

OFI Pictet Global Environmental Solutions Fund
Oppenheimer Capital Appreciation Fund
Oppenheimer Capital Appreciation Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Capital Income Fund
Oppenheimer Conservative Balanced Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Developing Markets Fund
Oppenheimer Discovery Fund
Oppenheimer Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund
Oppenheimer Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Dividend Opportunity Fund
Oppenheimer Emerging Markets Innovators Fund
Oppenheimer Emerging Markets Local Debt Fund
Oppenheimer Emerging Markets Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer Emerging Markets Ultra Dividend Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer ESG Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer Fundamental Alternatives Fund
Oppenheimer Global Allocation Fund
Oppenheimer Global ESG Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer Global Fund
Oppenheimer Global Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Global High Yield Fund
Oppenheimer Global Multi-Asset Growth Fund
Oppenheimer Global Multi-Asset Income Fund
Oppenheimer Global Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund
Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Global Unconstrained Bond Fund
Oppenheimer Government Money Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Government Money Market Fund
Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market Fund
Oppenheimer Intermediate Income Fund
Oppenheimer International Bond Fund
Oppenheimer International Equity Fund
Oppenheimer International Growth Fund
Oppenheimer International Growth Fund/VA
Oppenheimer International Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer International Small-Mid Company Fund
Oppenheimer International Ultra Dividend Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer Limited-Term Bond Fund
Oppenheimer Limited-Term Government Fund
Oppenheimer Macquarie Global Infrastructure Fund
Oppenheimer Main Street All Cap Fund®
Oppenheimer Main Street Fund®
Oppenheimer Main Street Fund®/VA
Oppenheimer Main Street Small Cap Fund®
Oppenheimer Main Street Small Cap Fund®/VA
Oppenheimer Portfolio Series: Active Allocation Fund
Oppenheimer Portfolio Series: Conservative Investor Fund
Oppenheimer Portfolio Series: Growth Investor Fund
Oppenheimer Portfolio Series: Moderate Investor Fund
Oppenheimer Preferred Securities and Income Fund
Oppenheimer Real Estate Fund
Oppenheimer Rising Dividends Fund
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Dynamic Multifactor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Low Volatility Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Momentum Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Quality Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Size Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Value Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Yield Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 2000® Dynamic Multifactor ETF
Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Fund
Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Plus Fund
Oppenheimer Small Cap Value Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Alpha Plus Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath Panoramic Fund
Oppenheimer Total Return Bond Fund
Oppenheimer Total Return Bond Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Ultra-Short Duration Fund
Oppenheimer Value Fund

Supplement dated April 25, 2019 to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information

This supplement amends the summary prospectus, prospectus and statement of additional information of the above referenced funds (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”) and is in addition to any other supplement(s).

On October 18, 2018, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, an indirect corporate parent of OppenheimerFunds, Inc. and its subsidiaries OFI Global Asset Management, Inc., OFI SteelPath, Inc. and OFI Advisors, LLC, announced that it has entered into an agreement whereby Invesco Ltd. (“Invesco”), a global investment management company, will acquire OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the “Transaction”). In connection with the Transaction, on January 11, 2019 the Board of Trustees of each trust (each, a “Trust”) governing the Trust’s respective Fund(s) unanimously approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Agreement”), which provides for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of each Fund to a corresponding, newly formed fund (each, an “Acquiring Fund,” and collectively the “Acquiring Funds”) in the Invesco family of funds (the “Reorganization”) in exchange for shares of the corresponding Acquiring Fund of equal value to the value of the shares of the respective Fund as of the close of business on the closing date, and with respect to those Funds that are exchange-traded funds

(an “ETF”), shares of the corresponding Acquired Fund (and cash with respect to any fractional shares) of equal value to the value of the respective Fund as of the close of business on the closing date.

Although each Acquiring Fund will be managed by either Invesco Advisers, Inc. (for those Acquiring Funds that are not ETFs) or Invesco Capital Management, LLC (for those Acquiring Funds that are ETFs), each Acquiring Fund will, as of the closing date, have the same investment objective (or in the case of the Acquiring Funds that are ETFs, a substantially similar investment objective) and substantially similar principal investment strategies and risks as the corresponding Fund. After each Reorganization, Invesco Advisers, Inc. will be the investment adviser to each Acquiring Fund that is a mutual fund, and Invesco Capital Management, LLC will be the investment adviser to each Acquiring Fund that is an ETF, and each Fund will be liquidated and dissolved under applicable law and terminate its registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Each Reorganization is expected to be a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

As of 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on April 12, 2019, each Reorganization has been approved by shareholders of record of each Fund as of January 14, 2019. Accordingly, if certain other closing conditions are satisfied or waived, each Reorganization is currently expected to close on or about May 24, 2019, or as soon as practicable thereafter. This is subject to change.

You should read this supplement in conjunction with the summary prospectus, prospectus and statement of additional information and retain it for future reference.

April 25, 2019

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Oppenheimer Global High Yield Fund

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Oppenheimer Global Multi-Asset Growth Fund
Oppenheimer Global Multi-Asset Income Fund
Oppenheimer Global Opportunities Fund
Oppenheimer Global Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund
Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Global Unconstrained Bond Fund
Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund
Oppenheimer Government Cash Reserves
Oppenheimer Government Money Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Government Money Market Fund
Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market Fund
Oppenheimer Intermediate Income Fund
Oppenheimer Intermediate Term Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer International Bond Fund
Oppenheimer International Diversified Fund
Oppenheimer International Equity Fund
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Oppenheimer Preferred Securities and Income Fund
Oppenheimer Real Estate Fund
Oppenheimer Rising Dividends Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® AMT-Free Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester® AMT-Free New York Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® California Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® Fund Municipals
Oppenheimer Rochester® High Yield Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® Limited Term California Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® Limited Term New York Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® New Jersey Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® Pennsylvania Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester® Short Duration High Yield Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Dynamic Multifactor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Low Volatility Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Momentum Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Quality Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Size Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Value Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 1000® Yield Factor ETF
Oppenheimer Russell 2000® Dynamic Multifactor ETF
Oppenheimer S&P 500 Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer S&P Financials Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer S&P MidCap 400 Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue ETF
Oppenheimer S&P Ultra Dividend Revenue ETF

Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Fund

Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Plus Fund
Oppenheimer Short Term Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Small Cap Value Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP & Energy Infrastructure Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Alpha Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Alpha Plus Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Income Fund
Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Select 40 Fund

Oppenheimer SteelPath Panoramic Fund
Oppenheimer Total Return Bond Fund
Oppenheimer Total Return Bond Fund/VA
Oppenheimer Ultra-Short Duration Fund
Oppenheimer Value Fund

Supplement dated January 18, 2019 to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information

This supplement amends the summary prospectus, prospectus and statement of additional information of the above referenced funds (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”) and is in addition to any other supplement(s) except as indicated immediately below.

This supplement supersedes the supplement dated January 14, 2019 (the “January 14th Supplement”) and is intended to delete entirely the last paragraph of the January 14th Supplement regarding the anticipation that the Funds will close to new investors as soon as practicable following shareholder approval.

On October 18, 2018, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, an indirect corporate parent of OppenheimerFunds, Inc. and its subsidiaries OFI Global Asset Management, Inc., OFI SteelPath, Inc. and OFI Advisors, LLC, announced that it has entered into an agreement whereby Invesco Ltd. (“Invesco”), a global investment management company, will acquire OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the “Transaction”). In connection with the Transaction, on January 11, 2019 the Board of Trustees of each trust (each, a “Trust”) governing the Trust’s respective Fund(s) unanimously approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Agreement”), which provides for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of each Fund to a corresponding, newly formed fund (each, an “Acquiring Fund,” and collectively the “Acquiring Funds”) in the Invesco family of funds (the “Reorganization”) in exchange for shares of the corresponding Acquiring Fund of equal value to the value of the shares of the respective Fund as of the close of business on the closing date, and with respect to those Funds that are exchange-traded funds (an “ETF”), shares of the corresponding Acquired Fund (and cash with respect to any fractional shares) of equal value to the value of the respective Fund as of the close of business on the closing date. Although each Acquiring Fund will be managed by either Invesco Advisers, Inc. (for those Acquiring Funds that are not ETFs) or Invesco Capital Management, LLC (for those Acquiring Funds that are ETFs), each Acquiring Fund will, as of the closing date, have the same investment objective (or in the case of the Acquiring Funds that are ETFs, a substantially similar investment objective) and substantially similar principal investment strategies and risks as the corresponding Fund. After each Reorganization, Invesco Advisers, Inc. will be the investment adviser to each Acquiring Fund that is a mutual fund, and Invesco Capital Management, LLC will be the investment adviser to each Acquiring Fund that is an ETF, and each Fund will be liquidated and dissolved under applicable law and terminate its registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Each Reorganization is expected to be a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Each Reorganization is subject to the approval of shareholders of each Fund. Shareholders of record of each Fund on January 14, 2019 will be entitled to vote on the Reorganization and will receive a combined prospectus and proxy statement describing the Reorganization, the shareholder meeting, and a discussion of the factors the Trusts’ Boards of Trustees considered in approving the Agreement. The combined prospectus and proxy statement is expected to be distributed to shareholders of record on or about February 28, 2019. The anticipated date of the shareholder meeting is on or about April 12, 2019.

If shareholders approve the Agreement and certain other closing conditions are satisfied or waived, each Reorganization is expected to close during the second quarter of 2019, or as soon as practicable thereafter. This is subject to change.

