

OFI GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

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FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

July 25, 2012

This Form ADV Part 2A Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 212-323-0200. Additional information about OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Item 2 – Material Changes

On July 28, 2010, the SEC adopted amendments to Part 2 of Form ADV which revised the format of, and the information required by, the Form ADV disclosure document that investment advisers provide to clients. This Brochure dated July 25, 2012 is a new document prepared according to the SEC's new requirements and rules.

In the future, this Item will discuss only specific material changes that are made to the Brochure and will provide clients with a summary of such changes. We will also reference the date of our last annual update of our brochure.

Pursuant to new SEC rules, we will ensure that you receive an updated Brochure or a summary of any material changes to the Brochure within 120 days of the end of our fiscal year. We may further provide to you, without charge, disclosure information regarding material changes to our business during the fiscal year as necessary.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

- A. Describe your advisory firm, including how long you have been in business. Identify your principal owner(s).

Notes: (1) For purposes of this item, your principal owners include the persons you list as owning 25% or more of your firm on Schedule A of Part 1A of Form ADV (Ownership Codes C, D or E). (2) If you are a publicly held company without a 25% shareholder, simply disclose that you are publicly held. (3) If an individual or company owns 25% or more of your firm through subsidiaries, you must identify the individual or parent company and intermediate subsidiaries. If you are an SEC-registered adviser, you must identify intermediate subsidiaries that are publicly held, but not other intermediate subsidiaries. If you are a state-registered adviser, you must identify all intermediate subsidiaries.

- B. Describe the types of advisory services you offer. If you hold yourself out as specializing in a particular type of advisory service, such as financial planning, quantitative analysis, or market timing, explain the nature of that service in greater detail. If you provide investment advice only with respect to limited types of investments, explain the type of investment advice you offer, and disclose that your advice is limited to those types of investments.
- C. Explain whether (and, if so, how) you tailor your advisory services to the individual needs of clients. Explain whether clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.
- D. If you participate in wrap fee programs by providing portfolio management services, (1) describe the differences, if any, between how you manage wrap fee accounts and how you manage other accounts, and (2) explain that you receive a portion of the wrap fee for your services.
- E. If you manage client assets, disclose the amount of client assets you manage on a discretionary basis and the amount of client assets you manage on a non-discretionary basis. Disclose the date “as of” which you calculated the amounts.

Note: Your method for computing the amount of “client assets you manage” can be different from the method for computing “assets under management” required for Item 5.F in Part 1A. However, if you choose to use a different method to compute “client assets you manage,” you must keep documentation describing the method you use. The amount you disclose may be rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Your “as of” date must not be more than 90 days before the date you last updated your brochure in response to this Item 4.E.

OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”) is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”). The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (“OFI”), which, in turn, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oppenheimer Acquisition Corp. (“OAC”). Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (“MassMutual”), through its subsidiary MassMutual Holding LLC, is the indirect primary shareholder of OAC. MassMutual is a mutual life insurance company that, together with its other subsidiaries, comprises a global, growth-oriented, diversified financial services organization providing life insurance and other financial products and services.

The Adviser is a newly registered investment adviser and currently does not manage any client assets. As its primary business, the Adviser expects to manage the investments and business affairs of registered investment companies.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

- A. Describe how you are compensated for your advisory services. Provide your fee schedule. Disclose whether the fees are negotiable.

Note: If you are an SEC-registered adviser, you do not need to include this information in a brochure that is delivered only to qualified purchasers as defined in section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

- B. Describe whether you deduct fees from clients' assets or bill clients for fees incurred. If clients may select either method, disclose this fact. Explain how often you bill clients or deduct your fees.
- C. Describe any other types of fees or expenses clients may pay in connection with your advisory services, such as custodian fees or mutual fund expenses. Disclose that clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs, and direct clients to the section(s) of your brochure that discuss brokerage.
- D. If your clients either may or must pay your fees in advance, disclose this fact. Explain how a client may obtain a refund of a pre-paid fee if the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the billing period. Explain how you will determine the amount of the refund.
- E. If you or any of your supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose this fact and respond to Items 5.E.1, 5.E.2, 5.E.3 and 5.E.4.
 - 1. Explain that this practice presents a conflict of interest and gives you or your supervised persons an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on a client's needs. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise, including your procedures for disclosing the conflicts to clients. If you primarily recommend mutual funds, disclose whether you will recommend "no-load" funds.
 - 2. Explain that clients have the option to purchase investment products that you recommend through other brokers or agents that are not affiliated with you.
 - 3. If more than 50% of your revenue from advisory clients results from commissions and other compensation for the sale of investment products you recommend to your clients, including asset-based distribution fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose that commissions provide your primary or, if applicable, your exclusive compensation.
 - 4. If you charge advisory fees in addition to commissions or markups, disclose whether you reduce your advisory fees to offset the commissions or markups.

Note: If you receive compensation in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, you should carefully consider the applicability of the broker-dealer registration requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and any applicable state securities statutes.

The Adviser's fees will be and/or are set forth in the prospectus for each registered investment company that the Adviser advises and may vary according to the investment objective of the investment company, the investment approach used in managing the portfolio of the investment company and other factors.

The Adviser's services as investment manager will be performed pursuant to the terms of investment advisory agreements. The Adviser's fees will be and/or are calculated at an annual rate as a percentage of average daily net assets of each investment company and will be and/or are paid out of each investment company's assets on an ongoing basis.

Generally, the Adviser's fees will be negotiable. The Adviser may negotiate a higher or lower fee arrangement on a case-by-case basis in the event that the Adviser is asked to take on responsibilities that differ from those normally involved in the management of an account. Special client requirements, such as compliance with special investment restrictions or the use of a specially designed securities universe, may also result in different fee rates.

Clients may incur additional fees or expenses in connection with the Adviser's advisory services, such as custodian fees or fund expenses. In addition, clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Please refer to Item 12 below for a discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices.

Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

If you or any of your supervised persons accepts performance-based fees – that is, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client (such as a client that is a hedge fund or other pooled investment vehicle) – disclose this fact. If you or any of your supervised persons manage both accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and accounts that are charged another type of fee, such as an hourly or flat fee or an asset-based fee, disclose this fact. Explain the conflicts of interest that you or your supervised persons face by managing these accounts at the same time, including that you or your supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which you or your supervised persons receive a performance-based fee, and describe generally how you address these conflicts.

The Adviser does not receive any performance-based fees (i.e., fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client).

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Describe the types of clients to whom you generally provide investment advice, such as individuals, trusts, investment companies, or pension plans. If you have any requirements for opening or maintaining an account, such as a minimum account size, disclose the requirements.

The Adviser expects to provide investment advisory services to registered investment companies.

Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

- A. Describe the methods of analysis and investment strategies you use in formulating investment advice or managing assets. Explain that investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.
- B. For each significant investment strategy or method of analysis you use, explain the material risks involved. If the method of analysis or strategy involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail. If your primary strategy involves frequent trading of securities, explain how frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.
- C. If you recommend primarily a particular type of security, explain the material risks involved. If the type of security involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail.

The Adviser will utilize various methods of analysis and investment strategies in managing client assets. The Adviser's methods of security analysis include economic analysis, fundamental analysis and technical analysis. In its economic analysis, the Adviser maintains some of its own charts on the economy and certain cyclical factors. In addition, it uses outside consultants as well as "brokerage and research services," as such term is defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In its fundamental analysis, the Adviser relies on analysis by its portfolio managers and their assistants on both an industry and individual company basis. The Adviser also relies extensively on brokerage and research services for fundamental analysis. In its technical analysis, the Adviser subscribes to many technical and charting services and frequently uses information from these services. The Adviser may use quantitative analysis for certain of its products to predict the value of securities based on the combination and measurement of various fundamental elements of those securities, such as: dividends, earnings and book values.

