

# The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc.

## **U.S. Mid Cap Value Portfolio**

Above-average total return over a market cycle of three to five years by investing in common stocks and other equity securities.

**Investment Adviser**  
**Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.**  
**does business in certain instances as**  
**Van Kampen**

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The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc. (the "Fund") is a mutual fund that provides investment vehicles for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies and for certain tax-qualified investors.

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The Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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## U.S. Mid Cap Value Portfolio

### Objective

*The Portfolio seeks above-average total return over a market cycle of three to five years by investing in common stocks and other equity securities.*

### Approach

The Portfolio's adviser, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (the "Adviser"), invests primarily in common stocks of companies traded on a U.S. securities exchange with capitalizations generally in the range of companies included in the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Value Index. The Portfolio may purchase stocks that typically do not pay dividends.

### Process

The Adviser seeks attractively valued companies experiencing a change that the Adviser believes could have a positive impact on a company's outlook, such as a change in management, industry dynamics or operational efficiency. In determining whether securities should be sold, the Adviser considers factors such as appreciation to fair value, fundamental change in the company or changes in economic or market trends.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Portfolio's assets will be invested in equity securities of companies traded on a U.S. securities exchange with capitalizations within the range of companies included in the Russell Midcap<sup>®</sup> Value Index. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, you would be notified in writing of any changes. As of December 31, 2007, these market capitalizations ranged between \$479 million and \$42.1 billion. The market capitalization limit is subject to adjustment annually based upon the Adviser's assessment as to the capitalization range of companies which possess the fundamental characteristics of mid cap companies. Derivative instruments used by the Portfolio will be counted toward the 80% policy discussed above to the extent they have economic characteristics similar to the securities included within those policies.

The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers. This percentage limitation, however, does not apply to securities of foreign companies that are listed in the United States on a national exchange. The securities in which the Portfolio may invest may be denominated in U.S. dollars or

in currencies other than U.S. dollars. The Portfolio may purchase and sell futures contracts for various portfolio management purposes, including to earn income, facilitate portfolio management and mitigate risks.

### Risks

Investing in the Portfolio may be appropriate for you if you are willing to accept the risks and uncertainties of investing in mid cap equity securities. In general, prices of equity securities are more volatile than those of fixed income securities. The prices of equity securities will rise and fall in response to a number of different factors. In particular, prices of equity securities will respond to events which affect entire financial markets or industries (changes in inflation or consumer demand, for example) and to events that affect particular issuers (news about the success or failure of a new product, for example). Investments in mid cap companies may involve greater risk than investments in larger, more established companies.

The securities issued by mid cap companies may be less liquid and their prices subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements. In addition, mid cap companies may have more limited markets, financial resources and product lines, and may lack the depth of management of larger companies. Certain market conditions may favor stocks of mid-sized companies, while other conditions may favor stocks of larger or smaller companies. Accordingly, a portfolio of mid cap stocks may, over certain periods of time, underperform a portfolio of stocks of larger or smaller companies or the overall market. The Adviser's perception that a stock is under- or over-valued may not be accurate or may not be realized.

REITs pool investors' funds for investments primarily in real estate properties or real estate related loans. Like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees, that are paid by their shareholders. As a result, shareholders will absorb duplicate levels of fees when the Portfolio invests in REITs. The performance of any Portfolio REIT holdings ultimately depends on the types of real property in which the REITs invest and how well the property is managed. A general downturn in real estate values also can hurt REIT performance. In addition, REITs are subject to certain provisions under federal tax law. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences

## U.S. Mid Cap Value Portfolio (Cont'd)

for the Portfolio, including significantly reducing the return to the Portfolio on its investment in such company.

At times, the Portfolio's guideline for sector weightings may result in significant exposure to one or more market sectors.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers, particularly those located in emerging market or developing countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. These same events will not necessarily have an effect on the U.S. economy or similar issuers located in the United States.