You should read this supplement in conjunction with the summary prospectus, prospectus and statement of additional information and retain it for future reference.



OppenheimerFunds®

The Right Way
to Invest

Oppenheimer International Growth Fund/VA

A series of Oppenheimer Variable Account Funds

Prospectus dated April 30, 2019

Oppenheimer International Growth Fund/VA is a mutual fund that seeks capital appreciation. It mainly invests in common stocks and other equity securities of foreign companies.

Shares of the Fund are sold only as an 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 and 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.

Share Classes:

Non-Service Shares
Service Shares

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

The Fund Summary

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The Fund Summary

Investment Objective. The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund. This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold or redeem shares of the Fund. The accompanying prospectus of the participating insurance company provides 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. The fees and expenses of those products are not charged by the Fund and are not reflected in this table. Expenses would be higher if those fees were included.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
	Non-Service	Service
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) imposed on purchases (as % of offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as % of the lower of original offering price or redemption proceeds)	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
	Non-Service Shares	Service Shares
Management Fees	0.94%	0.94%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.16%	0.16%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.10%	1.35%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement*	(0.10)%	(0.10)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	1.00%	1.25%

* After discussions with the Fund's Board, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse the Fund for certain expenses in order to limit "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement" (excluding any applicable dividend expense, taxes, interest and fees from borrowing, any subsidiary expenses, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, brokerage commissions, unusual and infrequent expenses and certain other Fund expenses) to annual rates of 1.00% for Non-Service Shares and 1.25% for Service Shares, as calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. This fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement may not be amended or withdrawn for one year from the date of this prospectus, unless approved by the Board.

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. Sales charges and fees for the variable life insurance policy, variable annuity or other investment product offered by participating insurance companies are not charged by the Fund and are not reflected in the Example. Expenses would be higher if those fees were included. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in a class of shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Any applicable fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are reflected in the below examples for the period during which such fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are in effect. Although 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	\$ 103	\$ 342	\$ 600	\$ 1,338
Service Shares	\$ 128	\$ 420	\$ 735	\$ 1,626

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 65% of its total assets in equity securities of issuers that are domiciled or that have their primary operations in at least three different countries outside of the United States and may invest 100% of its total assets in foreign companies. The Fund mainly invests in "growth companies," which are companies whose earnings and stock prices are expected to increase at a faster rate than the overall market.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in emerging markets. It considers an issuer to be located in an emerging market if it is organized under the laws of an emerging country; its principal securities trading market is in an emerging market; or at least 50% of the issuer's non-current assets, capitalization, gross revenue or profit is derived from assets or activities located in emerging markets (directly or indirectly). From time to time, the Fund may place greater emphasis on investing in one or more particular industries, countries, or regions, such as Asia, Europe or Latin America.

The Fund's portfolio managers look primarily for high growth potential using a "bottom up" investment approach on a company-by-company basis. That approach looks at the investment performance of individual stocks before considering the impact of general or industry specific economic trends. It includes fundamental analysis of a company's financial statements and management structure and consideration of the company's operations and product development, as well as its position in its industry.

The portfolio managers currently focus on the following factors: companies that enjoy a strong competitive position and high demand for their products or services; companies with accelerating earnings growth and cash flow; and diversity among countries, companies and industries to seek to reduce the risks of foreign investing, such as currency fluctuations and market volatility. The consideration of those factors may vary in particular cases and may change over time.

The portfolio managers also consider the effects of worldwide trends on the growth of particular business sectors and looks for companies that may benefit from those trends. The trends currently considered include: mass affluence, new technologies, restructuring and aging. The portfolio managers do not invest any fixed amount of the Fund's assets according to these criteria, which may change over time. The portfolio managers monitor individual issuers for changes in these factors, which may trigger, but does not require, a decision to sell a security.

The Fund does not limit its investments to issuers within a specific market capitalization range and at times may invest in both smaller, less-well-known companies and larger, more established companies that the portfolio managers believe have favorable prospects for capital growth relative to the market. The Fund currently invests a substantial portion of its assets in stocks of small- to mid-sized companies. The price of those stocks may be more volatile than the price of stocks issued by larger companies.

The Fund primarily invests in common stock but may also buy preferred stocks, securities convertible into common stocks and other securities having equity features. The Fund typically does not invest in debt securities to a significant degree but can invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt securities when the portfolio managers believe that it is appropriate to do so in order to seek the Fund's objective. The Fund can invest up to 15% of its total assets in debt securities that are below investment grade, commonly referred to as "junk bonds."

The Fund can also use derivative instruments, such as options, futures, forwards and swaps, to seek higher investment returns or to try to manage investment risks.

Principal Risks. The price of the Fund's shares can go up and down substantially. The value of the Fund's investments may fall due to adverse changes in the markets in which the Fund invests or because of poor investment selection, which could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. When you redeem your shares, they may be worth less than what you paid for them. *These risks mean that you can lose money by investing in the Fund.*

Risks of Investing in Stocks. The value of the Fund's portfolio may be affected by changes in the stock markets. Stock markets may experience significant short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Adverse events in any part of the equity or fixed-income markets may have unexpected negative effects on other market segments. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. stock markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign stock markets.

The prices of individual stocks generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time. A variety of factors can negatively affect the price of a particular company's stock. These factors may include, but are not limited to: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation against the company, general unfavorable performance of the company's sector or industry, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry. To the extent that securities of a particular type are emphasized (for example foreign stocks, stocks of small- or mid-cap companies, growth or value stocks, or stocks of companies in a particular industry), fund share values may fluctuate more in response to events affecting the market for those types of securities.

Industry and Sector Focus. At times the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of stocks of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. To some extent that risk may be limited by the Fund's policy of not concentrating its investments in any one industry.

Risks of Foreign Investing. Foreign securities are subject to special risks. Securities traded in foreign markets may be less liquid and more volatile than those traded in U.S. markets. 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 for the Fund to evaluate a foreign company's operations or financial condition. 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 investments denominated in that foreign currency and in the value of any income or distributions the Fund may receive on those investments. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations, foreign taxes, higher transaction and other costs, delays in the settlement of transactions, changes in economic or monetary policy in the United States or abroad, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, or other political and economic factors. In addition, due to the inter-relationship of global economies and financial markets, changes in political and economic factors in one country or region could adversely affect conditions in another country or region. Investments in foreign securities may also expose the Fund to time-zone arbitrage risk. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the value of the

Fund's net assets may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. At times, the Fund may emphasize investments in a particular country or region and may be subject to greater risks from adverse events that occur in that country or region. Foreign securities and foreign currencies held in foreign banks and securities depositories may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.

Risks of Developing and Emerging Markets. Investments in developing and emerging markets are subject to all the risks associated with foreign investing, however, these risks may be magnified in developing and emerging markets. Developing or emerging market countries may have less well-developed securities markets and exchanges that may be substantially less liquid than those of more developed markets. Settlement procedures in developing or emerging markets may differ from those of more established securities markets, and settlement delays may result in the inability to invest assets or to dispose of portfolio securities in a timely manner. Securities prices in developing or emerging markets may be significantly more volatile than is the case in more developed nations of the world, and governments of developing or emerging market countries may also be more unstable than the governments of more developed countries. Such countries' economies may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Developing or emerging market countries also may be subject to social, political or economic instability. The value of developing or emerging market countries' currencies may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets. Investments in developing or emerging market countries may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country, protectionist measures, and practices such as share blocking. In addition, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs of certain developing or emerging market countries may be limited by local law. Investments in securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries may be considered speculative.

Eurozone Investment Risks. Certain of the regions in which the Fund may invest, including the European Union (EU), currently experience significant financial difficulties. Following the global economic crisis that began in 2008, some of these countries have depended on, and may continue to be dependent on, the assistance from others such as the European Central Bank (ECB) or other governments or institutions, and failure to implement reforms as a condition of assistance could have a significant adverse effect on the value of investments in those and other European countries. In addition, countries that have adopted the euro are subject to fiscal and monetary controls that could limit the ability to implement their own economic policies, and could voluntarily abandon, or be forced out of, the euro. Such events could impact the market values of Eurozone and various other securities and currencies, cause redenomination of certain securities into less valuable local currencies, and create more volatile and illiquid markets. Additionally, the United Kingdom's intended withdrawal from the EU, commonly known as "Brexit," may have significant political and financial consequences for Eurozone markets, including greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence and an increased likelihood of a recession in the United Kingdom and the EU. It remains unclear whether a negotiated withdrawal agreement can be reached. Brexit has already resulted in significant volatility in European and global financial markets and uncertainty about the integrity and functioning of the EU, both of which may persist for an extended period of time.

Risks of Growth Investing. If a growth company's earnings or stock price fails to increase as anticipated, or if its business plans do not produce the expected results, its securities may decline sharply. Growth companies may be newer or smaller companies that may experience greater stock price fluctuations and risks of loss than larger, more established companies. Newer growth companies tend to retain a large part of their earnings for research, development or investments in capital assets. Therefore, they may not pay any dividends for some time. Growth investing has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles and is likely to continue to do so. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, it may be more difficult to sell growth company securities at an acceptable price. Growth stocks may also be more volatile than other securities because of investor speculation.

