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FILER

**OPPENHEIMER MASTER EVENT-LINKED BOND FUND,
LLC**

CIK: [1433742](#) | IRS No.: **000000000** | State of Incorporation: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **0930**
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 7

OPPENHEIMER MASTER EVENT-LINKED BOND FUND, LLC
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

6803 South Tucson Way, Centennial, Colorado 80112-3924
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(303) 768-3200
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Arthur S. Gabinet, Esq.
OFI Global Asset Management, Inc.
Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10281-1008
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Registration Statement has been filed by Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC (the "Fund") pursuant to Section 8(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). However, beneficial interests in the Fund are not being registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), because such interests will be issued solely in private placement transactions that do not involve any "public offering" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. Only certain "accredited investors" within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act, including other investment companies, may invest in the Fund. This Registration Statement does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any interests in the Fund.

This Registration Statement has been prepared as a single document consisting of Parts A, B and C, none of which is to be used or distributed as a stand alone document. The Fund's Part A is incorporated by reference into the Fund's Part B and Part B is incorporated by reference into the Fund's Part A.

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC

Registration Statement dated January 28, 2013

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC is a mutual fund that seeks total return. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in event-linked bonds.

This registration statement contains important information about the Fund's objective, its investment policies, strategies and risks. It also contains important information about how to buy and sell shares of the Fund and other account features.

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

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PART A

January 28, 2013

Responses to Items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 have been omitted pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of Instruction B of the General Instructions to Form N-1A.

ITEM 5. Management.

(a) Investment Adviser(s). OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. (the "Manager") is the Fund's investment adviser. OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser") is its sub-adviser. In this registration statement, references to the "Manager" mean OFI Global and the Sub-Adviser unless the context indicates otherwise or unless

otherwise specified. Additionally, references to “OppenheimerFunds” mean OppenheimerFunds, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

(b) Portfolio Manager(s). Caleb Wong has been a Vice President and portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.

ITEM 6. Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares.

(a) Purchase of Fund Shares. There is no minimum initial or minimum subsequent investment in the Fund. Shares of the Fund are issued solely in private placement transactions on days the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading and may only be purchased by certain "accredited investors" within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any “security” within the meaning of the Securities Act.

(b) Sale of Fund Shares. Investors can sell (redeem) some or all of their Shares on days the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading.

ITEM 7. Tax Information.

The Fund intends to operate as a partnership for Federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Fund will not be subject to any Federal income tax but each investor will take into account its share of the Fund’s income, capital gains, losses, deductions and credits in determining its income tax liability.

ITEM 8. Financial Intermediary Compensation.

Not applicable.

ITEM 9. Investment Objectives, Principal Investment Strategies, Related Risks, and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings.

(a) Investment Objective.

The Fund seeks total return. The Fund's investment objective is not a fundamental policy and can be changed without shareholder approval.

(b) Implementation of Investment Objective.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in event-linked bonds. The Fund may invest in event-linked bonds directly or indirectly through certain derivative instruments. Although this is not a fundamental policy, the amount so invested will not be changed by the Fund's Board of Directors without providing shareholders at least 60 days prior notice of the change. Event-linked bonds are fixed income securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specified trigger event that leads to economic and/or human loss, such as an earthquake or hurricane. In most cases, the trigger event will not be deemed to have occurred unless the event happened in a particular geographic area and was of a certain magnitude (based on scientific readings) or caused a certain amount of actual or modeled loss. If the trigger event occurs prior to a bond's maturity, the Fund may lose all or a portion of its principal and additional interest. If the trigger event does not occur, the Fund will recover its principal plus interest.

The Fund may invest in event-linked bonds issued by foreign sovereigns or by U.S. or foreign entities that are corporations, partnerships, trusts or other types of business entities. The Fund has no limit as to the maturity of event-linked bonds in which it invests or as to the market capitalization of the issuer. The Fund can invest without limit in event-linked bonds that are below investment grade, commonly called "junk bonds," which are bonds rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., ("Moody's"), or that have comparable ratings by another rating organization. The Fund may invest in unrated event-linked bonds, whether or not determined by the Fund's Sub-Adviser, OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser"), to be investment grade.

When selecting event-linked bonds for investment, the Fund's Sub-Adviser, evaluates the evolving universe of event-linked bonds by performing its own analysis based on quantitative and qualitative research or by requesting other market participants to identify event-linked bonds that meet criteria determined by the Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser may rely upon information and analysis obtained from brokers, dealers and ratings organizations, among other sources. The Sub-Adviser then uses quantitative and qualitative analysis to select appropriate event-linked bonds within each trigger event category, such as Japanese Typhoon and Pacific Northwest (U.S.) Earthquake. The Sub-Adviser's qualitative analysis may consider various factors, such as trigger transparency, sponsor basis risk, call provisions, moral hazard, and correlation with other investments. The Sub-Adviser then utilizes quantitative methods to determine the desired allocation of event-linked bonds by trigger event category. The Sub-Adviser seeks to diversify the Fund's portfolio of event-linked bonds by investing in bonds

with different issuers and different types of trigger events. The Sub-Adviser will continue to monitor event-linked bonds in its portfolio for the duration of the Fund's investment.

In addition to investments in event-linked bonds, the Fund may use certain other investments and investment strategies described further below and in the Statement of Additional Information. The Sub-Adviser might not always use all of these different types of investments and strategies. The allocation of the Fund's portfolio among the different types of permitted investments will vary over time based upon the Sub-Adviser's evaluation of economic and market trends.

Other Strategies.

Derivative Instruments. The Fund can invest in a number of different types of "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. Options, futures, swaps and "structured" notes are examples of derivative instruments the Fund can use. In addition to using derivatives to hedge investment risks, the Fund can use derivatives for investment purposes. Some derivative instruments held by the Fund may be illiquid.

Corporate Debt Obligations. The Fund can purchase debt obligations, such as bonds, debentures, notes and preferred stock issued by U.S. and foreign corporations, partnerships or other business entities. Debt securities purchased by the fund may be subordinate to other liabilities of the issuer. If a borrower becomes insolvent, the borrower's assets may be insufficient to meet its obligations.

Asset-Backed Securities. The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities, which are fractional interests in pools of loans, other assets or receivables. They are issued by trusts or other special purpose vehicles and are collateralized by the loans, other assets or receivables that make up the pool. The trust or other issuer passes the income from the underlying pool to the investor. Neither the Fund nor the Sub-Adviser selects the loans or other assets that are included in the pools or the collateral backing those pools. Asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. These securities are subject to the risk of default by the issuer as well as by the borrowers of the underlying loans in the pool. Certain asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

U.S. Government Securities. The Fund can invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or other U.S. government agencies or federally-chartered corporate entities referred to as "instrumentalities." These securities are referred to as "U.S. government securities" in this prospectus.

- U.S. Treasury Obligations.** These include Treasury bills (which have maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (which have maturities greater than one year and up to ten years when issued), and Treasury bonds (which have maturities of more than ten years when issued). Treasury
- securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to timely payments of interest and repayments of principal. The Fund can also buy U.S. Treasury securities that have been "stripped" of their coupons by a Federal Reserve Bank, zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities ("TIPS").

- Obligations Issued or Guaranteed by U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities.** These include direct obligations and mortgage-related securities that have different levels of credit support from the U.S. government. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as Government National Mortgage Association pass-through mortgage certificates (called "Ginnie Maes"). Some are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, such as Federal National Mortgage Association bonds ("Fannie Mae") bonds and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") obligations. Others are supported only by the credit of the entity that issued them. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are
- also supported by commitments from the U.S. Treasury to purchase certain of those agencies' securities during market conditions in which the U.S. Treasury deems it necessary for the promotion of market stability. In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, a new independent regulatory agency, placed the Federal National Mortgage Corporation and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation into conservatorship. The U.S. Department of Treasury also entered into a new secured lending credit facility with those companies and a preferred stock purchase agreement. Under the preferred stock purchase agreement, the Treasury will ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund can acquire securities subject to repurchase agreements. In a repurchase transaction, the Fund buys a security from, and simultaneously resells it to, an approved vendor for delivery on an agreed-upon future date. Approved vendors include U.S. commercial banks, U.S. branches of foreign banks or broker-dealers that have been designated as primary dealers in government securities and have met credit requirements set by the Sub-Adviser. 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 outstanding. The Fund might enter into a repurchase agreement for liquidity purposes to meet anticipated redemptions of limited liability company interests in the Fund ("Shares"), pending the investment of the proceeds from sales of Shares, pending the settlement of portfolio securities transactions, or for temporary defensive purposes, as described below.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Fund can hold cash (whether U.S. dollars or a foreign currency) and invest in cash equivalents such as highly-rated commercial paper, bank obligations, Treasury bills and short-term U.S. government securities, and repurchase agreements.

Equity Securities. Equity securities include common stocks, warrants and rights, as well as "equity equivalents" such as preferred stocks and securities convertible into common stock. Preferred stocks generally pay a dividend and rank ahead of common stocks and behind debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The dividend rate of preferred stocks may cause their prices to behave more like those of debt securities. A convertible security is one that can be converted into or exchanged for common stock of an issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price, upon the occurrence of certain events or according to a price formula. Convertible securities offer the Fund the ability to participate in stock market movements while also seeking some current income. Convertible debt securities pay interest and convertible preferred stocks pay dividends until they mature or are converted, exchanged or redeemed. The Fund considers some convertible securities to be "equity equivalents" because they are convertible into common stock. The credit ratings of those convertible securities generally have less impact on the investment decision, although they are still subject to credit and interest rate risk.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. Investments that do not have an active trading market, or that have legal or contractual limitations on their resale, are generally referred to as "illiquid" securities. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value or to sell promptly at an acceptable price or may require registration under applicable securities laws before they can be sold publicly. Securities that have limitations on their resale are referred to as "restricted securities." Certain restricted securities that are eligible for resale to qualified institutional purchasers may not be regarded as illiquid. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid or restricted securities. The Sub-Adviser monitors the Fund's holdings of illiquid securities on an ongoing basis to determine whether to sell any of those securities to maintain adequate liquidity.

Concentration. The Fund will invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities or obligations of borrowers in a single industry, specifically, the financial services sector, including banks, bank holding companies, commercial finance, consumer finance, diversified financial, insurance, savings and loans and special purpose financial. Issuers of event-linked bonds are generally classified as belonging to the financial services sector. The Fund will be subject to the risks associated with financial institutions in that sector.

Borrowing. The Fund can borrow money in amounts up to 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (less all liabilities and indebtedness other than such borrowings) at the time of the borrowings. Borrowing money involves transaction and interest costs. The Fund may pay a commitment fee or other fees to maintain a line of credit, and will pay interest on amounts it borrows.

Investments in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund. The Fund can invest its free cash balances in Class E shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, to provide liquidity or for defensive purposes. The Fund invests in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, rather than purchasing individual short-term investments, to seek a higher yield than it could obtain on its own. Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund is a registered open-end management investment company, regulated as a money market fund under the Investment Company Act, and is part of the Oppenheimer family of funds. It invests in a variety of short-term, high-quality, dollar-denominated money market instruments issued by the U.S. government, domestic and foreign corporations, other financial institutions, and other entities. Those investments may have a higher rate of return

than the investments that would be available to the Fund directly. At the time of an investment, the Fund cannot always predict what the yield of the Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund will be because of the wide variety of instruments that fund holds in its portfolio. The return on those investments may, in some cases, be lower than the return that would have been derived from other types of investments that would provide liquidity. As a shareholder, the Fund will be subject to its proportional share of the expenses of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund's Class E shares, including its advisory fee. However, the Manager will waive a portion of the Fund's advisory fee to the extent of the Fund's share of the advisory fee paid to the Manager by Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund.

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

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

Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Fund can also invest in the securities of other investment companies, which can include open-end funds, closed-end funds, unit investment trusts and business development companies. The Fund can also invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which are typically open-end funds or unit investment trusts listed on a stock exchange. One reason the Fund might do so is to gain exposure to segments of the markets represented by another fund, at times when the Fund might not be able to buy the particular type of securities directly. As a shareholder of an investment company, the Fund would be subject to its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Sub-Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the payment of any premiums or sales charges. The Fund's investments in the securities of other investment companies are subject to the limits that apply to those types of investments under the Investment Company Act.

(c) Risks.

The risks summarized below collectively form the overall risk profile of the Fund and can affect the value of the Fund's investments, its investment performance and its net asset value per Share. *These risks mean that you can lose money by investing in the Fund.* When you sell your Shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Selection Risk. Poor investment selection by the Sub-Adviser will cause the Fund to underperform other funds having a similar investment objective and investment strategies. While the Sub-Adviser expects to have access to financial and other information about event-linked bonds, the amount of public information available with respect to event-linked bonds will generally be less extensive than what is available for exchange-listed or otherwise registered securities. In evaluating the rating of a bond and the creditworthiness of an issuer, the Sub-Adviser will consider, and may rely on, analyses performed by others. If those analyses or any model used to calculate the probability of a trigger event was not accurate or underestimated the likelihood of a trigger event, this may result in more frequent and greater than expected loss of principal and/or interest, which would adversely impact the Fund's return.

Trigger Event Risk. Event-linked bonds are fixed income securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specified trigger event, such as an earthquake or hurricane. In most cases, the trigger event will not be deemed to have occurred unless the event happened in a particular geographic area and was of a certain magnitude (based on scientific readings) or caused a certain measurable amount of actual or modeled loss. If the trigger event occurs prior to a bond's maturity, the Fund may lose all or a portion of its principal and additional interest. There can be no assurance that an event-linked bond in which the Fund invests will not experience either a partial or total loss of principal and/or additional interest. Certain event-linked bonds are multi-peril bonds in that one of a multiple set of trigger events could result in loss. The Fund may own multi-peril bonds and so a single trigger event may impact a multiple number of bonds.

Trigger Event Determination Risk. Event-linked bonds often provide for extensions of maturity that are mandatory, or optional at the discretion of the issuer, in order to process and audit loss claims in those cases where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. The typical duration of mandatory and optional extensions of maturity for event-linked bonds currently is between three to six months. In certain circumstances, the extension may exceed two years. To the extent there are events that involve losses (or other event measurements) that are at, or near, the threshold for a trigger event, there may be some delay in the return of principal and/or interest until it is determined whether a trigger event has occurred. To the extent there is a dispute concerning the definition of the trigger event relative to the specific manifestation of a trigger event, there may be losses or delays in the payment of principal and/or interest.

Regulatory Risk. Issuers of event-linked bonds (and the sponsors of those issuers) may be subject to the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are domiciled and transact business. There can be no assurance that future changes in law or regulation in the applicable jurisdictions will not adversely affect the ability to issue or sponsor the issuance of event-linked bonds or the availability of these instruments for investment. Such changes could depress the market value of these securities or result in adverse tax consequences.

Limited Availability of Event-Linked Bonds. Investments in event-linked bonds may be limited. There is a risk that the Fund may not be able to meet its 80% threshold allocation to event-linked bonds. The limited availability of event-linked bonds may be due to a number of factors, including seasonal concentration of issuances, limited selection that meets the Fund's investment objective and availability of event-linked bonds in the secondary market.

Concentration Risk. Focusing on one type of investment, event-linked bonds, rather than a broad spectrum of investments, makes the Fund's share price particularly sensitive to market, economic and natural and non-natural events that may affect this investment type. The Fund's investment in event-linked bonds may be speculative and subject to greater price volatility than other types of investments.

Risks of Non-Diversification. The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund under the Investment Company Act. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer than if it were a "diversified" fund. To the extent that the Fund invests a higher percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, the Fund is more subject to the risks associated with and developments affecting that issuer than a fund that invests more widely.

Credit Risk. Debt securities are subject to credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security might not make interest and principal payments on the security as they become due. If the issuer fails to pay interest, the Fund's income might be reduced, and if the issuer fails to repay principal, the value of that security and of the Fund's shares might fall. A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating or other adverse news about an issuer can reduce the market value of that issuer's securities. While the Fund's investments in U.S. government securities are subject to little credit risk, the Fund's other investments in debt securities, particularly high-yield, lower-grade debt securities, are subject to risks of default. There is a risk that the issuer of an event-linked bond will fail to make interest payments, whether in whole or in part. The sponsoring entity may default on its obligation to make payments to the issuer or the issuer's investment of principal may not perform as expected. Because most event-linked bond issuers currently are structured to be bankruptcy remote vehicles, it is unlikely that the Fund would lose its entire investment in an event-linked bond if the applicable trigger event never occurs. However, there can be no assurance that issuers of event-linked bonds in which the Fund may invest in the future will be structured in a similar manner or that a court would uphold the intended bankruptcy remote characterization of the structure. If an issuer of an event-linked bond that is issued in the future is structured in a different manner, it may be possible that the fund would lose its entire investment in an event-linked bond even though the applicable trigger event never occurs.

- Special Risks of Lower-Grade Securities.** Because the Fund can invest without limit in securities rated below investment-grade, the Fund's credit risks are greater than those of funds that buy only
- investment-grade bonds. Lower-grade debt securities may be subject to greater price fluctuations than investment-grade securities and may have a greater risk that the issuer might not be able to pay interest and principal when due. The market for lower-grade securities may be less liquid and

therefore they may be harder to value or to sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline.

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

Risks of Foreign Investing. The Fund can invest without limit in foreign government and foreign corporate debt securities in both developed and emerging markets. Because the majority of event-linked bond issuers are domiciled outside the United States, the Fund will normally invest significant amounts of its assets in foreign securities. While foreign securities may offer special investment opportunities, they also have special risks that can reduce the Fund's share prices and income. Foreign investing can result in higher transaction and operating costs for the Fund. Foreign issuers are 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. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations, foreign taxes, higher transaction and other costs, delays in settlement of transactions, changes in economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, or other political and economic factors. These risks may be greater for investments in developing or emerging market countries.

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.

The Fund seeks to actively manage foreign currency exposure both to help reduce risk and to seek to enhance return.

Risks of Derivative Investments. The Fund can use derivatives to seek increased income or to try to hedge investment and other risk. In general terms, a derivative investment is one whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying asset, such as a bond, or non-asset reference, such as an interest rate or index. Options, futures contracts, forward contracts, certain mortgage-related securities, swaps and "structured" notes are some of the derivatives the Fund may use.

If the issuer of the derivative does not pay the amount due, the Fund can lose money on the investment. Also, the underlying investment on which the derivative is based, and the derivative itself, may not perform the way the Sub-Adviser expected it to perform. If that happens, the Fund may receive less income than expected or its hedge might be unsuccessful and the Fund's share price may fall. Some derivatives may be illiquid, making it difficult to value or sell them at an acceptable price. Using derivatives can increase the volatility of the Fund's share prices. For some derivatives, it is possible for the Fund to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative instrument.

Liquidity Risk. Securities that are difficult to value or to sell promptly at an acceptable price are generally referred to as "illiquid" securities. If it is required to sell securities quickly or at a particular time (including sales to meet redemption requests) the Fund could realize a loss on illiquid investments.

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

Investments By "Funds of Funds." Shares of the Fund are offered as an investment to certain Oppenheimer funds that act as "funds of funds." The Fund's Board of Directors has approved making the Fund's shares available as an investment for those funds. From time to time, those funds of funds may invest significant portions of their assets in shares of the Fund, and may own a significant amount of the Fund's outstanding shares. Those funds of funds typically use asset allocation strategies under which they may increase or reduce the amount of their investments in the Fund frequently, and may do so on a daily basis during volatile market conditions. If the size of those purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares were significant relative to the size of the Fund's assets, the Fund could be required to purchase or sell portfolio securities, increasing its transaction costs and possibly reducing its performance.

Risks of Borrowing. Under the Investment Company Act, the Fund may not incur indebtedness unless immediately after it incurs debt it has "asset coverage" of at least 300% of the aggregate outstanding principal

amount of the indebtedness. The Fund may be required to dispose of portfolio investments on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations reduce its asset coverage to less than 300%. Lenders to the Fund will have preference over the Fund's shareholders as to payments of interest and repayments of principal on amounts that the Fund borrows and preference to the Fund's assets in the event of its liquidation. Lending agreements may grant the lenders certain voting rights if the Fund defaults in the payment of interest or principal on the loan. Borrowing will cost the Fund interest expense and other fees. The cost of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return.

(d) 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 are public filings that are required to be made with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 60 days after the end of the Fund's first and third fiscal quarters. Therefore, the Fund's portfolio holdings are made publicly available no later than 60 days after the end of each of its fiscal quarters.

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

ITEM 10. Management, Organization and Capital Structure

(a)(1) Manager.

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 Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10281-1008.

Advisory Fees. Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Manager an advisory fee, calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund, at an annual rate of 0.40%. The Manager will voluntarily waive fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses in an amount equal to the indirect management fees incurred through the Fund's investment in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund. This expense limitation may be amended or withdrawn after one year from the date of this Registration Statement. 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.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Directors' approval of the Fund's investment advisory arrangements is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012.

(a)(2) Portfolio Manager.

Portfolio Manager. The Fund's portfolio is managed by Caleb Wong who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investments. Mr. Wong has been a Vice President and portfolio manager of the Fund's portfolio since June 2008.

Mr. Wong has been a Vice President of the Sub-Adviser since June 1999. He was head of fixed income quantitative research and risk management of the Sub-Adviser from 1997-1999 and has worked in fixed-income quantitative research and risk management for the Sub-Adviser since July 1996. Mr. Wong is a portfolio manager and an officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts he manages and his ownership of Fund Shares.

(a)(3) Legal Proceedings. Not Applicable.

(b) Capital Stock.

Fund Shares may not be transferred, but an investor may withdraw all or any portion of its Shares in the Fund at net asset value on any day which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open, subject to certain exceptions. For more information about the ability of an investor to redeem all or any portion of its investment in the Fund, please see Item 11 herein. The Fund reserves the right to issue additional Shares. Investors in the Fund have no preemptive or conversion rights, and Shares when issued will be fully paid and non-assessable.

The Fund has no current intention to hold annual meetings of investors, except to the extent required by the Investment Company Act, but will hold special meetings of investors when, in the judgment of the Directors, it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for an investor vote. Each investor is entitled to vote in proportion to its investment in the Fund. Investors in the Fund will participate equally in accordance with their pro rata interests in the assets of the Fund. Upon liquidation of the Fund, investors would be entitled to share, in proportion to their investment in the Fund, in the assets of the Fund available for distribution to investors.

ITEM 11. Shareholder Information.

(a) Pricing of Fund Shares.

Shares are sold at their *offering price* which is the net asset value per Share. No initial sales charge applies. The offering price that applies to a purchase order is the next net asset value calculated after the purchase order is received and accepted by the Fund's placement agent. The Fund calculates the net asset value of the Shares as of the close of the NYSE on each day the NYSE is open for trading (referred to in this prospectus as a "regular business day"). The NYSE normally closes at 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, but may close earlier on some days. All references to time in this prospectus are to Eastern time. If your order is received on a day when the NYSE is closed or after it has closed, the order will receive the next offering price that is determined after your order is received and accepted. The Board of Directors may change the time as of which the Fund's net asset value is calculated in response to new developments such as altered trading hours, or otherwise as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Fund determines the net asset value per Share on a regular business day by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets by the number of Shares that are outstanding. The aggregate net asset value is the value of the Fund's assets minus its liabilities. To determine net asset value, the Fund's Board of Directors has established procedures

to value the Fund's investments. The Fund's assets are valued primarily on the basis of current market quotations. For securities for which market quotations are not readily available, the valuations are, in general, based on market value. The Sub-Adviser generally values securities held by the Fund for which an active secondary market exists (in the opinion of the Sub-Adviser) on the basis of market value, which may include valuations provided by a pricing service approved by the Board of Directors. The Board has adopted special "fair value" procedures for valuing investments for which market prices cannot be readily obtained or for which the market prices (in the opinion of the Sub-Adviser) are not reliable.

The Board has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for fair value determinations to the Sub-Adviser's Valuation Committee. Fair value determinations by the Sub-Adviser are subject to review, approval and ratification by the Board at its next scheduled meeting after the fair valuations are determined. In determining whether current market prices are readily available and reliable, the Sub-Adviser monitors the information it receives in the ordinary course of its investment management responsibilities for significant events that it believes in good faith will affect the market prices of the securities of issuers held by the Fund. Those may include events affecting specific issuers (for example, a halt in trading of the securities of an issuer on an exchange during the trading day) or events affecting securities markets (for example, a foreign securities market closes early because of a natural disaster). The Fund uses fair value pricing procedures to reflect what the Sub-Adviser and the Board believe to be more accurate values for the Fund's portfolio securities, although it may not always be able to accurately determine such values. There can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at the same time at which the Fund determines its net asset value per share.

If, after the close of the principal market on which a security held by the Fund is traded and before the time as of which the Fund's net asset values are calculated that day, an event occurs that the Sub-Adviser learns of and believes in the exercise of its judgment will cause a material change in the value of that security from the closing price of the security on the principal market on which it is traded, the Sub-Adviser will use its best judgment to determine a fair value for that security.

Because some foreign securities trade in markets and on exchanges that operate on days that are not regular business days, the value of some of the Fund's foreign investments might change on days when investors cannot buy or sell Shares.

(b) Purchase of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are issued solely in private placement transactions that do not involve any "public offering" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. Investments in the Fund may only be made by certain "accredited investors" within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act, including other investment companies. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any "security" within the meaning of the Securities Act.

There is no minimum initial or subsequent investment in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to stop accepting investments from any investor or to reject any investment order.

(c) Redemption of Fund Shares

You can sell (redeem) some or all of your Shares on any regular business day. Your Shares will be redeemed at the next net asset value calculated after your order is received and accepted by the Fund's transfer agent. The proceeds of any redemption will be paid within seven days of the receipt and acceptance of the redemption order, except as otherwise permitted by the Investment Company Act or as provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Shares of the Fund may not be transferred.

(d) Dividends and Distributions. Not applicable.

(e) Frequent Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

The Fund does not offer Shares of the Fund for sale to the general public. The Board anticipates that the Fund's shareholders generally will invest on a long-term basis. Therefore, the Board has not adopted any procedures to address short-term trading in the Fund.

(f) Tax Consequences.

The Fund intends to operate as a partnership for Federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Fund will not be subject to any Federal income tax. Based upon the status of the Fund as a partnership, each investor will take into account its share of the Fund's income, capital gains, losses, deductions and credits in determining its income tax liability. The determination of an investor's share of the Fund's income, capital gains, losses, deductions and credits will be made in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(g) Exchange-Traded Funds. Not applicable.

ITEM 12. Distribution Arrangements.

(a) Sales Loads. Not applicable.

(b) 12b-1 Fees. Not applicable.

(c) Multiple Class and Master-Feeder Funds.

The Fund does not have multiple classes of shares.

Investments in the Fund may be made only by certain "accredited investors" within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act. Such investors may include, from time to time, "feeder" funds or pooled investment vehicles that invest all of their assets in Shares of the Fund. A feeder fund is not required to sell its shares to the public at the same price as another feeder fund. Feeder funds may have different sales commissions and operating expenses. These different sales commissions and operating expenses may result in differences in returns among the feeder funds. A feeder fund that invests in the Fund may retain the ability to discontinue its investment in the Fund in favor of another investment company or other investments in pursuit of its investment objective.

PART B

January 28, 2013

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC

Class E Shares

Item 14. Cover Page and Table of Contents.

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus. This document contains additional information about the Fund, supplements information in and should be read together with the Prospectus dated January 28, 2013. A copy of this Registration Statement may be obtained by writing the Fund's Transfer Agent, OppenheimerFunds Services, at P.O. Box 5270, Denver, Colorado 80217 or by calling the Transfer Agent at (800) 645-2028.

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Item 15. Fund History.

The Fund was organized as a Delaware limited liability company on April 25, 2008.

Item 16. Description of the Fund and Its Investments and Risks.

(a) Classification.

The Fund is a non-diversified, open-end, management investment company.

(b) Investment Strategies and Risks.

The Fund's investment objective, principal investment strategies and the related risks are described in the Prospectus. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with Item 9 of the Fund's Prospectus. In addition, this Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") contains information about other investment strategies that the Fund's Sub- Adviser, OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser"), may use in managing the Fund's portfolio and the related risks. The composition of the Fund's portfolio and the strategies that the Sub-Adviser may use in selecting portfolio securities will vary over time. The Fund is not required to use all of the investment strategies described below in seeking its goal. It may use the investment strategies at some times or not at all.