The Portfolio's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, changes in the value of

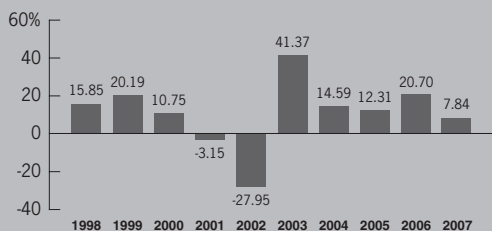
a country's currency compared to the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the Portfolio's investments. These changes may occur separately from and in response to events that do not otherwise affect the value of the security in the issuer's home country.

The Adviser may invest in certain instruments, such as derivatives, and may use certain techniques, such as hedging, to manage these risks. However, the Adviser cannot guarantee that it will be practical to hedge these risks in certain markets or under particular conditions or that it will succeed in doing so. The Adviser may use derivatives for other purposes, such as gaining exposure to foreign markets.

Please see "Additional Risk Factors and Information" for further information about these and other risks of investing in the Portfolio.

### Performance (Class I)

Commenced operations on January 2, 1997



<b>High Quarter</b>	4/03 - 6/03	22.64%
<b>Low Quarter</b>	7/02 - 9/02	-19.60%

### Average Annual Total Return (Class I)

(for the calendar periods ended December 31, 2007)

	U.S. Mid Cap Value Portfolio	Russell Midcap® Value Index
Past One Year	7.84%	-1.42%
Past Five Years	18.84%	17.92%
Past Ten Years	9.81%	10.18%

The bar chart and table above show the performance of the Portfolio's Class I shares year-by-year and as an average over different periods of time. This performance information does not include the impact of any charges deducted by your insurance company. If it did, returns would be lower. The bar chart and table demonstrate the variability of performance over time and provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. How the Portfolio has performed in the past does not necessarily indicate how the Portfolio will perform in the future.

The Russell Midcap® Value Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap® Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000® Value Index. An index is a hypothetical measure of performance based on the ups and downs of securities that make up a particular market. The Index is unmanaged and its returns do not include any sales charges or fees. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

## Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio (Class I)

The Commission requires that the Portfolio disclose in this table the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses in the table do not reflect voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements from the Adviser, which are described in the footnotes. In addition, Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses in the table do not reflect the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If it did, Total Annual Portfolio Expenses would be higher.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be equal to the amounts reflected in the table to the right. The example does not reflect the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If it did, expenses would be higher.

### Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets)

<b>Advisory Fees*</b>	0.72%
<b>Distribution (12b-1) Fee</b>	None
<b>Other Expenses</b>	0.29%
<b>Acquired Fund Fees &amp; Expenses**</b>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</b>	1.02%

\* This table does not show the effects of the Adviser's voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce its advisory fee and/or reimburse the Portfolio so that Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses, excluding certain investment related expenses described below and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, will not exceed 1.05%.

In determining the actual amount of voluntary advisory fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements for the Portfolio, if any, certain investment related expenses, such as foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed, are excluded from Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses. If these expenses were included, the Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses after voluntary fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements could exceed the expense ratio shown in the preceding paragraph of this note.

Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are voluntary and the Adviser reserves the right to terminate any waivers and/or reimbursements at any time and without notice.

\*\* The Portfolio may invest a portion of its assets in other investment companies (the "Acquired Funds"). The Portfolio's shareholders indirectly bear a pro rata portion of the expenses of the Acquired Funds in which the Portfolio invests. "Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses" in the table is an estimate of those expenses. The estimate is based upon the average allocation of the Portfolio's investments in the Acquired Funds and upon the actual total operating expenses of the Acquired Funds (including any current waivers and expense limitations) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007. Actual Acquired Fund expenses incurred by the Portfolio may vary with changes in the allocation of Portfolio assets among the Acquired Funds and with other events that directly affect the expenses of the Acquired Funds. Since "Acquired Fund Fees & Expenses" are not directly borne by the Portfolio, they are not reflected in the Portfolio's financial statements, with the result that the information presented in the table will differ from that presented in the Financial Highlights.

