until such securities are converted into cash.

Limitations on Frequent Transactions

Frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares may interfere with the Manager's ability to manage the Fund's investments efficiently, may increase its transaction and administrative costs and may affect its performance, depending on various factors, such as the size of the Fund, the nature of its investments, the amount of Fund assets the portfolio manager maintains in cash or cash equivalents, and the aggregate dollar amount, the number and the frequency of trades.

If large dollar amounts are involved in frequent redemption transactions, the Fund might be required to sell portfolio securities at unfavorable times to meet those transaction requests, and the Fund's brokerage or administrative expenses might be increased. Therefore, the Manager and the Fund's Board have adopted the following policies and procedures to detect and prevent frequent and/or excessive purchase and redemption activity, while addressing the needs of investors who seek liquidity in their investment. There is no guarantee that those policies and procedures, described below, will

be sufficient to identify and deter all excessive short-term trading. If the Transfer Agent is not able to detect and curtail such activity, frequent trading could occur in the Fund.

Policies on Disruptive Activity

The Transfer Agent and the Distributor, on behalf of the Fund, have entered into agreements with participating insurance companies designed to detect and restrict excessive short-term trading activity by contract or policy owners or their financial advisers in their accounts. The Transfer Agent generally does not consider periodic asset allocation or re-balancing that affects a portion of the Fund shares held in the account of a policy or contract owner to be “excessive trading.” However, the Transfer Agent has advised participating insurance companies that it generally considers certain other types of trading activity to be “excessive,” such as making a “transfer” out of the Fund within 30 days after buying Fund shares (by the sale of the recently purchased Fund shares and the purchase of shares of another fund) or making more than six “round-trip transfers” between funds during one year. The agreements require participating insurance companies to provide transaction information to the Fund and to execute Fund instructions to restrict trading in Fund shares.

A participating insurance company may also have its own policies and procedures and may impose its own restrictions or limitations to discourage short-term and/or excessive trading by its policy or contract owners. Those policies and procedures may be different from the Fund’s in certain respects. You should refer to the prospectus for your insurance company variable annuity contract for specific information about the insurance company’s policies. Under certain circumstances, policy or contract owners may be required to transmit purchase or redemption orders only by first class U.S. mail.

Monitoring the Policies. The Fund’s policies and procedures for detecting and deterring frequent or excessive trading are administered by the Fund’s Transfer Agent. However, the Transfer Agent presently does not have the ability to directly monitor trading activity in the accounts of policy or contract owners within the participating insurance companies’ accounts. The Transfer Agent’s ability to monitor and deter excessive short-term trading in such insurance company accounts ultimately depends on the capability and diligence of each participating insurance company, under their agreements with the Transfer Agent, the Distributor and the Fund, in monitoring and controlling the trading activity of the policy or contract owners in the insurance company’s accounts.

The Transfer Agent will attempt to monitor the net effect on the Fund’s assets from the purchase and redemption activity in the accounts of participating insurance companies and will seek to identify patterns that may suggest excessive trading by the contract or policy owners who invest in the insurance company’s accounts. If the Transfer Agent believes it has observed evidence of possible excessive trading activity, it will ask the participating insurance companies or other registered owners to provide information about the transaction activity of the contract or policy holders in their respective accounts, and to take appropriate action. In that case, the insurance company must confirm to the Transfer Agent that appropriate action has been taken to curtail the excessive trading activity.

The Transfer Agent will, subject to the limitations described in this section, limit or terminate the trading activity of any person, group or account that it believes would be

excessive or disruptive. However, the Transfer Agent may not be able to detect or curtail all such trading activity in the Fund. The Transfer Agent will evaluate trading activity on a case by case basis and the limitations placed on trading may vary between accounts.

Right to Refuse Purchase Orders. The Fund's Distributor or Transfer Agent may, in their discretion, refuse any purchase order and are not obligated to provide notice before rejecting an order.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE (12b-1) PLANS

Distribution and Service Plan for Service Shares. The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan for Service Shares to pay the Distributor for distribution related services, personal services and account maintenance for those shares. Under the Plan, the Fund pays the Distributor quarterly at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the daily net assets of the Fund's Service Shares. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, over time they will increase the operating expenses of the Service Shares and may cost you more than other types of fees or sales charges. As a result, the Service Shares may have lower performance compared to the Fund's shares that are not subject to a service fee.