Additional Information About Event-Linked Bonds. Event-linked bonds are fixed income securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a specified trigger event, such as an earthquake or hurricane. If the trigger event occurs prior to a bond's maturity, the Fund may lose all or a portion of its principal and additional interest. If the trigger event does not occur, the Fund will recover its principal plus interest. There can be no assurance that an event-linked bond in which the Fund invests will not experience either a partial or total loss of principal and/or additional interest.

Event-linked bonds are issued by government agencies, insurance companies, reinsurers, special purpose vehicles or other U.S. or non-U.S. entities. Typically, event-linked bonds are issued by non-U.S. special purpose vehicles sponsored by insurance, reinsurance or other companies. The sponsoring company agrees to pay the special purpose vehicle a fixed stream of payments in return for an obligation to cover liabilities related to the occurrence of a specified trigger event. In order to fund its obligation, the special purpose vehicle issues event-linked bonds. The bonds obligate the special purpose vehicle to pay bond investors an amount as interest consisting of the fixed stream of payments and a floating rate of interest (usually a base lending rate, such as LIBOR) which the vehicle earns by investing principal. If the specified trigger event does not occur prior to maturity, the investor will recover principal plus interest. Interest typically accrues and is paid on a quarterly basis. Although principal typically is repaid only on the maturity date, it may be repaid in installments, depending on the terms of the bond. If the specified trigger event occurs, however, the special purpose vehicle uses some (or all) of the principal to meet its obligation to the sponsoring company. In that case, the vehicle's obligation under the bonds to pay interest or repay principal is reduced or eliminated.

Trigger events are typically defined by three criteria: an event; a geographic area in which the event must occur; and a threshold of economic or physical loss caused by the event, together with a method to measure such loss. In order for a trigger event to be deemed to have occurred, each of the three criteria must be satisfied while the bond is outstanding. The Fund has no limit as to the types of events, geographic areas or thresholds of loss referenced

by event-linked bonds in which it can invest. Generally, the event is either a natural or non-natural peril of a kind that results in significant physical or economic loss. Natural perils include disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, windstorms, fires and floods. Non-natural perils include disasters resulting from human activity such as commercial and industrial accidents or business interruptions. Some event-linked bonds reference only a single event. Other event-linked bonds may reference multiple events, the occurrence of any one (or other number) of which would satisfy this criteria. Or, an event-linked bond may not specify a particular peril. In these cases, only the geographic area and threshold of physical or economic loss determines whether a trigger event has occurred. For example, certain event-linked bonds, commonly referred to as "mortality" bonds (discussed further below), have trigger events that are deemed to occur if a specific number of deaths occur in an identified geographic area regardless of the peril which caused the loss of life.

Geographic areas identified by event-linked bonds range broadly in scope. A limited number of event-linked bonds do not identify a geographic area, meaning that the event can occur anywhere. The majority of event-linked bonds relate to events occurring within the United States (or a single state or group of states within the United States), Europe (or a single European country) or Japan.

Event-linked bonds also identify a threshold of physical or economic loss. The trigger event is deemed to have occurred only if the event meets or exceeds the specified threshold of physical or economic loss. Some event-linked bonds base loss on payments actually made by a specific insurance company. Other event-linked bonds base loss on modeled payments (for a single, hypothetical insurer or across the insurance industry) or on readings of scientific instruments. Some event-linked bonds utilize a combination of the aforementioned thresholds.

- **Indemnity triggers.** Indemnity triggers are based on losses paid and reserved for by an identified insurance company. Generally the identified company sponsored the special purpose vehicle issuing the event-linked bonds. The trigger event would be considered to have occurred only if that company's losses on catastrophic insurance claims exceeded a certain threshold of insured claims. If the company's losses (paid and reserved for) were less than the pre-determined aggregate amount, then the trigger event would not be considered to have occurred and the Fund would be entitled to recover its principal plus accrued but unpaid interest. Indemnity triggers require investors and rating agencies to understand the risks of the insurance and reinsurance policies underwritten by the company, which may be difficult to obtain and ascertain, particularly in the case of complex commercial insurance and reinsurance policies. In addition, event-linked bond investors are dependent upon the company's ability to estimate and settle catastrophe claims in a manner that would not be disadvantageous to investors' interests.
- **Index triggers.** Index triggers are based on pre-defined formulas, which eliminate the risks relating to a company's insurance claims-handling practices and potential information barriers. However, index triggers generally pose a higher risk (a lower loss threshold) on event-linked bond investors than indemnity triggers, and investors are dependent upon the accuracy of the models and other information received from reporting services used to calculate the loss or metric. Index triggers follow one of the three broad approaches: modeled-loss, industry-loss and parametric.

- Modeled-Loss. Modeled-loss triggers are based upon a catastrophe-modeling firm's database estimate of a hypothetical company's losses based on a model policy portfolio.

Industry-Loss. Industry loss triggers are based upon the estimated loss for the insurance industry as a whole from a particular catastrophe. Estimates are derived from a reporting service, such as Property Claim Services.

- Parametric. Parametric triggers are based upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event with certain defined physical parameters (e.g., wind speed of a hurricane, as measured from a pre-determined location, or magnitude of an earthquake, as measured from a pre-determined location).

- Hybrid triggers. Hybrid triggers involve more than one metric of physical or economic loss in a single event-linked bond transaction. For example, after the occurrence of a qualifying U.S. earthquake, a modeled-loss index is used to establish a company's overall market share, and then applied to the industry-loss index associated with the qualifying event to determine any principal reduction. Hybrid triggers may be more complicated and difficult to understand for investors, and involve the applicable risks associated with the types of triggers described above.

The Fund may invest in event-linked bonds in one or more of three ways: the Fund may purchase event-linked bonds when initially offered; the Fund may purchase event-linked bonds in the secondary, over-the-counter market; or the Fund may gain indirect exposure to event-linked bonds using derivatives. As the market for event-linked bonds evolves, the Fund expects to participate in that market and to include new types of event-linked bond offerings in its portfolio.

The Fund may invest in event-linked bonds issued by foreign sovereigns and U.S. or foreign entities that are corporations, partnerships, trusts or other types of business entities. The Fund has no limit as to the maturity of event-linked bonds in which it invests or as to the market capitalization of the issuer. The Fund can invest without limit in event-linked bonds that are below investment grade, commonly called "junk bonds," which are bonds rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") or Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., ("Moody's"), or that have comparable ratings by another rating organization. The Fund may invest in unrated event-linked bonds, whether or not determined by the Sub-Adviser to be investment grade. Event-linked bonds are typically rated by at least one nationally recognized rating agency. The rating primarily reflects the rating agency's calculated probability that a pre-defined trigger event will occur. The rating also assesses the event-linked bond's credit risk and the model used to calculate the probability of the trigger event. Although each rating agency utilizes its own general guidelines and methodology to evaluate the risks of an event-linked bond, the average rating in the current market for event-linked bonds is "BB" (or an agency's equivalent rating). For event-linked bonds with a "BB" rating, the average expected loss probability (i.e., the weighted average sum of both partial and total loss models over a multi-year simulation period) is approximately 1% (i.e., loss occurrence once every 100 years). There can be no assurance that an event-linked bond rated "BB" will not experience either a partial or total loss of principal and/or interest more frequently than once every 100 years. The rating system for event-linked bonds is relatively new and significantly less developed than that of corporate bonds and continues to evolve as the market develops. Most rating agencies rely upon one or more of the reports prepared by the following three independent catastrophe-modeling firms: EQECAT, Inc., AIR Worldwide Corporation and Risk Management Solutions, Inc. These firms utilize different methodologies to evaluate the probability of various types of pre-defined trigger events.

Longevity and Mortality Bonds. The Fund may invest in both longevity bonds and mortality bonds, which are fixed-income securities, typically issued by special purpose vehicles created by life insurance companies, annuity providers and pension obligors, to hedge “longevity risk” and “mortality risk”, respectively, faced by those entities.

Longevity risk is the risk that members of a reference population will live longer, on average, than anticipated. Mortality risk is the risk that members of a reference population will live shorter, on average, than anticipated. Such risks are among the most significant faced by life insurers, annuity providers and pension funds because changes in longevity or mortality rates can significantly affect the liabilities and cash needs of those entities. The terms of a longevity bond typically provide that the investor in the bond will receive less than the bond’s par amount at maturity if the actual average longevity (life span) of a specified population of people observed over a specified period of time (typically measured by a longevity index) is higher than a specified level. If longevity is higher than expected, the bond will return less than its par amount at maturity, and could return no principal at maturity. Other types of longevity bonds may provide that if the actual average longevity of two separate populations of people observed over a specified period of time diverge by more than a specified amount, the bonds will pay less than their par amount at maturity. A mortality bond, in contrast to a longevity bond, typically provides that the investor in the bond will receive less than the bond’s par amount at maturity if the mortality rate of a specified population of people observed over a specified period of time (typically measured by a mortality index) is higher than a specified level. Some mortality bonds, often referred to as “extreme mortality bonds” contain remote event triggers, which provide that the bonds will lose principal only if the mortality rate of the specified population is substantially higher than the expected level.

During their term, both longevity bonds and mortality bonds typically pay a floating rate of interest to investors. Longevity bonds and mortality bonds purchased by the Fund involve the risk that the Sub-Adviser may incorrectly predict the actual level of longevity or mortality, as applicable, for the reference population of people, and the Fund will lose all or a portion of the amount of its investment in the bond. With respect to mortality bonds held by the Fund, there is also the risk that an epidemic or other catastrophic event could strike the reference population, resulting in mortality rates exceeding expectations and in the Fund losing all or a portion of its investment in the bond.

Other Debt Investments. As part of its regular investment program, the Fund can invest in debt investments other than event-linked bonds. The Fund may invest in debt securities of U.S. or foreign issuers. These debt securities may have fixed or floating interest rates; may or may not be collateralized; and may be below investment grade. The Fund has no limits as to the maturity of debt securities in which it invests or as to the market capitalization range of the issuers.

Corporate Debt Obligations. The Fund can purchase debt obligations, such as bonds, debentures, notes and preferred stock issued by U.S. and foreign corporations, partnerships or other business entities. Debt securities purchased by the fund may be subordinate to other liabilities of the issuer. If a borrower becomes insolvent, the borrower's assets may be insufficient to meet its obligations to the holders of its subordinated debt.

U.S. Government Securities. These are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, other government agencies or federally-chartered corporate entities referred to as "instrumentalities." The obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities in which the Fund may invest may or may not be guaranteed or supported by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. "Full faith and credit" means generally that the taxing power of the U.S. government is pledged to the payment of interest and repayment of principal on a security. If a security is not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the owner of the security must look principally to the agency issuing the obligation for repayment. The owner might not be able to assert a claim against the United States if the issuing agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment.

- **U.S. Treasury Obligations.** These include Treasury bills (which have maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (which have maturities of one to ten years when issued), and Treasury bonds (which have maturities of more than ten years when issued). Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to timely payments of interest and repayments of principal. The Fund can also buy U.S. Treasury securities whose interest coupons have been "stripped" by a Federal Reserve Bank, zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities described below, and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities ("TIPS").

The U.S. Treasury securities called "TIPS" are designed to provide an investment that is not vulnerable to inflation. The interest rate paid by TIPS is fixed. The principal value rises or falls semi-annually based on changes in the published Consumer Price Index. If inflation occurs, the principal and interest payments on TIPS are adjusted to protect investors from inflationary loss. If deflation occurs, the principal and interest payments will be adjusted downward, although the principal will not fall below its face amount at maturity.

- **Obligations Issued or Guaranteed by U.S. Government Agencies or Instrumentalities.** These include direct obligations and mortgage-related securities that have different levels of credit support from the U.S. government. Some are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as Government National Mortgage Association pass-through mortgage certificates (called "Ginnie Maes"). Some are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, such as Federal National Mortgage Association bonds ("Fannie Maes") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation obligations ("Freddie Macs"). Others are supported only by the credit of the entity that issued them. Securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are also supported by commitments from the U.S. Treasury to purchase certain of those agencies' securities during market conditions in which the U.S. Treasury deems it necessary for the promotion of market stability. In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency, a new independent regulatory agency, placed the Federal National Mortgage Corporation and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation into conservatorship. The U.S. Department of Treasury also entered into a new secured lending credit facility with those companies and a preferred stock purchase agreement. Under the preferred stock purchase agreement, the Treasury will ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth

- **Zero-Coupon U.S. Government Securities.** The Fund can buy zero-coupon U.S. government securities. These will typically be U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds that have been stripped of their interest coupons or certificates representing interests in those stripped debt obligations and coupons.

Zero-coupon securities do not make periodic interest payments and are sold at a deep discount from their face value at maturity. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. This discount depends on the time remaining until maturity, as well as prevailing interest rates, the liquidity of the security and the credit quality of the issuer. The discount typically decreases as the maturity date approaches.

Because zero-coupon securities pay no interest and compound semi-annually at the rate fixed at the time of their issuance, their value is generally more volatile than the value of other debt securities that pay interest. Their value may fall more dramatically than the value of interest-bearing securities when interest rates rise. When prevailing interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities tend to rise more rapidly in value because they have a fixed rate of return.

The Fund's investment in zero-coupon securities may cause the Fund to recognize income and make distributions or allocations to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on the zero-coupon investment. To generate cash to satisfy those requirements, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities that it otherwise might have continued to hold or to use cash flows from other sources such as the sale of Fund shares.

Other Zero-Coupon Securities. The Fund may buy zero-coupon and delayed interest securities, and "stripped" securities of U.S. and foreign corporations and of foreign government issuers. These are similar in structure to zero-coupon and "stripped" U.S. government securities, but in the case of foreign government securities may or may not be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the issuing foreign government. Zero-coupon securities issued by foreign governments and by corporations will be subject to greater credit risks than U.S. government zero-coupon securities.

Other "Stripped" Securities. In addition to buying stripped Treasury securities, the Fund can invest in stripped mortgage-related securities that are created by segregating the cash flows from underlying mortgage loans or mortgage securities to create two or more new securities. Each has a specified percentage of the underlying security's principal or interest payments. These are a form of derivative investment.

Mortgage securities may be partially stripped so that each class receives some interest and some principal. However, they may be completely stripped. In that case all of the interest is distributed to holders of one type of security, known as an "interest-only" security, or "I/O," and all of the principal is distributed to holders of another type of security, known as a "principal-only" security or "P/O." Strips can be created for pass-through certificates or collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs).

The yields to maturity of I/Os and P/Os are very sensitive to principal repayments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgages. If the underlying mortgages experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund might not fully recoup its investment in an I/O based on those assets. If underlying mortgages experience less than anticipated prepayments of principal, the yield on the P/Os based on them could decline substantially.

Other Floating Rate and Variable Rate Obligations. The Fund can invest in debt securities other than event-linked bonds that have floating or variable interest rates. Those variable rate obligations may have a demand feature that allows the Fund to tender the obligation to the issuer or a third party prior to its maturity. The tender may be at par value plus accrued interest, according to the terms of the obligations.

The interest rate on a floating rate demand note is adjusted automatically according to a stated prevailing market rate, such as the Prime Rate, the 91-day U.S. Treasury Bill rate, or some other standard. The instrument's rate is adjusted automatically each time the base rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate note is also based on a stated prevailing market rate but is adjusted automatically at specified intervals. Generally, the changes in the interest rate on such securities reduce the fluctuation in their market value. As interest rates decrease or increase, the potential for capital appreciation or depreciation is less than that for fixed-rate obligations of the same maturity.

Floating rate and variable rate demand notes that have a stated maturity in excess of one year may have features that permit the holder to recover the principal amount of the underlying security at specified intervals not exceeding one year and upon no more than 30 days' notice. The issuer of that type of note normally has a corresponding right in its discretion, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the note plus accrued interest. Generally the issuer must provide a specified number of days' notice to the holder. The Fund can also buy step-coupon bonds that have a coupon rate that changes periodically during the life of the security on pre-determined dates that are set when the security is issued.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are fractional interests in pools of assets, typically accounts receivable or loans. Asset backed securities that are collateralized loan obligations may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, all of which may be investment grade or below investment grade in quality.

These securities are issued by trusts or special-purpose corporations. They are similar to mortgage-backed securities and are backed by a pool of assets that consist of obligations of individual borrowers. The income from the pool is passed through to the holders of participation interest in the pools. The pools may offer a credit enhancement, such as a bank letter of credit, to try to reduce the risks that the underlying debtors will not pay their obligations when due. However, the enhancement, if any, might not be for the full par value of the security. If the enhancement is exhausted and any required payments of interest or repayments of principal are not made,

the Fund could suffer losses on its investment or delays in receiving payment. These entities may issue both equity and debt securities, both of which the Fund may purchase.

In general, asset backed securities are subject to prepayment risks, interest rate risks and the credit risks of both the borrowers and of the entity that issues the security. The value of an asset-backed security is affected by changes in the market's perception of the asset backing the security, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans, or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement, and is also affected if any credit enhancement has been exhausted. The main risks of investing in asset-backed securities are ultimately related to payment of the underlying loans by the individual borrowers.

The Fund does not select either the borrowers or the collateral under these arrangements. As a purchaser of an asset-backed security, the Fund would generally have no recourse to the entity that originated the loans in the event of default by a borrower. The underlying loans are subject to prepayments, which may shorten the weighted average life of asset-backed securities and may lower their return. Some asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying collateral. Even if the obligations are collateralized, there may be significant delays in collecting on the collateral in the case of a default on an underlying asset, and as an investor in the asset-backed security the Fund may have limited rights or no rights to enforce the terms of underlying loan agreements, to object to amendments to the lending agreement or to any set-off against the borrower.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund can invest in money market instruments, which are U.S. dollar-denominated, high-quality, short-term debt obligations, to provide liquidity, for temporary defensive purposes, or for other purposes. Money market instruments may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates. Examples of money market instruments include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (or any of its agencies or instrumentalities); bank obligations, such as time deposits, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances; commercial paper; and variable amount master demand notes.

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating, or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid. Preferred stock may be "participating" stock, which means that it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases.

If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing calls or redemption prior to maturity, which also can have a negative impact on prices when interest rates decline. The rights of preferred stock on distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation's debt securities. Preferred stock generally has a preference over common stock on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of liquidation.

Main Risks of Debt Investments.

Credit Risk. Credit risk relates to the ability of a borrower or an issuer of a debt security to meet interest or principal payments (or both) as they become due. If the borrower or issuer fails to pay interest, the Fund's income might be reduced. If the borrower or issuer fails to repay principal, the value of that security and the net asset value of the Fund's Shares might be reduced. An economic downturn or an increase in interest rates could severely disrupt the market for debt obligations, adversely affecting the values of outstanding bonds as well as the ability of issuers to pay interest or repay principal. An overall decline in values in the bond market is more likely during a period of a general economic downturn. There is a risk that the issuer of an event-linked bond will fail to make interest payments, whether in whole or in part. The sponsoring entity may default on its obligation to make payments to the issuer or the issuer's investment of principal may not perform as expected. Because event-linked bond issuers currently are structured to be bankruptcy remote vehicles, it is unlikely that the Fund would lose its entire investment in an event-linked bond if the applicable trigger event never occurs. However, there can be no assurance that issuers of event-linked bonds in which the Fund may invest in the future will be structured in a similar manner or that a court would uphold the intended bankruptcy remote characterization of the structure. If an issuer of an event-linked bond that is issued in the future is structured in a different manner, it may be possible that the fund would lose its entire investment in an event-linked bond even though the applicable trigger event never occurs.

- **Special Credit Risks of Lower-Grade Securities.** The Fund can invest without limit in debt obligations that are below investment grade if the Sub-Adviser believes it is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Investment-grade securities are securities rated at least "Baa" by Moody's, at least "BBB" by S&P or Fitch, Inc., or that have comparable ratings by another nationally-recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"). Because lower-quality securities tend to offer higher yields than investment-grade securities, the Fund may invest in lower-grade securities to try to achieve higher income. In general, lower-grade securities are subject to credit risk to a greater extent than higher-quality investments. While securities rated "Baa" by Moody's or "BBB" by S&P or Fitch are investment grade, those securities may be subject to interest rate and credit risks, and have some speculative characteristics.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk refers to the fluctuations in value of debt instruments resulting from the inverse relationship between price and yield. For fixed rate debt securities, an increase in prevailing interest rates will tend to reduce the market value of already-issued debt securities, and a decline in general interest rates will tend to increase their value. In addition, investments having longer maturities are subject to potentially greater fluctuations in value from changes in interest rates than obligations having shorter maturities. The Fund does not have investment policies establishing specific maturity ranges for its investments, and they may be within any maturity range (short, medium or long) depending on the Sub-Adviser's evaluation of investment opportunities available within the debt securities markets.

Because the interest rates on floating rate bonds adjust periodically to reflect current market rates, falling short-term interest rates should tend to decrease the income payable to the Fund on its floating rate investments and rising rates should tend to increase that income. However, investments in floating rate and variable rate obligations should also mitigate the fluctuations in the Fund's net asset values during periods of changing interest

rates, compared to changes in values of fixed-rate debt securities. Nevertheless, changes in interest rates can affect the value of the Fund's floating rate investments, especially if rates change sharply in a short period, because the resets of the interest rates on the investments occur periodically and will not all happen simultaneously with changes in prevailing rates. Having a shorter average reset period for its portfolio of investments may help mitigate that risk.

Investments in Equity Securities. The Fund can invest in securities other than debt securities, including certain types of equity securities of both foreign and U.S. companies, if such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Those equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks (described above), rights and warrants, and securities convertible into common stock. Certain equity securities may be purchased because they may provide dividend income.

- **Convertible Securities.** While some convertible securities are a form of debt security, in certain cases their conversion feature (allowing conversion into equity securities) causes them to be regarded more as "equity equivalents." As a result, the rating assigned to the security has less impact on the Sub-Adviser's investment decision with respect to convertible securities than in the case of non-convertible fixed income securities. Convertible securities are subject to the credit risks and interest rate risks of debt securities described above.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" and its "conversion value." If the investment value exceeds the conversion value, the security will behave more like a debt security and the security's price will likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the security will behave more like an equity security. In that case, it will likely sell at a premium over its conversion value and its price will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying security.

- **Rights and Warrants.** The Fund can hold warrants or rights. Warrants basically are options to purchase equity securities at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. 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.

- **Risks of Investing in Stocks.** Stocks fluctuate in price, and their short-term volatility at times may be great. To the extent that the Fund invests in equity securities, the value of the Fund's portfolio will be affected by changes in the stock markets. Market risk can affect the Fund's net asset value per share, which will fluctuate as the values of the Fund's portfolio securities change. The prices of individual stocks do not all move in the same direction uniformly or at the same time. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other.

Other factors can affect a particular stock's price, such as poor earnings reports by the issuer, loss of major customers, major litigation against the issuer, or changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its

industry. The Fund can invest in securities of large companies and mid-size companies, but may also hold stocks of small companies, which may have more volatile stock prices than stocks of larger companies.

Derivatives. The Fund can invest in a variety of derivative investments, including swaps, "structured" notes, convertible notes, options, forward contracts and futures contracts, to seek income or for hedging purposes. The use of derivatives requires special skills and knowledge of investment techniques that are different than what is required for normal portfolio management. If the Sub-Adviser uses a derivative instrument at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, the use of derivatives may reduce the Fund's return.

Although it is not obligated to do so, the Fund can use derivatives to hedge. The Fund can use hedging to attempt to protect against declines in the market value of the Fund's portfolio, to permit the Fund to retain unrealized gains in the value of portfolio securities which have appreciated, or to facilitate selling securities for investment reasons. The Fund can use hedging to establish a position in the securities market as a temporary substitute for purchasing particular securities. In that case the Fund would normally seek to purchase the securities and then terminate that hedging position. The Fund might also use this type of hedge to attempt to protect against the possibility that its portfolio securities would not be fully included in a rise in value of the market.

Some of the hedging strategies the Fund can use are described below. The Fund may employ new hedging strategies when they are developed, if those investment methods are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Fund.

- **"Structured" Notes.** The Fund can invest in "structured" notes, which are specially-designed derivative debt investments whose principal payments or interest payments are linked to the value of an underlying asset, such as an equity or debt security, currency, or commodity, or non-asset reference, such as an interest rate or index. The terms of the instrument may be "structured" by the purchaser (the Fund) and the borrower issuing the note.

The values of these notes will fall or rise in response to changes in the values of the underlying asset or reference and the Fund might receive less principal or interest if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. In some cases, these notes may pay an amount based on a multiple of the relative change in value of the asset or reference. This type of note offers the potential for increased income or principal payments but at a greater risk of loss than a typical debt security of the same maturity and credit quality.

The values of these notes are also subject to both credit risk (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and interest rate risk and therefore the Fund could receive more or less than it originally invested

when a note matures. The prices of these notes may be very volatile and they may have a limited trading market, making it difficult for the Fund to value them or sell them at an acceptable price.

- **Swaps.** The Fund may enter into swap agreements, including interest rate, total return, credit default and volatility swaps. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for a specified period of time typically ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or the difference between the returns) earned or realized on a particular asset, such as an equity or debt security, commodity or currency, or non-asset reference, such as an interest rate or index. The swapped returns are generally calculated with respect to a notional amount, that is, the return on a particular dollar amount invested in the underlying asset or reference. The Fund may enter into a swap agreement to, among other reasons, gain exposure to certain markets in the most economical way possible, protect against currency fluctuations, or reduce risk arising from ownership of a particular security or instrument. The Fund will identify liquid assets on the Fund's books (such as cash or U.S. government securities) to cover any amounts it could owe under swaps that exceed the amounts it is entitled to receive, and it will adjust that amount daily, as needed.

The Fund may enter into swap transactions with certain counterparties pursuant to master netting agreements. A master netting agreement provides that all swaps done between the Fund and that counterparty shall be regarded as parts of an integral agreement. If amounts are payable on a particular date in the same currency in respect of more than one swap transaction, the amount payable shall be the net amount. In addition, the master netting agreement may provide that if one party defaults generally or on any swap, the counterparty can terminate all outstanding swaps with that party.

The use of swap agreements by the Fund entails certain risks. The swaps market is generally unregulated. There is no central exchange or market for swap transactions and therefore they are less liquid investments than exchange-traded instruments and may be considered illiquid by the Fund. Swap agreements entail credit risk arising from the possibility that the counterparty will default. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund's loss will consist of the net amount of contractual payments that the Fund has not yet received. The Sub-Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties to the Fund's swap transactions on an ongoing basis. The Fund's successful use of swap agreements is dependent upon the Sub-Adviser's ability to predict correctly whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Swap agreements may effectively add leverage to the Fund's portfolio because the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

- **Interest Rate Swaps.** The Fund may enter into interest rate swaps. In an interest rate swap, the Fund and another party exchange the right to receive or the obligation to pay interest on a security or other reference rate. For example, they might swap the right to receive floating rate payments for fixed rate payments. There is a risk that, based on movements of interest rates, the payments made by the Fund under a swap agreement will be greater than the payments it receives.

- **Total Return Swaps.** The Fund may enter into total return swaps, under which one party agrees to pay the other the total return of a defined underlying asset, such as a security or basket of securities, or non-asset reference, such as a securities index, during the specified period in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from different underlying assets or references. Total return swaps could result in losses if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated by the Sub-Adviser.

- **Credit Default Swaps.** The Fund may enter into credit default swaps. A credit default swap enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a credit event, such as a borrower's or issuer's failure to make timely payments of interest or principal, bankruptcy or restructuring. The Fund may seek to enhance returns by selling protection or attempt to mitigate credit risk by buying protection against the occurrence of a credit event by a specified borrower or issuer. The Fund may enter into credit default swaps, both directly ("unfunded swaps") and indirectly ("funded swaps") in the form of a swap embedded within a structured security. Unfunded and funded credit default swaps may refer to a single security or on a basket of securities.

If the Fund buys credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Fund will deliver the defaulted bond underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will pay the par amount of the bond. If the Fund sells credit protection using a credit default swap and a credit event occurs, the Fund will pay the par amount of the defaulted bond underlying the swap and the swap counterparty will deliver the bond. If the swap is on a basket of assets, the notional amount of the swap is reduced by the par amount of the defaulted asset, and the fixed payments are then made on the reduced notional amount.