The Adviser and its affiliates subscribe to nearly every major financial newspaper and magazine. It will also receive annual and other company reports, and has access to public filings with the SEC, corporate press releases and corporate rating services. In addition to the Adviser's own

inspection of corporate activities, it expects to rely extensively on brokerage and research services.

The Adviser's investment strategies will generally be guided by the investment objective, investment policies and restrictions set forth in the prospectus and statement of additional information of each registered management investment company for which it acts as investment adviser.

The Adviser's investment strategies may also be guided by the investment objectives, policies, strategies, and restrictions set forth in the applicable advisory agreement and/or disclosure document with certain of its other clients and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Adviser may work with a client to develop additional investment approaches from time to time to tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of the client. In addition, clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

As a general matter, the Adviser may offer portfolio strategies in the following broad asset classes: equity (global equity, domestic equity), fixed income (global debt, domestic debt, municipal bonds), asset allocation, and other alternative investment approaches.

- *Global Equity.* The Adviser may employ a theme-based approach, investing in companies that are well-positioned to gain from long-term global growth trends, without consideration of country or region.
- *Domestic Equity.* The Adviser may have portfolio strategies that employ growth, value, and/or core strategies with respect to domestic equity. When focused on high quality growth, the Adviser looks to companies with sustainable earnings, quality management and attractive valuations to help balance potential long-term growth with downside protection. When a value approach is taken with respect to domestic equities, the Adviser focuses on long-term earnings, a key driver of performance, to seek consistent results through stock selections rather than sector or macroeconomics factors. The Adviser may also employ a core strategy with respect to domestic equities that involves sophisticated quantitative models to construct portfolios designed to deliver consistent results.
- *Global Debt.* When employed, the Adviser's strategy with respect to global fixed income may use experienced and innovative active management to seek to generate competitive returns by actively managing global currency, credit and interest rate risk.
- *Domestic Debt.* When focusing on a domestic fixed income objective, the Adviser may balance risks and opportunities, seeking to generate competitive returns while reducing overall volatility through actively investing across the U.S. corporate and government markets.
- *Municipal Bonds.* When seeking to provide highly competitive levels of tax-free income, the Adviser may turn to diverse portfolios of carefully assessed municipal bonds.
- *Asset Allocation.* The Adviser may offer professional managed portfolio solutions that consist of lifestage-based portfolios of Oppenheimer Mutual Funds in a single package.
- *Alternative Investments.* The Adviser may also offer portfolio diversifiers in the form of access to low-correlated and non-correlated asset classes (for example, commodities, precious metals, and real estate), managed by specialized portfolio teams.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. There is no assurance that the Adviser will achieve its investment objectives. The value of investments in a client's account managed by the Adviser may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the Adviser invests or from poor security selection, which could cause the account to underperform other accounts with similar investment objectives. Securities markets may experience great short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Different markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign markets. The Adviser's investment strategies may involve active and frequent trading of securities. A client's portfolio may have a portfolio turnover rate of over 100% annually. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs and taxes, which can affect investment performance.

The disclosure documents, the prospectus and statement of additional information of each investment company will have a more detailed description of the Adviser's investment strategy for such investment company and the material risks associated with such strategy. Please refer to such materials prior to investing with any such investment company.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

If there are legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of your management, disclose all material facts regarding those events.

Items 9.A, 9.B, and 9.C list specific legal and disciplinary events presumed to be material for this Item. If your advisory firm or a management person has been involved in one of these events, you must disclose it under this Item for ten years following the date of the event, unless (1) the event was resolved in your or the management person's favor, or was reversed, suspended or vacated, or (2) you have rebutted the presumption of materiality to determine that the event is not material (see Note below). For purposes of calculating this ten-year period, the "date" of an event is the date that the final order, judgment, or decree was entered, or the date that any rights of appeal from preliminary orders, judgments or decrees lapsed.

Items 9.A, 9.B, and 9.C do not contain an exclusive list of material disciplinary events. If your advisory firm or a management person has been involved in a legal or disciplinary event that is not listed in Items 9.A, 9.B, or 9.C, but nonetheless is material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of its management, you must disclose the event. Similarly, even if more than ten years have passed since the date of the event, you must disclose the event if it is so serious that it remains material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation.

- A. A criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which your firm or a management person
 - 1. was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere ("no contest") to (a) any felony; (b) a misdemeanor that involved investments or an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or (c) a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses;
 - 2. is the named subject of a pending criminal proceeding that involves an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses;
 - 3. was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation; or
 - 4. was the subject of any order, judgment, or decree permanently or temporarily enjoining, or otherwise limiting, your firm or a management person from engaging in any investment-related activity, or from violating any investment-related statute, rule, or order.
- B. An administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency, or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which your firm or a management person
 - 1. was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or

2. was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation and was the subject of an order by the agency or authority
 - (a) denying, suspending, or revoking the authorization of your firm or a management person to act in an investment-related business;
 - (b) barring or suspending your firm's or a management person's association with an investment-related business;
 - (c) otherwise significantly limiting your firm's or a management person's investment-related activities; or
 - (d) imposing a civil money penalty of more than \$2,500 on your firm or a management person.
- C. A self-regulatory organization (SRO) proceeding in which your firm or a management person
 1. was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or
 2. was found to have been involved in a violation of the SRO's rules and was: (i) barred or suspended from membership or from association with other members, or was expelled from membership; (ii) otherwise significantly limited from investment-related activities; or (iii) fined more than \$2,500.

Note: You may, under certain circumstances, rebut the presumption that a disciplinary event is material. If an event is immaterial, you are not required to disclose it. When you review a legal or disciplinary event involving your firm or a management person to determine whether it is appropriate to rebut the presumption of materiality, you should consider all of the following factors: (1) the proximity of the person involved in the disciplinary event to the advisory function; (2) the nature of the infraction that led to the disciplinary event; (3) the severity of the disciplinary sanction; and (4) the time elapsed since the date of the disciplinary event. If you conclude that the materiality presumption has been overcome, you must prepare and maintain a file memorandum of your determination in your records. See SEC rule 204-2(a)(14)(iii).

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Adviser's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. If you or any of your management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, disclose this fact.
- B. If you or any of your management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities, disclose this fact.
- C. Describe any relationship or arrangement that is material to your advisory business or to your clients that you or any of your management persons have with any related person listed below. Identify the related person and if the relationship or arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with clients, describe the nature of the conflict and how you address it.
 1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker
 2. investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or "hedge fund," and offshore fund)
 3. other investment adviser or financial planner
 4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor
 5. banking or thrift institution
 6. accountant or accounting firm
 7. lawyer or law firm
 8. insurance company or agency
 9. pension consultant
 10. real estate broker or dealer
 11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.

- D. If you recommend or select other investment advisers for your clients and you receive compensation directly or indirectly from those advisers that creates a material conflict of interest, or if you have other business relationships with those advisers that create a material conflict of interest, describe these practices and discuss the material conflicts of interest these practices create and how you address them.

The Adviser and/or its management persons have relationships or arrangements with the related persons listed below that are material to the Adviser's advisory business or to its clients. Item 11 and Item 12 of this Brochure discusses the potential conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such arrangements or relationships. Clients should carefully consider such potential conflicts of interest in determining whether to engage the Adviser.