Use of Plan Fees: The Distributor currently uses all of those fees to compensate sponsor(s) of the insurance product for providing personal services and account maintenance for variable contract owners that hold Service Shares.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS. The Manager and the Distributor, in their discretion, may also make payments to brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries or service providers for distribution and/or shareholder servicing activities. Those payments are made out of the Manager's and/or the Distributor's own resources and/or assets, including from the revenues or profits derived from the advisory fees the Manager receives from the Fund. Those cash payments, which may be substantial, are paid to many firms having business relationships with the Manager and Distributor and are in addition to any distribution fees, servicing fees, or transfer agency fees paid directly or indirectly by the Fund to these financial intermediaries and any commissions the Distributor pays to those firms out of the sales charges paid by investors. Payments by the Manager or Distributor from their own resources are not reflected in the tables in the "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" section of this prospectus because they are not paid by the Fund.

The financial intermediaries that may receive those payments include firms that offer and sell Fund shares to their clients, or provide shareholder services to the Fund, or both, and receive compensation for those activities. The financial intermediaries that may receive payments include securities brokers, dealers or financial advisers, sponsors of fund "supermarkets," sponsors of fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, sponsors of college and retirement savings programs, banks, trust companies and other intermediaries offering products that hold Fund shares, and insurance companies that offer variable annuity or variable life insurance products.

In general, these payments to financial intermediaries can be categorized as "distribution-related" or "servicing" payments. Payments for distribution-related expenses,

such as marketing or promotional expenses, are often referred to as “revenue sharing.” Revenue sharing payments may be made on the basis of the sales of shares attributable to that intermediary, the average net assets of the Fund and other Oppenheimer funds attributable to the accounts of that intermediary and its clients, negotiated lump sum payments for distribution services provided, or similar fees. In some circumstances, revenue sharing payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its representatives to recommend or offer shares of the Fund or other Oppenheimer funds to its customers. These payments also may give an intermediary an incentive to cooperate with the Distributor’s marketing efforts. A revenue sharing payment may, for example, qualify the Fund for preferred status with the intermediary receiving the payment or provide representatives of the Distributor with access to representatives of the intermediary’s sales force, in some cases on a preferential basis over funds of competitors. Additionally, as firm support, the Manager or Distributor may reimburse expenses related to educational seminars and “due diligence” or training meetings (to the extent permitted by applicable laws or the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), formerly known as the NASD) designed to increase sales representatives’ awareness about Oppenheimer funds, including travel and lodging expenditures. However, the Manager does not consider a financial intermediary’s sale of shares of the Fund or other Oppenheimer funds when selecting brokers or dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the funds.

Various factors are used to determine whether to make revenue sharing payments. Possible considerations include, without limitation, the types of services provided by the intermediary, sales of Fund shares, the redemption rates on accounts of clients of the intermediary or overall asset levels of Oppenheimer funds held for or by clients of the intermediary, the willingness of the intermediary to allow the Distributor to provide educational and training support for the intermediary’s sales personnel relating to the Oppenheimer funds, the availability of the Oppenheimer funds on the intermediary’s sales system, as well as the overall quality of the services provided by the intermediary and the Manager or Distributor’s relationship with the intermediary. The Manager and Distributor have adopted guidelines for assessing and implementing each prospective revenue sharing arrangement. To the extent that financial intermediaries receiving distribution-related payments from the Manager or Distributor sell more shares of the Oppenheimer funds or retain more shares of the funds in their client accounts, the Manager and Distributor benefit from the incremental management and other fees they receive with respect to those assets.