Risks of credit default swaps include counterparty credit risk (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and the risk that the Fund will not properly assess the cost of the instrument based on the lack of transparency in the market. If the Fund is selling credit protection, there is a risk that a credit event will occur and that the Fund will have to pay par value on defaulted bonds. If the Fund is buying credit protection, there is a risk that no credit event will occur and the Fund will receive no benefit for the premium paid. In addition, if the Fund is buying credit protection and a credit event does occur, there is a risk when the Fund does not own the underlying asset, that the Fund will have difficulty acquiring the asset on the open market and may receive adverse pricing.

- **Volatility Swap Contracts.** The Fund may enter into types of volatility swaps to hedge the volatility of a particular security, currency, index or other financial instrument, or to seek to increase its investment return. In volatility swaps, counterparties agree to buy or sell volatility at a specific level over a fixed period. For example, to hedge the risk that the value of an asset held by the Fund may fluctuate significantly over the Fund's period of investment, the Fund might enter into a volatility swap pursuant to which it will receive a payment from the counterparty if the actual volatility of the asset over a specified time period is greater than a volatility rate agreed at the outset of the swap. Alternatively, if the Sub-Adviser believes that a particular security, currency, index or other financial instrument will demonstrate more (or less) volatility over a period than the market's general expectation, to seek to increase investment return the Fund might enter into a volatility swap

pursuant to which it will receive a payment from the counterparty if the actual volatility of that underlying instrument over the period is more (or less) than the volatility rate agreed at the outset of the swap.

Volatility swaps are subject to credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations), and the risk that the Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its forecast of volatility for the underlying security, currency, index or other financial instrument that is the subject of the swap. If the Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its forecast, the Fund would likely be required to make a payment to the counterparty under the swap.

- **Swap Options and Swap Forwards.** The Fund also may enter into options on swaps as well as forwards on swaps. A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel, or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement on pre-designated terms. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swap options. A swap forward is an agreement to enter into a swap agreement at some point in the future, usually three to six months from the date of the contract.

The writer of the contract receives the premium and bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the preset rate on the underlying swap. The Fund generally will incur a greater risk when it writes a swap option than when it purchases a swap option. When the Fund purchases a swap option it risks losing only the amount of the premium they have paid if the Fund lets the option expire unexercised. When the Fund writes a swap option it will become obligated, upon exercise of the option by the counterparty, according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

- **Futures.** The Fund can buy and sell futures contracts that relate to debt securities (these are referred to as "interest rate futures"), broadly-based securities indices ("stock index futures" and "bond index futures"), foreign currencies, commodities and an individual stock ("single stock futures").

A broadly-based stock index is used as the basis for trading stock index futures. They may in some cases be based on stocks of issuers in a particular industry or group of industries. A stock index assigns relative values to the securities included in the index and its value fluctuates in response to the changes in value of the underlying securities. A stock index cannot be purchased or sold directly. Bond index futures are similar contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the index. These contracts obligate the seller to deliver, and the purchaser to take, cash to settle the futures transaction. There is no delivery made of the underlying securities to settle the futures obligation. Either party may also settle the transaction by entering into an offsetting contract.

An interest rate future obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) cash or a specified type of debt security to settle the futures transaction. Either party could also enter into an offsetting contract to close out the position. Similarly, a single stock future obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) cash or a specified equity security to settle the futures transaction. Either party could also enter into an offsetting contract to close out the position. Single stock futures trade on a very limited number of exchanges, with contracts typically not fungible among the exchanges.

The Fund can invest a portion of its assets in commodity futures contracts. Commodity futures may be based upon commodities within five main commodity groups: (1) energy, which includes crude oil, natural gas, gasoline and heating oil; (2) livestock, which includes cattle and hogs; (3) agriculture, which includes wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, coffee, sugar and cocoa; (4) industrial metals, which includes aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc; and (5) precious metals, which includes gold, platinum and silver. The Fund may purchase and sell commodity futures contracts, options on futures contracts and options and futures on commodity indices with respect to these five main commodity groups and the individual commodities within each group, as well as other types of commodities.

No money is paid or received by the Fund on the purchase or sale of a future. Upon entering into a futures transaction, the Fund will be required to deposit an initial margin payment with the futures commission merchant (the "futures broker"). Initial margin payments will be deposited with the Fund's custodian bank in an account registered in the futures broker's name. However, the futures broker can gain access to that account only under specified conditions. As the future is marked to market (that is, its value on the Fund's books is changed) to reflect changes in its market value, subsequent margin payments, called variation margin, will be paid to or by the futures broker daily.

At any time prior to expiration of the future, the Fund may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position, at which time a final determination of variation margin is made and any additional cash must be paid by or released to the Fund. Any loss or gain on the future is then realized by the Fund for tax purposes. All futures transactions (except forward contracts) are effected through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded.

- **Put and Call Options.** The Fund can buy and sell exchange-traded and over-the-counter put options ("puts") and call options ("calls"), including index options, securities options, currency options, commodities options and options on futures.

- **Writing Call Options.** The Fund may write (that is, sell) calls. If the Fund sells a call option, it must be covered. That means the Fund must own the security subject to the call while the call is outstanding, or the call must be covered by segregating liquid assets to enable the Fund to satisfy its obligations if the call is exercised. There is no limit on the amount of the Fund's total assets that may be subject to covered calls the Fund writes.

When the Fund writes a call on a security, it receives cash (a premium). The Fund agrees to sell the underlying security to a purchaser of a corresponding call on the same security during the call period at a fixed exercise price regardless of market price changes during the call period. The call period is usually not more than nine months. The exercise price may differ from the market price of the underlying security. The Fund has the

risk of loss that the price of the underlying security may decline during the call period. That risk may be offset to some extent by the premium the Fund receives. If the value of the investment does not rise above the call price, it is likely that the call will lapse without being exercised. In that case the Fund would keep the cash premium and the investment.

When the Fund writes a call on an index, it receives cash (a premium). If the buyer of the call exercises it, the Fund will pay an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing price of the call and the exercise price, multiplied by a specific multiple that determines the total value of the call for each point of difference. If the value of the underlying investment does not rise above the call price, it is likely that the call will lapse without being exercised. In that case, the Fund would keep the cash premium.

The Fund's custodian bank, or a securities depository acting for the custodian, will act as the Fund's escrow agent, through the facilities of the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), as to the investments on which the Fund has written calls traded on exchanges or as to other acceptable escrow securities. In that way, no margin will be required for such transactions. OCC will release the securities on the expiration of the option or when the Fund enters into a closing transaction.

When the Fund writes an over-the-counter ("OTC") option, it will enter into an arrangement with a primary U.S. Government securities dealer which will establish a formula price at which the Fund will have the absolute right to repurchase that OTC option. The formula price will generally be based on a multiple of the premium received for the option, plus the amount by which the option is exercisable below the market price of the underlying security (i.e., the option is "in the money"). When the Fund writes an OTC option, it will treat as illiquid (for purposes of its restriction on holding illiquid securities) the market-to-market value of the underlying security, unless the option is subject to a buy-back agreement with the executing broker.

To terminate its obligation on a call it has written, the Fund may purchase a corresponding call in a "closing purchase transaction." The Fund will then realize a profit or loss, depending upon whether the net of the amount of the option transaction costs and the premium received on the call the Fund wrote is more or less than the price of the call the Fund purchases to close out the transaction. The Fund may realize a profit if the call expires unexercised, because the Fund will retain the underlying security and the premium it received when it wrote the call. Any such profits are considered short-term capital gains for federal income tax purposes, as are the premiums on lapsed calls. If the Fund cannot effect a closing purchase transaction due to the lack of a market, it will have to hold the callable securities until the call expires or is exercised.

The Fund may also write calls on a futures contract without owning the futures contract or securities deliverable under the contract. To do so, at the time the call is written, the Fund must cover the call by segregating an equivalent dollar amount of liquid assets as identified in the Fund's books. The Fund will segregate additional liquid assets if the value of the segregated assets drops below 100% of the current value of the future. Because of this segregation requirement, in no circumstances would the Fund's receipt of an exercise

notice as to that future require the Fund to deliver a futures contract. It would simply put the Fund in a short futures position.

- **Writing Put Options.** The Fund may write (that is, sell) put options. A put option on securities gives the purchaser the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying investment at the exercise price during the option period. A put must be covered by segregated liquid assets.

If the Fund writes a put, the put must be covered by liquid assets identified in the Fund's books. The premium the Fund receives from writing a put represents a profit, as long as the price of the underlying investment remains equal to or above the exercise price. However, the Fund also assumes the obligation during the option period to buy the underlying investment from the buyer of the put at the exercise price, even if the value of the investment falls below the exercise price.

If a put the Fund has written expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a gain in the amount of the premium less the transaction costs incurred. If the put is exercised, the Fund must fulfill its obligation to purchase the underlying investment at the exercise price. That price will usually exceed the market value of the investment at that time. In that case, the Fund may incur a loss if it sells the underlying investment. That loss will be equal to the sum of the sale price of the underlying investment and the premium received minus the sum of the exercise price and any transaction costs the Fund incurred.

When writing a put option on a security, to secure its obligation to pay for the underlying security the Fund will deposit in escrow liquid assets with a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the underlying securities. The Fund therefore forgoes the opportunity of investing the segregated assets or writing calls against those assets.

As long as the Fund's obligation as the put writer continues, it may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through which the put was sold. That notice will require the Fund to take delivery of the underlying security and pay the exercise price. The Fund has no control over when it may be required to purchase the underlying security, since it may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of its obligation as the writer of the put. That obligation terminates upon expiration of the put. It may also terminate if, before it receives an exercise notice, the Fund effects a closing purchase transaction by purchasing a put of the same series as it sold. Once the Fund has been assigned an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction.

The Fund may decide to effect a closing purchase transaction to realize a profit on an outstanding put option it has written or to prevent the underlying security from being put. Effecting a closing purchase transaction will also permit the Fund to write another put option on the security, or to sell the security and use the proceeds

from the sale for other investments. The Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction depending on whether the cost of the transaction is less or more than the premium received from writing the put option. Any profits from writing puts are considered short-term capital gains for federal tax purposes.

- ***Purchasing Puts and Calls.*** The Fund may purchase call options. When the Fund buys a call (other than in a closing purchase transaction), it pays a premium. The Fund then has the right to buy the underlying investment from a seller of a corresponding call on the same investment during the call period at a fixed exercise price.

The Fund benefits only if it sells the call at a profit or if, during the call period, the market price of the underlying investment is above the sum of the call price plus the transaction costs and the premium paid for the call and the Fund exercises the call. If the Fund does not exercise the call or sell it (whether or not at a profit), the call will become worthless at its expiration date. In that case the Fund will have paid the premium but lost the right to purchase the underlying investment.

The Fund can buy puts whether or not it owns the underlying investment. When the Fund purchases a put, it pays a premium and, except as to puts on indices, has the right to sell the underlying investment to a seller of a put on a corresponding investment during the put period at a fixed exercise price.

Buying a put on an investment the Fund does not own (such as an index or a future) permits the Fund either to resell the put or to buy the underlying investment and sell it at the exercise price. The resale price will vary inversely to the price of the underlying investment. If the market price of the underlying investment is above the exercise price and, as a result, the put is not exercised, the put will become worthless on its expiration date.

Buying a put on securities or futures the Fund owns enables the Fund to attempt to protect itself during the put period against a decline in the value of the underlying investment below the exercise price by selling the underlying investment at the exercise price to a seller of a corresponding put. If the market price of the underlying investment is equal to or above the exercise price and, as a result, the put is not exercised or resold, the put will become worthless at its expiration date. In that case the Fund will have paid the premium but lost the right to sell the underlying investment. However, the Fund may sell the put prior to its expiration. That sale may or may not be at a profit.

When the Fund purchases a call or put on an index or future, it pays a premium, but settlement is in cash rather than by delivery of the underlying investment to the Fund. Gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question (and thus on price movements in the securities market generally) rather than on price movements in individual securities or futures contracts.

- **Buying and Selling Options on Foreign Currencies.** The Fund can buy and sell exchange-traded and over-the-counter put options and call options on foreign currencies. The Fund could use these calls and puts to try to protect against declines in the dollar value of foreign securities and increases in the dollar cost of foreign securities the Fund wants to acquire.

If the Sub-Adviser anticipates a rise in the dollar value of a foreign currency in which securities to be acquired are denominated, the increased cost of those securities may be partially offset by purchasing calls or writing puts on that foreign currency. If the Sub-Adviser anticipates a decline in the dollar value of a foreign currency, the decline in the dollar value of portfolio securities denominated in that currency might be partially offset by writing calls or purchasing puts on that foreign currency. However, the currency rates could fluctuate in a direction adverse to the Fund's position. The Fund will then have incurred option premium payments and transaction costs without a corresponding benefit.

A call the Fund writes on a foreign currency is "covered" if the Fund owns the underlying foreign currency covered by the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that foreign currency without additional cash consideration (or it can do so for additional cash consideration held in a segregated account by its custodian bank) upon conversion or exchange of other foreign currency held in its portfolio.

The Fund could write a call on a foreign currency to provide a hedge against a decline in the U.S. dollar value of a security which the Fund owns or has the right to acquire and which is denominated in the currency underlying the option. That decline might be one that occurs due to an expected adverse change in the exchange rate. This is known as a "cross-hedging" strategy. In those circumstances, the Fund covers the option by maintaining cash, U.S. Government securities or other liquid, high grade debt securities in an amount equal to the exercise price of the option, in a segregated account with the Fund's custodian bank.

- **Risks of Hedging with Options and Futures.** The use of hedging strategies requires special skills and knowledge of investment techniques that are different than what is required for normal portfolio management. If the Sub-Adviser uses a hedging strategy at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, hedging strategies may reduce the Fund's return. The Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its futures and options positions were not correlated with its other investments.

The Fund's option activities could affect its portfolio turnover rate and brokerage commissions. The exercise of calls written by the Fund might cause the Fund to sell related portfolio securities, thus increasing its turnover rate. The exercise by the Fund of puts on securities will cause the sale of underlying investments, increasing portfolio turnover. Although the decision whether to exercise a put it holds is within the Fund's control, holding a put might cause the Fund to sell the related investments for reasons that would not exist in the absence of the put.

The Fund could pay a brokerage commission each time it buys a call or put, sells a call or put, or buys or sells an underlying investment in connection with the exercise of a call or put. Those commissions could be higher on a relative basis than the commissions for direct purchases or sales of the underlying investments. Premiums paid for options are small in relation to the market value of the underlying investments. Consequently, put and call options offer large amounts of leverage. The leverage offered by trading in options could result in the Fund's net asset value being more sensitive to changes in the value of the underlying investment.

If a covered call written by the Fund is exercised on an investment that has increased in value, the Fund will be required to sell the investment at the call price. It will not be able to realize any profit if the investment has increased in value above the call price.

An option position may be closed out only on a market that provides secondary trading for options of the same series, and there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option. The Fund might experience losses if it could not close out a position because of an illiquid market for the future or option.

There is a risk in using short hedging by selling futures or purchasing puts on broadly-based indices or futures to attempt to protect against declines in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities. The risk is that the prices of the futures or the applicable index will correlate imperfectly with the behavior of the cash prices of the Fund's securities. For example, it is possible that while the Fund has used derivative instruments in a short hedge, the market may advance and the value of the securities held in the Fund's portfolio might decline. If that occurred, the Fund would lose money on the derivative instruments and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities. However, while this could occur for a very brief period or to a very small degree, over time the value of a diversified portfolio of securities will tend to move in the same direction as the indices upon which the derivative instruments are based.

The risk of imperfect correlation increases as the composition of the Fund's portfolio diverges from the securities included in the applicable index. To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of the portfolio securities being hedged and movements in the price of the hedging instruments, the Fund might use derivative instruments in a greater dollar amount than the dollar amount of portfolio securities being hedged. It might do so if the historical volatility of the prices of the portfolio securities being hedged is more than the historical volatility of the applicable index.

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets are subject to distortions, due to differences in the nature of those markets. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view

of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

The Fund can use derivative instruments to establish a position in the securities markets as a temporary substitute for the purchase of individual securities (long hedging) by buying futures and/or calls on such futures, broadly-based indices or on securities. It is possible that when the Fund does so the market might decline. If the Fund then concludes not to invest in securities because of concerns that the market might decline further or for other reasons, the Fund will realize a loss on the hedge position that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the securities purchased.

- **Forward Contracts.** Forward contracts are foreign currency exchange contracts. They are used to buy or sell foreign currency for future delivery at a fixed price. The Fund can use them to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of a security denominated in a foreign currency that the Fund has bought or sold, or to protect against possible losses from changes in the relative values of the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency. The Fund can also use "cross-hedging" where the Fund hedges against changes in currencies other than the currency in which a security it holds is denominated.

Under a forward contract, one party agrees to purchase, and another party agrees to sell, a specific currency at a future date. That date may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties. The transaction price is set at the time the contract is entered into. These contracts are traded in the inter-bank market conducted directly among currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers.

The Fund may use forward contracts to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates. The use of forward contracts does not eliminate the risk of fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities the Fund owns or intends to acquire, but it does fix a rate of exchange in advance. Although forward contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they limit any potential gain if the value of the hedged currency increases.

When the Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, or when it anticipates receiving dividend payments in a foreign currency, the Fund might desire to "lock-in" the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of the dividend payments. To do so, the Fund could enter into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying transaction, in a fixed amount of U.S. dollars per unit of the foreign currency. This is called a "transaction hedge." The transaction hedge will protect the Fund against a loss from an adverse change in the currency exchange rates during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold or on which the payment is declared, and the date on which the payments are made or received.

The Fund could also use forward contracts to lock in the U.S. dollar value of portfolio positions. This is called a "position hedge." When the Fund believes that a foreign currency might suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it could enter into a forward contract to sell an amount of that foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the Fund's portfolio securities denominated in that foreign currency. When the Fund believes that the U.S. dollar might suffer a substantial decline against a foreign currency, it could enter into a forward contract to buy that foreign currency for a fixed dollar amount. Alternatively, the Fund could enter into a forward contract to sell a different foreign currency for a fixed U.S. dollar amount if the Fund believes that the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency to be sold pursuant to its forward contract will fall whenever there is a decline in the U.S. dollar value of the currency in which portfolio securities of the Fund are denominated. That is referred to as a "cross hedge."

The Fund will cover its short positions in these cases by identifying on its books assets having a value equal to the aggregate amount of the Fund's commitment under forward contracts. The Fund will not enter into forward contracts or maintain a net exposure to such contracts if the consummation of the contracts would obligate the Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund's portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency or another currency that is the subject of the hedge.

However, to avoid excess transactions and transaction costs, the Fund may maintain a net exposure to forward contracts in excess of the value of the Fund's portfolio securities or other assets denominated in foreign currencies if the excess amount is "covered" by liquid securities denominated in any currency. The cover must be at least equal at all times to the amount of that excess. As one alternative, the Fund may purchase a call option permitting the Fund to purchase the amount of foreign currency being hedged by a forward sale contract at a price no higher than the forward contract price. As another alternative, the Fund may purchase a put option permitting the Fund to sell the amount of foreign currency subject to a forward purchase contract at a price as high or higher than the forward contract price.

The precise matching of the amounts under forward contracts and the value of the securities involved generally will not be possible because the future value of securities denominated in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it is sold. In some cases the Manager might decide to sell the security and deliver foreign currency to settle the original purchase obligation. If the market value of the security is less than the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver, the Fund might have to purchase additional foreign currency on the "spot" (that is, cash) market to settle the security trade. If the market value of the security instead exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver to settle the trade, the Fund might have to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the security. There will be additional transaction costs on the spot market in those cases.

The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Forward contracts involve the risk that anticipated

currency movements will not be accurately predicted, causing the Fund to sustain losses on these contracts and to pay additional transactions costs. The use of forward contracts in this manner might reduce the Fund's performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices to a greater degree than if the Fund had not entered into such contracts.

At or before the maturity of a forward contract requiring the Fund to sell a currency, the Fund might sell a portfolio security and use the sale proceeds to make delivery of the currency. In the alternative the Fund might retain the security and offset its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing a second contract. Under that contract the Fund will obtain, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the currency that it is obligated to deliver. Similarly, the Fund might close out a forward contract requiring it to purchase a specified currency by entering into a second contract entitling it to sell the same amount of the same currency on the maturity date of the first contract. The Fund would realize a gain or loss as a result of entering into such an offsetting forward contract under either circumstance. The gain or loss will depend on the extent to which the exchange rate or rates between the currencies involved moved between the execution dates of the first contract and offsetting contract.

The costs to the Fund of engaging in forward contracts varies with factors such as the currencies involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because forward contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no brokerage fees or commissions are involved. Because these contracts are not traded on an exchange, the Fund must evaluate the credit and performance risk of the counterparty under each forward contract.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund may convert foreign currency from time to time, and will incur costs in doing so. Foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, but they do seek to realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they buy and sell various currencies. Thus, a dealer might offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange if the Fund desires to resell that currency to the dealer.

• **Regulatory Aspects of Derivatives and Hedging Instruments.** As a result of recent amendments to rules under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), the Manager must either operate within certain guidelines and restrictions with respect to the Fund's use of futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps, or be subject to registration with the CFTC as a "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") with respect to the Fund, and, upon the finalization of additional CFTC rules, be required to operate the Fund in compliance with certain disclosure, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

Previously, the CFTC permitted unlimited futures transactions and options thereon, so long as a fund had claimed an exclusion from registration as a CPO, and swap contracts were not formerly regulated by the CFTC. Under the amended rules, the investment adviser of a registered investment company may claim an exemption from registration as a CPO only if the registered investment company that it advises uses futures contracts, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps solely for "bona fide hedging purposes," or limits its use of such instruments for non-bona fide hedging purposes to certain de minimis amounts.

While the Manager will be registered as a CPO under the CEA, the Manager currently intends to limit the Fund's use of futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps in order to permit the Fund to continue to claim an exemption under the CFTC rules. As such, with respect to the management of the Fund, the Manager will not be subject to the disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping requirements under the CFTC rules.

• **Tax Aspects of Certain Derivative Instruments.** Futures contracts, non-equity options and certain foreign currency exchange contracts in which the Fund may invest are treated as "Section 1256 contracts" under the Code. In general, gains or losses relating to Section 1256 contracts are characterized as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses under the Code. However, foreign currency gains or losses arising from Section 1256 contracts that are forward contracts generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. In addition, Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year are "marked-to-market," and unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized. An election can be made by the Fund to exempt those transactions from this mark-to-market treatment.

Certain forward contracts the Fund enters into may result in "straddles" for federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character and timing of gains (or losses) recognized by the Fund on straddle positions. Generally, a loss sustained on the disposition of a position making up a straddle is allowed only to the extent that the loss exceeds any unrecognized gain in the offsetting positions making up the straddle. Disallowed loss is generally allowed at the point where there is no unrecognized gain in the offsetting positions making up the straddle, or the offsetting position is disposed of.

Under the Code, the following gains or losses are treated as ordinary income or loss:

- (1) gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates that occur between the time the Fund accrues interest or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities, and
- (2) gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of a foreign currency between the date of acquisition of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or foreign currency forward contracts and the date of disposition.

Currency gains and losses are offset against market gains and losses on each trade before determining a net "Section 988" gain or loss under the Code for that trade, which may increase or decrease the amount of the Fund's investment income available for distribution to its shareholders.

Other Investment Techniques and Strategies. In seeking its objective, from time to time the Fund can use the types of investment strategies and investments described below. It is not required to use these strategies and at times the Fund might not use them.

Foreign Securities. The Fund can invest in foreign securities. "Foreign securities" include equity and debt securities of companies organized under the laws of countries other than the United States and debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments other than the U.S. government or issued by foreign supra-national entities.

Securities of foreign issuers that are represented by American Depositary Receipts or that are listed on a U.S. securities exchange or traded in the U.S. over-the-counter markets are not considered "foreign securities" because they are not subject to many of the special considerations and risks, discussed below, that apply to foreign securities traded and held abroad.

Investing in foreign securities offers potential benefits not available from investing solely in securities of domestic issuers. They include the opportunity to invest in securities of foreign issuers that appear to offer high income potential, or in foreign countries with economic policies or business cycles different from those of the U.S., or to reduce fluctuations in portfolio value by taking advantage of foreign securities markets that do not move in a manner parallel to U.S. markets.

- **Foreign Government Debt Obligations.** The debt obligations of foreign governments and entities may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the foreign government. The Fund may buy securities issued by certain supra-national entities, which include entities designated or supported by governments to promote economic reconstruction or development, international banking organizations and related government agencies. The governmental members of these supra-national entities are "stockholders" that typically make capital contributions and may be committed to make additional capital contributions if the entity is unable to repay its borrowings. A supra-national entity's lending activities may be limited to a percentage of its total capital, reserves and net income. There can be no assurance that the constituent foreign governments will continue to be able or willing to honor their capitalization commitments for those entities.

- **Passive Foreign Investment Companies.** Under U.S. tax laws, passive foreign investment companies ("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 fiscal year is passive income or if 50% or more of its assets are assets that produce, or are held to produce, passive income.

Subject to the limits under the Investment Company Act, the Fund may invest in foreign mutual funds to gain exposure to the securities of companies in countries that limit or prohibit all direct foreign investment. Foreign mutual funds are generally deemed to be 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.

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 the Fund may not realize that a foreign corporation it invests in is a PFIC for federal tax purposes.

• **Risks of Foreign Investing.** Investments in foreign securities may also offer special opportunities for investing but also present special additional risks and considerations not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. Some of these additional risks are:

- reduction of income by foreign taxes;
- fluctuation in value of foreign investments due to changes in currency rates or currency control regulations (for example, currency blockage) or due to currency devaluation;
- transaction charges for currency exchange;
- lack of public information about foreign issuers;
- lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in foreign countries comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers;
- less volume on foreign exchanges than on U.S. exchanges;
- greater volatility and less liquidity on foreign markets than in the U.S.;
- less governmental regulation of foreign issuers, stock exchanges and brokers than in the U.S.;
- greater difficulties in commencing lawsuits;
- higher brokerage commission rates than in the U.S.;
- increased risks of delays in settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities;
- possibilities in some countries of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political, financial or social instability or adverse diplomatic developments; and
- unfavorable differences between the U.S. economy and foreign economies.

In the past, U.S. government policies have discouraged certain investments abroad by U.S. investors, through taxation or other restrictions, and it is possible that such restrictions could be re-imposed.

Because the Fund can purchase securities denominated in foreign currencies, a change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar could result in a change in the amount of income the Fund has available for distribution. Because a portion of the Fund's investment income may be received in foreign currencies, the

Fund will be required to compute its income in U.S. dollars for distribution to shareholders, and therefore the Fund will absorb the cost of currency fluctuations. After the Fund has distributed income, subsequent foreign currency losses may result in the Fund's having distributed more income in a particular fiscal period than was available from investment income, which could result in a return of capital to shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund can acquire securities subject to repurchase agreements. It might do so for liquidity purposes to meet anticipated redemptions of Fund shares, pending the investment of the proceeds from sales of Fund shares, pending the settlement of portfolio securities transactions, or for temporary defensive purposes, as described below.

In a repurchase transaction, the Fund buys a security from, and simultaneously resells it to, an approved vendor 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 vendors 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 Sub-Adviser from time to time.

The majority of these transactions run from day to day, and delivery pursuant to the resale typically occurs within one to five days of the purchase. Repurchase agreements having a maturity beyond seven days may be deemed to be illiquid investments. There is no limit on the amount of the Fund's net assets that may be subject to repurchase agreements having maturities of seven days or less.

Repurchase agreements, considered "loans" under the Investment Company Act, are collateralized by the underlying security. The Fund's repurchase agreements require that at all times while the repurchase agreement is in effect, the value of the collateral must equal or exceed the repurchase price to fully collateralize the repayment obligation. However, if the vendor fails to pay the resale price on the delivery date, the Fund may incur costs in disposing of the collateral and may experience losses if there is any delay in its ability to do so. The Sub-Adviser will monitor the vendor's creditworthiness requirements to confirm that the vendor is financially sound and will continuously monitor the collateral's value.

The Fund, along with other affiliated entities managed by the Manager, may transfer uninvested cash balances into one or more joint repurchase accounts. These balances are invested in one or more repurchase agreements. Securities that are pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements are held by a custodian bank until the agreements mature. Each joint repurchase arrangement requires that the market value of the collateral be sufficient to cover payments of interest and principal; however, in the event of default by the other party to the agreement, retention or sale of the collateral may be subject to legal proceedings.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. The Fund can use reverse repurchase agreements on debt obligations it owns, as a cash management tool, but not as a means of leveraging investments. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells an underlying debt obligation and simultaneously obtains the commitment of the purchaser to sell

the security back to the Fund at an agreed-upon price at an agreed-upon date. The Fund will identify on its books liquid assets in an amount sufficient to cover its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements, including interest, until payment is made to the seller. Before the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, the Sub-Adviser must be satisfied that the seller, typically a bank or broker-dealer, is creditworthy.