Risks of Small- and Mid-Cap Companies. Small-cap companies may be either established or newer companies, including "unseasoned" companies that have typically been in operation for less than three years. Mid-cap companies are generally companies that have completed their initial start-up cycle, and in many cases have established markets and developed seasoned market teams. While smaller companies might offer greater opportunities for gain than larger companies, they also may involve greater risk of loss. They may be more sensitive to changes in a company's earnings expectations and may experience more abrupt and erratic price movements. Small- and mid-cap companies' securities may trade in lower volumes and it might be harder for the Fund to dispose of its holdings at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Small- and mid-cap companies may not have established markets for their products or services and may have fewer customers and product lines. They may have more limited access to financial resources and may not have the financial strength to sustain them through business downturns or adverse market conditions. Since small- and mid-cap companies typically reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business, they may not pay dividends for some time, particularly if they are newer companies. Small- and mid-cap companies may have unseasoned management or less depth in management skill than larger, more established companies. They may be more reliant on the efforts of particular members of their management team and management changes may pose a greater risk to the success of the business. It may take a substantial period of time before the Fund realizes a gain on an investment in a small- or mid-cap company, if it realizes any gain at all.

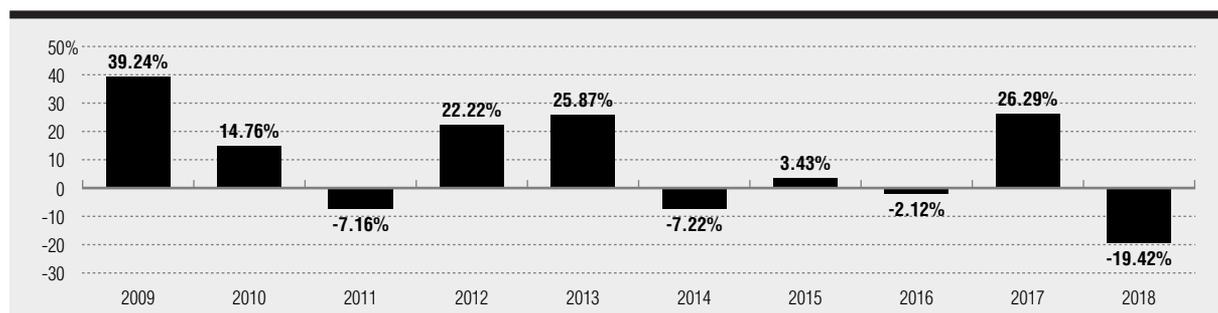
Who Is the Fund Designed For? The Fund's shares are available only as an investment option under certain variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance policies and other investment plans offered through insurance company separate accounts of participating insurance companies. The Fund is designed primarily for investors seeking capital appreciation primarily from foreign equity investments. Those investors should be willing to assume the risks of share price fluctuations

that are typical for a fund focusing on growth stocks and the risks of investing in both developed and emerging foreign countries. Because of its focus on capital appreciation, the Fund may be appropriate for some portion of an investment plan for investors with a high risk tolerance. The Fund is not designed for investors needing income. 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.

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 provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's Non-Service Shares performance from calendar year to calendar year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods of time shown in the table compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Charges imposed by the insurance accounts that invest in the Fund are not included and the returns would be lower if they were. The Fund's past investment performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. More recent performance information is available by calling the toll-free number on the back of this prospectus and on the Fund's website at:

<https://www.openheimerfunds.com/fund/InternationalGrowthFundVA>



During the period shown, the highest return before taxes for a calendar quarter was 22.02% (2nd Qtr 09) and the lowest return before taxes for a calendar quarter was -18.00% (3rd Qtr 11).

The following table shows the average annual total returns before taxes for each class of the Fund's shares.

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018*			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Non-Service Shares (inception 5/13/1992)	(19.42)%	(0.90)%	8.11%
Service Shares (inception 3/19/2001)	(19.55)%	(1.08)%	7.87%
Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Ex- U.S. Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)	(14.20)%	0.68%	6.57%

* Prior to April 30, 2014, the Fund was a series of Panorama Series Fund. Performance reflects that of the predecessor series.

Investment Adviser. OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. (the "Manager") is the Fund's investment adviser. OpenheimerFunds, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser") is its sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers. George R. Evans, CFA, has been a Vice President of the Fund since December 1999 and lead portfolio manager of the Fund since October 1999. Robert B. Dunphy, CFA, has been a Vice President and co-portfolio manager of the Fund since March 2012.

Purchase and Sale of 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. 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. The accompanying prospectus of the participating insurance company provides information about how to select the Fund as an investment option.

Taxes. 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, provided certain requirements are met, any dividends and capital gains distributions will be taxable to the participating insurance company, if at all. Special tax rules apply to life insurance companies, variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts. For information on federal income taxation of a life insurance company with respect to its receipt of distributions from the Fund and federal income taxation of owners of variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, see the accompanying prospectus for the applicable contract.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. The Fund, the Sub-Adviser, or their related companies may make payments to financial intermediaries, including to insurance companies that offer shares of the Fund as an investment option. These payments for the sale of Fund shares and related services may create a conflict of interest

by influencing the intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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 additional information about the Fund's investment policies and risks.

The Fund's Principal Investment Strategies 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.

Common Stock and Other Equity Investments. Equity securities include common stock, preferred stock, rights, warrants and certain securities that are convertible into common stock. Equity investments may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter securities.

The value of the Fund's portfolio may be affected by changes in the stock markets. Stocks and other equity securities fluctuate in price in response to changes to equity markets in general. Stock markets may experience significant short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Adverse events in any part of the equity or fixed-income markets may have unexpected negative effects on other market segments. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. stock markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign stock markets.

The prices of equity securities generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time. A variety of factors can negatively affect the price of a particular company's stock. These factors may include, but are not limited to: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation against the company, general unfavorable performance of the company's sector or industry, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry. To the extent that securities of a particular type are emphasized (for example foreign stocks, stocks of small- or mid-cap companies, growth or value stocks, or stocks of companies in a particular industry) their share values may fluctuate more in response to events affecting the market for that type of security.

- 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. If prevailing interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stock may be less attractive, which may cause the price of preferred stock to decline.
- Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices that are valid for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities, and can be more volatile than the price of the underlying securities. If the market price of the underlying security does not exceed the exercise price during the life of the warrant, the warrant will expire worthless and any amount paid for the warrant will be lost. The market for warrants may be very limited and it may be difficult to sell a warrant promptly at an acceptable price. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.
- Convertible securities 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. Some convertible debt securities may be considered "equity equivalents" because of the feature that makes them convertible into common stock. The conversion feature of convertible securities generally causes the market value of convertible securities to increase when the value of the underlying common stock increases, and to fall when the stock price falls. The market value of a convertible security reflects both its "investment value," which is its expected income potential, and its "conversion value," which is its anticipated market value if it were converted. If its conversion value exceeds its investment value, the security will generally behave more like an equity security, in which case its price will tend to fluctuate with the price of the underlying common stock or other security. If its investment value exceeds its conversion value, the security will generally behave more like a debt security, in which case the security's price will likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Convertible securities may offer the Fund the ability to participate in stock market movements while also seeking some current income. Convertible securities may provide more income than common stock but they generally provide less income than comparable non-convertible debt securities. Most convertible securities will vary, to some extent, with changes in the price of the underlying common stock and are therefore subject to the risks of that stock. In addition, convertible securities may be subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. However, credit ratings

of convertible securities generally have less impact on the value of the securities than they do for non-convertible debt securities. Some convertible preferred stocks have a mandatory conversion feature or a call feature that allows the issuer to redeem the stock on or prior to a mandatory conversion date. Those features could diminish the potential for capital appreciation on the investment.

Foreign Investing. The Fund may buy stocks and other equity securities of companies that are domiciled or that have their primary operations in a foreign country or countries. The Fund considers securities traded primarily on foreign securities exchanges or in foreign over-the-counter markets, and securities of foreign issuers that are represented in the United States securities markets by American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or similar depository arrangements, to be “foreign securities” for purposes of its investment allocations. The Fund may also buy debt securities, primarily convertible debt securities, issued by foreign companies. It may buy debt securities issued by foreign governments or their agencies, but debt securities are not expected to be a main investment strategy of the Fund.

Risks of Foreign Investing. Securities traded in foreign markets often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances the Fund will lose money. Additional information regarding certain of the risks associated with foreign investing is provided below.