The Adviser shares office space, personnel and other resources of its direct parent company, OppenheimerFunds, Inc. ("Oppenheimer"), at Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10281-1008. Oppenheimer is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC (Reg. No. 801-8253) and is the investment adviser to its mutual funds ("Oppenheimer Mutual Funds"). Professionals that provide portfolio management, analysis, trading and other services for the Adviser may be employed by, or act as officers of, Oppenheimer or its other affiliates.

The Adviser and Oppenheimer are ultimately controlled by MassMutual, a mutual life insurance company that, together with its subsidiaries, is a global, growth-oriented, diversified financial services organization providing life insurance and other financial products and services, including providing advice to pension plans and investment companies.

MM Asset Management Holding LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MassMutual, has acquired substantially all of the voting stock of OAC and through it acquired voting control of Oppenheimer and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The common stock of OAC is owned by (i) certain officers and/or directors of Oppenheimer and (ii) MassMutual. No institution or person holds 5% or more of OAC's outstanding stock except MassMutual.

OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc. ("OFDI"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oppenheimer, acts as the general distributor of shares of the Oppenheimer Mutual Funds advised by Oppenheimer and its affiliates (as well as certain other registered investment companies for which Oppenheimer serves as sub-adviser). OFDI is also the distributor of Section 529 Plans managed by OFI Private Investments, Inc. ("OFIPI"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oppenheimer.

OppenheimerFunds Services ("OFS"), a division of Oppenheimer, is the registered transfer agent for the Oppenheimer Mutual Funds advised by the Adviser.

Shareholder Services, Inc. ("SSI") and Shareholder Financial Services, Inc. ("SFSI") are registered transfer agents and are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Oppenheimer.

OFI Institutional Asset Management, Inc. ("OFII"), a registered investment adviser with the SEC (Reg. No. 801-60027), is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oppenheimer that provides investment supervisory services on a discretionary basis to individual separate accounts, endowments, trusts, pension plans, insurance company separate accounts, foundations, corporations, ERISA qualified retirement plans, foreign entities (including governmental entities, corporations, investment companies and pension plans), investment companies registered with the SEC as open-end management investment companies under the Investment Company Act ("Mutual Funds"), investment companies excepted from the definition of investment company by Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act ("Private Funds"), and bank sponsored commingled pools excepted

from the definition of investment company by Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act (“Trust Company Funds”) that are managed by OFI Trust Company (“OFITC”), a New York organized trust company and a wholly-owned affiliate of the Adviser.

Oppenheimer acts as sub-adviser to its subsidiary, OFIPI, for certain investment strategies that are offered in certain Section 529 Plans. OFIPI is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC (Reg. No. 801-57520). Oppenheimer provides advisory services to OFIPI relating to those certain investment strategies. From time to time, the nature, quality and timing of services provided by Oppenheimer to OFIPI may change.

HarbourView Asset Management Corporation (“HarbourView”) is a registered investment adviser with the SEC (Reg. No. 801-27136), and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OFII that provides investment supervisory services on a discretionary basis to corporations that are primarily structured finance vehicles.

Oppenheimer Real Asset Management, Inc. (“ORAMI”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Oppenheimer, is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC (Reg. No. 801-34455), and is a “commodity trading adviser” (“CTA”) registered with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the National Futures Association (“NFA”) (NFA Reg. No. 0274661). ORAMI acts as the investment sub-adviser to certain Private Funds, Trust Company Funds, Oppenheimer Mutual Funds and non-U.S. investment companies in futures- and commodities-related strategies managed by Oppenheimer.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

- A. If you are an SEC-registered adviser, briefly describe your code of ethics adopted pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 or similar state rules. Explain that you will provide a copy of your code of ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.
- B. If you or a related person recommends to clients, or buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which you or a related person has a material financial interest, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.
Examples: (1) You or a related person, as principal, buys securities from (or sells securities to) your clients; (2) you or a related person acts as general partner in a partnership in which you solicit client investments; or (3) you or a related person acts as an investment adviser to an investment company that you recommend to clients.
- C. If you or a related person invests in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that you or a related person recommends to clients, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest this presents and generally how you address the conflicts that arise in connection with personal trading.
- D. If you or a related person recommends securities to clients, or buys or sells securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that you or a related person buys or sells the same securities for your own (or the related person's own) account, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Note: The description required by Item 11.A may include information responsive to Item 11.B, C or D. If so, it is not necessary to make repeated disclosures of the same information. You do not have to provide disclosure in response to Item 11.B, 11.C, or 11.D with respect to securities that are not “reportable securities” under SEC rule 204A-1(e)(10) and similar state rules.

The Adviser and its Affiliates, as defined herein, have adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") in compliance with Rule 17j-1 under the Investment Company Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code establishes standards of conduct expected of all employees of the Adviser including compliance with federal securities laws (as that term is defined in Rule 204A-1), addresses conflicts that arise from employees' personal trading and establishes procedures for the detection and prevention of activities by which employees having knowledge of the holdings, recommended investments and investment intentions of advisory clients may abuse their fiduciary duties, and otherwise addresses the types of conflict of interest situations addressed by Rule 17j-1 and Rule 204A-1. A copy of the Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request.

The Code is designed to establish procedures to detect and, where possible, prevent all employees from using knowledge about pending or currently considered securities transactions for clients to profit personally (directly or indirectly) as a result of such transactions, including by purchasing or selling such securities. Under the Code, all employees are prohibited from purchasing or selling any security in which the employee has or will acquire a beneficial interest if the employee knows that, at the same time, the security is being considered for purchase or sale by a client or is the subject of an outstanding purchase or sale order by an advisory client. Such prohibition continues until such information is made publicly available. All employees also are subject to the Adviser's Policy to Detect and Prevent Insider Trading. In general, all employees are prohibited from trading (either personally or on behalf of others) while in possession of material, non-public information. Employees are also prohibited from communicating material, non-public information to others in violation of federal or state law. Additionally, the Code subjects employees to the Adviser's separate Gift Policy that sets forth specific guidelines and information regarding the receipt and provision of gifts or entertainment. In general, employees must limit any gifts or entertainment received from or given to any person or entity that does business with or on behalf of the Adviser or an advisory client.

The Code includes certain personal trading restrictions and reporting requirements that apply to "Access Persons." Access Persons generally include officers and directors of the Adviser (including any of its subsidiaries or directly controlled affiliates), as well as any person (i) who makes, participates in, or obtains information regarding the purchase or sale of securities by an advisory client in connection with his or her regular functions or duties, (ii) whose functions relate to the making of any recommendations with respect to such purchases or sales, (iii) who has access to timely information relating to investment management activities, research and/or client portfolio holdings, and (iv) who in the course of their employment regularly receive access to trading activity of advisory clients. Access Persons also include "investment persons" which generally encompasses: (i) each portfolio manager, (ii) each securities analyst or trader that provides information and advice to portfolio managers or who helps execute a portfolio manager's investment decisions, or (iii) any other person who, in connection with his or her duties, makes or participates in recommendations regarding a client's purchase or sale of securities.

A summary of the restrictions and reporting requirements for the personal investing activities of Access Persons is set forth below.

Generally, Access Persons are prohibited from purchasing a security in an initial public offering or in a private placement unless express prior approval from the person(s) appointed by the

Adviser for administering the Code (“Code Administrator”) is received (and certain other conditions are satisfied). Investment persons must obtain prior approval of personal securities transactions that are not exempt from the prior approval requirements of the Code. The Code also imposes a “blackout” period on investment persons that prohibits an investment person from purchasing or selling certain securities during a time period before or after the purchase or sale of the same security by an advisory client for whom he or she is an investment person. Investment persons also are prohibited from purchasing and selling or selling and purchasing the same security within a 60 day period.