These transactions involve the risk of default or insolvency by the buyer. An additional risk is that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement could decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase them. These agreements will be considered borrowings by the Fund and will be subject to the asset coverage requirement under the Fund's policy on borrowing discussed elsewhere in this SAI.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. Generally, an illiquid asset is an asset that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the price at which it has been valued. Under the policies and procedures established by the Board, the Sub-Adviser determines the liquidity of portfolio investments. The Sub-Adviser monitors holdings of illiquid and restricted securities on an ongoing basis to determine whether to sell any holdings to maintain adequate liquidity. Among the types of illiquid securities are repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

Restricted securities acquired through private placements have contractual restrictions on their public resale that might limit the ability to value or to dispose of the securities and might lower the price that could be realized on a sale. To sell a restricted security that is not registered under applicable securities laws, the securities might need to be registered. The expense of registering restricted securities may be negotiated with the issuer at the time of purchase. If the securities must be registered in order to be sold, a significant period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the security and the time the security is registered. There is a risk of downward price fluctuation during that period.

Limitations that apply to purchases of restricted securities do not limit purchases of restricted securities that are eligible for sale to qualified institutional buyers under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, if those securities have been determined to be liquid by the Sub-Adviser under Board-approved guidelines. Those guidelines take into account the trading activity for the securities and the availability of reliable pricing information, among other factors. If there is a lack of trading interest in a particular Rule 144A security, holdings of that security may be considered to be illiquid.

"When-Issued" and "Delayed-Delivery" Transactions. The Fund may invest in securities on a "when-issued" basis and may purchase or sell securities on a "delayed-delivery" (or "forward-commitment") basis. "When-issued" and "delayed-delivery" are terms that refer to securities whose terms and indenture are available and for which a market exists, but which are not available for immediate delivery.

When such transactions are negotiated, the price (which is generally expressed in yield terms) is fixed at the time the commitment is made. Delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. The securities are subject to change in value from market fluctuations during the period until settlement. The value at delivery may be less than the purchase price. For example, changes in interest rates in a direction other than that expected by the Sub-Adviser before settlement will affect the value of such securities and may cause a loss to the Fund. During the period between purchase and settlement, the Fund makes no payment to the issuer and no interest accrues to the Fund from the investment until it receives the security at settlement.

The Fund may engage in when-issued transactions to secure what the Sub-Adviser considers to be an advantageous price and yield at the time the obligation is entered into. When the Fund enters into a when-issued or delayed-delivery transaction, it relies on the other party to complete the transaction. Its failure to do so may cause the Fund to lose the opportunity to obtain the security at a price and yield the Sub-Adviser considers to be advantageous.

When the Fund engages in when-issued and delayed-delivery transactions, it does so for the purpose of acquiring or selling securities consistent with its investment objective and policies or for delivery pursuant to options contracts it has entered into, and not for the purpose of investment leverage. Although the Fund's purpose in entering into delayed-delivery or when-issued purchase transactions is to acquire securities, it may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement. If the Fund chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition or to dispose of its right to delivery or receive against a forward commitment, it may incur a gain or loss.

At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase or sell a security on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, it records the transaction on its books and reflects the value of the security purchased in determining the Fund's net asset value. In a sale transaction, it records the proceeds to be received. The Fund will identify on its books liquid assets at least equal in value to the value of the Fund's purchase commitments until the Fund pays for the investment.

When-issued and delayed-delivery transactions can be used by the Fund as a defensive technique to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. For instance, in periods of rising interest rates and falling prices, the Fund might sell securities in its portfolio on a forward commitment basis to attempt to limit its exposure to anticipated falling prices. In periods of falling interest rates and rising prices, the Fund might sell portfolio securities and purchase the same or similar securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis to obtain the benefit of currently higher cash yields.

Borrowing. Under current regulatory requirements, the Fund can borrow only to the extent that the value of the Fund's assets, less its liabilities other than borrowings, is equal to at least 300% of all borrowings (including the proposed borrowing). If the value of the Fund's assets fails to meet this 300% asset coverage requirement, the Fund will reduce its bank debt within three days to meet the requirement. To do so, the Fund might have to sell a portion of its investments at a disadvantageous time. The Fund may borrow only from banks or from other sources, such as a conduit loan facility (subject to exemptive relief under the Investment Company Act), although the Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are considered to be borrowings, with dealers and other financial institutions.

The Fund will pay interest on these loans, and that interest expense will raise the overall expenses of the Fund and reduce its returns. If it does borrow, its expenses will be greater than comparable funds that do not borrow. Additionally, the Fund's net asset value per share might fluctuate more than that of funds that do not borrow.

Investment in Other Investment Companies. The Fund can invest in the securities of other investment companies, which can include open-end funds, closed-end funds and unit investment trusts, subject to the limits set forth in the Investment Company Act that apply to those types of investments. The Fund can not invest in other investment companies in reliance on paragraph (F) or (G) of section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act. The Fund can invest, for example, in Exchange-Traded Funds, which are typically open-end funds or unit investment trusts, listed on a stock exchange. The Fund might do so as a way of gaining exposure to the segments of the equity or fixed-income markets represented by the Exchange-Traded Funds' portfolio, at times when the Fund may not be able to buy those portfolio securities directly.

The shares of other investment companies may fluctuate in price and may be worth more or less when the Fund sells them. Investing in another investment company may involve the payment of substantial premiums above the value of such investment company's portfolio securities and is subject to limitations under the Investment Company Act. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless the Sub-Adviser believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the expenses. As a shareholder of an investment company, the Fund would be subject to its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. The Fund does not anticipate investing a substantial amount of its net assets in shares of other investment companies.

Diversification. The Fund is "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act. That means that the Fund can invest in the securities of a single issuer without limit. This policy gives the Fund more flexibility to invest in the obligations of a single issuer than if it were a "diversified" fund. To the extent the Fund invests a relatively high percentage of its assets in the obligations of a single issuer or a limited number of issuers, the Fund is subject to additional risk of loss if those obligations lose market value or the issuer of those obligations default.

(c) Fund Policies.

What Are "Fundamental Policies?" Fundamental policies are those policies that the Fund has adopted to govern its investments that can be changed only by the vote of a "majority" of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. Under the Investment Company Act, a "majority" vote is defined as the vote of the holders of the lesser of:

- 67% or more of the shares present or represented by proxy at a shareholder meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy, or
- more than 50% of the outstanding shares.

Policies described in the Prospectus or this SAI are "fundamental" only if they are identified as such. The Fund's Board of Directors can change non-fundamental policies without shareholder approval. However, significant changes to investment policies will be described in supplements or updates to the Prospectus or this SAI, as appropriate. The Fund's most significant investment policies are described in the Prospectus.

What Are the Fund's Additional Fundamental Policies? The following investment restrictions are fundamental policies of the Fund:

- The Fund cannot issue "senior securities," except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom that is applicable to the Fund, as such statute, rules, regulations or exemption may be amended or interpreted from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission, its staff, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

- The Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom that is applicable to the Fund, as such statute, rules, regulations or exemptions may be amended or interpreted from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission, its staff, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

- The Fund may not make any investment if, as a result, the Fund's investments will be concentrated in any one industry, except that the Fund may invest without limit in instruments of the group of industries in the financial securities sector, and except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom that is applicable to the Fund, as such statute, rules, regulations or exemption may be amended or interpreted from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission, its staff, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction. For purposes of this concentration limitation, the Fund's investment adviser may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and instrument and may assign an industry or sector classification consistent with those characteristics in the event that any third party classification provider that may be used by the investment adviser does not assign a classification.

- The Fund cannot underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act or the Securities Act of 1933, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom that is applicable to the Fund, as such statutes, rules, regulations or exemption may be amended or interpreted from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission, its staff, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

- The Fund cannot invest in real estate or commodities, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom that is
- applicable to the Fund, as such statute, rules, regulations or exemption may be amended or interpreted from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission, its staff, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

- The Fund cannot make loans, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom that is applicable to the Fund, as such
- statute, rules, regulations or exemption may be amended or interpreted from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission, its staff, or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding the Fund's investment policies and restrictions, the Fund may invest all or part of its investable assets in a management investment company with substantially the same investment objective, policies and restrictions as the Fund. This could allow creation of a "master/feeder" structure in the future, although the Fund has no current intention to restructure in this manner.

Unless the Prospectus or this SAI states that a percentage restriction applies on an ongoing basis, it applies only at the time the Fund makes an investment (except in the case of borrowing and investments in illiquid securities). The Fund need not sell securities to meet the percentage limits if the value of the investment increases in proportion to the size of the Fund.

Does the Fund Have Additional Restrictions That Are Not "Fundamental Policies"? The Fund has an additional operating policy that is not "fundamental," and which can be changed by the Board of Directors without shareholder approval:

- The Fund cannot invest in the securities of other registered investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on sub-paragraph (F) or (G) of section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act.

For purposes of the Fund's policy regarding concentration of its investments as described above, the Fund has adopted classifications of industries and groups of related industries. These classifications are not fundamental policies.

(d) Temporary Defensive Position.

For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies. Generally the Fund would invest in shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund or in the types of money market instruments described above 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.

(e) Portfolio Turnover.

"Portfolio turnover" describes the rate at which the Fund traded its portfolio securities during its last fiscal year. For example, if a fund sold all of its securities during the year, its portfolio turnover rate would have been 100%. The Sub-Adviser is not limited in the amount of portfolio trading it may conduct on behalf of the Fund and will buy and sell securities as it deems appropriate. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate will fluctuate from year to year, and the Fund could have a portfolio turnover rate of more than 100% annually. The Fund can engage in short-term trading to try to achieve its objective. Increased portfolio turnover creates higher transaction costs for the Fund, which may reduce its overall performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 38%.

(f) Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings.

The Fund, the Manager/Sub-Adviser, the Placement Agent and the Transfer Agent have adopted policies and procedures regarding the dissemination of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings by employees, officers and directors or trustees of the Fund, the Manager/Sub-Adviser, the Placement Agent and the Transfer Agent. These policies are designed to assure that non-public information about the Fund's portfolio securities holdings is distributed only for a legitimate business purpose, and is done in a manner that (a) conforms to applicable laws and regulations and (b) is designed to prevent that information from being used in a way that could negatively affect the Fund's investment program or enable third parties to use that information in a manner that is harmful to the Fund. It is a violation of the Code of Ethics for any covered person to release holdings in contravention of the portfolio holdings disclosure policies and procedures adopted by the Fund.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policies. The Fund, the Manager/Sub-Adviser, the Placement Agent and the Transfer Agent and their affiliates and subsidiaries, employees, officers, and directors or trustees, shall neither solicit nor accept any compensation or other consideration (including any agreement to maintain assets in the Fund or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Manager or any affiliated person of the Manager) in connection with the disclosure of the Fund's non-public portfolio holdings. The receipt of investment advisory fees or other fees and compensation paid to the Manager/Sub-Adviser and its subsidiaries pursuant to agreements approved by the Fund's Board shall not be deemed to be "compensation" or "consideration" for these purposes. Until publicly disclosed, the Fund's portfolio holdings are proprietary, confidential business

information. After they are publicly disclosed, the Fund's portfolio holdings may be released in accordance with the Fund's, the Manager's/Sub-Adviser's, the Placement Agent's and the Transfer Agent's policies and procedures regarding dissemination of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings.

- *Public Disclosure.* The Fund's portfolio holdings are made publicly available no later than 60 days after the close of each of the Fund's fiscal quarters in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in its Schedule of Investments on Form N-Q. Those documents are publicly available at the SEC.

The Fund's portfolio holdings information (which may include information on the Fund's entire portfolio of individual securities therein) positions may be released to the following categories of individuals or entities on an ongoing basis, provided that such individual or entity either (1) has signed an agreement to keep such information confidential and will not use such information in any way that is detrimental to the Manager, its affiliates and the Fund, or (2) as a member of the Fund's Board, or as an employee, officer or director of the Manager, the Sub-Adviser, the Placement Agent, or the Transfer Agent, or of their legal counsel, is subject to fiduciary obligations (a) not to disclose such information except in compliance with the Fund's policies and procedures and (b) not to trade for his or her personal account on the basis of such information.

- Employees of the Fund's Manager, the Sub-Adviser, Placement Agent and Transfer Agent who need to have access to such information (as determined by senior officers of such entities);
- The Fund's independent registered public accounting firm;
- Members of the Fund's Board and the Board's legal counsel;
- The Fund's custodian bank;
- A proxy voting service designated by the Fund and its Board;
- Rating/ranking organizations (such as Lipper, Inc. and Morningstar, Inc.);
- Portfolio pricing services retained by the Manager/Sub-Adviser to provide portfolio security prices;
- Insurance companies that have separate accounts invested in Oppenheimer Variable Account Funds or Panorama Series Fund (to prepare their financial statements and analysis);
- Brokers and dealers for purposes of providing portfolio analytic services;
- Brokers and dealers in connection with portfolio transactions (purchases and sales); and
- Brokers and dealers to obtain bids or bid and asked prices (if securities held by the Fund are not priced by the Fund's regular pricing services); and

Month-end lists of the Fund's complete portfolio holdings may be disclosed for legitimate business reasons, no sooner than 5 days after the relevant month end, pursuant to special requests and under limited circumstances discussed below, provided that:

- The third-party recipient must first submit a request for release of Fund portfolio holdings, explaining the business reason for the request;

- Senior officers in the Manager's/Sub-Adviser's Investment Operations and Legal departments must approve the completed request for release of Fund portfolio holdings; and

Before receiving the data, the third-party recipient must sign a portfolio holdings non-disclosure agreement, agreeing to keep confidential the information that is not publicly available regarding the

- Fund's holdings and agreeing not to use such information in any way that is detrimental to the manager, its affiliates and the Fund.

Portfolio holdings information (which may include information on the Fund's entire portfolio or individual securities therein) may be provided by senior officers of the Manager/Sub-Adviser or attorneys on the legal staff of the Manager, Placement Agent, or Transfer Agent, in the following circumstances:

- Response to legal process in litigation matters, such as responses to subpoenas or in class action matters where the Fund may be part of the plaintiff class (and seeks recovery for losses on a security) or a defendant;
- Response to regulatory requests for information (from the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), state securities regulators, and/or foreign securities authorities, including without limitation requests for information in inspections or for position reporting purposes);
- To potential sub-advisers of portfolios (pursuant to confidentiality agreements);
- To consultants for retirement plans for plan sponsors/discussions at due diligence meetings (pursuant to confidentiality agreements);
- Investment bankers in connection with merger discussions (pursuant to confidentiality agreements).

Portfolio managers and analysts may, subject to the Manager's/Sub-Adviser's policies on communications with the press and other media, discuss portfolio information in interviews with members of the media, or in due diligence or similar meetings with clients or prospective purchasers of Fund shares or their financial representatives.

The Fund's shareholders may, under unusual circumstances (such as a lack of liquidity in the Fund's portfolio to meet redemptions), receive redemption proceeds of their Fund shares paid as pro rata shares of securities held in the Fund's portfolio. In such circumstances, disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings may be made to such shareholders.

Any permitted release of otherwise non-public portfolio holdings information must be in accordance with the then-current policy on approved methods for communicating confidential information.

The Chief Compliance Officer (the "CCO") of the Fund and the Manager/Sub-Adviser, Placement Agent, and Transfer Agent shall oversee the compliance by the Manager/Sub-Adviser, Placement Agent, Transfer Agent, and their personnel with applicable policies and procedures. At least annually the CCO reports to the Fund's Board any material violation of these policies and procedures during the previous period and makes recommendations to the Board as to any amendments that the CCO believes are necessary and desirable to carry out or improve these policies and procedures.

The Sub-Adviser and the Fund have entered into ongoing arrangements to make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings. One or more of the Oppenheimer funds may currently disclose portfolio holdings information based on ongoing arrangements to the following parties:

13D Research 1st Discount Brokerage ABG Sundal Collier	FTN Financial Furey Research Partners Gabelli & Co.	Petercam Group Pipeline Trading Systems LLC Piper Jaffray Corp.
Access342	GARP Research & Securities Co.	Pivotal Research
ACP Securities Altus Investment Management	Gary Shillings Gleacher & Company Investment Company	Portales Partners R. Seelaus & Co. Inc. R.V. Kuhns & Associates, Inc.
Amba Research	Global Hunter Securities	Ramirez & Co. Inc.
Arbor Research & Trading Avondale Partners	Goldman, Sachs & Co. Greenstreet Advisers	RBC Capital Markets Red Capital Markets
B. Riley & Co.	Griffin Securities	Redburn Partners
Baird & Co., Inc.	Guggenheim Capital Markets	Renaissance Macro Research
Banco Itau	Hapoalim Securities Bank USA	Rice Financial Products Co.
Bank of America Securities LLC	Hedgeye Risk Management	Risk Metrics Group
Barclays Capital	Height Analytics	Robert W. Baird & Co.
BarraOne	Herbert J. Sims & Co, Inc.	Rocaton Investment Advisors, LLC
Barrington Research Associates	Hewitt Financial Services LLC	Rochdale Securities Corp.
BB&T Capital Markets	Howard Weil Inc.	Rodman & Renshaw, Inc.
Belle Haven Investments, Inc.	HSBC Securities	Rogerscasey, LLC
Belton Enclave	India Infoline	Roosevelt & Cross
Bergen Capital	Investec	Royal Bank of Scotland Russell/Mellon
Blackrock, Inc.	Inves1	Analytical Solutions
Bloomberg L.P.	ISI Group, Inc.	Samsung Securities Inc.
Blue Fin Research Group		

BMO Capital Markets	ITG - Majestic Research	Samuel A. Ramirez & Co. Inc.
Branch Bank & Trust Capital Markets	Janco Partners	Sander Morris Harris
Brean, Murray, Carret & Co.	Janney Montgomery Scott LLC	Sandler O'Neill
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.	Jefferies & Company	Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.
BTG, plc.	Jennifer Black & Associates	Scotia Capital Markets Seattle
Buckingham Research	JMP Securities	Northwest Securities Sector & Sovereign LLC
CA Cheuvreux	Johnson Rice & Co.	Securevest Financial
Cabrera Capital Markets	JNK Securities Corp.	SG Cowen
Callan Associates, Inc.	JP Morgan Chase Securities	Sidoti & Co. LLC
Calyon Securities Inc.	Kaufman Brothers	Siebert Brandford Shank & Co.
Cambridge	Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	Sig Signal Hill Capital
Canaccord Adams, Inc.	KeyBanc Capital Markets	Simmons & Company
Canaccord Genuity	Lazard Capital Markets	Societe Generale Group
Capital One Southcoast	LCG Associates, Inc.	Soleil Securities Corp. Southwest
Capstone LLC	Lebenthal & Co. LLC	Securities (SWS) Group, Inc.
Caris & Co.	Leerink Swann	Standard Chartered Bank
Charter Equity Research China International Capital Corporation Limited	Liberium Capital Lipper Inc.	State Street Bank & Trust Company
Cirrus Research	Longbow Research	Stephens, Inc.
Citigroup Global Markets	Loop Capital Markets	Sterne Agee & Leach Group
CL King & Associates	Louise Yamada Technical Research	Stifel Nicolaus & Co.

Cleveland Research Company	M&T Securities	Stone & Youngberg
CLSA Credit Agricole Securities	Macquarie Securities Inc.	Strategas Research
Collins Stewart Securities Inc.	Madison Williams and Company LLC	SunGuard Capital Corp.
Consumer Edge	Main First Bank AG	SunTrust Robinson Humphrey
Cornerstone Analytics	Maxim Group LLC	Susquehanna Financial Group
Cowen and Company, LLC	Mediobanca Securities USA LLC	SWS Group, Inc.
Craig-Hallum Capital Group	Medley Global Advisors	TD Asset Management Inc.
Credit Suisse Corp.	Merlin Securities	Telsey Advisory Group
Credit Suisse Securities LLC	Merrill Lynch & Company, Inc.	The Juda Group
Crews & Associates	Merriman, Curhan & Ford	The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Inc.
Cross Current Research	Merrion Stockbrokers Ltd.	The Yieldbook Inc.
CRT Capital Group	Mesirow Financial	Think Equity Partners
D.A. Davidson & Company	MF Global Securities, Ltd.	Thomas Weisel
Dahlman Rose & Co.	Mirae Asset Financial Group	Thomson Reuters
Daiwa Securities	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Inc.	Ticonderoga Securities
Davenport & Co.	Mizuho Securities USA, Inc.	Towers Watson
DeMarche Associates, Inc.	MKM Partners	Troika Dialog
Desert Mountain Properties LP	Monness, Crespi, Hardt & Co.	Tudor, Pickering & Co. Securities, Inc.
Detwiler Fenton & Co.	Morgan Joseph TriArtisan LLC	UBS AG
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	Morgan Keegan & Company	US Bancorp
Discern Investment Analytics Inc.	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC	Vermilion Capital

Dougherty & Co.	Morningstar, Inc.	Vertical Research Partners
Dowling & Partners Securities, LLC	Motilal Oswal Securities Ltd.	Vestmark, Inc.
Drexel Hamilton du Pasquier & Co.	MR Beal & Co. M & T Securities	Vining & Sparks Vontobel Securities Ltd.
EFG Hermes	Multi-Bank Securities	Wachovia Securities Inc.
Emmet & Co., Inc.	Murphy & Durieu	Washington Analysis Wedbush
Empirical Research Partners	Natexis Bleichroeder	Morgan Securities
Encima Global	National Bank Financial	Wedge Securities LLC
Equity Research Associates Evaluation Associates LLC	Ned Davis Research Group Needham & Co., Inc.	Weeden Leuthold Wells Fargo Securities
Evercore Partners Inc.	Noble Financial	WH Mell & Associates
FactSet Research Systems Inc.	Northcoast Research	William Blair & Co.
Feltl and Company	NY State Nurses Pension Fund	Wilshire Associates Inc.
Fidelity Brokerage Services	Nomura Securities International	WJB Capital
Fidelity Strategic Advisers	Oddo Securities Corporation	Wolfe Trahan Research
Fig Partners	Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.	Wunderlich Securities
First Analysis Securities Corp	Oscar Gruss & Sons	Zelman & Associates
FMS Bonds, Inc.	OTA-Off the Record Research	Ziegler Capital Markets Group
Fox-Pitt Kelton Inc.	OTR Global	
Friedman, Billings, Ramsey & Co., Inc.	Pacific Crest Securities	

Item 17. Management of the Fund.

(a) Management Information.

Directors and Officers of the Fund. Except for Mr. Glavin, each of the Directors is an Independent Director and is also a trustee or director of the following Oppenheimer funds (referred to as "Denver Board Funds"):

Oppenheimer Capital Income Fund	Oppenheimer Main Street Funds
Oppenheimer Cash Reserves	Oppenheimer Main Street Select Fund
Oppenheimer Commodity Strategy Total Return Fund	Oppenheimer Main Street Small- & Mid-Cap Fund
Oppenheimer Corporate Bond Fund	Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC
Oppenheimer Currency Opportunities Fund	Oppenheimer Master Inflation Protected Securities Fund, LLC
Oppenheimer Emerging Markets Debt Fund	Oppenheimer Master Loan Fund, LLC
Oppenheimer Equity Fund	Oppenheimer SteelPath Master MLP Fund, LLC
Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund	
	Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Fund
Oppenheimer Integrity Funds	Oppenheimer Short Duration Fund
Oppenheimer International Bond Fund	Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Funds Trust
Oppenheimer Limited-Term Government Fund	Oppenheimer Variable Account Funds
	Panorama Series Fund

Messrs. Wong, Edwards, Gabinet, Glavin, Legg, Kennedy, O'Donnell, Petersen, Vandehey and Wixed and Mss. Bloomberg, Bullington, Kantesaria, LaFond and Nasta, who are officers of the Fund, hold the same offices with one or more of the other Denver Board Funds.

Present or former officers, directors, trustees and employees (and their immediate family members) of the Fund, the Manager and its affiliates, and retirement plans established by them for their employees are permitted to purchase Class A shares of the other Oppenheimer funds at net asset value without sales charge. The sales charge on Class A shares is waived for that group because of the reduced sales efforts realized by the Placement Agent. Present or former officers, directors, trustees and employees (and their eligible family members) of the Fund, the Manager and its affiliates, its parent company and the subsidiaries of its parent company, and retirement plans established for the benefit of such individuals, are also permitted to purchase Class Y shares of the Oppenheimer funds that offer Class Y shares.

As of January 4, 2013, the Directors and officers of the Fund, as a group, owned less than 1% of shares of the Fund of the Fund beneficially or of record.

The foregoing statement does not reflect ownership of shares held of record by an employee benefit plan for employees of the Manager, Sub-Adviser and its subsidiaries, other than the shares beneficially owned under that plan by the officers of the Fund. In addition, none of the Independent Directors (nor any of their immediate family members) owns securities of either the Manager, Sub-Adviser or the Placement Agent or of any entity directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Manager or the Placement Agent of the Denver Board Funds.

Biographical Information. The Directors and officers, their positions with the Fund, length of service in such position(s), and principal occupations and business affiliations during at least the past five years are listed in the charts below. The charts also include information about each Director's beneficial share ownership in the Fund and in all of the registered investment companies that the Director oversees in the Oppenheimer family of funds ("Supervised Funds"). The address of each Independent Director in the chart below is 6803 S. Tucson Way, Centennial, Colorado 80112-3924. Each Director serves for an indefinite term, or until his or her resignation, retirement, death or removal.