### Example

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
U.S. Mid Cap Value Portfolio	\$104	\$325	\$563	\$1,248

## Additional Risk Factors and Information

This section discusses additional risk factors and information relating to the Portfolio. The Portfolio's investment practices and limitations are described in more detail in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), which is incorporated by reference and legally is a part of this Prospectus. For details on how to obtain a copy of the SAI and other reports and information, see the back cover of this Prospectus.

### Price Volatility

The value of your investment in the Portfolio is based on the market prices of the securities the Portfolio holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect markets generally, as well as those that affect particular regions, countries, industries or companies. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or less depending on the types of securities the Portfolio owns and the markets in which the securities trade. Over time, equity securities have generally shown gains superior to fixed income securities, although they have tended to be more volatile in the short term. As a result of price volatility, there is a risk that you may lose money by investing in the Portfolio.

### Foreign Securities

Foreign issuers generally are subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards than U.S. issuers. There may be less information available to the public about foreign issuers. Securities of foreign issuers can be less liquid and experience greater price movements. In some foreign countries, there is also the risk of government expropriation, excessive taxation, political or social instability, the imposition of currency controls or diplomatic developments that could affect the Portfolio's investment. There also can be difficulty obtaining and enforcing judgments against issuers in foreign countries. Foreign stock exchanges, broker-dealers, and listed issuers may be subject to less government regulation and oversight. The cost of investing in foreign securities, including brokerage commissions and custodial expenses, can be higher than in the United States.

### Emerging Market Risks

Emerging market or developing countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations, such as the United States or most nations in Western Europe. Emerging market or developing countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most nations located in Western Europe. Emerging market or developing countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed countries, and the financial condition of issuers in emerging market or

developing countries may be more precarious than in other countries. In addition, emerging market securities generally are less liquid and subject to wider price and currency fluctuations than securities issued in more developed countries. These characteristics result in greater risk of price volatility in emerging market or developing countries, which may be heightened by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

### Foreign Currency

The Portfolio's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies. The value of foreign currencies fluctuates relative to the value of the U.S. dollar. Since the Portfolio may invest in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities, and therefore may convert the value of such securities into U.S. dollars, changes in currency exchange rates can increase or decrease the U.S. dollar value of the Portfolio's assets. The Adviser may use derivatives to reduce this risk. The Adviser may in its discretion choose not to hedge against currency risk. In addition, certain market conditions may make it impossible or uneconomical to hedge against currency risk.

### Covered Call Writing

In addition to using other derivatives described in the SAI, the Portfolio is permitted to write listed and over-the-counter ("OTC") covered call options on portfolio securities in an amount not exceeding 10% of its net assets.

The Portfolio will receive from the purchaser, in return for a call it has written, a "premium" (i.e., the price of the option). Receipt of these premiums may better enable the Portfolio to earn a higher level of current income than it would earn from holding the underlying securities alone. Moreover, the premium received will offset a portion of the potential loss incurred by the Portfolio if the securities underlying the option decline in value.

The Portfolio may be required, at any time during the option period, to deliver the underlying security against payment of the exercise price on any calls it has written. This obligation is terminated upon the expiration of the option period or at such earlier time as the writer effects a closing purchase transaction. A closing purchase transaction is accomplished by purchasing an option of the same series as the option previously written. However, once the Portfolio has

## Additional Risk Factors and Information (Cont'd)

been assigned an exercise notice, the Portfolio will be unable to effect a closing purchase transaction. OTC covered call options are negotiated with dealers and there is not secondary market for these investments.

A call option is “covered” if the Portfolio owns the underlying security subject to the option or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio.

The exercise price of a call option may be below, equal to or above the current market value of the underlying security at the time the option is written. Thus, by writing a call option, the Portfolio will limit its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option.

### Futures

The Portfolio may, but is not required to, use futures contracts in several different ways depending upon the status of the Portfolio’s investments and the expectations of the Adviser concerning the securities markets in an amount not exceeding 10% of its net assets. Although the Adviser seeks to use these transactions to further the Portfolio’s investment objective, no assurance can be given that the use of these transactions will achieve this result.