Payments may also be made by the Manager, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent to financial intermediaries to compensate or reimburse them for administrative or other client services provided such as sub-transfer agency services for shareholders or retirement plan participants, omnibus accounting or sub-accounting, participation in networking arrangements, account set-up, recordkeeping and other shareholder services. Payments may also be made for administrative services related to the distribution of Fund shares through the intermediary. Firms that may receive servicing fees include retirement plan administrators, qualified tuition program sponsors, banks and trust companies, insurance companies that offer variable annuity or variable life insurance products, and others. These fees may be used by the service provider to offset or reduce fees that would otherwise be

paid directly to them by certain account holders, such as retirement plans. The Statement of Additional Information contains more information about revenue sharing and service payments made by the Manager or the Distributor. Your broker, dealer or other financial intermediary may charge you fees or commissions in addition to those disclosed in this prospectus. ***You should ask your financial intermediary for details about any such payments it receives from the Manager or the Distributor and their affiliates, or any other fees or expenses it charges.***

Dividends, Capital Gains and Taxes

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS. The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends annually from any net investment income. The Fund may also realize capital gains on the sale of portfolio securities, in which case it may make distributions out of any net short-term or long-term capital gains annually. The Fund may also make supplemental distributions of dividends and capital gains following the end of its fiscal year. The Fund has no fixed dividend rate and cannot guarantee that it will pay any dividends or capital gains distributions in a particular year.

Dividends and distributions are paid separately for each share class. Because of the higher expenses on Service Shares, the dividends and capital gains distributions paid on those shares will generally be lower than for other Fund shares.

Receiving Dividends and Distributions. Any dividends and capital gains distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Fund shares for the account of the participating insurance company, unless the insurance company elects to have dividends or distributions paid in cash.

TAXES. For a discussion of the tax status of a variable annuity contract, a variable life insurance policy or other investment product of a participating insurance company, please refer to the accompanying prospectus of your participating insurance company. Because shares of the Fund may be purchased only through insurance company separate accounts for variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance policies or other investment products, any dividends from net investment income and distributions of net realized short-term and long-term capital gains will be taxable, if at all, to the participating insurance company. Those payments may affect the tax basis of certain types of distributions from those accounts, however.

The Fund has qualified and intends to qualify each year to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code by satisfying certain income, asset diversification and income distribution requirements, but reserves the right not to so qualify. In each year that it qualifies as a regulated investment company, the Fund will not be subject to federal income taxes on its income that it distributes to shareholders.

This information is only a summary of certain Federal income tax information about your investment. You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser about the effect of an investment in the Fund on your particular tax situation and about any changes to the Internal Revenue Code that may occur from time to time. Additional information about the tax effects of investing in the Fund is contained in the Statement of Additional Information.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights Table is presented to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Statement of Additional Information, which is available upon request. KPMG LLP has been appointed as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Fund for fiscal year end 2009. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Non-Service Shares

Year Ended December 31,	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$5.56	\$5.26	\$5.11	\$5.21	\$5.05
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ¹	.30	.28	.26	.25	.22
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.04)	.21	.11	(.12)	.20
Total from investment operations	(.74)	.49	.37	.13	.42
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	(.27)	(.19)	(.22)	(.23)	(.26)
Distributions from net realized gain	(.06)	--	--	--	--
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	(.33)	(.19)	(.22)	(.23)	(.26)
Net asset value, end of period	\$4.49	\$5.56	\$5.26	\$5.11	\$5.21
Total Return, at Net Asset Value²					
	(14.21)%	9.69%	7.49%	2.67%	8.67%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$648,570	\$734,611	\$606,632	\$538,141	\$614,915
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$753,062	\$664,668	\$564,248	\$550,201	\$584,878
Ratios to average net assets: ^{3,4}					
Net investment income	5.78%	5.34%	5.05%	4.91%	4.50%
Total expenses	0.59% ⁵	0.59% ⁵	0.64% ⁵	0.71%	0.74%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	0.57%	0.57%	0.63%	0.71%	0.74%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁶	86%	76%	93%	98%	88%

1. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
2. Assumes an investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Total return information does not reflect expenses that apply at the separate account level or to related insurance products. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total return figures for all periods shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
3. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
4. Includes the Fund's share of the Master Funds' allocated expenses and/or net investment income.
5. Total expenses including indirect expenses from Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund and OFI Liquid Assets Fund, LLC were as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2008	0.60%
Year Ended December 31, 2007	0.61%
Year Ended December 31, 2006	0.64%