Independent Directors			
Name, Position(s) Held with Fund, Length of Service, Age	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years; Other Directorships/Directorships Held by Director; Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Currently Overseen	Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range Of Shares Beneficially Owned in All Supervised Funds
		As of December 31, 2012	
<p>Sam Freedman, Chairman of the Board since 2013 and Director since 2007 Age: 72</p>	<p>Director of Colorado UpLIFT (charitable organization) (since September 1984). Mr. Freedman held several positions with the Sub-Adviser and with subsidiary or affiliated companies of the Sub-Adviser (until October 1994). Mr. Freedman has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 1996, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>	None	Over \$100,000
<p>Edward L. Cameron, Director since 2008 Age: 74</p>	<p>Member of The Life Guard of Mount Vernon (George Washington historical site) (June 2000 – June 2006); Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (accounting firm) (July 1974-June 1999); Chairman of Price Waterhouse LLP Global Investment Management Industry Services Group (accounting firm) (July 1994-June 1998). Mr. Cameron has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 1999, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed</p>	None	Over \$100,000

	to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.		
Jon S. Fossel, Director since 2008 Age: 70	Chairman of the Board (2006-December 2011) and Director (June 2002-December 2011) of UNUMProvident (insurance company); Director of Northwestern Energy Corp. (public utility corporation) (November 2004-December 2009); Director of P.R. Pharmaceuticals (October 1999-October 2003); Director of Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (non-profit organization) (February 1998-February 2003 and February 2005-February 2007); Chairman and Director (until October 1996) and President and Chief Executive Officer (until October 1995) of the Sub-Adviser; President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of the following: Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. ("OAC") (parent holding company of the Sub-Adviser), Shareholders Services, Inc. and Shareholder Financial Services, Inc. (until October 1995). Mr. Fossel has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 1990, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.	None	Over \$100,000
Richard F. Grabish, Director since 2008 Age: 64	Formerly Senior Vice President and Assistant Director of Sales and Marketing (March 1997-December 2007), Director (March 1987-December 2007) and Manager of Private Client Services (June 1985-June 2005) of A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. (broker/dealer and investment firm); Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of A.G. Edwards Trust Company, FSB (March 2001-December 2007); President and Vice Chairman of A.G. Edwards Trust Company, FSB (investment adviser) (April 1987-March 2001); President of A.G. Edwards Trust Company, FSB (investment adviser) (June 2005-December 2007). Mr. Grabish has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 2001, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.	None	Over \$100,000
Beverly L. Hamilton, Director since 2008 Age: 66	Trustee of Monterey Institute for International Studies (educational organization) (since February 2000); Board Member of Middlebury College (educational organization) (December 2005-June 2011); Chairman (since 2010) of American Funds' Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Inc. (mutual fund); Director of The California Endowment (philanthropic organization) (April 2002-April 2008); Director (February 2002-2005) and Chairman of Trustees (2006-2007) of the Community Hospital of Monterey Peninsula; Director (October 1991-2005); Vice Chairman (2006-2009) of American Funds' Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Inc. (mutual fund); President of ARCO Investment Management Company (February 1991-April 2000); Member of the investment committees of The Rockefeller Foundation (2001-2006) and The University of Michigan (since 2000); Advisor at Credit Suisse First Boston's Sprout venture capital unit (venture capital fund) (1994-January 2005); Trustee of MassMutual Institutional Funds (investment company) (1996-June 2004); Trustee of MML Series Investment Fund (investment company) (April 1989-June 2004); Member of the investment committee of Hartford Hospital (2000-2003); and Advisor to Unilever (Holland) pension fund (2000-2003). Ms. Hamilton has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 2002, during which time she has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting,	None	Over \$100,000

	regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.		
Victoria J. Herget, Director since 2012 Age: 61	Independent Director of the First American Funds (mutual fund family) (2003-2011); former Managing Director (1993-2001), Principal (1985-1993), Vice President (1978-1985) and Assistant Vice President (1973-1978) of Zurich Scudder Investments (and its predecessor firms); Board Chair (2008-Present) and Director (2004-Present), United Educators (insurance company); Trustee (1992-2007), Chair of the Board of Trustees (1999-2007), Investment Committee Chair (1994-1999) and Investment Committee member (2007-2010) of Wellesley College; Trustee (since 2000) and Chair (since 2010), Newberry Library; Trustee, Mather LifeWays (since 2001); Trustee, BoardSource (2006-2009) and Chicago City Day School (1994-2005). Ms. Herget has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 2012, during which time she has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.	None	\$0
Robert J. Malone, Director since 2008 Age: 68	Board of Directors of Opera Colorado Foundation (non-profit organization) (since March 2008); Director of Jones Knowledge, Inc. (2006-2010); Director of Jones International University (educational organization) (since August 2005); Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Steele Street Bank Trust (commercial banking) (since August 2003); Trustee of the Gallagher Family Foundation (non-profit organization) (since 2000); Director of Colorado UpLIFT (charitable organization) (1986-2010); Former Chairman of U.S. Bank-Colorado (subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp and formerly Colorado National Bank) (July 1996-April 1999); Director of Commercial Assets, Inc. (real estate investment trust) (1993-2000); Director of Jones Knowledge, Inc. (2001-July 2004); Director of U.S. Exploration, Inc. (oil and gas exploration) (1997-February 2004); Chairman of the Board (1991-1994) and Trustee (1985-1994) of Regis University; and Chairman of the Board (1990-1991 and Trustee (1984-1999) of Young Presidents Organization. Mr. Malone has served on the Board since 2002, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.	None	Over \$100,000
F. William Marshall, Jr., Director since 2008 Age: 70	Trustee Emeritus of Worcester Polytech Institute (WPI) (private university) (since 2009); Trustee of MassMutual Select Funds (formerly MassMutual Institutional Funds) (investment company) (since 1996), MML Series Investment Fund (investment company) (since 1996) and Mass Mutual Premier Funds (investment company) (since January 2012); President and Treasurer of the SIS Funds (private charitable fund) (January 1999-March 2011); Former Trustee of WPI (1985-2008); Former Chairman of the Board (2004-2006) and Former Chairman of the Investment Committee of WPI (1994-2008); Chairman of SIS Family Bank, F.S.B. (formerly SIS Bank) (commercial bank) (January 1999-July 1999); Executive Vice President of Peoples Heritage Financial Group, Inc. (commercial bank) (January 1999-July 1999); and Former President and Chief Executive Officer of SIS Bancorp. (1993-1999). Mr. Marshall has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 2000, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting,	None	Over \$100,000

	regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.		
Karen L. Stuckey, Director since 2012 Age: 59	Partner (1990-2012) of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (held various positions 1975-1990); Trustee (1992-2006) and member of Executive, Nominating and Audit Committees and Chair of Finance Committee of Lehigh University; and member, Women's Investment Management Forum since inception. Ms. Stuckey has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 2012, during which time she has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.	None	\$0
James D. Vaughn Director since 2012 Age: 67	Retired; former managing partner (1994-2001) of Denver office of Deloitte & Touche LLP, (held various positions 1969-1993); Trustee and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Schroder Funds (since 2003); Board member and Chairman of Audit Committee of AMG National Trust Bank (since 2005); Trustee, Audit Committee member and Investment Committee member, University of South Dakota Foundation (since 1996); Board member, Executive Committee Member, Audit Committee Member and past Board Chair, Junior Achievement (since 1993); former Board member, Mile High United Way, Boys and Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts, Colorado Business Committee for the Arts, Economic Club of Colorado and Metro Denver Network. Mr. Vaughn has served on the Boards of certain Oppenheimer funds since 2012, during which time he has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Boards' deliberations. Oversees 36 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.	None	\$100,000

*Includes four open-end investment companies: MassMutual Select Funds, MML Series Investment Fund, MassMutual Premier Funds and MML Series Investment Fund II. In accordance with the instructions for SEC Form N-1A, for purposes of this section only, MassMutual Select Funds and MML Series Investment Fund are included in the "Fund Complex." The Manager does not consider MassMutual Select Funds, MML Series Investment Fund, MassMutual Premier Funds and MML Series Investment Fund II to be part of the OppenheimerFunds' "Fund Complex" as that term may be otherwise interpreted.

Mr. Glavin has served as an "Interested Director" of the Fund since December 2009. Mr. Glavin is an "Interested Director" because he is affiliated with the Manager and the Sub-Adviser by virtue of his positions as an officer and director of the Manager and a director of the Sub-Adviser, and as a shareholder of the Sub-Adviser's parent company. Both as a Director and as an officer, he serves for an indefinite term, or until his resignation, retirement, death or removal. Mr. Glavin's address is Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10281-1008

Interested Director and Officer

Name, Position(s) Held with Fund, Length of Service, Age	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years; Other Trusteeships/Directorships Held by Director; Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Currently Overseen by Director	Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range Of Shares Beneficially Owned in Any of the Oppenheimer Funds
As of December 31, 2012			
<p>William F. Glavin, Jr.,</p> <p>Director since 2009, President and Principal Executive Officer since 2009</p> <p>Age: 54</p>	<p>Chief Executive Officer of Oppenheimer Funds (since January 2013); Director, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Manager (since January 2013); Chairman of the Sub-Adviser (December 2009-December 2012); Chief Executive Officer (January 2009-December 2012) and Director of the Sub-Adviser (since January 2009); President of the Sub-Adviser (May 2009-December 2012); Management Director (since June 2009), President (since December 2009) and Chief Executive Officer (since January 2011) of Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. ("OAC") (the Sub-Adviser's parent holding company); Director of Oppenheimer Real Asset Management, Inc. (since March 2010); Executive Vice President (March 2006 - February 2009) and Chief Operating Officer (July 2007 - February 2009) of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (OAC's parent company); Director (May 2004 - March 2006) and Chief Operating Officer and Chief Compliance Officer (May 2004 - January 2005), President (January 2005 - March 2006) and Chief Executive Officer (June 2005 - March 2006) of Babson Capital Management LLC; Director (March 2005 - March 2006), President (May 2003 - March 2006) and Chief Compliance Officer (July 2005 - March 2006) of Babson Capital Securities, Inc. (a broker-dealer); President (May 2003 - March 2006) of Babson Investment Company, Inc.; Director (May 2004 - August 2006) of Babson Capital Europe Limited; Director (May 2004 - October 2006) of Babson Capital Guernsey Limited; Director (May 2004 - March 2006) of Babson Capital Management LLC; Non-Executive Director (March 2005 - March 2007) of Baring Asset Management Limited; Director (February 2005 - June 2006)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Over \$100,000</p>

	<p>Baring Pension Trustees Limited; Director and Treasurer (December 2003 - November 2006) of Charter Oak Capital Management, Inc.; Director (May 2006 - September 2006) of C.M. Benefit Insurance Company; Director (May 2008 - June 2009) and Executive Vice President (June 2007 - July 2009) of C.M. Life Insurance Company; President (March 2006 - May 2007) of MassMutual Assignment Company; Director (January 2005 - December 2006), Deputy Chairman (March 2005 - December 2006) and President (February 2005 - March 2005) of MassMutual Holdings (Bermuda) Limited; Director (May 2008 - June 2009) and Executive Vice President (June 2007 - July 2009) of MML Bay State Life Insurance Company; Chief Executive Officer and President (April 2007 - January 2009) of MML Distributors, LLC.; and Chairman (March 2006 -December 2008) and Chief Executive Officer (May 2007 - December 2008) of MML Investors Services, Inc. Oversees 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>		
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The addresses of the officers in the chart below is as follows: for Messrs. Wong, Edwards, Gabinet and Glavin and Mss. Bloomberg, Kantesaria and Nasta, Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10281-1008, for Messrs. Kennedy, Legg, O'Donnell, Petersen, Vandehey and Wixted and Mss. Bullington and LaFond, 6803 S. Tucson Way, Centennial, Colorado 80112-3924. Each officer serves for an indefinite term or until his or her resignation, retirement, or death or removal.

Officers of the Fund	
Name, Position(s) Held with Fund, Length of Service, Age	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Caleb Wong, Vice President and Portfolio Manager since 2008 Age: 47	Vice President of the Manager (since June 1999) He was head of fixed income quantitative research and risk management for the Manager (1997-1999) and has worked in fixed-income quantitative research and risk management for the Manager since July 1996. A portfolio manager and officer of 3 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.
Mark S. Vandehey, Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer since 2008 Age: 62	Chief Compliance Officer of OppenheimerFunds (since January 2013); Senior Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of the Manager (since January 2013); Chief Compliance Officer of OFI SteelPath, Inc. (since January 2013); Senior Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (March 2004-December 2012); Chief Compliance Officer of the Sub-Adviser, OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc., OFI Trust Company, OFI Institutional Asset Management , Inc., Oppenheimer Real Asset Management, Inc., OFI Private Investments, Inc., Harborview Asset Management Corporation, Trinity Investment Management Corporation, and Shareholder Services, Inc. (since March 2004); Vice President of OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc., Centennial Asset Management Corporation and Shareholder Services, Inc. (June 1983-December 2012). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

<p>Christina M. Nasta, Vice President and Chief Business Officer since 2011 Age: 39</p>	<p>Senior Vice President of OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc. (since January 2013); Senior Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (July 2010-December 2013); Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (January 2003-July 2010); Vice President of OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc. (January 2003-July 2010). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>
<p>Brian W. Wixted, Treasurer and Principal Financial & Accounting Officer since 2008 Age: 52</p>	<p>Senior Vice President of the Manager (since January 2013); Treasurer of the Sub-Adviser, HarbourView Asset Management Corporation, Shareholder Financial Services, Inc., Shareholder Services, Inc., and Oppenheimer Real Asset Management, Inc. (March 1999-June 2008), OFI Private Investments, Inc. (March 2000-June 2008), OppenheimerFunds International Ltd. and OppenheimerFunds plc (since May 2000), OFI Institutional Asset Management, Inc. (November 2000-June 2008), and OppenheimerFunds Legacy Program (charitable trust program established by the Sub-Adviser) (June 2003-December 2011); Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of OFI Trust Company (since May 2000); Assistant Treasurer of Oppenheimer Acquisition Corporation (March 1999-June 2008). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>
<p>Brian Petersen, Assistant Treasurer since 2008 Age: 42</p>	<p>Vice President of the Manager (since January 2013); Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (February 2007-December 2012); Assistant Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (August 2002-February 2007). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex</p>
<p>Stephanie Bullington, Assistant Treasurer since 2008 Age: 35</p>	<p>Vice President of the Manager (since January 2013); Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (January 2010-December 2012); Assistant Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (October 2005-January 2010). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>
<p>James Kennedy Assistant Treasurer since 2011 Age: 53</p>	<p>Senior Vice President of the Manager (since January 2013); Senior Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (September 2006-December 2012). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>
<p>Mathew O'Donnell Assistant Treasurer since 2011 Age: 45</p>	<p>Vice President of the Manager (since January 2013); Vice President of the Sub-Adviser (January 2008-December 2012); Accounting Policy Director of the Sub-Adviser (May 2007-March 2012). An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.</p>
<p>Arthur S. Gabinet, Secretary and Chief Legal Officer since 2011 Age: 54</p>	<p>General Counsel of OppenheimerFunds (since January 2013); Executive Vice President, Secretary and General Counsel of the Manager (since January 2013); General Counsel OFI SteelPath, Inc. (since January 2013); Executive Vice President (May 2010-December 2012) and General Counsel (since January 2011) of the Sub-Adviser; General Counsel of the Distributor (since January 2011); General Counsel of Centennial Asset Management Corporation (January 2011-December 2012); Executive Vice President (January 2011-December 2012) and General Counsel of HarbourView Asset Management Corporation (since January 2011); Assistant Secretary (since January 2011) and Director (since January 2011) of OppenheimerFunds International Ltd. and OppenheimerFunds plc; Director of Oppenheimer Real Asset Management, Inc. (January 2011-December 2012) and General Counsel (since January 2011); Executive Vice President (January 2011-December 2011) and General Counsel of Shareholder Financial Services, Inc. and Shareholder Services, Inc. (since January 2011); Executive Vice President (January 2011-December 2012) and General Counsel of OFI Private Investments Inc. (since January 2011); Vice President of OppenheimerFunds Legacy Program (January 2011-December 2011); Executive Vice President (January 2011-December 2012) and General Counsel of OFI Institutional Asset Management, Inc. (since January 2011); General Counsel, Asset Management of the Sub-Adviser (May 2010-December 2010); Principal, The Vanguard Group (November 2005-April 2010); District Administrator, U.S. Securities and Exchange</p>

	Commission (January 2003-October 2005).An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.
Lisa I. Bloomberg, Assistant Secretary since 2008 Age: 44	Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel of the Manager (since January 2013); Senior Vice President (February 2010-December 2012) and Deputy General Counsel (May 2008-December 2012) of the Sub-Adviser; Vice President (May 2004-January 2010) and Associate Counsel of the Sub-Adviser (May 2004-May 2008).An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.
Randy G. Legg, Assistant Secretary since 2008 Age: 47	Vice President and Senior Counsel of the Manager (since January 2013); Vice President (June 2005-December 2012) and Senior Counsel (March 2011-December 2012) of the Sub-Adviser; Associate Counsel (January 2007-March 2011) of the Sub-Adviser. An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.
Taylor V. Edwards, Assistant Secretary since 2008 Age: 45	Vice President and Senior Counsel of the Manager (since January 2013); Vice President (February 2007-December 2012) and Senior Counsel (February 2012-December 2012) of the Sub-Adviser; Associate Counsel (May 2009-January 2012); Assistant Vice President (January 2006-January 2007) and Assistant Counsel (January 2006-April 2009) of the Sub-Adviser. An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.
Amea Kantesaria, Assistant Secretary since 2012 Age: 31	Vice President and Assistant Counsel of the Manager (since January 2013); Vice President (May 2009-December 2012)) and Assistant Counsel (December 2006-December 2012) of the Sub-Adviser; Assistant Vice President (December 2006-May 2009) of the Sub-Adviser; Assistant Secretary (since January 2011) of the Sub-Adviser and Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.
Gloria J. LaFond Blue Sky Officer since 2011 Age: 67	Assistant Vice President of the Manager (since January 2013); Assistant Vice President (January 2006-December 2012) of the Sub-Adviser. An officer of 86 portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

(b) Leadership, Structure and Board of Directors.

The Fund is governed by a Board of Directors, which is responsible for overseeing the Fund. The Board is led by Sam Freedman, an independent trustee/director, who is not an "interested person" of the Fund, as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act. The Board meets periodically throughout the year to oversee the Fund's activities, including to review its performance, oversee potential conflicts that could affect the Fund, and review the actions of the Manager and Sub-Adviser. With respect to its oversight of risk, the Board, through its committees, relies on reports and information received from various parties, including the Manager and Sub-Adviser, internal auditors, the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, the Fund's outside auditors and Fund counsel. It is important to note that, despite the efforts of the Board and of the various parties that play a role in the oversight of risk, it is likely that not all risks will be identified or mitigated.

The Board has an Audit Committee, a Review Committee and a Governance Committee. Each of the Committees is comprised solely of Trustees/Directors who are not "interested persons" under the Investment Company Act (the "Independent Trustees/Directors"). The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Fund because it allocates areas of responsibility among the committees in a manner that enhances the Board's oversight.

During the Fund's fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, the Audit Committee held 4 meetings, the Review Committee held 4 meetings and the Governance Committee held 4 meetings.

The members of the Audit Committee are F. William Marshall, Jr. (Chairman), Edward L. Cameron, Robert J. Malone, Karen L. Stuckey and James D. Vaughn. The Audit Committee selects the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm (also referred to as the "independent Auditors"). Other main functions of the Audit Committee, outlined in the Audit Committee Charter, include, but are not limited to: (i) reviewing the scope and results of financial statement audits and the audit fees charged; (ii) reviewing reports from the Fund independent Auditors regarding the Fund internal accounting procedures and controls; (iii) reviewing reports from the Manager's Internal Audit Department; (iv) reviewing certain reports from and meet periodically with the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer; (v) maintaining a separate line of communication between the Fund independent Auditors and the Independent Directors/Trustees; (vi) reviewing the independence of the Fund independent Auditors; and (vii) approving in advance the provision of any audit or non-audit services by the Fund independent Auditors, including tax services, that are not prohibited by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, to the Fund, the Manager and certain affiliates of the Manager. The Audit Committee also reviews reports concerning the valuation on certain investments.

The members of the Review Committee are Richard Grabish (Chairman), Jon S. Fossil, Beverly L. Hamilton and Victoria J. Herget. Among other duties, as set forth in the Review Committee's Charter, the Review Committee reviews Fund performance and expenses as well as oversees several of the Fund's principal service providers and certain policies and procedures of the Fund.

The members of the Governance Committee are Robert J. Malone (Chairman), Edward L. Cameron, Richard Grabish, Beverly L. Hamilton, Victoria J. Herget, F. William Marshall, Jr., Karen L. Stuckey and James D. Vaughn. The Governance Committee has adopted a charter setting forth its duties and responsibilities. Among other duties, the Governance Committee reviews and oversees Fund governance and the nomination of Directors/Trustees, including Independent Directors/Trustees. The Governance Committee has adopted a process for shareholder submission of nominees for board positions. Shareholders may submit names of individuals, accompanied by complete and properly supported resumes, for the Governance Committee's consideration by mailing such information to the Governance Committee in care of the Fund. The Governance Committee has not established specific qualifications that it believes must be met by a nominee. In evaluating nominees, the Governance Committee considers, among other things, an individual's background, skills, and experience; whether the individual is an "interested person" as defined in the Investment Company Act; and whether the individual would be deemed an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of applicable SEC rules. The Governance Committee also considers whether the individual's background, skills, and experience will complement the background, skills, and experience of other Trustees and will contribute to the Board's diversity. The Governance Committee may consider such persons at such time as it meets to consider possible nominees. The Governance Committee, however, reserves sole discretion to determine which candidates for Director/

Trustee it will recommend to the Board and the shareholders and it may identify candidates other than those submitted by shareholders. The Governance Committee may, but need not, consider the advice and recommendation of the Manager or its affiliates in selecting nominees. The full Board elects new Directors/ Trustees except for those instances when a shareholder vote is required.

Shareholders who desire to communicate with the Board should address correspondence to the Board or an individual Board member and may submit correspondence electronically at www.oppenheimerfunds.com under the caption "contact us" or by mail to the Fund at the address on the front cover of this SAI.

Above is a brief discussion of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each Board member that led the Board to conclude that he or she should serve as a Director/Trustee of the Fund.

Each Independent Director/Trustee has served on the Board for the number of years listed above, during the course of which he or she has become familiar with the Fund's (and other Oppenheimer funds') financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters and has contributed to the Board's deliberations. Each Director's/ Trustee's outside professional experience is outlined in the table of Biographical Information, above.

(c) Compensation.

Remuneration of the Officers and Directors. The officers and the Interested Director of the Fund, who are associated with the Manager, receive no salary or fee from the Fund. The Independent Directors' total compensation from the Fund and fund complex represents compensation, for serving as a Trustee/Director and member of a committee (if applicable) of the Boards of the Fund and other funds in the OppenheimerFunds complex during the calendar year ended December 31, 2012.

Name of Director and Other Fund Position(s) (as applicable)	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund ¹ Fiscal year ended September 30, 2012	Total Compensation From the Fund and Fund Complex ² Year ended December 31, 2012
Sam Freedman Chairman of the Board	\$1,656	\$225,400
Edward L. Cameron	\$1,347	\$183,750

Audit Committee Member and Governance Committee Member		
Jon S. Fossel Review Committee Member	\$1,440	\$196,000
Richard Grabish Review Committee Chairman and Governance Committee Member	\$1,417	\$155,027
Beverly Hamilton Review Committee Member and Governance Committee Member	\$1,440 ³	\$196,000
Victoria J. Herget Review Committee Member and Governance Committee Member	\$864	\$159,519
Robert J. Malone Governance Committee Chairman and Audit Committee Member	\$1,656	\$225,400
F. William Marshall, Jr. Audit Committee Chairman and Governance Committee Member	\$1,696 ⁴	\$377,632 ⁵
Karen L. Stuckey Audit Committee Chairman and Governance Committee Member	\$768	\$147,000
James D. Vaughn Audit Committee Chairman and Governance Committee Member	\$864	\$159,519

1. “Aggregate Compensation from the Fund” includes fees and deferred compensation, if any.

In accordance with SEC regulations, for purposes of this section only, “Fund Complex” includes the Oppenheimer funds, the MassMutual Institutional Funds, the MassMutual Select Funds and the MML Series Investment Fund, the investment adviser for which is the indirect parent company of the Fund’s Manager. The Manager also serves as the Sub-Adviser to the following:

2. MassMutual Premier International Equity Fund, MassMutual Premier Main Street Fund, MassMutual Premier Strategic Income Fund, MassMutual Premier Capital Appreciation Fund, and MassMutual Premier Global Fund. The Manager does not consider MassMutual Institutional Funds, MassMutual Select Funds and MML Series Investment Fund to be part of the OppenheimerFunds’ “Fund Complex” as that term may be otherwise interpreted.

3. Includes \$1,440 deferred by Ms. Hamilton under the “Compensation Deferral Plan” described below.
4. Includes \$28 deferred by Mr. Marshall under the “Compensation Deferral Plan Described below.
5. Includes \$142,432 compensation paid to Mr. Marshall for serving as a Trustee for MassMutual Select Funds and MML Series Investment Fund.

Compensation Deferral Plan. The Board of Directors has adopted a Compensation Deferral Plan for Independent Directors that enables them to elect to defer receipt of all or a portion of the annual fees they are entitled to receive from certain Funds. Under the plan, the compensation deferred by a Director is periodically adjusted as though an equivalent amount had been invested in shares of one or more Oppenheimer funds selected by the Director. The amount paid to the Director under the plan will be determined based on the amount of compensation deferred and the performance of the selected funds.

Deferral of the Directors' fees under the plan will not materially affect a Fund's assets, liabilities or net income per share. The plan will not obligate a fund to retain the services of any Director or to pay any particular level of compensation to any Director. Pursuant to an Order issued by the SEC, a fund may invest in the funds selected by the Director under the plan without shareholder approval for the limited purpose of determining the value of the Director's deferred compensation account.

(d) Sales Loads. Not applicable.

(e) Codes of Ethics.

The Fund, the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and the Placement Agent have a Code of Ethics. It is designed to detect and prevent improper personal trading by portfolio managers and certain other employees ("covered persons") that could compete with or take advantage of the Fund's portfolio transactions. Covered persons include persons with knowledge of the investments and investment intentions of the Fund and/or other funds advised by the Manager. The Code of Ethics does permit personnel subject to the Code to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, subject to a number of restrictions and controls. Compliance with the Code of Ethics is carefully monitored and enforced by the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and Placement Agent.

The Code of Ethics is an exhibit to the Fund's registration statement filed with the SEC. It can be viewed as part of the Fund's registration statement on the SEC's EDGAR database at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C.

(f) Proxy Voting Policies.

The Fund has adopted Portfolio Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, which include Proxy Voting Guidelines, under which the Fund votes proxies relating to securities held by the Fund ("portfolio proxies"). The Manager generally undertakes to vote portfolio proxies with a view to enhancing the value of the company's stock held by the Fund. The Fund has retained an independent, third party proxy voting agent to vote portfolio proxies in accordance with the Fund's Proxy Voting Guidelines and to maintain records of such portfolio proxy voting. The Manager's internal Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for monitoring the third party proxy voting agent.

The Portfolio Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures include provisions to address conflicts of interest that may arise between the Fund and the Manager or the Manager's affiliates or business relationships. Such a conflict of interest may arise, for example, where the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager manages or administers the assets of a pension plan or other investment account of the portfolio company soliciting the proxy or seeks to serve in that capacity. The Manager and its affiliates generally seek to avoid such material conflicts of interest by maintaining separate investment decision making processes to prevent the sharing of business objectives with respect to proposed or actual actions regarding portfolio proxy voting decisions. Additionally, the Manager employs the following procedures, as long as OFI determines that the course of action is consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders:

If the proposal that gives rise to the conflict is specifically addressed in the Proxy Voting Guidelines, the Manager will vote the portfolio proxy in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines.

If such proposal is not specifically addressed in the Proxy Voting Guidelines, or if the Proxy Voting Guidelines provide discretion to the Manager on how to vote (i.e., on a case-by-case basis), the Manager

- will vote in accordance with the third-party proxy voting agent's general recommended guidelines on the proposal provided that the Manager has reasonably determined that there is no conflict of interest on the part of the proxy voting agent.

With respect to such proposal where a portfolio manager has requested that the Manager vote (i) in a manner inconsistent with the Proxy Voting Guidelines, or (ii) if such proposal is not specifically addressed in the Proxy Voting Guidelines, in a manner inconsistent with the third-party proxy voting agent's general recommended guidelines, the Proxy Voting Committee may determine that such a request is in the best interests of the Fund (and, if applicable, its shareholders) and does not pose an actual

- material conflict of interest. In making its determination, the Proxy Voting Committee may consider, among other things, whether the portfolio manager is aware of the business relationship with the company, and/or is sufficiently independent from the business relationship, and to the Proxy Voting Committee's knowledge, whether the Manager has been contacted or influenced by the company in connection with the proposal.

If none of the previous procedures provides an appropriate voting recommendation, the Proxy Voting Committee may: (i) determine how to vote on the proposal; (ii) recommend that the Manager retain an independent fiduciary to advise the Manager on how to vote the proposal; or (iii) determine that voting on the particular proposal is impracticable and/or is outweighed by the cost of voting and direct the Manager to abstain from voting.

The Proxy Voting Guidelines' provisions with respect to certain routine and non-routine proxy proposals are summarized below:

- The Fund evaluates director nominees on a case-by-case basis, examining the following factors, among others: composition of the board and key board committees, experience and qualifications, attendance at
- board meetings, corporate governance provisions and takeover activity, long-term company performance, the nominee's investment in the company, and whether the company or nominee is targeted in connection with public "vote no" campaigns.

- The Fund generally supports proposals requiring the position of chairman to be filled by an independent
- director unless there are compelling reasons to recommend against the proposal such as a counterbalancing governance structure.

- The Fund generally supports proposals asking that a majority of directors be independent. The Fund
- generally supports proposals asking that a board audit, compensation, and/or nominating committee be composed exclusively of independent directors.

- The Fund generally votes against shareholder proposals to require a company to nominate more candidates than the number of open board seats.

- The Fund generally supports shareholder proposals to reduce a super-majority vote requirement, and opposes management proposals to add a super-majority vote requirement.

- The Fund generally supports proposals to allow shareholders the ability to call special meetings.

- The Fund generally votes for proposals that remove restrictions on or provide the right of shareholders to act by written consent independently of management taking into account the company's specific
- governance provisions including right to call special meetings, poison pills, vote standards, etc. on a case-by-case basis.

- The Fund generally votes against proposals to create a new class of stock with superior voting rights.

- The Fund generally votes against proposals to classify a board.

- The Fund generally supports proposals to eliminate cumulative voting.

- The Fund generally votes against proposals to establish a new board committee.

- The Fund generally votes on management proposals seeking approval to exchange/reprice options on a case-by-case basis.