- **Foreign Market Risk.** If there are fewer investors in a particular foreign market, securities traded in that market may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities and more difficult to price. Foreign markets may also be subject to delays in the settlement of transactions and difficulties in pricing securities. If the Fund is delayed in settling a purchase or sale transaction, it may not receive any return on the invested assets or it may lose money if the value of the security declines. It may also be more expensive for the Fund to buy or sell securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States, which may increase the Fund’s expense ratio.
- **Foreign Economy Risk.** Foreign economies may be more vulnerable to political or economic changes than the U.S. economy. They may be more concentrated in particular industries or may rely on particular resources or trading partners to a greater extent. Certain foreign economies may be adversely affected by shortages of investment capital or by high rates of inflation. Changes in economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad may also have a greater impact on the economies of certain foreign countries.
- **Foreign Governmental and Regulatory Risks.** Foreign companies may not be subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements as U.S. companies. As a result there may be less accurate information available regarding a foreign company’s operations and financial condition. Foreign companies may be subject to capital controls, nationalization, or confiscatory taxes. There may be less government regulation of foreign issuers, exchanges and brokers than in the United States. Some countries also have restrictions that limit foreign ownership and may impose penalties for increases in the value of the Fund’s investment. The value of the Fund’s foreign investments may be affected if it experiences difficulties in enforcing legal judgments in foreign courts.
- **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. Foreign currency exchange transactions may impose additional costs on the Fund. The Fund can also invest in derivative instruments linked to foreign currencies. The change in value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of derivatives linked to that foreign currency. The investment adviser’s selection of foreign currency denominated investments may not perform as expected. Currency derivative investments may be particularly volatile and subject to greater risks than other types of foreign-currency denominated investments.
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** There may be very limited regulatory oversight of certain foreign banks or securities depositories that hold foreign securities and foreign currency and the laws of certain countries may limit the ability to recover such assets if a foreign bank or depository or their agents goes bankrupt. There may also be an increased risk of loss of portfolio securities.
- **Time Zone Arbitrage.** If the Fund invests a significant amount of its assets in foreign securities, 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 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 investment adviser and the Board believe to be their fair value, may help deter those activities.
- **Globalization Risks.** The growing inter-relationship of global economies and financial markets has increased the effect of conditions in one country or region on issuers of securities in a different country or region. In particular, the adoption or prolongation of protectionist trade policies by one or more countries, changes in economic or monetary policy in the United States or abroad, or a slowdown in the U.S. economy, could lead to a decrease in demand for products and reduced flows of capital and income to companies in other countries.
- **Regional Focus.** At times, the Fund might increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular region of the world. Securities of issuers in a region might be affected by changes in economic conditions or by changes in government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that region more than

others. If the Fund has a greater emphasis on investments in a particular region, it may be subject to greater risks from adverse events that occur in that region than a fund that invests in a different region or that is more geographically diversified. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region may adversely affect the values of the Fund's holdings.

Risks of Developing and Emerging Markets. Investments in developing and emerging market countries are subject to all the risks associated with foreign investing, however, these risks may be magnified in developing and emerging markets. Investments in securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries may be considered speculative. Additional information regarding certain of the risks associated with investing in developing and emerging markets is provided below.

- **Less Developed Securities Markets.** Developing or emerging market countries may have less well-developed securities markets and exchanges. Consequently they have lower trading volume than the securities markets of more developed countries and may be substantially less liquid than those of more developed countries.
- **Transaction Settlement.** Settlement procedures in developing or emerging markets may differ from those of more established securities markets, and settlement delays may result in the inability to invest assets or to dispose of portfolio securities in a timely manner. As a result there could be subsequent declines in the value of the portfolio security, a decrease in the level of liquidity of the portfolio or, if there is a contract to sell the security, a possible liability to the purchaser.
- **Price Volatility.** Securities prices in developing or emerging markets may be significantly more volatile than is the case in more developed nations of the world, which may lead to greater difficulties in pricing securities.
- **Less Developed Governments and Economies.** The governments of developing or emerging market countries may be more unstable than the governments of more developed countries. In addition, the economies of developing or emerging market countries may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Developing or emerging market countries may be subject to social, political, or economic instability. Further, the value of the currency of a developing or emerging market country may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets.
- **Government Restrictions.** In certain developing or emerging market countries, government approval may be required for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. Other government restrictions may include confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalization of company assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, protectionist measures, and practices such as share blocking.
- **Privatization Programs.** The governments in some developing or emerging market countries have been engaged in programs to sell all or part of their interests in government-owned or controlled enterprises. However, in certain developing or emerging market countries, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs may be limited by local law. There can be no assurance that privatization programs will be successful.

Eurozone Investment Risks. The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of most western European countries and a growing number of eastern European countries, collectively known as "member states." One of the key mandates of the EU is the establishment and administration of a common single market, consisting of, among other things, a single currency and a common trade policy. In order to pursue this goal, member states established the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which sets out different stages and commitments that member states need to follow to achieve greater economic and monetary policy coordination, including the adoption of a single currency, the euro. Many member states have adopted the euro as their currency and, as a result, are subject to the monetary policies of the European Central Bank (ECB).

The global economic crisis that began in 2008 has caused severe financial difficulties for many EU member states, pushing some to the brink of insolvency and causing others to experience recession, large public debt, restructuring of government debt, credit rating downgrades and an overall weakening of banking and financial sectors. Some of those countries have depended on, and may continue to be dependent on, the assistance from others such as the ECB, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or other governments and institutions to address those issues. Failure by one or more EU member states to implement reforms or attain a certain performance level imposed as a condition of assistance, or an insufficient level of assistance, could deepen or prolong the economic downturn which could have a significant adverse effect on the value of investments in those and other European countries. By adopting the euro as its currency, members of the EMU are subject to fiscal and monetary controls that could limit to some degree the ability to implement their own economic policies. Additionally, EMU member states could voluntarily abandon the euro or involuntarily be forced out of the euro, including by way of a partial or complete dissolution of the EMU. The effects of such outcomes on the rest of the Eurozone and global markets as a whole are unpredictable, but are likely to be negative, including adversely impacted market values of Eurozone and various other securities and currencies, redenomination of certain securities into less valuable local currencies, and more volatile and illiquid markets. Under such circumstances, investments denominated in euros or replacement currencies may be difficult to value, the ability to operate an investment strategy in connection with euro-denominated securities may be significantly impaired and the value of euro-denominated investments may decline significantly and unpredictably. Additionally, the United Kingdom's intended withdrawal from the EU, known as "Brexit," may have significant political and financial consequences for Eurozone markets, including greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence and an increased likelihood of a recession in the United Kingdom and the EU. It remains unclear whether a negotiated withdrawal agreement can be reached. Brexit has already resulted in significant volatility in European and global financial markets and uncertainty about the integrity and functioning of the EU, both of which may persist for an extended period of time. Uncertainty relating to the withdrawal procedures and timeline may have adverse effects on asset valuations and the renegotiation of current

trade agreements, as well as an increase in financial regulation of United Kingdom banks. While the full impact of Brexit is unknown, market disruption in the EU and globally may have a negative effect on the value of the Fund's investments. Additionally, the risks related to Brexit could be more pronounced if one or more additional EU member states seek to leave the EU.

Growth Investing. Growth companies are companies whose earnings and stock prices are expected to grow at a faster rate than the overall market. Growth companies can be new companies or established companies that may be entering a growth cycle in their business. Their anticipated growth may come from developing new products or services or from expanding into new or growing markets. Growth companies may be applying new technologies, new or improved distribution methods or new business models that could enable them to capture an important or dominant market position. They may have a special area of expertise or the ability to take advantage of changes in demographic or other factors in a more profitable way. Newer growth companies generally tend to invest a large part of their earnings into research, development or capital assets. Although newer growth companies may not pay any dividends for some time, their stocks may be valued because of their potential for price increases.

Risks of Growth Investing. If a growth company's earnings or stock price fails to increase as anticipated, or if its business plans do not produce the expected results, its securities may decline sharply. Growth companies may be newer or smaller companies that may experience greater stock price fluctuations and risks of loss than larger, more established companies. Newer growth companies tend to retain a large part of their earnings for research, development or investments in capital assets. Therefore, they may not pay any dividends for some time. Growth investing has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles and is likely to continue to do so. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, it may be more difficult to sell growth company securities at an acceptable price. Growth stocks may also be more volatile than other securities because of investor speculation.

Small- and Mid-Cap Companies. Small-cap companies may be either established or newer companies, including "unseasoned" companies that have been in operation for less than three years. Mid-cap companies are generally companies that have completed their initial start-up cycle, and in many cases have established markets and developed seasoned market teams. While smaller companies might offer greater opportunities for gain than larger companies, they also may involve greater risk of loss. They may be more sensitive to changes in a company's earnings expectations and may experience more abrupt and erratic price movements. Smaller companies' securities often trade in lower volumes and in many instances, are traded over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, where the frequency and volume of trading is substantially less than is typical for securities of larger companies traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations and it might be harder for the Fund to dispose of its holdings at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Small- and mid-cap companies may not have established markets for their products or services and may have fewer customers and product lines. They may have more limited access to financial resources and may not have the financial strength to sustain them through business downturns or adverse market conditions. Since small- and mid-cap companies typically reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business, they may not pay dividends for some time, particularly if they are newer companies. Smaller companies may have unseasoned management or less depth in management skill than larger, more established companies. They may be more reliant on the efforts of particular members of their management team and management changes may pose a greater risk to the success of the business. Securities of small, unseasoned companies may be particularly volatile, especially in the short term, and may have very limited liquidity in a declining market. It may take a substantial period of time to realize a gain on an investment in a small- or mid-cap company, if any gain is realized at all.

The Fund measures the market capitalization of an issuer at the time of investment. Because the relative sizes of companies change over time as the securities market changes, the Fund's definition of what is a "small-cap," "mid-cap" or "large-cap" company may change over time as well. After the Fund buys the security of an individual company, that company may expand or contract and no longer fall within the designated capitalization range. Although the Fund is not required to sell the securities of companies whose market capitalizations have grown or decreased beyond the Fund's capitalization-range definition, it might sell some of those holdings to try to adjust the dollar-weighted median capitalization of its portfolio.

When the Fund invests in smaller company securities that might 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.

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.