The prior approval requirements of the Code for an investment person apply to personal securities transactions (not exempt from the prior approval requirements of the Code) conducted in an investment person's personal securities account or a securities account for which the investment person has investment discretion. In addition, the Code requirements that are applicable to an investment person generally apply to the family members residing with such investment person.

The Code also prohibits employees of OFI (and of its subsidiaries or directly controlled affiliates, including the Adviser) from engaging in outside business activities unless each such outside business activity is pre-approved by the employee's department manager or supervisor and the Adviser's General Counsel, the Code Administrator or their designees.

The Code also includes certain procedures relating to reporting and recordkeeping of personal securities transactions by Access Persons, including disclosure of personal holdings (e.g., initial and annual statements of holdings), quarterly reporting of transactions and annual certification of compliance with the Code. All employees also must submit initial and periodic acknowledgements of receipt, compliance and understanding of the Code.

Potential Conflicts of Interest.

The Adviser, its affiliates, and their officers, directors and employees, including those who may be involved in the management, sales, investment activities and business operations of the Adviser (collectively, “Affiliates”), may be engaged in businesses and have interests that include the provision of investment advisory services to the assets of registered and unregistered funds (both publicly and privately offered) in the United States and foreign jurisdictions, bank trust company commingled pools, and separately managed accounts. These activities and interests include potential multiple advisory, transactional, financial and other interests in securities, instruments and companies that may be directly or indirectly purchased, invested in, or sold by the Adviser for client accounts managed by the Adviser and its Affiliates (“Client Accounts”). These activities and interests also include potential multiple advisory, transactional, financial and other interests with consultants and other third parties who may facilitate the procurement, or advise in the opening, of Client Accounts. These are considerations of which clients should be aware. Present and future activities of the Adviser or its Affiliates, in addition to those described in this section, may give rise to additional potential conflicts of interest.

The Adviser makes decisions for Client Accounts and any account of the Adviser or its Affiliates (“Affiliate Account”) in accordance with its obligations as investment manager to the Client Accounts and Affiliate Accounts. The Adviser may have potential conflicts in connection with the allocation of investments or transaction decisions for Client Accounts, including situations in which the Adviser, its Affiliates or personnel of Affiliates (“Personnel”) may have interests in

the investment being allocated and situations in which an Affiliate Account may receive certain of the investments being allocated. The Adviser seeks to manage Client Accounts and Affiliate Accounts according to each account's investment objectives and applicable guidelines and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The Adviser and its Affiliates may receive greater fees or other compensation (including performance-based fees) from certain Client Accounts and Affiliate Accounts, which may create an incentive for the Adviser or its Affiliates to favor such accounts. In addition, the advice provided by Adviser to a Client Account or Affiliate Account may compete or conflict with the advice provided to another Client Account, or may involve a different timing or course of action taken than with respect to a Client Account. For example, a Client Account may be competing for investment opportunities with Affiliates and Affiliate Accounts and with other Client Accounts for certain limited investment opportunities. The Adviser or its Affiliates may acquire confidential or material, non-public information pertaining to an issuer or the issuer's securities which may prevent or prohibit the Adviser from providing investment advice to Client Accounts and Affiliated Accounts with respect to such issuer or the issuer's securities irrespective of an account's investment objective or guidelines. Moreover, the Adviser and its Affiliates may have ownership interests in issuers or broker-dealers which may prevent the Adviser or its Affiliates from purchasing securities or other instruments from such issuers or broker-dealers.

The Adviser, Affiliates or Affiliate Accounts may buy or sell positions while a Client Account is undertaking the same or a differing strategy, which could disadvantage the Client Account. For example, a Client Account may buy a security and the Adviser, its Affiliates, Affiliate Accounts or other Client Accounts may establish a short position in that same security and subsequent short sales may result in impairment of the price of the security which is owned or held by the Client Account. Conversely, a Client Account may establish a short position in a security and the Adviser, Affiliates, Affiliated Accounts or other Client Accounts may buy that same security and the subsequent purchase(s) may result in an increase in the price of the underlying position in the short sale exposure of the Client Account. In addition, transactions in investments by one or more Client Accounts, Affiliate Accounts, the Adviser or Affiliates may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of a Client Account. This may occur when portfolio decisions regarding a Client Account are based on research and other information that is also used to support portfolio decisions for Affiliate Accounts, other Client Accounts, the Adviser or Affiliates which could impact the timing and manner in which the portfolio decisions for the Client Account and other Client Accounts are implemented. When the Adviser, Affiliates or an Affiliate Account implements an investment decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar investment decisions or strategies for a Client Account, market impact, liquidity constraints, or other factors could result in the Client Account receiving less favorable trading results and the costs of implementing such investment decisions or strategies could be increased or the Client Account could otherwise be disadvantaged. The Adviser or Affiliates may, in certain cases, elect to implement internal policies and procedures designed to limit such consequences to the Client Accounts and Affiliate Accounts, which may cause a Client Account to be unable to engage in certain activities, including purchasing or disposing of securities, when it might otherwise be desirable for it to do so.

Conflicts may also arise because investment decisions regarding a Client Account may benefit Adviser, Affiliates or other Client Accounts. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by a Client Account may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) the Adviser, its Affiliates or other Client Account, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security by a Client Account may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) the Adviser, its Affiliates, Affiliate Accounts or other Client Account.

The Adviser, its Affiliates, Affiliate Accounts and other Client Accounts may also pursue or enforce rights with respect to an issuer or security in which a Client Account has invested, and those activities may have an adverse effect on the Client Account. As a result, prices, availability, liquidity and terms of Client Account investments may be negatively impacted by the Adviser's, its Affiliates', Affiliate Accounts' or other Client Accounts' activities, and transactions for the Client Account may be impaired or effected at prices or on terms that may be less favorable than would otherwise have been the case.

The Adviser's management of Client Accounts may benefit the Adviser, its Affiliates or Affiliate Accounts. For example, the purchase, holding and sale of securities or other investments by a Client Account may enhance the profitability of the Adviser's, its Affiliates', Affiliate Accounts' or other Client Accounts' investments in and investment activities with respect to such securities, other investments or issuer. A Client Account may also be adversely affected by cash flows and market movements arising from purchase and sale transactions, as well as increases of capital in and withdrawals of capital from Affiliate Accounts and other Client Accounts.

Moreover, from time to time, the Adviser, Affiliate or an Affiliate Account may engage in principal securities transactions in which it purchases or sells securities from an account of Adviser or an Affiliate Account from or to an account of a client. The execution of each principal securities transaction is subject to the approval of each applicable client and regulatory requirements.

Due to the factors noted above, the investment and performance results of a Client Account may differ significantly from the results achieved by Affiliate Accounts and other Client Accounts that follow the same or a similar investment objective and/or strategy.