The Fund votes on qualified employee stock purchase plans on a case-by-case basis. The Fund generally supports non-qualified employee stock purchase plans that feature broad-based participation, limits on employee contribution, company matching up to 25%, and no discount on the stock price on the date of purchase.

The Fund generally supports transfer stock option ("TSO") programs, if executive officers and non-employee directors are excluded from participating, if stock options are purchased from third-party financial institutions at a discount to their fair value using option pricing models, and if there is a two-year minimum holding period for sale proceeds. The Fund generally votes against equity plan proposals if the details of ongoing TSO programs are not provided to shareholders.

- The Fund generally supports proposals to require majority voting for the election of directors.

- The Fund generally supports proposals seeking additional disclosure of executive and director pay information.

- The Fund generally supports proposals seeking disclosure regarding the company's, board's or committee's use of compensation consultants.

The Fund generally supports "pay-for-performance" and "pay-for-superior-performance standard" proposals that align a significant portion of total compensation of senior executives to company performance, and generally supports an annual frequency for advisory votes on executive compensation.

- The Fund generally supports having shareholder votes on poison pills.

- The Fund generally supports proposals calling for companies to adopt a policy of not providing tax gross-up payments.

- The Fund votes case-by-case on bonus banking/bonus banking "plus" proposals.

The Fund generally supports proposals calling for companies to adopt a policy of obtaining shareholder approval for golden coffins/executive death benefits. This would not apply to any benefit programs or equity plan proposals for which the broad-based employee population is eligible.

- The Fund generally supports proposals to eliminate accelerated vesting of unvested equity awards to senior executives in the event of change in control (except for pro rata vesting considering the time elapsed and attainment of any related performance goals between the award date and the change in control).

- In the case of social, political and environmental responsibility issues, the Fund will generally abstain where there could be a detrimental impact on share value or where the perceived value if the proposal was adopted is unclear or unsubstantiated.

- The Fund generally supports proposals that would clearly have a discernible positive impact on short- or long-term share value, or that would have a presently indiscernible impact on short- or long-term share value but promotes general long-term interests of the company and its shareholders.

The Fund is required to file Form N-PX, with its complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30th, no later than August 31st of each year. The Fund's Form N-PX filing is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund toll-free at 1.800.525.7048 and (ii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Item 18. Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities.

(a) Control persons.

As of January 4, 2013 Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund, a Delaware statutory trust, owned 46.09% of the outstanding shares and Oppenheimer Global Allocation Fund, a Massachusetts business trust, owned 31.09% of the outstanding Shares. Shareholders who beneficially own 25% or more of outstanding shares may be in control of the Fund and may be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders.

(b) Principal Holders.

As of January 4, 2013, the only persons or entities who owned of record or were known by the Fund to own beneficially 5% or more of the Fund's outstanding shares were:

Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund, 6803 S. Tucson Way, Englewood, CO 80112, which owned 13,714,036.418 shares (46.09% of shares then outstanding).

Oppenheimer Global Allocation Fund, 6803 S. Tucson Way, Englewood, CO 80112, which owned 9,251,612.033 shares (31.09% of the shares then outstanding).

Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund/VA, 6803 S. Tucson Way, Englewood, CO 80112, which owned 4,827,321.950 shares (16.22% of the shares then outstanding).

Oppenheimer Portfolio Series Active Allocation Fund, 6803 S. Tucson Way, Englewood, CO 80112, which owned 1,906,414.394 shares (6.41% of the shares then outstanding).

(c) Management Ownership.

As of January 4, 2013, the Directors and officers of the Fund, as a group, owned less than 1% of the shares of the Fund beneficially or of record. In addition, none of the Independent Directors (nor any of their immediate family members) owns securities of either the Manager or the Placement Agent or of any entity directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Manager or the Placement Agent of the Denver Board Funds.

Item 19. Investment Advisory and Other Services.

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with Item 10 in the Fund's Part A and Item 17 in this Part B.

(a) Investment Advisers.

The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Sub-Adviser. The Sub-Adviser is wholly-owned by Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp., a holding company primarily owned by Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, a global, diversified insurance and financial services company.

The Manager provides investment advisory and management services to the Fund under an investment advisory agreement between the Manager and the Fund. The Manager has retained the Sub-Adviser to a separate sub-advisory agreement, described below, under which the Sub-Adviser chooses the Fund's investments and provides related advisory services to the Fund. Prior to January 1, 2013, Oppenheimer Funds, Inc. was the Manager of the Fund.

The agreement requires the Manager, at its expense, to provide the Fund with adequate office space, facilities and equipment. It also requires the Manager to provide and supervise the activities of all administrative and clerical personnel required to provide effective administration for the Fund. Those responsibilities include the compilation and maintenance of records with respect to its operations, the preparation and filing of specified reports, and composition of proxy materials and registration statements for continuous public sale of shares of the Fund.

The Fund pays expenses not expressly assumed by the Manager under the advisory agreement. The advisory agreement lists examples of expenses paid by the Fund. The major categories relate to interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, fees to certain Directors/Trustees, legal and audit expenses, custodian and transfer agent expenses, share issuance costs, certain printing and registration costs and non-recurring expenses, including litigation costs. The management fees paid by the Fund to the Manager are calculated at the rates described in the Prospectus, which are applied to the assets of the Fund as a whole.

The management fees paid by the Fund to the Manager during the last three fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were:

Fiscal Year Ended 9/30:	Management Fees Paid to the Manager
2010	\$196,050
2011	\$1,059,562
2012	\$1,434,484

The investment advisory agreement states that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence in the performance of its duties or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the investment advisory agreement, the Manager is not liable for any loss sustained by the Fund by reason of good faith errors or omissions in connection with matters to which the agreement relates.

The agreement permits the Manager to act as investment adviser for any other person, firm or corporation and to use the name "Oppenheimer" in connection with other investment companies for which it may act as investment adviser or general distributor. If the Manager shall no longer act as investment adviser to the Fund, the Manager may withdraw the right of the Fund to use the name "Oppenheimer" as part of its name.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement. Under the sub-advisory agreement between the Manager and the Sub-Adviser, the Sub-Adviser shall regularly provide investment advice with respect to the Fund and invest and reinvest cash, securities, commodity interests and the property comprising the assets of the Fund. The Sub-Adviser selects securities and/or commodity interests for the Fund's portfolio and provides related advisory services. The portfolio manager(s) of the Fund is employed by the Sub-Adviser and is principally responsible for the provision of advisory services of the Fund's portfolio. Other members of the Sub-Adviser's investment teams provide the portfolio manager(s) with counsel and support in managing the Fund's portfolio.

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 investment advisory services. The fee paid to the Sub-Adviser under the sub-advisory agreement is paid by the Manager, not by the Fund.

The sub-advisory agreement states that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of its duties or obligations, the Sub-Adviser shall not be liable to the Manager for any act or omission in the course of or connected with rendering services under the Sub-Advisory Agreement or for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any security.

Pending Litigation. Since 2009, a number of class action lawsuits have been pending in federal courts against the Sub-Adviser, the Distributor and certain Oppenheimer mutual funds (but not including the Fund) advised by the Sub-Adviser and distributed by the Distributor (the "Defendant Funds"). Several of these lawsuits also name as defendants certain officers and current and former trustees of the respective Defendant Funds. The lawsuits raise claims under federal securities law and allege, among other things, that the disclosure documents of the respective Defendant Fund contained misrepresentations and omissions and that the respective Defendant Fund's investment policies were not followed. The plaintiffs in these actions seek unspecified damages, equitable relief and awards of attorneys' fees and litigation expenses. The Defendant Funds' Boards of Trustees have also engaged counsel to represent the Funds and the present and former Independent Trustees named in those suits.

Other class action and individual lawsuits have been filed since 2008 in various state and federal courts against the Sub-Adviser and certain of its affiliates by investors seeking to recover investments they allegedly lost as a result of the "Ponzi" scheme run by Bernard L. Madoff and his firm, Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities, LLC ("BLMIS"). Plaintiffs in these suits allege that they suffered losses as a result of their investments in several funds managed by an affiliate of the Sub-Adviser and assert a variety of claims, including breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, unjust enrichment, and violation of federal and state securities laws and regulations, among others. They seek unspecified damages, equitable relief and awards of attorneys' fees and litigation expenses. Neither the Distributor, nor any of the Oppenheimer mutual funds, their independent trustees or directors are named as defendants in these lawsuits. None of the Oppenheimer mutual funds invested in any funds or accounts managed by Madoff or BLMIS. On February 28, 2011, a stipulation of partial settlement of three groups of consolidated putative class action lawsuits relating to these matters was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. On August 19, 2011, the court entered an order and final judgment approving the settlement as fair, reasonable and adequate. In September 2011, certain parties filed notices of appeal from the court's order approving the settlement. The aforementioned settlement does not resolve other outstanding lawsuits against the Sub-Adviser and its affiliates relating to BLMIS.

On April 16, 2010, a lawsuit was filed in New York state court against the Sub-Adviser, an affiliate of the Sub-Adviser and AAardvark IV Funding Limited ("AAardvark IV"), an entity advised by the Sub-Adviser's affiliate, in connection with investments made by the plaintiffs in AAardvark IV. Plaintiffs allege breach of contract against the defendants and seek compensatory damages, costs and disbursements, including attorney fees. On July 15, 2011, a lawsuit was filed in New York state court against the Sub-Adviser, an affiliate of the Sub-Adviser and AAardvark Funding Limited ("AAardvark I"), an entity advised by the Sub-Adviser's affiliate, in connection with investments made by the plaintiffs in AAardvark I. The complaint alleges breach of contract against the defendants and seeks compensatory damages, costs and disbursements, including attorney fees. On November 9, 2011, a lawsuit was filed in New York state court against the Sub-Adviser, an affiliate of the Sub-Adviser and AAardvark XS Funding Limited ("AAardvark XS"), an entity advised by the Sub-Adviser's affiliate, in connection with investments made by the plaintiffs in AAardvark XS. The complaint alleges breach of contract against the defendants and seeks compensatory damages, costs and disbursements, including attorney fees.

The Sub-Adviser believes the lawsuits and appeals described above are without legal merit and, with the exception of actions it has settled, is defending against them vigorously. While it is premature to render any opinion as to the outcome in these lawsuits, or whether any costs that the Defendant Funds may bear in defending the suits might not be reimbursed by insurance, the Sub-Adviser believes that these suits should not impair the ability of the Sub-Adviser or the Distributor to perform their respective duties to the Fund, and that the outcome of all of the suits together should not have any material effect on the operations of any of the Oppenheimer mutual funds.

(b) Principal Underwriter.

Under its Placement Agent's Agreement with the Fund, OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc., an affiliate of the Manager, acts as the Fund's principal underwriter in the continuous offering of the Fund's shares. The Placement Agent bears the expenses normally attributable to sales, including advertising and the cost of printing and mailing prospectuses, other than those furnished to existing shareholders. The Placement Agent is not obligated to sell a specific number of shares. The Placement Agent also distributes shares of the other Oppenheimer funds and is sub-distributor for funds managed by a subsidiary of the Sub-Adviser.

(c) Services Provided by Each Investment Adviser and Fund Expenses Paid by Third Parties.

See Parts (a) and (b) of this Item 19.

(d) Service Agreements. Not applicable.

(e) Other Investment Advice. Not applicable.

(f) Dealer Reallowances. Not applicable.

(g) Rule 12b-1 Plans. Not applicable.

(h) Other Services Providers.

The Transfer Agent. OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. is the Fund's Transfer Agent. Shareholder Services, Inc. doing business as OppenheimerFunds Services is the Fund's Sub-Transfer Agent. OppenheimerFunds Services is responsible for maintaining the Fund's shareholder registry and shareholder accounting records, and for paying dividends and distributions to shareholders. It also handles shareholder servicing and administrative functions. It serves as the Transfer Agent for an annual per account fee. It also acts as shareholder servicing agent for the other Oppenheimer funds. Shareholders should direct inquiries about their accounts to OppenheimerFunds Services at the address and toll-free numbers listed above.

The Custodian. JPMorgan Chase Bank is the custodian of the Fund's assets. The custodian's responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Fund's portfolio securities and handling the delivery of such securities to and from the Fund. It is the practice of the Fund to deal with the custodian in a manner uninfluenced by any banking relationship the custodian may have with the Manager and its affiliates. The Fund's cash balances with the custodian in excess of \$250,000 are not protected by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). Those uninsured balances at times may be substantial.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. KPMG LLP serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. KPMG LLP audits the Fund's financial statements and performs other related audit and tax services. KPMG LLP also acts as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and certain other funds advised by the Manager and its affiliates. Audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG LLP to the Fund must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Item 20. Portfolio Managers.

(a) Other Accounts Managed.

In addition to managing the Fund's investment portfolio, the Portfolio Manager also manages other investment portfolios and other accounts on behalf of the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates. The following table provides information regarding those other portfolios and accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager as of September 30, 2012. No portfolio or account has an advisory fee based on performance:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies Managed	Total Assets in Registered Investment Companies Managed¹	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed	Total Assets in Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed²	Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Other Accounts Managed³
Caleb Wong	4	\$4.43	2	\$2.49	0	\$0

1. In millions.

2. In millions.

3. Does not include personal accounts of the portfolio manager and his family, which are subject to the Code of Ethics.

As indicated above, a portfolio manager may also manage other funds and accounts. At different times, a portfolio manager may manage other funds or accounts with investment objectives and strategies similar to, or different from, those of the Fund. At times, those responsibilities could potentially conflict with the interests of the Fund. That may occur whether the investment objectives and strategies of the other funds and accounts are the same as, or different from, the Fund's investment objectives and strategies. For example, a portfolio manager may need to allocate investment opportunities between the Fund and another fund or account having similar objectives or strategies, or may need to execute transactions for another fund or account that could have a negative impact on the value of securities held by the Fund. Not all funds and accounts advised by the Sub-Adviser have the same management fee. If the management fee structure of another fund or account is more advantageous to the Sub-Adviser than the fee structure of the Fund, the Sub-Adviser could have an incentive to favor the other fund or account. However, the Sub-Adviser's compliance procedures and Code of Ethics recognize the Sub-Adviser's obligation to treat all of its clients, including the Fund, fairly and equitably, and are designed to preclude a portfolio manager from favoring one client over another. It is possible, of course, that those compliance procedures and the Code of Ethics may not always be adequate to do so.

(b) Compensation.

Portfolio managers are employed and compensated by the Sub-Adviser or an affiliate, not by the Fund. Under the compensation program for its portfolio managers and portfolio analysts, compensation is based primarily on relative investment performance results of the funds or accounts they manage, rather than on the financial success of the Sub-Adviser. This is intended to align the interests of the portfolio managers and analysts with the success of the funds and accounts of their shareholders. The compensation structure is designed to attract and retain highly qualified investment management professionals and to reward individual and team contributions toward creating shareholder value. A portfolio manager's compensation is not directly based on the total value of assets they manage; however, higher compensation potential is likely to align with greater assets under management. The compensation structure is intended to be internally and externally equitable and serve to reduce potential conflicts of interest arising from a portfolio manager's responsibilities managing different funds or accounts.

Portfolio manager compensation generally consists of three components: a base salary, an annual bonus, and eligibility to participate in long-term awards. In general, the average proportion of total compensation among these three components is as follows: base salary is 15%, annual bonus is 65%, and long-term awards are 20%.

The base pay component for each portfolio manager is reviewed regularly to ensure that it reflects the performance of the individual, is commensurate with the requirements of the particular portfolio, reflects any specific competence or specialty of the individual manager, and is competitive with other comparable positions.

The annual bonus is calculated based on two factors: a formulaic performance portion and a discretionary portion. In general, the formulaic performance portion is a much larger part of the annual bonus than the discretionary portion. The formulaic performance portion of the annual bonus is measured against the one, three and five year performance, or performance since inception, as applicable, of the fund(s) relative to an appropriate Morningstar peer group category selected by senior management. The compensation structure is weighted towards long-term performance of the funds, with one year performance weighted at 20%, three year performance rated at 30%, and five year performance weighted at 50%. This formula has the effect of rewarding consistently above median performance, which best aligns the interests of the portfolio manager and the shareholder. Below median performance in all three periods results in an extremely low, and in some cases no, formulaic performance based bonus.

The discretionary portion of the annual bonus is determined by senior management of the Sub-Adviser and is based on a number of factors, including, management quality (such as style consistency, risk management, sector coverage, team leadership and coaching), contributions to marketing efforts and organizational development.

Finally, the long-term award component consists of grants in the form of appreciation rights in regard to the common stock of the Sub-Adviser's holding company parent, restricted shares of such common stock, as well as deferred cash investments in the fund(s) managed by a portfolio manager. Portfolio managers must elect to receive either 20% or 40% of their long-term award component in the form of deferred cash investments in the fund(s) managed. Through this long-term award component, portfolio managers' interests are further aligned with those of fund shareholders.

The compensation structure of other funds and/or accounts managed by a portfolio manager, if any, is generally the same as the compensation structure described above.

(c) Ownership of Securities.

As of September 30, 2012, the Portfolio Manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund.

Item 21. Brokerage Allocations and Other Practices.

(a) Brokerage Transactions.

Brokerage Provisions of the Investment Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreements. One of the duties of the Sub-Adviser under the sub-advisory agreement is to arrange the portfolio transactions for the Fund. The sub-advisory agreement contains provisions relating to the employment of broker-dealers to effect the Fund's portfolio transactions. The Sub-Adviser is authorized to employ broker-dealers, including "affiliated brokers," as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act, that the Sub-Adviser thinks, in its best judgment based on all relevant factors, will implement the policy of the Fund to obtain, at reasonable expense, the "best execution" of the Fund's portfolio transactions. "Best execution" means prompt and reliable execution at the most favorable price obtainable for the services provided. The Sub-Adviser need not seek competitive commission bidding. However, the Sub-Adviser is expected to be aware of the current rates of eligible brokers and to minimize the commissions paid to the extent consistent with the interests and policies of the Fund as established by its Board.

Under the investment advisory agreement, in choosing brokers to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund, the Manager, and Sub-Adviser may select brokers (other than affiliates) that provide both brokerage and research services to the Fund. The commissions paid to those brokers may be higher than another qualified broker would charge, if the Manager or the Sub-Adviser makes a good faith determination that the commission is fair and reasonable in relation to the services provided.

Brokerage Practices Followed by the Sub-Adviser.

The Sub-Adviser allocates brokerage for the Fund subject to the provisions of the sub-advisory agreement and other applicable rules and procedures described below.

The Sub-Adviser's portfolio traders allocate brokerage based upon recommendations from the Sub-Adviser's portfolio managers, together with the portfolio traders' judgment as to the execution capability of the broker or dealer. In certain instances, portfolio managers may directly place trades and allocate brokerage. In either case, the Sub-Adviser's executive officers supervise the allocation of brokerage.

Most securities purchases made by the Fund are in principal transactions at net prices. The Fund usually deals directly with the selling or purchasing principal or market maker without incurring charges for the services of a broker on its behalf unless the Sub-Adviser determines that a better price or execution may be obtained by using the services of a broker. Therefore, the Fund does not incur substantial brokerage costs. Portfolio securities purchased from underwriters include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter in the price of the security. Portfolio securities purchased from dealers include a spread between the bid and asked price. In an option transaction, the Fund ordinarily uses the same broker for the purchase or sale of the option and any transaction in the investment to which the option relates.

Other accounts advised by the Sub-Adviser have investment policies similar to those of the Fund. Those other accounts may purchase or sell the same securities as the Fund at the same time as the Fund, which could affect the supply and price of the securities. When possible, the Sub-Adviser tries to combine concurrent orders to purchase or sell the same security by more than one of the accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates. If two or more accounts advised by the Sub-Adviser purchase the same security on the same day from the same dealer, the transactions under those combined orders are averaged as to price and allocated in accordance with the purchase or sale orders actually placed for each account. The transactions under those combined orders are averaged as to price and allocated in accordance with the purchase or sale orders actually placed for each account.

Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act prohibits any fund from compensating a broker or dealer for promoting or selling the fund's shares by (1) directing to that broker or dealer any of the fund's portfolio transactions, or (2) directing any other remuneration to that broker or dealer, such as commissions, mark-ups, mark downs or other fees from the fund's portfolio transactions, that were effected by another broker or dealer (these latter arrangements are considered to be a type of "step-out" transaction). In other words, a fund and its investment adviser cannot use the fund's brokerage for the purpose of rewarding broker-dealers for selling the fund's shares.

However, the Rule permits funds to effect brokerage transactions through firms that also sell fund shares, provided that certain procedures are adopted to prevent a *quid pro quo* with respect to portfolio brokerage allocations. As permitted by the Rule, the Manager and the Sub-Adviser have adopted procedures (and the Fund's Board has approved those procedures) that permit the Fund to direct portfolio securities transactions to brokers or dealers that also promote or sell shares of the Fund, subject to the "best execution" considerations discussed above. Those procedures are designed to prevent: (1) the Sub-Adviser's personnel who effect the Fund's portfolio transactions from taking into account a broker's or dealer's promotion or sales of the Fund shares when allocating the Fund's portfolio transactions, and (2) the Fund, the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and the Placement Agent from entering into agreements or understandings under which the Sub-Adviser directs or is expected to direct the Fund's brokerage directly, or through a "step-out" arrangement, to any broker or dealer in consideration of that broker's or dealer's promotion or sale of the Fund's shares or the shares of any of the other Oppenheimer funds.

The investment advisory and sub-advisory agreements permit the Manager and the Sub-Adviser to allocate brokerage for research services. The research services provided by a particular broker may be useful both

to the Fund and to one or more of the other accounts advised by the Manager or its affiliates. Investment research may be supplied to the Manager or Sub-Adviser by the broker or by a third party at the instance of a broker through which trades are placed.

Investment research services include information and analysis on particular companies and industries as well as market or economic trends and portfolio strategy, market quotations for portfolio evaluations, analytical software and similar products and services. If a research service also assists the Manager or Sub-Adviser in a non-research capacity (such as bookkeeping or other administrative functions), then only the percentage or component that provides assistance to the Manager or Sub-Adviser in the investment decision-making process may be paid in commission dollars.

Although the Manager and Sub-Adviser currently do not do so, the Board may permit the Manager and Sub-Adviser to use stated commissions on secondary fixed-income agency trades to obtain research if the broker represents to the Manager or Sub-Adviser that: (i) the trade is not from or for the broker's own inventory, (ii) the trade was executed by the broker on an agency basis at the stated commission, and (iii) the trade is not a riskless principal transaction. The Board may also permit the Manager and Sub-Adviser to use commissions on fixed-price offerings to obtain research, in the same manner as is permitted for agency transactions.

The research services provided by brokers broaden the scope and supplement the research activities of the Manager and Sub-Adviser. That research provides additional views and comparisons for consideration, and helps the Manager and Sub-Adviser to obtain market information for the valuation of securities that are either held in the Fund's portfolio or are being considered for purchase. The Manager and Sub-Adviser provide information to the Board about the commissions paid to brokers furnishing such services, together with the Manager's and Sub-Advisers representation that the amount of such commissions was reasonably related to the value or benefit of such services.

During the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012, the Fund did not pay brokerage commissions, as indicated in the chart below. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2012, the Fund did not execute any transactions through or pay any commissions to firms that provide research services.

Fiscal Year Ended September 30,	Total Brokerage Commissions Paid by the Fund*
2010	\$0
2011	\$0
2012	\$0

*Amounts do not include spreads or commissions on principal transactions on a net trade basis.

(b) Commissions. Not applicable.

(c) Brokerage Selection.

See Part (a) of Item 21 above.

(d) Directed Brokerage.

See Part (a) of Item 21 above.

(e) Regular Broker-Dealer. Not applicable.

Item 22. Capital Stock and Other Securities.

(a) Capital Stock.

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with Item 10(b) and Item 11 in the Fund's Part A. Under the Fund's Limited Liability Company Agreement, the Directors are authorized to issue shares. Investors are entitled to participate equally in accordance with their pro rata interest in the assets of the Fund. Upon liquidation or dissolution, investors are entitled to share in proportion to their investment in the Fund's net assets available for distribution to investors. Interests in the Fund have no preference, preemptive, conversion or similar rights and when issued will be fully paid and nonassessable. Investments in the Fund generally may not be transferred.

Each investor is entitled to vote in proportion to the amount of its interest in the Fund. Investors in the Fund do not have cumulative voting rights, and investors holding more than 50% of the aggregate beneficial interests in the Fund may elect all of the Directors if they choose to do so and in such event the other investors in the Fund would not be able to elect any Director. The Fund is not required and has no current intention to hold annual meetings of investors but the Fund will hold special meetings of investors when in the judgment of the Directors

it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for an investor vote or when required by the Investment Company Act.

Shareholders have the right, upon a vote or declaration in writing of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Fund, to remove a Director or, upon subject to the applicable vote, to take other action described in the Fund's Limited Liability Company Agreement. The Directors will call a meeting of shareholders to vote on the removal of a Director upon the written request of the record holders of 10% of its outstanding shares. If the Directors receive a request from at least 10 shareholders stating that they wish to communicate with other shareholders regarding a proposal to remove a Director, the Directors will then either make the Fund's shareholder list available to the applicants or mail their communication to all other shareholders at the applicants' expense. The shareholders making the request must have been shareholders for at least six months and must hold shares of the Fund valued at \$25,000 or more or constituting at least 1% of the Fund's outstanding shares. The Directors may also take other action as permitted by the Investment Company Act.

The Fund's Limited Liability Company Agreement contains an express disclaimer of shareholder or Director liability for the Fund's obligations. The Fund's contractual arrangements state that any person doing business with the Fund (and each shareholder of the Fund) agrees under its Limited Liability Company Agreement to look solely to the assets of the Fund for satisfaction of any claim or demand that may arise out of any dealings with the Fund. It also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Fund's property for any shareholder held personally liable for its obligations. The Limited Liability Company Agreement also states that upon request, the Fund shall assume the defense of any claim made against a shareholder for any act or obligation of the Fund and shall satisfy any judgment on that claim.

(b) Other Securities. Not applicable.

Item 23. Purchase, Redemption, and Pricing of Shares.

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with Item 11 in Part A of this Registration Statement.

(a) Purchase of Shares.

Shares of the Fund are issued solely in private placement transactions that do not involve any "public offering" within the meaning of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. Investments in the Fund may only be made by certain "accredited investors" within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act, including other investment

companies. This SAI does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any "security" within the meaning of the Securities Act.

There is no minimum initial or subsequent investment in the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to stop accepting investments from any investor or to reject any investment order.

(b) Fund Reorganizations. Not applicable.

(c) Offering Price.

Determination of Net Asset Value Per Share. The net asset value ("NAV") per share of Shares of the Fund is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets by the number of shares that are outstanding. The NAV is determined as of the close of business of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on each day that the NYSE is open. The NYSE normally closes at 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, but may close earlier on some other days (for example, in case of weather emergencies or on days falling before a U.S. holiday). All references to time in this SAI mean "Eastern time." The NYSE's most recent annual announcement (which is subject to change) states that it will close on New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday (Presidents' Day), Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. It may also close on other days.

Dealers other than NYSE members may conduct trading in certain securities on days that the NYSE is closed (including weekends and holidays) or after 4:00 p.m. on a regular business day. Because the Fund's net asset value will not be calculated on those days, the Fund's net asset value per share may be significantly affected on days when shareholders may not purchase or redeem shares. Additionally, trading on many foreign stock exchanges and over-the-counter markets normally is completed before the close of the NYSE.

Changes in the values of securities traded on foreign exchanges or markets as a result of events that occur after the prices of those securities are determined, but before the close of the NYSE, will not be reflected in the Fund's calculation of its net asset value that day unless the Sub-Adviser learns of the event and determines that the event is likely to cause a material change in the value of the security. The Board has adopted valuation procedures for the Fund and has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for fair value determinations under those procedures to the Sub-Adviser's "Valuation Committee". Fair value determinations by the Sub-Adviser are subject to the review, approval, ratification and confirmation by the Board of Directors at its next scheduled meeting after the fair valuations are determined.

Securities Valuation. The Fund's Board of Directors has established procedures for the valuation of the Fund's securities. In general those procedures are as follows:

- Equity securities traded on a U.S. securities exchange are valued as follows:

- (1) if "last sale" information is regularly reported on the principal exchange on which they are traded, it is valued at the last reported sale price on that day, or
 - if "last sale" information is not available on a valuation date, the securities is valued at the last
- (2) reported sale price preceding the valuation date if it is within the spread of the closing "bid" and "asked" prices on the valuation date, or,
 - (3) if "last sale" information is not available on the valuation date, and the last reported sale price for the security preceding the valuation date is not within the spread of the closing "bid" and "asked" prices on the valuation date, the security is valued at the closing "bid" price on the valuation date.