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 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.

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 issuers. The Fund will not concentrate its investments in issuers in any one industry. At times, however, the Fund may emphasize investments in some industries or sectors more than others. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. The Securities and Exchange Commission staff has taken the position that investment of more than 25% of a fund's total assets in issuers in the same industry constitutes concentration in that industry. That limit does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities; however, securities issued by any one foreign government are considered to be part of a single "industry." For purposes of compliance with its concentration policy, the Fund will consider portfolio investments held by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, to the extent that the Fund has sufficient information about such portfolio investments. The Fund will make reasonable efforts to obtain such information.

Investing in Special Situations. At times, investment benefit may be sought from what a portfolio manager considers to be "special situations," such as mergers, reorganizations, restructurings or other unusual events, that are expected to affect a particular issuer. There is a risk that the expected change or event might not occur, which could cause the price of the security to fall, perhaps sharply. In that case, the investment might not produce the expected gains or might cause a loss. This is an aggressive investment technique that may be considered speculative.

Debt Securities. The Fund may invest in debt securities, including: securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities; or foreign sovereigns; and foreign and domestic corporate bonds, notes and debentures. The Fund may select debt securities for their income possibilities, capital appreciation or to help cushion fluctuations in the value of its portfolio. Debt securities may be subject to the following risks:

- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that rising interest rates, or an expectation of rising interest rates in the near future, will cause the values of the Fund's investments in debt securities to decline. 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. Additionally, when interest rates rise, the decrease in values of outstanding debt securities may not be offset by higher income from new investments. When interest rates fall, the values of already-issued debt securities generally rise and 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; thus, interest rate risk is usually greater for securities with longer maturities or durations. "Zero-coupon" or "stripped" securities may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that interest rates in the U.S. are near historic lows. Interest rate changes may have different effects on the values of mortgage-related securities because of prepayment and extension risks.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities are more volatile and thus more likely to decline in price, and to a greater extent, than shorter-duration debt securities, in a rising interest-rate environment. "Effective duration" attempts to measure the expected percentage change in the value of a bond or portfolio resulting from a change in prevailing interest rates. The change in the value of a bond or portfolio can be approximated by multiplying its duration by a change in interest rates. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **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. U.S. government securities generally have lower credit risks than securities issued by private issuers or certain foreign governments. If an issuer fails to pay interest, the Fund's income might be reduced, and if an issuer fails to repay principal, the value of the security might fall and the Fund could lose the amount of its investment in the security. 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, for any reason, can reduce the market value of that issuer's securities.
- **Credit Spread Risk.** Credit spread risk is the risk that credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between securities that is due to differences in their credit quality) may increase when the market expects lower-grade bonds to default more frequently. Widening credit spreads may quickly reduce the market values of the Fund's lower-rated and unrated securities. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.
- **Extension Risk.** Extension risk is the risk that, if interest rates rise rapidly, prepayments on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected, and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply. Extension risk is particularly prevalent for a callable security where an

increase in interest rates could result in the issuer of that security choosing not to redeem the security as anticipated on the security's call date. Such a decision by the issuer could have the effect of lengthening the debt security's expected maturity, making it more vulnerable to interest rate risk and reducing its market value.

- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that when interest rates fall, the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds from a security's sale or redemption at a lower interest rate. Callable bonds are generally subject to greater reinvestment risk than non-callable bonds.
- **Prepayment Risk.** Certain fixed-income securities (in particular mortgage-related securities) are subject to the risk of unanticipated prepayment. Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, the issuer will redeem the security prior to the security's expected maturity, or that borrowers will repay the loans that underlie these fixed-income securities more quickly than expected, thereby causing the issuer of the security to repay the principal prior to 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 the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment. 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 repayment assumptions about those investments.
- **Event Risk.** If an issuer of debt securities is the subject of a buyout, debt restructuring, merger or recapitalization that increases its debt load, it could interfere with its ability to make timely payments of interest and principal and cause the value of its debt securities to fall.

Fixed-Income Market Risks. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to unusual volatility and illiquidity. Volatility and illiquidity may be more pronounced in the case of lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are near historic lows in the U.S. and in other countries. During times of reduced market liquidity, the Fund may not be able to readily sell bonds at the prices at which they are carried on the Fund's books. If the Fund needed to sell large blocks of bonds to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the bonds' prices. An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests (including requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the Fund's shares), which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, as well as other adverse market and economic developments, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Fund's share price and increase the Fund's liquidity risk, Fund expenses and/or taxable capital gain distributions to shareholders, if applicable. Similarly, the prices of the Fund's holdings could be adversely affected if an investment account managed similarly to the Fund was to experience significant redemptions and that account was required to sell its holdings at an inopportune time. The liquidity of an issuer's securities may decrease as a result of a decline in an issuer's credit rating, the occurrence of an event that causes counterparties to avoid transacting with the issuer, or an increase in the issuer's cash outflows, as well as other adverse market and economic developments. A 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.

Economic and other market developments can adversely affect fixed-income securities markets in the United States, Europe and elsewhere. At times, participants in debt securities markets may develop concerns about the ability of certain issuers of debt securities to make timely principal and interest payments, or they may develop concerns about the ability of financial institutions that make markets in certain debt securities to facilitate an orderly market. Those concerns may impact the market price or value of those debt securities and may cause increased volatility in those debt securities or debt securities markets, reducing the willingness of some lenders to extend credit, and making it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms (or at all). Under some circumstances, as was the case during the latter half of 2008 and early 2009, those concerns could cause reduced liquidity in certain debt securities markets.

Following the financial crisis, the Federal Reserve sought to stabilize the economy by keeping the federal funds rate near zero percent. The Federal Reserve has also purchased large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, pursuant to its monetary stimulus program known as "quantitative easing." As the Federal Reserve has completed the tapering of its securities purchases pursuant to quantitative easing, it has recently raised interest rates on multiple occasions, and continues to consider future raises to the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates may rise and cause fixed-income investors to move out of fixed-income securities, which may also increase redemptions in fixed-income mutual funds.

In addition, although the fixed-income securities markets have grown significantly in the last few decades, regulations and business practices have led some financial intermediaries to curtail their capacity to engage in trading (i.e., "market making") activities for certain debt securities. As a result, dealer inventories of fixed-income securities, which provide an indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to make markets in fixed-income securities, are near historic lows relative to market size. Because market makers help stabilize the market through their financial intermediary services, further reductions in dealer inventories could have the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income securities markets.

Risks of Below-Investment-Grade Securities. Below-investment-grade securities (also referred to as "junk bonds") generally have higher yields than investment-grade securities but also have higher risk profiles. Below-investment-grade

securities are considered to be speculative and entail greater risk with respect to the ability of the issuer to timely repay principal and pay interest or dividends in accordance with the terms of the obligation and may have more credit risk than investment-grade securities, especially during times of weakening economic conditions or rising interest rates. These additional risks mean that the Fund may not receive the anticipated level of income from these securities, and the Fund's net asset value may be affected by declines in the value of below-investment-grade securities. The major risks of below-investment-grade securities include:

- Prices of below-investment-grade securities may be subject to extreme price fluctuations, even under normal market conditions. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of below-investment-grade securities than on the prices of investment-grade securities.
- Below-investment-grade securities may be issued by less creditworthy issuers and may be more likely to default than investment-grade securities. Issuers of below-investment-grade securities may have more outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment-grade securities. Issuers of below-investment-grade securities may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of the holders of below-investment-grade securities.
- Below-investment-grade securities may be less liquid than investment-grade securities, even under normal market conditions. There are fewer dealers in the below-investment-grade securities market and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted by the dealers. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of the Fund's securities than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- Below-investment-grade securities typically contain redemption provisions that permit the issuer of the securities containing such provisions to redeem the securities at its discretion. If the issuer redeems below-investment-grade securities, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields and may lose income.
- Below-investment-grade securities markets may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse credit, economic, or market conditions than investment-grade securities.

Credit Quality. The Fund can invest in securities that are rated or unrated. "Investment-grade" securities are those rated within the four highest rating categories by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") (or, in the case of unrated securities, determined by the investment adviser to be comparable to securities rated investment-grade). "Below-investment-grade" securities are those that are rated below those categories, which are also referred to as "junk bonds." While securities rated within the fourth highest category by S&P (meaning BBB+, BBB or BBB-) or by Moody's (meaning Baa1, Baa2 or Baa3) are considered "investment-grade," they have some speculative characteristics. If two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations have assigned different ratings to a security, the investment adviser uses the highest rating assigned.

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. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. Rating organizations might not 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, economic and other factors affecting issuers as well. Many factors affect an issuer's ability to make timely payments, and the credit risk of a particular security may change over time. The investment adviser also may use its own research and analysis to assess those risks. If a bond is insured, it will usually be rated by the rating organizations based on the financial strength of the insurer. The rating categories are described in an appendix to the Statement of Additional Information.

Unrated Securities. Because the Fund purchases securities that are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, the investment adviser may internally assign ratings to those securities, after assessing their credit quality and other factors, in categories similar to those of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. There can be no assurance, nor is it intended, that the investment adviser's credit analysis process is consistent or comparable with the credit analysis process used by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Unrated securities are considered "investment-grade" or "below-investment-grade" if judged by the investment adviser to be comparable to rated investment-grade or below-investment-grade securities. The investment adviser's rating does not constitute a guarantee of the credit quality. In addition, some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.