The Adviser and Affiliates may also have business relationships with, and purchase, distribute or sell services or products from or to, distributors, consultants, and other third parties that facilitate the procurement or recommend the use of the Adviser or its Affiliates to provide advisory or other services to Client Accounts, or who engage in transactions with or for Client Accounts. As a result, those persons and institutions may have conflicts associated with their promotion of or other dealings with the Adviser, its Affiliates, Client Accounts or Other Client Accounts that would create incentives for them to promote the Adviser, its Affiliates, Affiliate Accounts, Client Accounts and other Client Accounts over others or raise other conflicts.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

- A. Describe the factors that you consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. If you receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or a third party in connection with client securities transactions (“soft dollar benefits”), disclose your practices and discuss the conflicts of interest they create.
Note: Your disclosure and discussion must include all soft dollar benefits you receive, including, in the case of research, both proprietary research (created or developed by the broker-dealer) and research created or developed by a third party.
 - a. Explain that when you use client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services, you receive a benefit because you do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services.
 - b. Disclose that you may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on your interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on your clients’ interest in receiving most favorable execution.
 - c. If you may cause clients to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), disclose this fact.
 - d. Disclose whether you use soft dollar benefits to service all of your clients’ accounts or only those that paid for the benefits. Disclose whether you seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.
 - e. Describe the types of products and services you or any of your related persons acquired with client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) within your last fiscal year.
Note: This description must be specific enough for your clients to understand the types of products or services that you are acquiring and to permit them to evaluate possible conflicts of interest. Your description must be more detailed for products or services that do not qualify for the safe harbor in section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, such as those services that do not aid in investment decision-making or trade execution. Merely disclosing that you obtain various research reports and products is not specific enough.
 - f. Explain the procedures you used during your last fiscal year to direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits you received.
2. Brokerage for Client Referrals. If you consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, whether you or a related person receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party, disclose this practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it creates.
 - a. Disclose that you may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on your interest in receiving client referrals, rather than on your clients’ interest in receiving most favorable execution.
 - b. Explain the procedures you used during your last fiscal year to direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for client referrals.
3. Directed Brokerage.
 - a. If you routinely recommend, request or require that a client direct you to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer, describe your practice or policy. Explain that not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage. If you and the broker-dealer are affiliates or have another economic relationship that creates a material conflict of interest, describe the relationship and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Explain that by directing brokerage you may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions, and that this practice may cost clients more money.
 - b. If you permit a client to direct brokerage, describe your practice. If applicable, explain that you may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions. Explain that directing brokerage may cost clients more money. For example, in a directed brokerage account, the client may pay higher brokerage commissions because you may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or the client may receive less favorable prices.

Note: If your clients only have directed brokerage arrangements subject to most favorable execution of client transactions, you do not need to respond to the last sentence of Item 12.A.3.a. or to the second or third sentences of Item 12.A.3.b.

- B. Discuss whether and under what conditions you aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for various client accounts. If you do not aggregate orders when you have the opportunity to do so, explain your practice and describe the costs to clients of not aggregating.

Investment, Brokerage and Trading Allocation Policy.

The Adviser and its investment advisory Affiliates have adopted an investment, brokerage and trading allocation policy (the “Policy”) that sets out standards that their portfolio managers, traders and other personnel involved in the purchase and sale of securities on behalf of clients must follow when:

- seeking best execution for client transactions;
- using client commissions in return for brokerage and research services that are provided by broker-dealers (i.e., entering into “soft dollar” arrangements);
- determining which Client Accounts will participate in an investment opportunity; and
- aggregating client orders and allocating securities among clients that participate in aggregated orders.

A committee composed of personnel with responsibilities in the operation of a particular investment or trading area oversees the implementation and monitoring of these guidelines for that area.

Best Execution.

In evaluating the best execution of client transactions, the Adviser will consider the full range and quality of a broker’s services, taking into account all relevant factors. Although it is not possible to create a definitive list of factors to guide this determination, the Adviser may consider some or all of the following:

- price of security;
- commission rate or spreads;
- execution capability, including execution speed and reliability;
- trading expertise and knowledge of the other side of the trade;
- financial responsibility;
- responsiveness;
- reputation and integrity;
- capital commitment;
- value of research or brokerage services or products provided;
- access to underwritten and secondary market offerings;
- confidentiality;
- reliability in keeping records;
- fairness in resolving disputes;
- market depth and available liquidity;
- recent order flow;
- timing and size of an order; and
- current market conditions.

In selecting broker-dealers to execute client transactions, the Adviser will bear in mind that no factor is necessarily determinative and that seeking to obtain best execution for all client trades must take precedence over all other considerations. Generally, the Adviser's portfolio traders allocate brokerage based upon recommendations from the Adviser's portfolio managers.

The Adviser does not recommend, request or require that a client direct the Adviser to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. However, in certain circumstances, a client may designate a particular broker or dealer through which trades are to be effected or through which transactions may be introduced, typically under such terms as the client negotiates with the particular broker or dealer. Where a client has directed the use of a particular broker or dealer, the Adviser generally will not be in a position to negotiate commission rates or spreads freely or, depending on the circumstances, to select brokers or dealers based on the most favorable price execution for a transaction.

Additionally, transactions for a client that has directed that the Adviser use a particular broker or dealer may lose certain advantages. For example, clients who do not direct the Adviser to use a particular broker or dealer may benefit from commingling or "bunching" multiple orders into a single order for the purchase or sale of a particular security. In addition, "non-bunch" orders for directed brokerage clients may be executed after or following any "bunched" orders for non-directed client accounts. Moreover, there may be times when the trading activity in a security for a client that has directed the Adviser to use a particular broker or dealer occurs at a time after the Adviser has completed the execution of all other transactions in that security for all other accounts managed or traded by the Adviser and its affiliates. Accordingly, directed transactions may be subject to price movements, particularly in volatile markets, that may result in the client receiving a price that is less favorable than the price obtained for comparable bunched orders. Under these circumstances, the direction by a client to use a particular broker or dealer to execute transactions may result in higher commissions, greater spreads, or less favorable net prices than might be the case if the Adviser were empowered to negotiate commission rates or spreads freely, or to freely select brokers or dealers.

Use of Client Commissions (i.e., "Soft Dollar Arrangements").

The Adviser uses client commissions (i.e., "soft dollars") to procure research and brokerage products and services from a number of broker-dealers. These research and brokerage products or services are used by the Adviser's investment teams, and are generally in the form of market, economic, or securities analysis, or products and services that assist in the execution of trades (e.g., execution and post-trade matching systems), and are used in conjunction with the day to day investment management process conducted by these teams.

Such "soft-dollar" arrangements generally may arise in various forms. In a third-party arrangement, the broker-dealer provides the Adviser with products, services or research produced by a third party. A broker-dealer may provide the Adviser with products, services or research that the broker-dealer itself, or an affiliate has produced (i.e., proprietary research). By participating in "soft dollar" arrangements, clients should be aware that (i) the Adviser (and/or its Affiliates) generally receives a benefit because it does not have to otherwise produce or pay for such research, products or services; (ii) as a result, the Adviser may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research, products or services, rather than on the client's interest in receiving most favorable execution; and (iii) the research

service provided by a particular broker may be useful to any or all of the advisory accounts of the Adviser and its Affiliates and such research services may not necessarily be used by the Adviser in connection with the accounts that paid commissions to the broker providing such services.

In addition to the Policy, the Adviser has adopted specific procedures to guide its use of client commissions when obtaining research or brokerage services for its clients. The Adviser may avail itself of the safe harbor set forth in Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act and may effect a securities transaction at a commission in excess of the commission that another broker-dealer would have charged if the following conditions are met:

- the Adviser must be supplied with “brokerage and research services” (as defined in Section 28(e) and interpreted by the SEC and its staff), not other products or services;
- the eligible products or services must provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the Adviser in the performance of its responsibilities (e.g., research must be used to assist the Adviser in its investment decision-making);
- the services must be “provided” by the broker-dealer;
- the Adviser must have “investment discretion” in placing the brokerage;
- the Adviser must make a good faith determination that the commissions paid are “reasonable” in relation to the services provided; and
- brokerage placed must be for “securities transactions.”