- Equity securities traded on a foreign securities exchange generally are valued in one of the following ways:

- (1) at the last sale price available to the pricing service approved by the Board of Directors, or
 - at the last sale price obtained by the Sub-Adviser from the report of the principal exchange on
- (2) which the security is traded at its last trading session on or immediately before the valuation date, or
 - (3) at the mean between the "bid" and "asked" prices obtained from the principal exchange on which the security is traded, or,
- (4) on the basis of reasonable inquiry, from two market makers in the security.

- Long-term debt securities having a remaining maturity of more than 60 days are valued based on the mean between the "bid" and "asked" prices determined by a portfolio pricing service approved by the Fund's Board of Directors or obtained by the Sub-Adviser from two active market makers in the security on the basis of reasonable inquiry.

- The following securities are valued at the mean between the "bid" and "asked" prices determined by a pricing service approved by the Fund's Board of Directors or obtained by the Sub-Adviser from two active market makers in the security on the basis of reasonable inquiry:

- (1) debt instruments that have a maturity of more than 397 days when issued,
- (2) debt instruments that had a maturity of 397 days or less when issued and have a remaining maturity of more than 60 days, and
- (3) non-money market debt instruments that had a maturity of 397 days or less when issued and which have a remaining maturity of 60 days or less.

- The following securities are valued at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts:

- (1) money market debt securities held by a non-money market fund that had a maturity of less than 397 days when issued and that have a remaining maturity of 60 days or less, and

(2) debt instruments held by a money market fund that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less.

- Securities (including restricted securities) not having readily-available market quotations are valued at fair value determined under the Board of Director's procedures. If the Sub-Adviser is unable to locate two market makers willing to give quotes, a security may be priced at the mean between the "bid" and "asked" prices provided by a single active market maker or the "bid" price if no "asked" price is available.

In the case of loans, U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate bonds and foreign government securities, the Sub-Adviser may use pricing services approved by the Board when last sale information is not generally available. The pricing service may use "matrix" comparisons to the prices for comparable instruments on the basis of quality, yield and maturity. Other special factors may be involved (such as the tax-exempt status of the interest paid by municipal securities). The Sub-Adviser will monitor the accuracy of the pricing services valuations. That monitoring may include comparing prices used for portfolio valuation to the actual sale prices of selected securities.

Foreign currency, including forward contracts, is valued and securities that are denominated in foreign currency are converted to U.S. dollars using the closing prices in the New York foreign exchange market or that are provided to the Sub-Adviser by a bank, dealer or pricing service that the Sub-Adviser has determined to be reliable.

Puts, calls, and futures are valued at the last sale price on the principal exchange on which they are traded, as determined by a pricing service approved by the Board of Directors or by the Sub-Adviser. If there were no sales on the valuation date, those investments are valued at the last sale price on the preceding trading day if it is within the spread of the closing "bid" and "asked" prices on the principal exchange on the valuation date. If the last sale price on the preceding trading day is not within the spread of the closing "bid" and "asked" prices on the principal exchange on the valuation date, the value shall be the closing "bid" price. If the put, call or future is not traded on an exchange, it shall be valued at the mean between "bid" and "asked" prices obtained by the Sub-Adviser from two active market makers. In certain cases the "bid" price may be used if no "asked" price is available.

When the Fund sells an option, an amount equal to the premium the Fund receives is included in the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities as an asset. An equivalent credit is included in the liability section. The credit is adjusted ("marked-to-market") to reflect the current market value of the option. In determining the Fund's gain on investments, if a call or put sold by the Fund is exercised, the proceeds are increased by the premium received. If a call or put sold by the Fund expires, the Fund has a gain in the amount of the premium. If the Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction, it will have a gain or loss, depending on whether the premium received was more or less than the cost of the closing transaction. If the Fund exercises a put it holds, the amount the Fund receives on its sale of the underlying investment is reduced by the amount of the premium that was paid by the Fund.

(d) Redemption in Kind. Not applicable.

(e) Arrangements Permitting Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares. Not applicable.

Item 24. Taxation of the Fund.

The Fund is treated as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and, thus, is not subject to income tax. Based upon the status of the Fund as a partnership, each investor in the Fund takes into account its share of the Fund's ordinary income, capital gain, losses, deductions and credits in determining its income tax liability. The determination of such share is made in accordance with the Code and Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

The Fund's fiscal year end is September 30. Although the Fund will not be subject to Federal income tax, it will file appropriate Federal income tax returns. The Fund's fiscal year end is based on the fiscal year end of the majority of investors.

Even though the Fund is treated as a partnership for Federal tax purposes, it is intended that the Fund's assets, income and distributions will be managed in such a way that investment in the Fund would not cause an investor that is a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code ("RIC") to fail that qualification.

Certain transactions of the Fund are subject to special tax rules of the Code that may, among other things (a) affect the character of gains and losses realized, (b) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, and (c) accelerate the recognition of income without a corresponding receipt of cash (with which to make the necessary distributions to satisfy distribution requirements applicable to RICs). Operation of these rules could, therefore, affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to investors. Special tax rules also will require the Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions held (i.e. treat them as sold on the last day of the taxable year), and may result in the recognition of income without a corresponding receipt of cash. The Fund intends to monitor transactions, make appropriate tax elections and make appropriate entries in its books and records to lessen the effect of these tax rules and avoid any possible disqualification of the investors for the special treatment afforded RICs under the Code.

If the Fund purchases shares of an investment company (or similar investment entity) organized under foreign law, an investor, by virtue of its ownership of the Fund's beneficial interests, will generally be treated as owning shares in a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for U.S. Federal income tax purposes. The investors in the Fund may be subject to U.S. Federal income tax, and an interest charge (at the rate applicable to tax

underpayments) on tax liability treated as having been deferred with respect to certain distributions from such a company and on gain from the disposition of the shares of such a company (collectively referred to as "excess distributions"), even if such excess distributions are paid by such investor as a dividend to its shareholders. However, under special circumstances an election can be made to "mark to market" at the end of each taxable year all the shares treated as held in certain PFICs. If this election were made, an investor would recognize as ordinary income its share of any increase in the value of such shares held by the Fund as of the close of the taxable year over their adjusted tax basis and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value but only to the extent of previously recognized "mark-to-market" gains. With the mark-to-market election, an investor could avoid imposition of the interest charge with respect to excess distributions from PFICs, but in any particular year might be required to recognize income in excess of the distributions received from PFICs.

The event-linked bonds in which the Fund will invest are generally treated as passive foreign investment companies ("PFIC") for U.S. income tax purposes. To avoid being subject to the PFIC interest tax on excess distributions (as discussed in the preceding paragraph), the Fund intends to make a qualifying electing fund (QEF) election recognizing the earnings from these PFICs each reporting period. The QEF Annual Statement will provide the amount of ordinary income and long-term capital gain that the Fund must recognize currently in gross income. To satisfy the QEF requirements, the Fund must receive a QEF Annual Information Statement from these PFICs. Although a PFIC's offering documents generally represent to the investor that the PFIC will provide the QEF Annual Information Statements, a PFIC may fail to do so. If the Fund cannot obtain the QEF Annual Information Statement from a PFIC and is deemed to have received an excess distribution from the PFIC, the Fund will be subject to the PFIC interest tax.

The Fund may be subject to taxes imposed by foreign countries on dividend or interest income received from securities of foreign issuers. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which may entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested within various countries is not known.

Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

Item 25. Underwriters.

(a) Distribution of Securities.

Under its Placement Agent's Agreement with the Fund, OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc., an affiliate of the Manager, acts as the Fund's principal underwriter in the continuous offering of the Fund's shares. The Placement Agent bears the expenses normally attributable to sales, including advertising and the cost of printing and mailing prospectuses, other than those furnished to existing shareholders. The Placement Agent is not obligated to sell a specific number of shares. The Placement Agent also distributes shares of the other Oppenheimer funds and is sub-distributor for funds managed by a subsidiary of the Manager. Because the Fund's shares are sold without an initial sales charge or redemption charge, the Placement Agent will receive no sales charges or concessions from the sale of shares or any other charges from the redemption of shares.

(b) Compensation. Not applicable.

(c) Other Payments. Not applicable.

Item 26. Calculation of Performance Data.

Not applicable.

Item 27. Financial Statements.

The Fund's audited Financial Statements, included in the Fund's Annual Report dated September 30, 2012, including the notes thereto and the reports of KPMG LLP thereon, are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information.

Appendix A

Ratings Definitions

Below are summaries of the rating definitions used by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") listed below. Those ratings represent the opinion of the NRSRO as to the credit quality of issues that they rate. The summaries below are based upon publicly available information provided by the NRSROs.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's")

LONG-TERM OBLIGATION RATINGS

Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A: Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa: Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.*

** By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.*

SHORT-TERM OBLIGATION RATINGS FOR TAXABLE DEBT AND U.S. MUNICIPAL TAX-EXEMPT COMMERCIAL PAPER

Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments.

P-1: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP: Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

U.S. MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM DEBT AND DEMAND OBLIGATION RATINGS

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) scale is used to rate US municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity.

MIG 1: This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2: This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3: This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG: This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scale.

VMIG 1: This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2: This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3: This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG: This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's"), a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

A Standard & Poor's issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects Standard & Poor's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on Standard & Poor's analysis of the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

LONG-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

AAA: An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA: An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A: An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB: An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C: Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB: An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B: An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC: An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC: An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C: A 'C' rating is assigned to obligations that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, obligations that have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or obligations of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. Among others, the 'C' rating may be assigned to subordinated debt, preferred stock or other obligations on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with the instrument's terms or when preferred stock is the subject of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

D: An obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within five business days, irrespective of any grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' upon completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby some or all of the issue is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

NR: This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Note: The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

SHORT-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days—including commercial paper.

A-1: A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2: A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3: A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B: A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C: A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

D: A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM NOTE RATINGS

A Standard & Poor's U.S. municipal note rating reflects Standard & Poor's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, Standard & Poor's analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

SP-1: Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issuer determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2: Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3: Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

ISSUER CREDIT RATINGS

A Standard & Poor's issuer credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about an obligor's overall creditworthiness in order to pay its financial obligations. This opinion focuses on the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due. It does not apply to any specific financial obligation, as it does not take into account the nature of and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation.

LONG-TERM ISSUER CREDIT RATINGS

AAA: An obligor rated 'AAA' has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. 'AAA' is the highest issuer credit rating assigned by Standard & Poor's.

AA: An obligor rated 'AA' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree.

A: An obligor rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.

BBB: An obligor rated 'BBB' has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

BB; B; CCC; and CC: Obligors rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', and 'CC' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'CC' the highest. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB: An obligor rated 'BB' is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

B: An obligor rated 'B' is more vulnerable than the obligors rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.

CCC: An obligor rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.

CC: An obligor rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable.

R: An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

SD and D: An obligor rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' is in payment default on one or more of its financial obligations (rated or unrated) unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within five business days, irrespective of any grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action if payments on a financial obligation are jeopardized. A 'D' rating is assigned when Standard & Poor's believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when Standard & Poor's believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations, but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. A selective default includes the completion of a distressed exchange offer, whereby one or more financial obligation is either repurchased for an amount of cash or replaced by other instruments having a total value that is less than par.

NR: An issuer designated 'NR' is not rated.

Note: The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

SHORT-TERM ISSUER CREDIT RATINGS

A-1: An obligor rated 'A-1' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. Within this category, certain obligors are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments is extremely strong.

A-2: An obligor rated 'A-2' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category.

A-3: An obligor rated 'A-3' has adequate capacity to meet its financial obligations. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

B: An obligor rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C: An obligor rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for it to meet its financial commitments.

R: An obligor rated 'R' is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others. Please see Standard & Poor's issue credit ratings for a more detailed description of the effects of regulatory supervision on specific issues or classes of obligations.

SD and D: An obligor rated 'SD' (selective default) or 'D' has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations (rated or unrated) when it came due, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be

made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. A 'D' rating is assigned when Standard & Poor's believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An 'SD' rating is assigned when Standard & Poor's believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. Please see Standard & Poor's issue credit ratings for a more detailed description of the effects of a default on specific issues or classes of obligations.

NR: An issuer designated 'NR' is not rated.

Fitch, Inc.

International credit ratings relate to either foreign currency or local currency commitments and, in both cases, assess the capacity to meet these commitments using a globally applicable scale. As such, both foreign currency and local currency international ratings are internationally comparable assessments. The local currency international rating measures the likelihood of repayment in the currency of the jurisdiction in which the issuer is domiciled and hence does not take account of the possibility that it will not be possible to convert local currency into foreign currency, or make transfers between sovereign jurisdictions (transfer and convertibility risk). Foreign currency ratings additionally consider the profile of the issuer or note after taking into account transfer and convertibility risk. Where the rating is not explicitly described in the relevant rating action commentary as local or foreign currency, the reader should assume that the rating is a "foreign currency" rating (i.e. the rating is applicable for all convertible currencies of obligation).

INTERNATIONAL LONG-TERM ISSUER RATINGS

AAA: Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB: Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B: Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC: Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.

CC: Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C: Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:

a. the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;

b. the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or

c. Fitch Ratings otherwise believes a condition of 'RD' or 'D' to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a distressed debt exchange.

RD: Restricted default. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased operating. This would include:

- a. the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- b. the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- c. the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- d. execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D: Default. 'D' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business. Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange. "Imminent" default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future. In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency's opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer's financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' Long-Term category, or to Long-Term categories below 'B'.

INTERNATIONAL SHORT-TERM ISSUER AND ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

F1: Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2: Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3: Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B: Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C: High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

RD: Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D: Default Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

DBRS

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The DBRS® long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligations has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

AAA: Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

AA: Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

A: Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

BBB: Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

BB: Speculative, non investment-grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

B: Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

CCC/CC/C: Very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although CC and C ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the CCC to B range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the C category.

D: A financial obligation has not been met or it is clear that a financial obligation will not be met in the near future or a debt instrument has been subject to a distressed exchange. A downgrade to D may not immediately follow an insolvency or restructuring filing as grace periods or extenuating circumstances may exist.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SHORT-TERM DEBT

The DBRS® short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

R-1 (high): Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

R-1 (middle): Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

R-1 (low): Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favourable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

R-2 (high): Upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

R-2 (middle): Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

R-2 (low): Lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer's ability to meet such obligations.

R-3: Lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

R-4: Speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

R-5: Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

D: A financial obligation has not been met or it is clear that a financial obligation will not be met in the near future, or a debt instrument has been subject to a distressed exchange. A downgrade to D may not immediately follow an insolvency or restructuring filing as grace periods, other procedural considerations, or extenuating circumstance may exist.

OPPENHEIMER MASTER EVENT-LINKED BOND FUND, LLC

FORM N-1A

PART C

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 28. - Exhibits

(a)(i) Certificate of Formation dated 4/25/08: Previously filed with Registrant's Initial Registration Statement, (6/13/08), and incorporated herein by reference.

(ii) Limited Liability Company Agreement dated 5/21/08: Previously filed with Registrant's Initial Registration Statement, (6/13/08), and incorporated herein by reference.

(b) By-Laws dated 5/21/08: Previously filed with Registrant's Initial Registration Statement, (6/13/08), and incorporated herein by reference.

(c) Not applicable.

(d)(i) Restated Investment Advisory Agreement dated 1/1/13: Filed herewith.

(ii) Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement dated 1/1/13: Filed herewith.

(e) Not required to be filed.

(f) Form of Oppenheimer Funds Compensation Deferral Plan, As Amended and Restated Effective 1/1/08: Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement of Oppenheimer Portfolio Series Fixed Income Active Allocation Fund (Reg. No. 333-146105), (5/29/09), and incorporated herein by reference.

(g) (i) Global Custody Agreement dated 8/16/02, as amended: Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 51 to the Registration Statement of Oppenheimer Capital Appreciation Fund (Reg. No. 2-69719), (10/23/06), and incorporated herein by reference.

(ii) Amendment dated 9/28/10 to the Global Custody Agreement: Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 18 to the Registration Statement of Oppenheimer Main Street Small- & Mid-Cap Fund (Reg. No. 333-78269), (10/28/10), and incorporated herein by reference.

(h) Not applicable.

(i) Not required to be filed.

(j) Not required to be filed.

(k) Not required to be filed.

(l) Investment Letter dated 5/21/08 from OppenheimerFunds, Inc. to Registrant: Previously filed with Registrant's Initial Registration Statement, (6/13/08), and incorporated herein by reference.

(m) Not applicable.

(n) Not applicable.

(o) Power of Attorney dated 11/14/12 for all Trustees/Directors and Officers: Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 5 to the Registration Statement of Oppenheimer Corporate Bond Fund (Reg. No. 333-160733), (11/27/12), and incorporated herein by reference.

(p) Code of Ethics of the Oppenheimer Funds, OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (including affiliates and subsidiaries) and OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc., dated as of 5/25/12 under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940: Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 7 to the Registration Statement of Oppenheimer Transition 2010 Fund (Reg. No. 333-135516), (6/26/12), and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 29. - Persons Controlled by or Under Common Control with the Fund

None.

Item 30. - Indemnification

Reference is made to the provisions of Article Seventeen of Registrant's Limited Liability Company Agreement filed as Exhibit 28(a)(ii) to this Registration Statement, and incorporated herein by reference.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to trustees, officers and controlling persons of Registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions or otherwise, Registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by Registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a

trustee, officer or controlling person of Registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such trustee, officer or controlling person, Registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Item 31. - Business and Other Connections of the Investment Advisers

(a) OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. (the “Manager”) is the manager of the Registrant. The information required by this Item 31 about officers and directors of the Manager, together with information as to any other business, profession, vocation or employment of a substantial nature engaged in by such officers and directors during the past two years, is incorporated by reference to Form ADV, filed by the Manager pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (SEC File No. 801-76771).

(b) OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”) provides advisory services to the Registrant. The information required by this Item 31 about officers and directors of the Sub-Adviser, together with information as to any other business, profession, vocation or employment of a substantial nature engaged in by such officers and directors during the past two years, is incorporated by reference to Form ADV, filed by the Sub-Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (SEC File No. 801-8253).

Item 32. Principal Underwriter

(a) OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc. is the Placement Agent of the Registrant's shares. It is also the Distributor of each of the registered open-end investment companies listed below (except Panorama Series Fund) and for MassMutual Institutional Funds.

Limited Term New York Municipal Fund (a series of Rochester Portfolio Series)

Oppenheimer AMT-Free Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester AMT-Free New York Municipals

Oppenheimer California Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Capital Appreciation Fund

Oppenheimer Capital Income Fund

Oppenheimer Cash Reserves

Oppenheimer Commodity Strategy Total Return Fund

Oppenheimer Core Bond Fund (a series of Oppenheimer Integrity Funds)

Oppenheimer Corporate Bond Fund

Oppenheimer Currency Opportunities Fund

Oppenheimer Developing Markets Fund

Oppenheimer Diversified Alternatives Fund

Oppenheimer Discovery Fund

Oppenheimer Emerging Markets Debt Fund

Oppenheimer Equity Fund

Oppenheimer Equity Income Fund

Oppenheimer Global Fund

Oppenheimer Global Multi Strategies Fund

Oppenheimer Global Opportunities Fund

Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund

Oppenheimer Global Value Fund

Oppenheimer Gold & Special Minerals Fund

Oppenheimer International Bond Fund

Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund

Oppenheimer International Diversified Fund

Oppenheimer International Growth Fund

Oppenheimer International Small Company Fund

Oppenheimer International Value Fund

Oppenheimer Limited Term California Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Limited-Term Government Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Limited Term Municipal Fund (a series of Oppenheimer Municipal Fund)

Oppenheimer Main Street Fund (a series of Oppenheimer Main Street Funds)

Oppenheimer Main Street Select Fund

Oppenheimer Main Street Small- & Mid-Cap Fund

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC

Oppenheimer Master Loan Fund, LLC

Oppenheimer Master Inflation Protected Securities Fund, LLC

Oppenheimer Master International Value Fund, LLC

Oppenheimer SteelPath Master MLP Fund, LLC

Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Funds Trust (5 series):

Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Select 40 Fund

Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Alpha Fund

Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Income Fund

Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP Alpha Plus Fund

Oppenheimer SteelPath MLP and Infrastructure Debt Fund

Oppenheimer Money Market Fund, Inc.

Oppenheimer Multi-State Municipal Trust (3 series):

Oppenheimer New Jersey Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Pennsylvania Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester National Municipals

Oppenheimer Portfolio Series (4 series):

Active Allocation Fund

Equity Investor Fund

Conservative Investor Fund

Moderate Investor Fund

Oppenheimer Quest For Value Funds (3 series):

Oppenheimer Global Allocation Fund

Oppenheimer Flexible Strategies Fund

Oppenheimer Small- & Mid-Cap Value Fund

Oppenheimer Real Estate Fund

Oppenheimer Rising Dividends Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Arizona Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester Intermediate Term Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Maryland Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Massachusetts Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Michigan Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Minnesota Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester North Carolina Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Ohio Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Rochester Short Term Municipal Fund

Oppenheimer Rochester Virginia Municipal Fund
Oppenheimer Select Value Fund

Oppenheimer Senior Floating Rate Fund

Oppenheimer Value Fund (a series of Oppenheimer Series Fund, Inc.)

Oppenheimer Small- & Mid-Cap Growth Fund
Oppenheimer Short Duration Fund

Oppenheimer U.S. Government Trust

Oppenheimer Variable Account Funds (10 series):

Oppenheimer Balanced Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Capital Appreciation Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Core Bond Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Global Securities Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Global Strategic Income Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Main Street Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Main Street Small- & Mid-Cap Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Money Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Small- & Mid-Cap Growth Fund/VA

Oppenheimer Value Fund/VA

Oppenheimer International Growth Fund/VA (a series of Panorama Series Fund)

Rochester Fund Municipals

(b) The directors and officers of the Registrant's principal underwriter are:

Name & Principal Business Address	Position & Office with Underwriter	Position and Office with Registrant
Michael Albert ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Anthony Allocco ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Janette Aprilante ⁽²⁾	Secretary	None
James Austin ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
David J. Barker ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
James Barker ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Cesar Bastidas ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
William Beagle ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kathleen Beichert ⁽¹⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Rocco Benedetto ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Christopher Bergeron ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Rick Bettridge ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Adam Bilmes ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None

Paul Blease ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
William Borders ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
David A. Borrelli ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Jeffrey R. Botwinick ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Sarah Bourgraf ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Joshua Broad ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Ken Brodsky ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kevin E. Brosmith ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Ross Burkstaller 211 Tulane Drive SE Albuquerque, NM 87106	Vice President	None
Tracy Cairoli ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Mersin Capollari	Vice President	None
Sean Carey ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Robert Caruso 15 Deforest Road Wilton, CT 06897	Vice President	None
Donelle Chisolm ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Andrew Chronofsky	Vice President	None
Angelanto Ciaglia ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Nicholas Cirbo ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Kevin Clark ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Sean Clark ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
John Corcoran ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Craig Colby ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Gerald James Concepcion ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Rodney Constable ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Cameron Cowden ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Neev Crane ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Geoffrey Crumine ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Scott Curran ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael Daley ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Brendan J. Deasy ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Madeline T. Delianides	Vice President	None

Michael Dennehy ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jeffrey Dickin ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Brian Dietrich ⁽¹⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Steven Dombrower ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Robert Duffey ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Ryan Duffy ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Robert Dunphy ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Paul Eisenhardt ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Kent M. Elwell ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Rick Ernzen ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Dana Espinel ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Gregg A. Everett ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
George R. Fahey ⁽¹⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Eric C. Fallon ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kristie Feinberg ⁽²⁾	Assistant Treasurer	None
Kristin Fenik ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Josean Fernandez ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Joseph Fernandez ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Christopher Ferrara ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Michael Ferrer ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Mark J. Ferro ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Eric P. Fishel ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Patrick W. Flynn ⁽¹⁾	Senior Vice President	None
John Fortuna ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jayne Fowler ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Diane Frankenfield ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Jerry Fraustro ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
William Friebel ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Alice Fricke ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Alyson Frost ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Arthur S. Gabinet ⁽²⁾	Chief Legal Officer	Secretary and Chief Legal Officer
William Gahagan ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Hazem Gamal ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Charlotte Gardner ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Jack Goldin ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael Gottesman ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Raquel Granahan ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None

Eric Grossjung ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael D. Guman ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
James E. Gunter ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
LeaAnna Hartman ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Alexander Hayes ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kevin J. Healy ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kenneth Henry ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Philipp Hensler ⁽²⁾	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer & Director	None
Wendy Hetson Ehrlich ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jennifer Hoelscher ⁽¹⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Eric Holquist ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Lucienne Howell ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Edward Hrybenko ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Jason Hubersberger ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Brian F. Husch ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Keith Hylind ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Vincent Iacono ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kathleen T. Ives ⁽¹⁾	Assistant Secretary	None
Shonda Rae Jaquez ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Robin Jennings ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Brian Johnson ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Eric K. Johnson ⁽¹⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Scott Kelley ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Richard Keri ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Brian Kiley ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Richard Klein ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Eric Kristenson ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Lamar Kunes ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
David T. Kuzia ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
John Laudadio ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Daniel Lee ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Wendy Lee ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
John Leonard ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jesse Levitt ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Julie Libby ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None

Eric J. Liberman ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Lorna Lindquist ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Malissa Lischin ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Christina Loftus ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Thomas Loncar ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Peter Maddox ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael Malik ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Joseph Marich ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Steven C. Manns ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Todd A. Marion ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kyle Martin ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Anthony Mazzariello ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Derren McDaniel ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
John C. McDonough ⁽²⁾	President	None
Brian McGinty ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Kent C. McGowan ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
William McNamara ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Daniel Melehan ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Brian F. Medina ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Debbie S. Michaelson	Vice President	None
Toller Miller ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Clint Modler ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Joseph Moran ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Jason Morris ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Robert Moser ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
James Mugno ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Matthew Mulcahy ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Wendy Jean Murray ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kimberly Mustin ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
John S. Napier ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Christina Nasta ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	Chief Business Officer and Vice President
Kevin P. Neznek ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Nichola Noriega ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Christopher Nicholson ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Peter Novak ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Timothy O'Connell ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Alan Panzer ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None

Maria Paster ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Ashley Patten ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Donald Pawluk ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Brian C. Perkes ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Charles K. Pettit ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
David Pfeffer ⁽²⁾	Director & Chief Financial Officer	None
Andrew Phillips ⁽¹⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Cheryl Pipia ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Rachel Powers ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Nicole Pretzel Holahan ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Minnie Ra ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Richard E. Rath	Vice President	None
William J. Raynor ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Dennis Robinson ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Ian M. Roche ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael Rock ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Thomas Sabow ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Mark Santero ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Christopher Saul ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
John Saunders ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Timothy Scanlan ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Alex Schardt ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Thomas Schmitt ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
William Schories	Vice President	None
Jennifer Sexton ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jeffrey Sharon ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kenneth Shell ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Bryant Smith ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Aaron Spatz ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Christopher M. Spencer ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
John A. Spensley ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael Staples ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Alfred St. John ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Bryan Stein ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Robert Stidham	Vice President	None
Brian C. Summe ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Michael Sussman ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None

George T. Sweeney ⁽²⁾	Senior Vice President	None
Leo Tallon ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Brian Taylor ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
James Taylor ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Paul Temple ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
David G. Thomas ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Luz Touma ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Cenk Toroslu ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Wesley Vance ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Mark S. Vandehey ⁽¹⁾	Chief Compliance Officer	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer
Richard Walsh ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Vincent Vermette ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jeanne Weickum ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Michael J. Weigner ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Donn S. Weise ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Chris G. Werner ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Jason Widener ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Ryan Wilde ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Martha B. Willis ⁽²⁾	Director & Executive Vice President	None
Patrick Wisneski ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None
Meredith Wolff ⁽²⁾	Vice President	None
Kevin Woodson ⁽¹⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Cary Patrick Wozniak	Vice President	None
David Ziccharella ⁽²⁾	Assistant Vice President	None
Steven Zito ⁽¹⁾	Vice President	None

⁽¹⁾6803 South Tucson Way, Centennial, CO 80112-3924

⁽²⁾Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10281-1008

(c) Not applicable.