In evaluating the credit quality of a particular security, whether rated or unrated, the investment adviser will normally take into consideration a number of factors such as, if applicable, the financial resources of the issuer, the underlying source of funds for debt service on a security, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, any operating history of the facility financed by the obligation, the degree of community support for the financed facility, the capabilities of the issuer's management, and regulatory factors affecting the issuer or the particular facility.

A reduction in the rating of a security after the Fund buys it will not require the Fund to dispose of the security. However, the investment adviser will evaluate such downgraded securities to determine whether to keep them in the Fund's portfolio.

Investing in Domestic Securities. The Fund can invest in common and preferred stocks and debt securities of U.S. companies. It can also hold U.S. corporate and government debt securities for defensive and liquidity purposes. Under normal market conditions, the Fund does not expect to invest more than 10% of its total assets in securities of U.S. issuers.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Because some foreign countries limit or prohibit all direct foreign investment in companies domiciled there, government authorized or organized funds may be the primary or only way to invest in those countries. Subject to the limits under the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Fund may invest in foreign mutual funds to gain exposure to the securities of companies in countries that limit or prohibit direct foreign investment. Foreign mutual funds are generally deemed to be passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”), since nearly all of the income of a mutual fund is passive income. Some of the other foreign corporations that the Fund may invest in may also be considered PFICs.

Under U.S. tax laws, PFICs are those foreign corporations which generate primarily “passive” income. Passive income is defined as any income that is considered foreign personal holding company income under the Internal Revenue Code. For federal tax purposes, a foreign corporation is deemed to be a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income during a taxable year is passive income or if 50% or more of its assets during a taxable year are assets that produce, or are held to produce, passive income.

Unless the Fund makes an election with respect to its investment in a PFIC, which election may not always be possible, income from the disposition of a PFIC investment and from certain PFIC distributions may be subject to adverse tax treatment. The application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC shares, and may subject the Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC shares. Federal tax laws impose severe tax penalties for failure to properly report investment income from PFICs. The Fund makes every effort to ensure compliance with federal tax reporting of these investments; however, foreign corporations that are PFICs for federal tax purposes may not always be recognized as such or may not provide the Fund with all information required to report, or make an election with respect to, such investment.

Repurchase Agreements. In a repurchase transaction, a Fund buys a security and simultaneously sells it back to an approved institution for delivery on an agreed-upon future date. The resale price exceeds the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed-upon interest rate effective for the period during which the repurchase agreement is in effect. Approved institutions include U.S. commercial banks, U.S. branches of foreign banks or broker-dealers that have been designated as primary dealers in government securities. They must meet credit requirements set by the investment adviser from time to time. Repurchase agreements must be fully collateralized. However, if the seller fails to pay the repurchase price on the delivery date, a Fund may incur costs in disposing of the collateral and may experience losses if there is any delay in its ability to do so. If the default on the part of the seller is due to its bankruptcy, a Fund’s ability to liquidate the collateral may be delayed or limited.

Derivative Investments. The Fund can invest in “derivative” instruments. A derivative is an instrument 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 and forward contracts are some of the types of derivatives the Fund may use. The Fund may also use other types of derivatives that are consistent with its investment strategies or for hedging purposes.

Risks of Derivative Investments. Derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. The underlying security, obligor or other instrument on which a derivative is based, or the derivative itself, may not perform as expected. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative investment. In addition, some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund’s initial investment. Certain derivative investments held by the Fund may be illiquid, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position. Derivative transactions may require the payment of premiums and may increase portfolio turnover. Derivatives are subject to credit risk, since the Fund may lose money on a derivative investment if the issuer or counterparty fails to pay the amount due. As a result of these risks, the Fund could realize little or no income or lose money from the investment, or the use of a derivative for hedging might be unsuccessful.

In addition, under rules enacted under financial reform legislation, certain over-the-counter derivatives, including certain interest rate swaps and certain credit default swaps, are required to be executed on a regulated market and/or cleared through a clearinghouse, which may result in increased margin requirements and costs for the Fund. It is unclear how these regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk, and entering into a derivative transaction that is cleared may entail further risks and costs, including the counterparty risk of the clearinghouse and the futures commission merchant through which the Fund accesses the clearinghouse.

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.

Illiquid and Restricted Investments. 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” investments. Illiquid investments 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 investments 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 investments. The Fund’s holdings of illiquid investments are monitored on an ongoing basis to determine whether to sell any of those investments to maintain adequate liquidity.

Conflicts of Interest. The investment activities of the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates with respect to other funds and accounts they manage may present potential conflicts of interest that could, under certain circumstances, disadvantage or adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders. The Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates advise other funds and accounts that have investment objectives and strategies that differ from, and may be 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, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may also have conflicting interests arising from investment objectives and strategies that are similar to those of the Fund. For example, those funds and accounts may engage in, and compete for, the same types of investment opportunities as the Fund or invest in securities of the same issuers that have different features and interests as compared to securities held by the Fund. These features (such as seniority, guarantees and differential voting rights) may, under certain circumstances, come into conflict with or disadvantage securities held by the Fund. In addition, other funds or accounts advised by the Manager, the Sub-Adviser, or their affiliates may invest in the Fund’s shares. Because the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates may carry out the investment activities of those other funds or accounts without regard to the investment objectives or performance of the Fund, it is possible that the value of investments held by the Fund (or shares of the Fund itself, if applicable) or the Fund’s investment strategies may be adversely affected.

The Fund’s investment performance will usually differ from the performance of other funds or accounts that are also advised by the Fund’s Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates even in cases where the investment objectives and strategies of the relevant funds or accounts are similar. When managing multiple funds or accounts, the Fund’s Manager, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates may make decisions with respect to investment positions held by certain funds or accounts that may cause the Fund to experience losses during periods in which other funds or accounts achieve gains. This may include causing another fund or account to take actions with respect to an issuer’s liquidation, restructuring, default or corporate actions that may conflict with the interests of the Fund. Similar conflicts may also arise when the Fund and other funds or accounts invest in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure, such as when the Fund holds equity or debt obligations of an issuer, and another fund or account holds more senior (or junior) debt obligations of the same issuer, or when the Fund and other funds or accounts hold securities of different issuers that have competing claims to the same assets or sources of payment. In such circumstances, decisions regarding whether to trigger an event of default, the terms of any potential workout or restructuring of a distressed issuer, liquidating or selling an investment, corporate actions, litigation or other investment decisions may, and often do, result in conflicts of interest. The Fund may receive lower returns on its investment in an issuer as a result of actions taken with respect to the same or related issuers by other investors, including other funds or accounts managed by the Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates.

The Fund’s Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may manage funds or accounts with different fee rates and/or fee structures, including funds or accounts that pay advisory fees based on account performance (“performance fee accounts”). Such differences in fee arrangements may raise potential conflicts of interest by creating an incentive to favor higher-fee accounts. For example, the Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates could potentially allocate the most attractive investments to higher-fee accounts or performance fee accounts, or the trading of higher-fee accounts could potentially be favored as to timing and/or execution price.

The Manager and the Sub-Adviser have adopted policies and procedures designed to mitigate where possible potential conflicts of interest identified by the Manager and the Sub-Adviser. However, such policies and procedures may also limit the Fund’s investment activities and affect its performance. For example, the investment activities of such funds or accounts may result in the Manager’s, the Sub-Adviser’s or their affiliates’ receipt of material non-public information concerning certain securities, which could lead to restrictions in the trading of such securities or other investment activities of the Fund or other funds or accounts managed by the Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates. In certain cases, the Fund’s Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may avoid certain investment opportunities or actions that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other funds or accounts, which could also have the effect of limiting the Fund’s investment opportunities and performance. In other cases, the Fund’s Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may choose not to or fail to avoid investment opportunities or action that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other funds or accounts, which could under certain circumstances disadvantage the Fund while advantaging other funds or accounts or vice versa.

The Manager, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates may also face other potential conflicts of interest in managing the Fund, and the information above is not a complete description of every conflict that could be deemed to exist when simultaneously managing the Fund and other funds and accounts.

The Fund offers its shares to separate accounts of different insurance companies, as an investment for their variable annuity contracts, variable life insurance policies and other investment products. 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 Money Market Instruments. The Fund can invest its free cash balances in money market instruments to provide liquidity or for defensive purposes. Money market instruments are short-term, U.S. dollar-denominated debt

instruments issued or guaranteed by domestic and foreign corporations and financial institutions, the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities and other entities. Money market instruments include certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, treasury bills, certain asset-backed securities and other short term debt obligations that have a final maturity, as defined under rules under the Investment Company Act of 1940, of 397 days or less. They may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates. Money market instruments are subject to certain risks, including the risk that an issuer of an obligation that the Fund holds might have its credit rating downgraded or might default on its obligations, or that interest rates might rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's investments to fall.

The Fund may invest in money market instruments by investing in Class E shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market Fund. It may also invest in money market instruments directly, or in other affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds. The Fund may invest in such other money market funds, such as Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market Fund, rather than purchasing individual short-term investments. Oppenheimer Institutional Government 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. At the time of an investment, the Fund cannot always predict what will be the yield of the Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market Fund, or any other money market fund it may hold, because of the wide variety of instruments that such fund may hold 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 any other money market fund it may hold, 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 Government Money Market Fund, or to any other similar affiliated money market fund of which the Fund is a shareholder. If the Fund invests in an unaffiliated money market fund, the Manager will not waive a portion of the Fund's advisory fee representing the Fund's share of the advisory fee paid by such unaffiliated fund to any unaffiliated manager.