The Adviser is not required to measure the reasonableness of commissions in terms of a particular transaction and it is not required to show that specific research products or services it receives benefit specific accounts. The Adviser measures the reasonableness of commissions in terms of its overall responsibilities over the accounts for which it exercises investment discretion.

Fixed income accounts and wrap-fee accounts of the Adviser and its Affiliates do not generally generate client commissions that may be used by the Adviser to acquire eligible brokerage and research services.

In order to rely on the 28(e) safe harbor, a product or service must qualify as “brokerage” or “research”. “Research” is restricted to “advice,” “analyses,” and “reports” that reflect the expression of reasoning or knowledge. Products or services generally do not qualify as “research” if they do not reflect the expression of reasoning or knowledge. Non-research products and services include those with inherently tangible or physical attributes (such as telephone lines or office furniture), and usually fall within two broad categories: items the Adviser uses in marketing its investment management services or items the Adviser uses in its day-to-day administrative activities. “Brokerage services” are those products and services that relate to the execution of the trade from the point at which the Adviser communicates with the broker-dealer for the purpose of transmitting an order for execution, through the point at which funds or securities are delivered or credited to the advised accounts.

The following is a general list of eligible research/brokerage products and services that the Adviser and/or its affiliates may receive:

- Traditional company/stock research reports
- Discussions with research analysts as to the advisability of investing in securities
- Meetings with corporate executives to obtain oral reports on a company’s performance
- Seminars or conferences on eligible topics

- Software that provides analyses of securities portfolios
- Software and other products that depend on market information to generate market research, including research on optimal execution and trading strategies
- Market or economic data services (e.g., stock price quotation services)
- Investment portfolio performance publications (e.g., Lipper reports) when not used for marketing purposes
- Corporate governance research, analytics, and ratings services
- Consultant services which result in the delivery of advice, analyses, portfolio strategy or reports
- Financial newsletters and economic publications that are not targeted to a wide, public audience
- Trade magazines and technical journals concerning specific industries or product lines that are marketed to, and intended to serve the interests of a narrow audience
- Pre-trade and post-trade analytics
- Reports and analyses on issuers, securities and the advisability of investing in securities that are transmitted through a proxy service
- Order or execution management systems if they otherwise qualify as “research” or “brokerage”
- Post-trade matching
- Exchange of messages among broker-dealers, custodians and institutions related to the trade
- Electronic communications of allocation instructions between institutions and broker-dealers
- Routing settlement instructions to custodian banks and broker-dealer clearing agents
- Communications services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions
- Comparison services required by SEC or SRO Rules (e.g., use of electronic confirmation and affirmation of institutional trades)
- Connectivity service between OFI, broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians (including dedicated lines between the broker-dealer and OFI’s order management systems operated by a third party vendor, direct dial-up service between OFI and the broker-dealer’s trading desk and message services used to transmit order to broker-dealers for execution)
- Trading software used to route orders to market centers
- Software used to transmit orders to direct market access systems
- Trade analytics
- Algorithmic trading software

The Adviser cannot be required to make cash payments to a broker-dealer or third party provider from its own resources (i.e., “hard dollars”) for services that must be “provided” by the broker-dealer, even if it did not satisfy the broker-dealer’s expectation as to the amount of business it would receive from the Adviser’s clients. If the Adviser does not meet a broker-dealer’s expectations for commissions earned by such broker-dealer, it may elect (but not commit) to pay any part of the shortfall in hard dollars.

For products or services obtained using client commissions that serve functions that are related (research and brokerage) and not related (non-research or non-brokerage) to the investment

decision-making or order execution process (generally referred to as “mixed-use” products and services), the Adviser makes a good faith, reasonable allocation of the cost of the product according to use. The percentage of the product or service (or specific component) that provides assistance to the Adviser in the investment decision-making process may be paid for with eligible client commissions. The percentage of the product or service (or specific component) that provides administrative or other assistance not related to the investment decision-making process must be paid for by the Adviser with its own funds.

Securities Trade Allocation and Aggregation.

The overriding principle governing the Adviser’s allocation of investment opportunities among clients and the order aggregation process with respect to securities is the fair and equitable treatment of all clients that participate in an aggregated order for securities, or that receive an allocation of securities or transaction proceeds.

When allocating investments, the Adviser first determines the clients for which a particular investment opportunity is appropriate, based on, among other things, a client’s investment strategy and objectives, the clients’ overall portfolio composition and the characteristics of the specific security. If an investment is appropriate for more than one client, the Adviser allocates the investment opportunity across those client accounts based on a defined allocation methodology developed by the applicable trading area.

Generally, the Adviser makes initial allocation decisions at the strategy-level, followed by an assessment of how to allocate investments between funds/accounts within the same strategy. Amongst funds and accounts within a particular strategy, the Adviser may allocate investments *pro rata* based on net assets. However, allocations may be modified to accommodate the different needs and objectives of each fund and account, taking into consideration factors such as current exposure to securities, issuers or markets (including any concentration and diversification requirements), cash flows and relative risk profiles.

Once the Adviser determines that an investment opportunity is suitable for multiple accounts, the Adviser may aggregate or “bunch” trade orders for the same securities if it believes that aggregation is consistent with its duty of best execution and the terms of the applicable client’s investment advisory agreement. Certain portfolio managers of the Adviser make investment decisions for both Client Accounts and, in their capacity as a portfolio manager for an advisory Affiliate, Affiliate Accounts in accordance with the Adviser’s obligations as investment manager to the Client Accounts and Affiliate Accounts. In those instances in which the same security is traded at or about the same time for a Client Account and an Affiliate Account, the Adviser and its Affiliates will place trades first for transactions on behalf of the Oppenheimer Mutual Funds and non-directed institutional Client Accounts (including Affiliated Accounts) and then second for directed institutional Client Accounts and finally any wrap-fee program separate accounts sequenced by the wrap-fee program sponsor. If a trade for an account cannot be aggregated with a much larger aggregated order for reasons of client direction, it is appropriate for the non-aggregated order to follow the aggregated orders.

Each client that participates in an aggregated order for a security generally will participate at the average price to the extent practicable for transactions in the security or instrument on a given business day, with transaction costs shared *pro rata* based on each client’s participation in the transactions. For certain odd lot transactions, clients may not receive the average price. Pending

unexecuted trade orders may be stopped so that subsequent trade orders for the same security may be aggregated with the remaining unexecuted portion of an existing trade order for the security. Each Client Account and Affiliate Account that participated in a partially executed trade order that was stopped so that a subsequent trade order for the same security could be aggregated with the remaining uncompleted portion of an existing order will generally receive the average price of the completed portions of the partially executed trade order. Each Client Account and Affiliate Account that participates in a revised aggregated trade order for a security or instrument will participate at the average price for all transactions in the security subsequent to the formation of an aggregated trade order for the same security on a particular business day and the transaction costs related to such transactions will be shared pro rata based on each Client Account's and Affiliate Account's participation in the transactions.

If an aggregated order cannot be executed in its entirety, the order generally would be allocated among clients pro rata based on each client's participation in the transactions. However, under certain circumstances, it may be necessary to revise or adjust an allocation after the trade is executed, but before the final allocation. For example, it may be appropriate to depart from the original allocation (subsequent to the trade but before final allocation) if, among other things, the Adviser determines that the security is no longer suitable for a client, cash or liquidity concerns arise, or the allocation would result in a *de minimis* allocation.