Item 33. Location of Accounts and Records

The accounts, books and other documents required to be maintained by Registrant pursuant to Section 31(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and rules promulgated thereunder are in the possession of OFI Global Asset Management, Inc., OppenheimerFunds, Inc. and Shareholder Services, Inc., as applicable, at each entity's offices at 6803 South Tucson Way, Centennial, Colorado 80112-3924.

Item 34. Management Services

Not applicable

Item 35. Undertakings

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement on Form N-1A to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of New York and State of New York on the 28th day of January, 2013.

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC

By: William F. Glavin, Jr.*
William F. Glavin, Jr., President,
Principal Executive Officer and Director

*By: /s/ Mitchell Lindauer

Mitchell Lindauer, Attorney-in-Fact

Date: January 28, 2013

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC

Registration Statement on Form N-1A

Registration Statement No. 811-22207

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
28 (d)(i)	Restated Investment Advisory Agreement dated 1/1/13.
28 (d)(ii)	Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement dated 1/1/13.

RESTATED INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made as of the 1st day of January, 2013, by and between Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC (the “Fund”), and OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. (“OFI GLOBAL”).

WHEREAS, the Fund is an open-end, non-diversified management investment company registered as such with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and OFI GLOBAL is a registered investment adviser;

WHEREAS, this Agreement restates the Investment Advisory Agreement dated May 21, 2008, by and between the Fund and OppenheimerFunds, Inc.;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants hereinafter set forth, it is agreed by and between the parties, as follows:

1. General Provision.

The Fund hereby employs OFI GLOBAL and OFI GLOBAL hereby undertakes to act as the investment adviser of the Fund and to perform for the Fund such other duties and functions as are hereinafter set forth. OFI GLOBAL shall, in all matters, give to the Fund and its Board of Directors the benefit of its best judgment, effort, advice and recommendations and shall, at all times conform to, and use its best efforts to enable the Fund to conform to (i) the provisions of the Investment Company Act and any rules or regulations thereunder; (ii) any other applicable provisions of state or federal law; (iii) the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Agreement and the By-laws of the Fund both as amended from time to time; (iv) policies and determinations of the Board of Directors of the Fund; (v) the fundamental policies and investment restrictions of the Fund as reflected in its registration statement under the Investment Company Act or as such policies may, from time to time, be amended by the Fund’s shareholders; and (vi) the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information of the Fund in effect from time to time. The appropriate officers and employees of OFI GLOBAL shall be available upon reasonable notice for consultation with any of the Directors and officers of the Fund with respect to any matters dealing with the business and affairs of the Fund including the valuation of any of the Fund’s portfolio securities which are either not registered for public sale or not being traded on any securities market.

2. Investment Management.

(a) OFI GLOBAL shall, subject to the direction and control by the Fund’s Board of Directors, (i) regularly provide investment advice and recommendations to the Fund with respect to its investments, investment policies and the purchase and sale of securities; (ii) supervise continuously the investment program of the Fund and the composition of its portfolio and determine what securities shall be purchased or sold by the Fund; and (iii) arrange, subject to the provisions of paragraph “7” hereof, for the purchase of securities and other investments for the Fund and the sale of securities and other investments held in the portfolio of the Fund.

(b) Provided that the Fund shall not be required to pay any compensation other than as provided by the terms of this Agreement and subject to the provisions of paragraph “7” hereof, OFI GLOBAL may obtain

investment information, research or assistance from any other person, firm or corporation to supplement, update or otherwise improve its investment management services.

(c) Provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to protect OFI GLOBAL from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Agreement, OFI GLOBAL shall not be liable for any loss sustained by reason of good faith errors or omissions in connection with any matters to which this Agreement relates.

(d) Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent OFI GLOBAL or any officer thereof from acting as investment adviser for any other person, firm or corporation and shall not in any way limit or restrict OFI GLOBAL or any of its directors, officers or employees from buying, selling or trading any securities for its own account or for the account of others for whom it or they may be acting, provided that such activities will not adversely affect or otherwise impair the performance by OFI GLOBAL of its duties and obligations under this Agreement and under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

(e) OFI GLOBAL may, at its option and subject to approval by the Directors of the Fund, and to the extent necessary, the shareholders of the Fund, appoint a sub-adviser to assume certain or all of the responsibilities and obligations of OFI GLOBAL under this Agreement.

3. Other Duties of OFI GLOBAL.

OFI GLOBAL shall, at its own expense, provide and supervise the activities of all administrative and clerical personnel as shall be required to provide effective corporate administration for the Fund, including the compilation and maintenance of such records with respect to its operations as may reasonably be required; the preparation and filing of such reports with respect thereto as shall be required by the Commission; composition of periodic reports with respect to its operations for the shareholders of the Fund; composition of proxy materials for meetings of the Fund's shareholders and the composition of such registration statements as may be required by federal securities laws for the private placement of shares of the Fund. OFI GLOBAL shall, at its own cost and expense, also provide the Fund with adequate office space, facilities and equipment.

4. Allocation of Expenses.

All other costs and expenses not expressly assumed by OFI GLOBAL under this Agreement, or to be paid by the Placement Agent of the shares of the Fund, shall be paid by the Fund, including, but not limited to (i) interest and taxes; (ii) brokerage commissions; (iii) premiums for fidelity and other insurance coverage requisite to its operations; (iv) the fees and expenses of its Directors; (v) legal and audit expenses; (vi) custodian and transfer agent fees and expenses; (vii) expenses incident to the redemption of its shares; (viii) expenses incident to the issuance of its shares against payment therefor by or on behalf of the subscribers thereto; (ix) fees and expenses, other than as hereinabove provided, incident to the registration under federal securities laws of shares of the Fund; (x) expenses of printing and mailing reports, notices and proxy materials to shareholders of the Fund; (xi) except as noted above, all other expenses incidental to holding meetings of the Fund's shareholders; and (xii) such extraordinary non-recurring expenses as may arise, including litigation affecting the Fund and any obligation which the Fund may have to indemnify its officers and Directors with respect thereto. Any officers or employees of OFI GLOBAL or any entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with OFI GLOBAL, who may also serve as officers, Directors or employees of the Fund shall not receive any compensation from the Fund for their services.

5. Compensation of OFI GLOBAL.

The Fund agrees to pay OFI GLOBAL and OFI GLOBAL agrees to accept as full compensation for the performance of all functions and duties on its part to be performed pursuant to the provisions hereof, a management fee computed on the total net assets of the Fund as of the close of each business day and payable monthly at the annual rate of 0.40% of average annual net assets.

6. Use of Name “Oppenheimer.”

OFI GLOBAL hereby grants to the Fund a royalty-free, non-exclusive license to use the name “Oppenheimer” in the name of the Fund for the duration of this Agreement and any extensions or renewals thereof. Such license may, upon termination of this Agreement, be terminated by OFI GLOBAL, in which event the Fund shall promptly take whatever action may be necessary to change its name and discontinue any further use of the name “Oppenheimer” in the name of the Fund or otherwise. The name “Oppenheimer” may be used or licensed by OFI GLOBAL in connection with any of its activities or licensed by OFI GLOBAL to any other party.

7. Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage.

(a) OFI GLOBAL is authorized, in arranging the Fund’s portfolio transactions, to employ or deal with such members of securities or commodities exchanges, brokers or dealers, including “affiliated” broker dealers (as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act) (hereinafter “broker-dealers”), as may, in its best judgment, implement the policy of the Fund to obtain, at reasonable expense, the “best execution” (prompt and reliable execution at the most favorable security price obtainable) of the Fund’s portfolio transactions as well as to obtain, consistent with the provisions of subparagraph “(c)” of this paragraph “7,” the benefit of such investment information or research as may be of significant assistance to the performance by OFI GLOBAL of its investment management functions.

(b) OFI GLOBAL shall select broker-dealers to effect the Fund’s portfolio transactions on the basis of its estimate of their ability to obtain best execution of particular and related portfolio transactions. The abilities of a broker-dealer to obtain best execution of particular portfolio transaction(s) will be judged by OFI GLOBAL on the basis of all relevant factors and considerations including, insofar as feasible, the execution capabilities required by the transaction or transactions; the ability and willingness of the broker-dealer to facilitate the Fund’s portfolio transactions by participating therein for its own account; the importance to the Fund of speed, efficiency or confidentiality; the broker-dealer’s apparent familiarity with sources from or to whom particular securities might be purchased or sold; as well as any other matters relevant to the selection of a broker-dealer for particular and related transactions of the Fund.

(c) OFI GLOBAL shall have discretion, in the interests of the Fund, to allocate brokerage on the Fund’s portfolio transactions to broker-dealers other than affiliated broker-dealers, qualified to obtain best execution of such transactions who provide brokerage and/or research services (as such services are defined in Section 23(e)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) for the Fund and/or other accounts for which OFI GLOBAL and its affiliates exercise “investment discretion” (as that term is defined in Section 3(a)(35) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and to cause the Fund to pay such broker-dealers a commission for effecting a portfolio transaction for the Fund that is in excess of the amount of commission another broker-dealer adequately qualified to effect such transaction would have charged for effecting that transaction, if OFI GLOBAL determines, in good faith, that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the overall responsibilities of OFI GLOBAL and its investment advisory affiliates with respect to the accounts as to which they exercise investment discretion. In reaching such determination, OFI GLOBAL will not be required to place or attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and/or research services provided or being provided by such

broker-dealer. In demonstrating that such determinations were made in good faith, OFI GLOBAL shall be prepared to show that all commissions were allocated for the purposes contemplated by this Agreement and that the total commissions paid by the Fund over a representative period selected by the Fund's Directors were reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Fund.

(d) OFI GLOBAL shall have no duty or obligation to seek advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular portfolio transactions or to select any broker-dealer on the basis of its purported or "posted" commission rate but will, to the best of its ability, endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible broker-dealers and to minimize the expense incurred by the Fund for effecting its portfolio transactions to the extent consistent with the interests and policies of the Fund as established by the determinations of its Board of Directors and the provisions of this paragraph "7."

(e) The Fund recognizes that an affiliated broker-dealer (i) may act as one of the Fund's regular brokers so long as it is lawful for it so to act; (ii) may be a major recipient of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund; and (iii) may effect portfolio transactions for the Fund only if the commissions, fees or other remuneration received or to be received by it are determined in accordance with procedures contemplated by any rule, regulation or order adopted under the Investment Company Act for determining the permissible level of such commissions.

8. Duration.

This Agreement will take effect on the date first set forth above. Unless earlier terminated pursuant to paragraph 9 hereof, this Agreement shall remain in effect until two years from the date of execution hereof, and thereafter will continue in effect from year to year, so long as such continuance shall be approved at least annually by the Fund's Board of Directors, including the vote of the majority of the Directors of the Fund who are not parties to this Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval, or by the holders of a "majority" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and by such a vote of the Fund's Board of Directors.

9. Termination.

This Agreement may be terminated (i) by OFI GLOBAL at any time without penalty upon giving the Fund sixty days' written notice (which notice may be waived by the Fund); or (ii) by the Fund at any time without penalty upon sixty days' written notice to OFI GLOBAL (which notice may be waived by OFI GLOBAL) provided that such termination by the Fund shall be directed or approved by the vote of a majority of all of the Directors of the Fund then in office or by the vote of the holders of a "majority" (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

10. Assignment or Amendment.

This Agreement may not be amended without the affirmative vote or written consent of the holders of a "majority" of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, and shall automatically and immediately terminate in the event of its "assignment," as defined in the Investment Company Act.

11. Disclaimer of Shareholder Liability.

OFI GLOBAL understands that the obligations of the Fund under this Agreement are not binding upon any Director or shareholder of the Fund personally, but bind only the Fund and the Fund's property. OFI

GLOBAL represents that it has notice of the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Agreement of the Fund disclaiming Director and shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Fund.

12. Definitions.

The terms and provisions of this Agreement shall be interpreted and defined in a manner consistent with the provisions and definitions of the Investment Company Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the date first set forth above in one or more separate counterparts.

Oppenheimer Master Event-Linked Bond Fund, LLC

By: /s/ Arthur S. Gabinet
Name: Arthur S. Gabinet
Title: Secretary and Chief Legal Officer

OFI Global Asset Management, Inc.

By: /s/ Arthur P. Steinmetz
Name: Arthur P. Steinmetz
Title: Executive Vice President and Director

INVESTMENT SUBADVISORY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into as of the 1st day of January, 2013 between OFI Global Asset Management, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “Adviser”), and OppenheimerFunds, Inc., a Colorado corporation (the “SubAdviser”)

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, Oppenheimer Master Event-linked Bond Fund, LLC (the “Fund”) is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”);

WHEREAS, the Adviser is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”) and is engaged in the business of rendering investment advice;

WHEREAS, the Adviser has, pursuant to a restated Advisory Agreement with the Fund dated as of January 1, 2013 (the “Advisory Agreement”) been retained to act as investment adviser for the Fund;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, the Adviser shall administer the Fund's business affairs and, in connection therewith, shall furnish the Fund with office facilities and with clerical, bookkeeping and recordkeeping services at such office facilities, as needed. The Adviser shall supervise continuously the investment program of the Fund;

WHEREAS, the Adviser (or a SubAdviser under the Adviser’s supervision) shall manage the investment operations of the Fund and the composition of the Fund's portfolio, including the purchase, retention and disposition thereof, in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions as stated in the Fund's registration statement;

WHEREAS, the Advisory Agreement permits the Adviser to delegate certain of its duties under the Advisory Agreement subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act;

WHEREAS, the SubAdviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act, is engaged in the business of rendering investment advice, and served as the Fund’s investment adviser prior to January 1, 2013; and

WHEREAS, the Adviser desires to retain SubAdviser to assist it in the provision of a continuous investment program for the Fund's assets, and SubAdviser is willing to render such services subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties do mutually agree and promise as follows:

1. Appointment as SubAdviser. The Adviser hereby retains the SubAdviser to act as SubAdviser of the Fund to provide investment advice to the Fund as hereinafter set forth, subject to the supervision of the Adviser and the Board of Directors of the Fund and subject to the terms of this Agreement; and the SubAdviser hereby accepts such employment.

2. Duties of SubAdviser.

(a) Investments. The SubAdviser is hereby authorized and directed and hereby agrees, subject to the stated investment policies and restrictions of the Fund as set forth in the Fund's prospectus, summary prospectus and/or statement of additional information, in each case as currently in effect and as supplemented or amended from time to time (collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Prospectus") and subject to the directions and continuous oversight of the Adviser and the Fund's Board of Directors, to (i) regularly provide investment advice and recommendations to the Fund with respect to the Fund's investments, investment policies and the purchase and sale of securities and other investments; (ii) supervise continuously the investment program of the Fund and the composition of its portfolio and determine what securities and other investments shall be purchased or sold by the Fund; and (iii) arrange, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) below, for the purchase of securities, and other investments for the Fund and the sale of securities and other investments held in the portfolio of the Fund. The Adviser agrees to provide the SubAdviser with such assistance as may be reasonably requested by the SubAdviser in connection with its activities under this Agreement, including, without limitation, information concerning the Fund, its assets available, or to become available, for investment and generally as to the conditions of the Fund or the Fund's affairs.

(b) Compliance with Applicable Laws and Governing Documents. In the performance of its duties and obligations under this Agreement or otherwise, the SubAdviser shall act in conformity with the Fund's Limited Liability Company Agreement, By-Laws, procedures and policies adopted by the Board of the Fund and/or by the Adviser and the Prospectus and with the instructions and directions received in writing from the Adviser or the Board of Directors of the Fund and will conform to and comply with the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and all other applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser shall, subject to the SubAdviser's compliance with its obligations, remain responsible for the Fund's overall compliance with the 1940 Act, the Code and all other applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

(c) Brokerage.

(i) OFI is authorized, in arranging the Fund's portfolio transactions, to employ or deal with such members of securities or commodities exchanges, brokers or dealers, including "affiliated" broker dealers (as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act) (hereinafter "broker-dealers"), as may, in its best judgment, implement the policy of the Fund to obtain, at reasonable expense, the "best execution" (prompt and reliable execution at the most favorable security price obtainable) of the Fund's portfolio transactions as well as to obtain, consistent with the provisions of part (c) (iii) of section 2 of this Agreement, the benefit of such investment information or research as may be of significant assistance to the performance by the SubAdviser of its investment management functions.

(ii) the SubAdviser shall select broker-dealers to effect the Fund's portfolio transactions on the basis of its estimate of their ability to obtain best execution of particular and related portfolio transactions. The abilities of a broker-dealer to obtain best execution of particular portfolio transaction(s) will be judged by the SubAdviser on the basis of all relevant factors and considerations including, insofar as feasible, the execution capabilities required by the transaction or transactions; the ability and willingness of the broker-dealer to facilitate the Fund's portfolio transactions by participating therein for its own account; the importance to the Fund of speed, efficiency or confidentiality; the broker-dealer's apparent familiarity with sources from or to whom particular securities might be purchased or sold; as well as any other matters relevant to the selection of a broker-dealer for particular and related transactions of the Fund.

(iii) the SubAdviser shall have discretion, in the interests of the Fund, to allocate brokerage on the Fund's portfolio transactions to broker-dealers other than affiliated broker-dealers, qualified to obtain best

execution of such transactions who provide brokerage and/or research services (as such services are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) for the Fund and/or other accounts for which the SubAdviser and its affiliates exercise "investment discretion" (as that term is defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and to cause the Fund to pay such broker-dealers a commission for effecting a portfolio transaction for the Fund that is in excess of the amount of commission another broker-dealer adequately qualified to effect such transaction would have charged for effecting that transaction, if the SubAdviser determines, in good faith, that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the overall responsibilities of the SubAdviser and its investment advisory affiliates with respect to the accounts as to which they exercise investment discretion. In reaching such determination, the SubAdviser will not be required to place or attempt to place a specific dollar value on the brokerage and/or research services provided or being provided by such broker-dealer. In demonstrating that such determinations were made in good faith, the SubAdviser shall be prepared to show that all commissions were allocated for the purposes contemplated by this Agreement and that the total commissions paid by the Fund over a representative period selected by the Fund's Board of Directors were reasonable in relation to the benefits to the Fund.

(iv) The SubAdviser shall have no duty or obligation to seek advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate applicable to any particular portfolio transactions or to select any broker-dealer on the basis of its purported or "posted" commission rate but will, to the best of its ability, endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible broker-dealers and to minimize the expense incurred by the Fund for effecting its portfolio transactions to the extent consistent with the interests and policies of the Fund as established by the determinations of its Board of Directors and the provisions of section 2 (c) of this Agreement."

(d) Books and Records. The SubAdviser shall maintain separate detailed records of all matters pertaining to the Fund (the "Fund's Records"), including, without limitation, brokerage and other records of all securities transactions. The SubAdviser acknowledges that the Fund's Records are property of the Fund. The Fund's Records shall be available to the Fund, the Adviser, the SubAdviser and their respective agents at any time upon reasonable request during normal business hours and shall be available for telecopying without delay to the Adviser during any day that the Fund is open for business.

(e) Information Concerning the Fund and SubAdviser. From time to time as the Adviser or the Fund may request, the SubAdviser will furnish the requesting party information and reports on portfolio transactions and reports on Fund assets held in the portfolio, all in such detail, form and frequency as the Adviser or the Fund may reasonably request.

The SubAdviser will also provide the Adviser with notice and analysis of events that may affect or relate to the valuation of the Fund's portfolio.

(f) Custody Arrangements. The SubAdviser shall on each business day provide the Adviser, the Fund and the Fund's custodian(s) with such information as the Adviser, the Fund and the Fund's custodian(s) may reasonably request relating to all transactions and portfolio holdings of the Fund.

4. Expenses. During the term of this Agreement, SubAdviser will pay all expenses incurred by it in connection with its activities under this Agreement other than the cost of securities and other investments (including brokerage commissions and other transaction charges, if any) purchased or sold for the Fund. Provided that the Fund shall not be required to pay any compensation other than as provided by the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the SubAdviser may obtain investment information, research or assistance from any other person, firm or corporation to supplement, update or otherwise improve its investment management services. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement or by law, the SubAdviser shall not be responsible for the Fund's or

Adviser's expenses, which shall include, but not be limited to, organizational and offering expenses (which include out-of-pocket expenses, but not overhead or employee costs of the SubAdviser); expenses for legal, accounting and auditing services; taxes and governmental fees; dues and expenses incurred in connection with membership in investment company organizations; costs of printing and distributing shareholder reports, proxy materials, Prospectuses, stock certificates and distribution of dividends; charges of the Fund's custodians and sub-custodians, administrators and sub-administrators, registrars, transfer agents, dividend disbursing agents and dividend reinvestment plan agents; payment for portfolio pricing services to a pricing agent, if any; registration and filing fees of the SEC; expenses of registering or qualifying securities of the Fund for sale in the various states; freight and other charges in connection with the shipment of the Fund's portfolio securities; fees and expenses of non-interested Directors; salaries of shareholder relations personnel; costs of shareholders meetings; insurance; interest; brokerage costs; and litigation and other extraordinary or non-recurring expenses.

5. Compensation. For the services provided and the expenses assumed with respect to the Fund pursuant to this Agreement, the SubAdviser will be entitled to the fee set forth for the Fund on Exhibit A ("Sub Advisory Fee"). The Sub Advisory Fee will be calculated as described in Exhibit A.

6. Representations and Warranties of SubAdviser. The SubAdviser represents and warrants to the Adviser and the Fund as follows:

(a) The SubAdviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act;

(b) The SubAdviser is or will be registered as a Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") and a Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and the National Futures Association ("NFA"), or is not required to register pursuant to an applicable exemption;

(c) The SubAdviser is a corporation duly organized and properly registered and operating under the laws of the State of Colorado with the power to own and possess its assets, perform its obligations under this Agreement, and to carry on its business as it is now being, and to be, conducted;

(d) The execution, delivery and performance by the SubAdviser of this Agreement are within the SubAdviser's powers and have been duly authorized by all necessary action and no action by or in respect of, or filing with, any governmental body, agency or official is required on the part of the SubAdviser for the execution, delivery and performance by the SubAdviser of this Agreement, and the execution, delivery and performance by the SubAdviser of this Agreement do not contravene or constitute a default under (i) any provision of applicable law, rule or regulation, (ii) the SubAdviser's governing instruments, or (iii) any agreement, judgment, injunction, order, decree or other instrument binding upon the SubAdviser;

(e) The Form ADV of the SubAdviser previously provided to the Adviser and all amendments to the SubAdviser's Form ADV to be provided to Adviser is or will be a true and complete copy of the form as currently filed or as then filed with the SEC and the information contained therein is accurate and complete in all material respects and does not omit to state any material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

7. Representations and Warranties of Adviser. The Adviser represents and warrants to the SubAdviser as follows:

(a) The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act;

(b) The Adviser is or will be registered as a CTA and a CPO under the CEA with the CFTC and the NFA or is not required to register pursuant to an applicable exemption;

(c) The Adviser is a corporation duly organized and validly existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with the power to own and possess its assets, perform its obligations under this Agreement, and to carry on its business as it is now being, and to be, conducted;

(d) The execution, delivery and performance by the Adviser of this Agreement are within the Adviser's powers and have been duly authorized by all necessary action, and no action by or in respect of, or filing with, any governmental body, agency or official is required on the part of the Adviser for the execution, delivery and performance by the Adviser of this Agreement, and the execution, delivery and performance by the Adviser of this Agreement do not contravene or constitute a default under (i) any provision of applicable law, rule or regulation, (ii) the Adviser's governing instruments, or (iii) any agreement, judgment, injunction, order, decree or other instrument binding upon the Adviser;

(e) The Adviser acknowledges that it received a copy of the SubAdviser's Form ADV prior to the execution of this Agreement;

(f) The Adviser and the Fund have duly entered into the Advisory Agreement pursuant to which the Fund authorized the Adviser to enter into this Agreement; and

(g) The Adviser will take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the Fund's shares are duly authorized and registered for sale to the extent that such shares are offered for sale.

8. Survival of Representations and Warranties; Duty to Update Information. All representations and warranties made by the SubAdviser and the Adviser pursuant to Sections 6 and 7, respectively, shall survive the termination of this Agreement. The parties hereto shall promptly notify each other in writing upon becoming aware that any of the foregoing representations and warranties are no longer true and the SubAdviser shall promptly update all information and documents which the SubAdviser is required to provide to the Adviser hereunder.

9. Liability. The SubAdviser shall exercise its best judgment in rendering the services in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to protect the SubAdviser from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under this Agreement, the SubAdviser shall not be liable for any loss sustained by reason of good faith errors or omissions in connection with any matters to which this Agreement relates.

10. Duration and Termination.

(a) Duration. This Agreement will take effect on the date first set forth above. Unless sooner terminated, this Agreement shall remain in effect until one year from the date first set forth above, and thereafter shall continue automatically for successive annual periods, provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Fund's Board of Directors or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act); provided that in either event its continuance also is approved by a majority of the Fund's Board of Directors who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to this Agreement, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

(b) Termination. Notwithstanding whatever may be provided herein to the contrary, this Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty:

(i) By vote of a majority of the Fund's Board of Directors, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, or by the Adviser, in each case, upon at least 60 days' written notice to the SubAdviser;

(ii) By the non-defaulting party immediately upon receipt of written notice from the non-defaulting party to the defaulting party in the event of a breach of any provision of this Agreement by the defaulting party; or

(iii) By the SubAdviser upon at least 60 days' written notice to the Adviser and the Fund.

The notice provided for in (i) and (iii) above may be waived by the party required to be notified.

This Agreement shall not be assigned (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) and shall terminate automatically in the event of its assignment or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement.

(c) Transactions in Progress Upon Termination. The Adviser and SubAdviser will cooperate with each other to ensure that portfolio securities or other transactions in progress at the date of termination of this Agreement shall be completed by the SubAdviser in accordance with the terms of such transactions, and to this end the SubAdviser shall provide the Adviser with all necessary information and documentation to secure the implementation thereof.

11. Duties of the Adviser. The Adviser shall continue to have responsibility for all services to be provided to the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and shall oversee and review the SubAdviser's performance of its duties under this Agreement.

12. Amendment. This Agreement may be amended only by mutual consent of the parties, provided that the terms of any material amendment shall be approved by: a) the Fund's Board of Directors or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as required by the 1940 Act), and b) the vote of a majority of the Fund's Board of Directors who are not "interested persons" of any party to this Agreement cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval, if such approval is required by applicable law.

13. Confidentiality. Subject to the duties of the SubAdviser to comply with applicable law, including any demand of any regulatory or taxing authority having jurisdiction, the SubAdviser shall treat as confidential all information pertaining to the Fund and the actions of the SubAdviser, the Adviser and the Fund in respect thereof.

14. Notice. Any notice that is required to be given by the parties to each other under the terms of this Agreement shall be in writing, delivered, or mailed postpaid to the other parties, or transmitted by facsimile with acknowledgment of receipt, to the parties at the following addresses or facsimile numbers, which may from time to time be changed by the parties by notice to the other party:

(a) If to the SubAdviser:

OppenheimerFunds, Inc.
2 World Financial Center
225 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281-1008

Attn: General Counsel
Facsimile: (212) 323-4070

(b) If to the Adviser:

OFI Global Asset Management, Inc.
2 World Financial Center
225 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281-1008
Attn: General Counsel
Facsimile: (212) 323-4070

Such notice shall be deemed effective when provided in accordance with this section 14.

15. Jurisdiction. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed consistent with the Advisory Agreement and in accordance with substantive laws of the State of New York without reference to choice of law principles thereof and in accordance with the 1940 Act. In the case of any conflict, the 1940 Act shall control.

16. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, all of which shall together constitute one and the same instrument.

17. Certain Definitions. The terms and provisions of this Agreement shall be interpreted and defined in a manner consistent with the provisions and definitions of the 1940 Act.

18. Captions. The captions herein are included for convenience of reference only and shall be ignored in the construction or interpretation hereof.

19. Severability. If any provision of this Agreement shall be held or made invalid by a court decision or applicable law, the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected adversely and shall remain in full force and effect.

20. Survival. The provisions of Sections 2(e), 8, 9, 10(c), 13, and 14 will survive termination of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the day and year first written above.

ADVISER:
OFI GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

By: /s/ Arthur P. Steinmetz
Name: Arthur P. Steinmetz
Title: Executive Vice President and Director

SUBADVISER:
OPPENHEIMERFUNDS, INC.

By: /s/ Krishna K. Memani
Name: Krishna K. Memani
Title: President