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 total assets in investments that may be inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Government Money Market Fund or in the types of money market instruments in which Oppenheimer Institutional Government 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, dealer mark-ups or other transaction costs, which can adversely affect performance. The Financial Highlights tables at the end of this prospectus show 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. The Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy and may be changed without shareholder approval. 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 its 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 Schedule of Investments on Form N-Q, which is a public filing that is 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. Beginning in April 2019, the Fund will no longer file Form N-Qs and will instead disclose its portfolio holdings monthly on Form N-PORT. In addition, the Fund's portfolio holdings information, as of the end of each calendar month, may be posted and available on the Fund's website no sooner than 30 days after the end of each calendar month.

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 AND THE SUB-ADVISER. OFI Global Asset Management, Inc., the Manager, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OppenheimerFunds, Inc. The Manager oversees the Fund's investments and its business operations. OppenheimerFunds, Inc., the Sub-Adviser, chooses the Fund's investments and provides related advisory services. The Manager carries out its duties, subject to the policies established by the Fund's Board, under an investment advisory agreement with the Fund 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 Sub-Adviser has a sub-advisory agreement with the Manager and is paid by the Manager.

The Manager has been an investment adviser since 2012. The Sub-Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1960. The Manager and the Sub-Adviser are located at 225 Liberty Street, 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: 1.00% of the first \$250 million of average annual net assets, 0.90% of the next \$250 million, 0.85% of the next \$500 million, and 0.82% of average annual net assets above \$1 billion, calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. Under the sub-advisory agreement, the Manager pays the Sub-Adviser a percentage of the net investment advisory fee (after all applicable waivers) that it receives from the Fund as compensation for the provision of the investment advisory services. The Fund's advisory fee for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 was 0.94% of average annual net assets, before any applicable waivers.

After discussions with the Fund's Board, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse the Fund for certain expenses in order to limit "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement" (excluding (i) interest, taxes, dividends tied to short sales, brokerage commissions, and other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (ii) expenses incurred directly or indirectly by the Fund as a result of investments in other investment companies, wholly-owned subsidiaries and pooled investment vehicles; (iii) certain other expenses attributable to, and incurred as a result of, a Fund's investments; and (iv) other unusual and infrequent expenses (including litigation expenses) not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) to annual rates of 1.00% for Non-Service Shares and 1.25% for Service Shares as calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. This fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement may not be amended or withdrawn for one year from the date of this prospectus, unless approved by the Board.

The Manager has also voluntarily agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses in an amount equal to the management fees incurred indirectly through the Fund's investments in funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, those indirect expenses were less than 0.01% of average daily net assets and are therefore not shown in the Annual Fund Operating Expenses table earlier in this prospectus.

The Fund's annual operating expenses may vary in future years. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Fund's investment advisory agreements is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Portfolio Managers. The Fund's portfolio is managed by George R. Evans, CFA, and Robert B. Dunphy, CFA, who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investments. Mr. Evans has been a Vice President of the Fund since December 1999 and lead portfolio manager of the Fund since October 1999. Mr. Dunphy has been a Vice President and co-portfolio manager of the Fund since March 2012.

Mr. Evans has been the Chief Investment Officer, Equities, of the Sub-Adviser since January 2013 and Senior Vice President and Director of International Equities of the Sub-Adviser since July 2004. He was Director of Equities of the Sub-Adviser from October 2010 through December 2012, Vice President of the Sub-Adviser from October 1993 through July 2004 and Vice President of HarbourView Asset Management Corporation from July 1994 through November 2001. Mr. Evans is a portfolio manager of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

Mr. Dunphy has been a Vice President of the Sub-Adviser since January 2011 and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser since May 2011. He was a Senior Research Analyst and Assistant Vice President of the Sub-Adviser from May 2009 to January 2011, and an Intermediate Research Analyst of the Sub-Adviser from January 2006 to May 2009. Mr. Dunphy is a portfolio manager of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

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, and are redeemed, 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 based on the value of the Fund's portfolio determined as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, on each day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for trading (referred to in this prospectus as a "regular business day") except, if there is a NYSE scheduled early closing, the Fund will calculate its net asset value for each share class based on the value of the Fund's portfolio determined as of the NYSE scheduled early closing time (the "Valuation Time"). 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.

The Fund's securities generally trade on an exchange and are valued based on the official closing price of each security's principal exchange, or if not available, at the last sale price or fair value, as described below.

Fair Value Pricing. If the investment adviser determines that a value for any of the Fund's assets is not readily available or the value normally obtained for it, such as from a pricing service, is not reliable when the Fund's net asset value is to be calculated, the investment adviser will determine a fair value for the asset in good faith, pursuant to valuation procedures for the Fund adopted by the Board, and will incorporate that fair value in its net asset value calculation. These fair value determinations are intended to reflect values for the Fund's assets that the investment adviser and the Board believe to be more reliable. However, the Fund's fair value determinations involve subjective judgments and there can be no assurance that the Fund will receive the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security. Fair value determinations are subject to review, approval or ratification by the Board at its next scheduled meeting, or more frequently if necessary, after the fair valuations are determined.

The Board has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for fair value determinations to the investment adviser who has established a valuation committee to oversee those responsibilities. In determining whether a value is not readily available or reliable, the investment adviser monitors the information it receives in the ordinary course of its investment management responsibilities to identify significant events that the investment adviser believes, in good faith, will affect the value of the investment. Those may include, but are not limited to, information or events affecting or related to specific issuers, securities, or markets; consideration of recent transactions in comparable securities; price movements in futures contracts, appropriate market indices, ADRs or exchange-traded funds; the bid/ask quotes of brokers; or other market or trading trends or information.

Fair Value Pricing of Foreign Securities. Many foreign markets close hours before the Fund values its foreign investments. As a result, significant events, including events affecting a specific issuer or security, broad market movements or volatility that occurs in U.S. markets after the close of foreign securities markets, may occur during that time that could affect the values of foreign securities held by the Fund. The Fund uses fair value pricing more frequently for foreign securities to take those factors into account. Because some foreign securities trade in markets that are open 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 or the risk of not being able to sell illiquid securities, and will bear market risks until such securities are converted into cash.

Redemption or transfer requests will not be honored until the Transfer Agent receives all required documents in proper form. From time to time, the Transfer Agent, in its discretion, may waive certain of the requirements for redemptions stated in this prospectus.

Frequent Purchase and Redemption Limitations

The Board has adopted a policy to discourage and seek to limit or eliminate frequent purchases or redemptions of shares of the Fund by shareholders or authorized broker-dealer representatives of shareholders, in order to prevent the negative impacts, if any, that this activity may impose on other shareholders of the Fund. Negative impacts may include, without limitation, interference with portfolio management, increased taxes on portfolio securities, diminishment of Fund performance due to the need to sell portfolio securities at less favorable prices, increases in portfolio and administrative transaction costs resulting from large volumes of frequent purchase or redemption activity, and the possible dilution of Fund yields as a result of such activity. In addition, if the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, it may be subject to the risk that an investor may seek to take advantage of a delay between the change in value of the Fund's portfolio securities and the determination of the Fund's net asset value as a result of different closing times of U.S. and non-U.S. markets by buying or selling Fund shares at a price that does not reflect their true value. A similar risk exists if the Fund invests in securities of small capitalization companies, securities of issuers located in emerging markets or high yield securities (junk bonds) that are thinly traded and therefore may have actual values that differ from their market prices. This short-term arbitrage activity can reduce the return received by long-term shareholders. The Fund will seek to eliminate these opportunities by using fair value pricing, as described in "Fair Value Pricing" above.

There is no guarantee that this policy, described below, will be sufficient to identify and prevent all frequent purchases or redemptions that may have negative impacts to the Fund. In addition, the implementation of the Fund's policy involves judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application. The Fund, however, seeks to make judgments that are consistent with the interests of the Fund's shareholders. No matter how the Fund defines frequent purchases or redemptions, other purchases and sales of Fund shares may have adverse effects on the management of the Fund's portfolio and its performance. Additionally, due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying certain frequent trading and the volume of Fund shareholder transactions, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify violations of the policy or to reduce or eliminate all detrimental effects of frequent purchases or redemptions.

The Fund may from time to time use other methods that it believes are appropriate to deter market timing or other trading activity that may be detrimental to the Fund or its long-term shareholders.

The Fund does not offer an exchange privilege.

Right to Refuse Any Purchase Orders. The Fund may refuse, or cancel as permitted by law, any purchase order in its discretion for any reason at any time, and is not obligated to provide notice before rejecting or canceling an order.

Right to Terminate or Suspend Account Privileges. The Fund may, in its discretion, limit or terminate trading activity by any person, group or account that it believes would be disruptive, even if the activity has not exceeded the policy described in this prospectus. As part of the Fund's policy to detect and deter frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund may review and consider the history of frequent trading activity in all accounts in the Oppenheimer funds known to be under common ownership or control. The Fund may send a written warning to a shareholder that it believes may be engaging in disruptive or excessive trading activity; however, the Fund reserves the right to suspend or terminate the ability to purchase shares, with or without warning, for any account that the Fund determines, in the exercise of its discretion, has engaged in such trading activity.