The Adviser and its Affiliates have adopted an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") allocation policy (the "IPO Allocation Policy") for the administration of IPO allocation to Client Accounts and Affiliate Accounts traded by the Adviser's equity trading desk. This IPO allocation policy supplements the Policy. Portfolio managers are responsible for submitting initial indications of interest ("IOI") to the equity trading desk for each account that, in the portfolio managers' judgment and, consistent with the Policy, should participate in the IPO.

As a general policy, equity IPO opportunities should be allocated *pro rata* among similar accounts managed by a portfolio manager or portfolio management team, subject to certain permitted modifications described in Policy. In the event that the Adviser and its Affiliates do not receive their full requested allocation of the IPO securities, the equity trading desk will determine the allocation to be given to each account for which an IOI has been submitted by portfolio management in accordance with the IPO allocation formula provided in the IPO Allocation Policy. IPO allocations will be assigned up to, but not exceeding, the IOI amount for that account.

Overall, the Adviser will endeavor to ensure that its allocation and aggregation procedures do not operate to systematically advantage or disadvantage clients over time.

Trade Errors

Consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duties, contractual obligations and applicable law, the Adviser has a responsibility to effect investment decisions correctly, promptly and in the interests of its clients and to verify that placed orders are correct and properly executed. Although the Adviser strives to assure proper execution of investment decisions, errors may occur in the trading process. Consequently, the Adviser has adopted a policy with respect to the identification, escalation and resolution of trade errors (the "Trade Error Policy"). The Trade Error Policy seeks to assure that appropriate care is taken in implementing investment decisions

on behalf of client accounts, any potential trade errors are identified and reported promptly, and each identified error is corrected on a timely basis.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

- A. Indicate whether you periodically review client accounts or financial plans. If you do, describe the frequency and nature of the review, and the titles of the supervised persons who conduct the review.
- B. If you review client accounts on other than a periodic basis, describe the factors that trigger a review.
- C. Describe the content and indicate the frequency of regular reports you provide to clients regarding their accounts. State whether these reports are written.

The Adviser reviews its investment advisory accounts (i) daily through the efforts of portfolio managers and their associates, (ii) in preparation for meetings with clients, which may be held periodically, including preparation for the meetings of each Oppenheimer Mutual Fund's Board of Directors or Trustees which are normally scheduled to be held 4 times each year for each Oppenheimer Mutual Fund's Board, and (iii) in preparation for each Oppenheimer Mutual Fund Board's Audit and Review and/or Study committee meetings, as applicable, which are held at least 4 times each year. Each investment team will meet with a supervisory group periodically. Account trading is monitored on a daily basis by operations and compliance personnel.

In addition to the reports periodically generated in conjunction with the reviews described above, the Directors or Trustees of each Oppenheimer Mutual Fund are given various reports required of registered investment advisers by federal securities laws, including, if applicable, annual reports in connection with advisory contracts as required by Section 15(c) of the Investment Company Act for investment companies registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- A. If someone who is not a client provides an economic benefit to you for providing investment advice or other advisory services to your clients, generally describe the arrangement, explain the conflicts of interest, and describe how you address the conflicts of interest. For purposes of this Item, economic benefits include any sales awards or other prizes.
- B. If you or a related person directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not your supervised person for client referrals, describe the arrangement and the compensation.

Note: If you compensate any person for client referrals, you should consider whether SEC rule 206(4)-3 or similar state rules regarding solicitation arrangements and/or state rules requiring registration of investment adviser representatives apply.

Employees of the Adviser and certain of its Affiliates (typically those in sales and related positions) may be awarded compensation at the discretion of senior management of the Adviser or the applicable Affiliate for successful efforts in bringing in new accounts. Senior management of the Adviser or the applicable Affiliate determines the amount of the compensation, taking into account the particular efforts of the employee involved in bringing in the particular account. Any such compensation paid to employees of the Adviser or the applicable Affiliate, as applicable, does not result in higher fees to clients.

Employees of the Adviser's Affiliate have participated in paid educational programs offered by consulting firms from which the Adviser and its Affiliates may indirectly seek client referrals. The consulting firms that sponsor these educational programs provide conferences and published research to the Affiliate on current topics that are of interest to plan sponsors and investment management organizations. While there may be the appearance of a conflict of interest, the Adviser does not believe that it has received any preferential treatment as a result of the Affiliate's participation in these programs.

Item 15 – Custody

If you have custody of client funds or securities and a qualified custodian sends quarterly, or more frequent, account statements directly to your clients, explain that clients will receive account statements from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodian and that clients should carefully review those statements. If your clients also receive account statements from you, your explanation must include a statement urging clients to compare the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian with those they receive from you.

The Adviser does not have custody of client funds or securities, however, the Adviser's Affiliates may have custody over certain Client Accounts. Clients should receive statements at least quarterly from the broker dealer, bank or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains the client's investment assets. Clients are urged to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to the account statements provided by the Affiliate. Such statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

If you accept discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of clients, disclose this fact and describe any limitations clients may (or customarily do) place on this authority. Describe the procedures you follow before you assume this authority (e.g., execution of a power of attorney).

The Adviser usually receives written authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship to determine (i) what securities are to be bought or sold, (ii) amount of securities to be bought or sold, (iii) the broker or dealer to be used, and (iv) the commissions to be paid. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and guidelines for the particular client account and in accordance with applicable law. For registered investment companies, the Adviser's authority to trade securities may also be limited by certain federal securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments and favor the holding of investments once made.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

- A. If you have, or will accept, authority to vote client securities, briefly describe your voting policies and procedures, including those adopted pursuant to SEC rule 206(4)-6. Describe whether (and, if so, how) your clients can direct your vote in a particular solicitation. Describe how you address conflicts of interest between you and your clients with respect to voting their securities. Describe how clients may obtain information from you about how you voted their securities. Explain to clients that they may obtain a copy of your proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.
- B. If you do not have authority to vote client securities, disclose this fact. Explain whether clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent or from you, and discuss whether (and, if so, how) clients can contact you with questions about a particular solicitation.

The Adviser and its Affiliates have adopted Portfolio Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, which include Proxy Voting Guidelines, under which the Adviser votes proxies relating to securities held by clients ("portfolio proxies"), in compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act. Unless otherwise specifically provided in the agreement between the client and the Adviser, the Adviser will generally be responsible for evaluating and voting on all proposals. The following summary of the Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is intended to provide clients with a description of Adviser's proxy voting process. For purposes of this discussion, the term "clients" shall include the Mutual Funds, the Private Funds and Trust Company Funds advised or sub-advised by the Adviser and/or its Affiliates and the shareholders of such funds.