6. The portfolio turnover rate excludes purchase and sale transactions of To Be Announced (TBA) mortgage-related securities as follows:

	Purchase Transactions	Sale Transactions
Year Ended December 31, 2008	\$634,319,548	\$594,845,589
Year Ended December 31, 2007	\$1,061,009,472	\$1,120,098,096
Year Ended December 31, 2006	\$742,785,501	\$749,719,239
Year Ended December 31, 2005	\$890,029,144	\$873,786,459
Year Ended December 31, 2004	\$959,649,113	\$973,488,511

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS *Continued*

Service Shares	Year Ended December 31,	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Per Share Operating Data						
Net asset value, beginning of period		\$5.65	\$5.34	\$5.19	\$5.29	\$5.13
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income ¹		.29	.28	.25	.21	.19
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)		(1.06)	.22	.11	(.08)	.22
Total from investment operations		(.77)	.50	.36	.13	.41
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:						
Dividends from net investment income		(.26)	(.19)	(.21)	(.23)	(.25)
Distributions from net realized gain		(.06)	--	--	--	--
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders		(.32)	(.19)	(.21)	(.23)	(.25)
Net asset value, end of period		\$4.56	\$5.65	\$5.34	\$5.19	\$5.29

Total Return, at Net Asset Value²	(14.49)%	9.55%	7.23%	2.48%	8.43%
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Ratios/Supplemental Data						
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$2,810,315	\$2,876,016	\$1,396,188	\$658,107	\$242,705	
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$3,152,967	\$2,075,028	\$1,016,582	\$408,515	\$150,040	
Ratios to average net assets: ^{3,4}						
Net investment income	5.54%	5.08%	4.83%	4.20%	3.82%	
Total expenses	0.84% ⁵	0.84% ⁵	0.89% ⁵	0.96%	0.99%	
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	0.82%	0.82%	0.88%	0.96%	0.99%	
Portfolio turnover rate ⁶	86%	76%	93%	98%	88%	

1. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
2. Assumes an investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Total return information does not reflect expenses that apply at the separate account level or to related insurance products. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total return figures for all periods shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
3. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
4. Includes the Fund's share of the Master Funds' allocated expenses and/or net investment income.
5. Total expenses including indirect expenses from Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund and OFI Liquid Assets Fund, LLC were as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2008	0.85%
Year Ended December 31, 2007	0.86%
Year Ended December 31, 2006	0.89%

6. The portfolio turnover rate excludes purchases and sales of To Be Announced (TBA) mortgage-related securities as follows:

	Purchase Transactions	Sale Transactions
Year Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 634,319,548	\$ 594,845,589
Year Ended December 31, 2007	\$1,061,009,472	\$1,120,098,096
Year Ended December 31, 2006	\$ 742,785,501	\$ 749,719,239
Year Ended December 31, 2005	\$ 890,029,144	\$ 873,786,459
Year Ended December 31, 2004	\$ 959,649,113	\$ 973,488,511

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INFORMATION AND SERVICES

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. This document includes additional information about the Fund's investment policies, risks, and operations. It is incorporated by reference into this prospectus (it is legally part of this prospectus).

ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS. The Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports provide additional information about the Fund's investments and performance. The Annual Report includes a discussion of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

How to Request More Information

You can request the above documents, the notice explaining the Fund's privacy policy, and other information about the Fund, without charge, by:

Telephone:	Call OppenheimerFunds Services toll-free: 1-800-988-8287
Mail:	Use the following address for regular mail: OppenheimerFunds Services P.O. Box 5270 Denver, Colorado 80217-5270
	Use the following address for courier or express mail: OppenheimerFunds Services 12100 East Iliff Avenue Suite 300 Aurora, Colorado 80014
Internet:	You may request documents, and read or download certain documents at www.oppenheimerfunds.com

Information about the Fund including the Statement of Additional Information can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1.202.942.8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at www.sec.gov. Copies may be obtained after payment of a duplicating fee by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

No one has been authorized to provide any information about the Fund or to make any representations about the Fund other than what is contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell shares of the Fund, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy shares of the Fund, to any person in any state or other jurisdiction where it is unlawful to make such an offer.