Monitoring the Policy. The Fund does not have the ability to directly monitor trading activity in the accounts of policy or contract owners (“contract owner accounts”) within the participating insurance companies’ accounts. Participating insurance companies will generally enter into written agreements which require the participating insurance company to provide underlying shareholder or account data at the Fund’s reasonable request. The Fund’s ability to monitor and deter excessive short-term trading in insurance company accounts ultimately depends on the capability and diligence of each participating insurance company, under its agreement with the Fund, in monitoring and controlling the trading activity of the policy or contract owners in the insurance company’s accounts. Overall purchase and redemption activity in contract owner accounts will be monitored to identify patterns that may suggest frequent trading by the underlying owners. Participating insurance companies will be permitted to apply the Fund’s policy or their own frequent trading policy if the latter is more restrictive. In cases where a participating insurance company’s more restrictive policy is applied, the Fund will rely on the participating insurance company to monitor frequent trading activity in accordance with its policy. The Fund may request individual account or transaction information, and based on the information and data it receives, will apply its policy to review transactions that may constitute frequent purchase or exchange activity. The Fund may prohibit, in its sole discretion, purchases of Fund shares by a participating insurance company or by some or all of its clients.

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.

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 Sub-Adviser and/or the Distributor, Transfer Agent and/or Sub-Transfer Agent, at their discretion, may also make payments to broker-dealers, other financial intermediaries, including the insurance companies that offer the Fund as an investment option, or to service providers for some or all of the following services: distribution, promotional and marketing support, shareholder servicing, operational and recordkeeping, sub-accounting, networking or administrative services.

The types of financial intermediaries that may receive compensation for providing such services include, but are not limited to, broker-dealers, financial advisors, registered investment advisers, sponsors of fund “supermarkets,” sponsors of fee-based advisory or wrap fee-based programs, sponsors of college and retirement savings programs, banks, trust companies, retirement plan or qualified tuition program administrators, third party administrators, financial intermediaries that offer products that hold Fund shares, and insurance companies that offer variable annuity or variable life insurance products.

Payments for distribution or promotional and marketing support are made out of the Sub-Adviser’s and/or the Distributor’s own resources and/or assets, including from the revenues or profits derived from the advisory fees the Sub-Adviser receives from the Manager for sub-advisory services on behalf of the Fund. Such payments, which may be substantial, are paid to financial intermediaries who perform services for the Sub-Adviser, and/or the Distributor, and are in addition to payments made pursuant to an applicable 12b-1 plan. Such payments are separate from any commissions the Distributor pays to financial intermediaries out of the sales charges paid by investors.

Payments for distribution-related expenses and asset retention items, paid by the Sub-Adviser or the Distributor, 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 financial intermediary, the average net assets of the Fund and other Oppenheimer funds attributable to the accounts of that financial 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 a financial 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 financial intermediary receiving the payment or provide representatives of the Distributor with access to representatives of the financial intermediary’s sales force, in some cases on a preferential basis over funds of competitors. Additionally, as firm support, the Sub-Adviser or Distributor may reimburse expenses, including, but not limited 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”)) designed to increase sales representatives’ awareness about Oppenheimer funds, including travel and lodging expenditures. However, the Sub-Adviser or Distributor 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 financial intermediary, sales of Fund shares, the redemption rates on accounts of clients of the financial intermediary or overall asset levels of Oppenheimer funds held for or by clients of the financial intermediary, the willingness of the financial intermediary to allow the Distributor to provide educational and training support for the financial intermediary's sales personnel relating to the Oppenheimer funds, the availability of the Oppenheimer funds on the financial intermediary's sales system, as well as the overall quality of the services provided by the financial intermediary. The Sub-Adviser 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 Sub-Adviser or Distributor sell more shares of the Oppenheimer funds or retain more shares of the funds in their client accounts, the Sub-Adviser and Distributor benefit from the incremental management and other fees they receive with respect to those assets.

Payments may be made by the Transfer Agent or Sub-Transfer Agent to financial intermediaries to compensate or reimburse them for services provided, such as sub-transfer agency services for shareholders or retirement plan participants, omnibus accounting or sub-accounting, participation in networking arrangements, operational and recordkeeping and other administrative services. These payments are made out of the Transfer Agent's or Sub-Transfer Agent's own resources and/or assets, including from the revenues or profits derived from the transfer agency fees the Transfer Agent receives from the Fund. Financial intermediaries that may receive these fees for providing services may include, but are not limited to, retirement plan administrators, qualified tuition program sponsors, banks and trust companies, broker-dealers, and insurance companies that offer variable annuity or variable life insurance products, and other financial intermediaries. These fees may be used by the financial intermediary to offset or reduce fees that would otherwise be paid directly to them by certain account holders, such as retirement plans.

Payments made by the Sub-Adviser, and/or the Distributor, the Transfer Agent and Sub-Transfer Agent 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 Statement of Additional Information contains more information about revenue sharing payments made by the Sub-Adviser and/or Distributor and operational and recordkeeping, networking and sub-accounting payments made by the Transfer Agent and/or Sub-Transfer Agent. 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 Sub-Adviser, Distributor, Transfer Agent or Sub-Transfer Agent, 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 will make distributions of any net short-term capital gains and it may make distributions out of any net 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 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 variable contract 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, provided certain requirements are met, 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.

The Fund has elected 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 might not 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 KPMG LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. KPMG LLP's report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Non-Service Shares					
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$2.59	\$2.08	\$2.20	\$2.31	\$2.57
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ¹	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.51)	0.52	(0.08)	0.06	(0.21)
Total from investment operations	(0.49)	0.54	(0.05)	0.09	(0.18)
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Distributions from net realized gain	(0.05)	0.00	(0.05)	(0.17)	(0.05)
Total dividends and/or distributions to shareholders	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.20)	(0.08)
Net asset value, end of period	\$2.03	\$2.59	\$2.08	\$2.20	\$2.31
Total Return, at Net Asset Value²	(19.42)%	26.29%	(2.12)%	3.43%	(7.22)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$267,220	\$360,417	\$301,559	\$317,547	\$358,756
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$325,080	\$339,999	\$305,269	\$343,347	\$400,556
Ratios to average net assets: ³					
Net investment income	0.83%	0.87%	1.24%	1.08%	1.13%
Expenses excluding specific expenses listed below	1.10%	1.08%	1.09%	1.08%	1.07%
Interest and fees from borrowings	0.00% ⁴	0.00% ⁴	0.00% ⁴	0.00% ⁴	0.00%
Total expenses ⁵	1.10%	1.08%	1.09%	1.08%	1.07%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Portfolio turnover rate	25%	27%	15%	24%	41%

- Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
- Assumes an initial 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.
- Annualized for periods less than one full year.
- Less than 0.005%.
- Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund fees and expenses were as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2018	1.10%
Year Ended December 31, 2017	1.08%
Year Ended December 31, 2016	1.09%
Year Ended December 31, 2015	1.08%
Year Ended December 31, 2014	1.07%

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014
Service Shares					
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$2.70	\$2.16	\$2.29	\$2.40	\$2.66
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ¹	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.52)	0.56	(0.08)	0.06	(0.21)
Total from investment operations	(0.51)	0.57	(0.06)	0.08	(0.19)
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Distributions from net realized gain	(0.05)	0.00	(0.05)	(0.17)	(0.05)
Total dividends and/or distributions to shareholders	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.19)	(0.07)
Net asset value, end of period	\$2.12	\$2.70	\$2.16	\$2.29	\$2.40
Total Return, at Net Asset Value²	(19.55)%	26.44%	(2.72)%	3.11%	(7.15)%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$199,636	\$239,042	\$175,633	\$169,292	\$145,515
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$231,130	\$213,440	\$174,834	\$165,226	\$128,694
Ratios to average net assets: ³					
Net investment income	0.58%	0.60%	0.99%	0.79%	0.85%
Expenses excluding specific expenses listed below	1.35%	1.33%	1.34%	1.33%	1.32%
Interest and fees from borrowings	0.00% ⁴	0.00% ⁴	0.00% ⁴	0.00% ⁴	0.00%
Total expenses ⁵	1.35%	1.33%	1.34%	1.33%	1.32%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%
Portfolio turnover rate	25%	27%	15%	24%	41%

- Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
- Assumes an initial 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.
- Annualized for periods less than one full year.
- Less than 0.005%.
- Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund fees and expenses were as follows:

Year Ended December 31, 2018	1.35%
Year Ended December 31, 2017	1.33%
Year Ended December 31, 2016	1.34%
Year Ended December 31, 2015	1.33%
Year Ended December 31, 2014	1.32%

Information and Services

Statement of Additional Information and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders provide additional information about the Fund's investments. The Annual Report includes a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information and audited financial statements included in its most recent Annual Report dated December 31, 2018, including the notes thereto and report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, are incorporated by reference into (are legally considered part of) this prospectus.

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 6803 S. Tucson Way Centennial, CO 80112-3924
Internet:	You may request documents, and read or download certain documents at www.oppenheimerfunds.com

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. Copies may be obtained after payment of a duplicating fee by electronic request at the Securities and Exchange Commission's e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

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.



OppenheimerFunds®

The Right Way
to Invest

The Fund's SEC File No.: 811-04108
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