As an investment adviser that has been granted the authority to vote portfolio proxies, the Adviser generally undertakes to vote portfolio proxies with a view to enhancing the value of the company's stock held by clients. The Adviser has retained an independent, third party proxy voting agent to vote portfolio proxies in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines and to maintain records of such portfolio proxy voting. The Portfolio Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures include provisions to address conflicts of interest that may arise between the client and the Adviser or the Adviser's affiliates or business relationships. Such a conflict of interest may arise, for example, where the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser 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 Adviser 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 Adviser employs the following procedures, as long as the Adviser determines that the course of action is consistent with the best interests of its clients: (1) if the proposal that gives rise to the conflict is specifically addressed in the Proxy Voting Guidelines, the Adviser will vote the portfolio proxy in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines, unless (i) the Proxy Voting Guidelines provide discretion to the Adviser on how to vote on the matter; or (ii) to the extent a portfolio manager has requested that Adviser vote in a manner inconsistent with the Proxy Voting Guidelines, it is determined that such a request is in the best interest of the clients and does not pose an actual material conflict of interest; (2) if such proposal is not specifically addressed in the Proxy Voting Guidelines or the Proxy Voting Guidelines provide discretion to the Adviser on how to vote, the Adviser will vote in accordance with the third-party proxy voting agent's general recommended guidelines on the proposal provided that the Adviser has reasonably determined that there is no conflict of interest on the part of the proxy voting agent or item (1) (ii), above, is not applicable; and (3) if neither of the previous two procedures provides an appropriate voting recommendation, the Adviser may retain an independent fiduciary to advise the Adviser on how to vote the proposal or may abstain from voting. The Proxy Voting Guidelines' provisions with respect to certain routine and non-routine proxy proposals are summarized below:

- The Adviser 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 and the nominee's investment in the company.

- The Adviser 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 Adviser generally supports proposals asking that a majority of directors be independent. The Adviser generally supports proposals asking that a board audit, compensation, and/or nominating committee be composed exclusively of independent directors.
- The Adviser generally supports shareholder proposals to reduce a super-majority vote requirement, and opposes management proposals to add a super-majority vote requirement.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals to allow shareholders the ability to call special meetings.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals to allow or make easier shareholder action by written consent.
- The Adviser generally votes against proposals to create a new class of stock with superior voting rights.
- The Adviser generally votes against proposals to classify a board.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals to eliminate cumulative voting.
- The Adviser generally votes against proposals to establish a new board committee.
- The Adviser generally opposes re-pricing of stock options without shareholder approval.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals to require majority voting for the election of directors.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals seeking additional disclosure of executive and director pay information.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals seeking disclosure regarding the company's, board's or committee's use of compensation consultants.
- The Adviser 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 Adviser generally supports having shareholder votes on poison pills.
- The Adviser generally supports proposals calling for companies to adopt a policy of not providing tax gross-up payments.
- In the case of social, political and environmental responsibility issues, the Adviser 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 Adviser 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.

To receive a copy of the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and Client Voting Record, please contact the Adviser at 1-800-322-1854 or write us at: Attention: Compliance Officer, 2 World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York, 10281-1008.

Item 18 – Financial Information

- A. If you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, include a balance sheet for your most recent fiscal year.
1. The balance sheet must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, audited by an independent public accountant, and accompanied by a note stating the principles used to prepare it, the basis of securities included, and any other explanations required for clarity.
 2. Show parenthetically the market or fair value of securities included at cost.
 3. Qualifications of the independent public accountant and any accompanying independent public accountant's report must conform to Article 2 of SEC Regulation S-X.
- Note:** If you are a sole proprietor, show investment advisory business assets and liabilities separate from other business and personal assets and liabilities. You may aggregate other business and personal assets unless advisory business liabilities exceed advisory business assets.
- Note:** If you have not completed your first fiscal year, include a balance sheet dated not more than 90 days prior to the date of your brochure.
- Exception:** You are not required to respond to Item 18.A of Part 2A if you also are: (i) a qualified custodian as defined in SEC rule 206(4)-2 or similar state rules; or (ii) an insurance company.
- B. If you have discretionary authority or custody of client funds or securities, or you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair your ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.
- Note:** With respect to Items 18.A and 18.B, if you are registered or are registering with one or more of the state securities authorities, the dollar amount reporting threshold for including the required balance sheet and for making the required financial condition disclosures is more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.
- C. If you have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, disclose this fact, the date the petition was first brought, and the current status.

The Adviser currently has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients. In addition, the Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding at any time during the past ten years.

Appendix A - Privacy Notice

Privacy Notice to Clients of OFI Global Asset Management, Inc.

You are entitled to know how we protect your personal information and how we limit its disclosure.

Information Sources

We obtain non-public personal information about our shareholders and clients from the following sources:

- Applications or other forms
- When you create a user ID and password for online account access
- When you enroll in eDocs Direct, our electronic document delivery service
- Your transactions with us, our affiliates or others
- A software program on our website, often referred to as a “cookie,” which indicates which parts of our site you’ve visited
- When you set up challenge questions to reset your password online

If you visit our website or our Affiliates’ websites and do not log on to the secure account information areas, we do not obtain any personal information about you. When you do log on to a secure area, we do obtain your user ID and password to identify you. We also use this information to provide you with products and services you have requested, to inform you about products and services that you may be interested in and assist you in other ways.

We do not collect personal information through our website unless you willingly provide it to us, either directly by email or in those areas of the website that request information. In order to update your personal information (including your mailing address, email address and phone number) you must first log on and visit your user profile.

If you have set your browser to warn you before accepting cookies, you will receive the warning message with each cookie. You can refuse cookies by turning them off in your browser. However, doing so may limit your access to certain sections of our website.

We use cookies to help us improve and manage our website. For example, cookies help us recognize new versus repeat visitors to the site, track the pages visited, and enable some special features on the website. This data helps us provide a better service for our website visitors.

Protection of Information

We do not disclose any non-public personal information (such as names on a customer list) about current or former customers to anyone, except as permitted by law.

Disclosure of Information

We send your financial advisor (as designated by you) copies of confirmations, account statements and other documents reporting activity in your fund accounts. We may also use details about you and your investments to help us, our financial service affiliates, or firms that jointly market their financial products and services with ours, to better serve your investment

needs or suggest financial services or educational material that may be of interest to you. If this requires us to provide you with an opportunity to “opt in” or “opt out” of such information sharing with a firm not affiliated with us, you will receive notification on how to do so, before any such sharing takes place.

Right of Refusal

We will not disclose your personal information to unaffiliated third parties (except as permitted by law), unless we first offer you a reasonable opportunity to refuse or “opt out” of such disclosure.

Internet Security and Encryption

In general, the email services provided by our website are encrypted and provide a secure and private means of communication with us. To protect your own privacy, confidential and/or personal information should only be communicated via email when you are advised that you are using a secure website.

As a security measure, we do not include personal or account information in non-secure emails, and we advise you not to send such information to us in non-secure emails. Instead, you may take advantage of the secure features of our website to encrypt your email correspondence. To do this, you will need to use a browser that supports Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol.

We do not guarantee or warrant that any part of our website, including files available for download, are free of viruses or other harmful code. It is your responsibility to take appropriate precautions, such as use of an anti-virus software package, to protect your computer hardware and software.

- All transactions, including redemptions, exchanges and purchases, are secured by SSL and 128-bit encryption. SSL is used to establish a secure connection between your PC and our server. It transmits information in an encrypted and scrambled format.
- Encryption is achieved through an electronic scrambling technology that uses a “key” to code and then decode the data. Encryption acts like the cable converter box you may have on your television set. It scrambles data with a secret code so that no one can make sense of it while it is being transmitted. When the data reaches its destination, the same software unscrambles the data.
- You can exit the secure area by either closing your browser, or for added security, you can use the Log Out button before you close your browser.

Other Security Measures

We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your personal account information. Our employees and agents have access to that information only so that they may offer you products or provide services, for example, when responding to your account questions.

How You Can Help

You can also do your part to keep your account information private and to prevent unauthorized transactions. If you obtain a user ID and password for your account, do not allow it to be used by anyone else. Also, take special precautions when accessing your account on a computer used by others.

Who We Are

If you have any questions about these privacy policies, write to us at Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10281-1008 or call us at 212-323-0200.