In times of stable or rising securities prices, the Portfolio generally seeks to be fully invested. Even when the Portfolio is fully invested, however, prudent management requires that at least a small portion of assets be available as cash to honor redemption requests and for other short-term needs. The Portfolio may also have cash on hand that has not yet been invested. The portion of the Portfolio’s assets that is invested in cash or cash equivalents does not fluctuate with overall market prices, so that, in times of rising market prices, the Portfolio may under perform the market in proportion to the amount of cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio. By purchasing index futures contracts, however, the Portfolio can compensate for the cash portion of its assets.

If the Adviser forecasts a market decline, the Portfolio may seek to reduce its exposure to the securities markets by increasing its cash position. By selling index futures contracts instead of portfolio securities,

a similar result can be achieved to the extent that the performance of the futures contracts correlates to the performance of the Portfolio’s portfolio securities. Sales of futures contracts frequently may be accomplished more rapidly and at less cost than the actual sale of securities. Once the desired hedged position has been effected, the Portfolio could then liquidate securities in a more deliberate manner, reducing its futures contracts position simultaneously to maintain the desired balance, or it could maintain the hedged position.

In certain cases, the futures contracts markets provide investment or risk management opportunities that are not available from direct investments in underlying securities. In addition, some strategies can be performed with greater ease and at lower cost by utilizing the futures contracts markets rather than purchasing or selling portfolio securities. However, such transactions involve risks different from those involved with direct investments in underlying securities. For example, there may be imperfect correlation between the value of the instruments and the underlying assets. In addition, the use of these transactions includes the risks of default by the other party to certain transactions. The Portfolio may incur losses in using these transactions that partially or completely offset gains in portfolio positions. These transactions may not be liquid and involve manager risk. In addition, such transactions may involve commissions and other costs, which may increase the Portfolio’s expenses and reduce its return.

### Temporary Defensive Investments

When the Adviser believes that changes in economic, financial or political conditions warrant, the Portfolio may invest without limit in certain short- and medium-term fixed income securities that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies for temporary defensive purposes. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts the effects of these changes, such defensive investments may adversely affect the Portfolio’s performance and the Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

### Portfolio Turnover

Consistent with its investment policies, the Portfolio will purchase and sell securities without regard to the effect on portfolio turnover. Higher portfolio turnover (*e.g.*, over 100% per year) will cause the Portfolio

## Fund Management

to incur additional transaction costs. The Portfolio may engage in frequent trading of securities to achieve its investment objective.

### Investment Adviser

The Investment Adviser is Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., which does business in certain instances as “Van Kampen.” The Adviser, with principal offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036, conducts a worldwide portfolio management business and provides a broad range of portfolio management services to customers in the United States and abroad. Morgan Stanley is the direct parent of the Adviser and the indirect parent of Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc., the Fund’s distributor (the “Distributor”). Morgan Stanley is a preeminent global financial services firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities, as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. As of February 29, 2008, the Adviser, together with its affiliated asset management companies, had approximately \$570.2 billion in assets under management or supervision.

### Advisory Fee

The Adviser is entitled to receive an advisory fee at an annual percentage of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets as set forth in the table below:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Fee</u>
First \$1 billion	0.72%
More than \$1 billion	0.65%

However, the Adviser has voluntarily agreed to reduce its advisory fee and/or reimburse the Portfolio so that total annual operating expenses of the Portfolio will not exceed 1.05% of its average daily net assets. For purposes of determining the amount of the voluntary advisory fee waiver and/or reimbursement, if any, the annual operating expenses of the Portfolio exclude certain investment related expenses such as foreign country tax expense and interest expense on amounts borrowed. As a result, the expense ratio, including these expenses, after fee waivers and/or reimbursements may be higher than 1.05%. Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements are voluntary and the Adviser reserves the right to terminate any waiver and/or reimbursement at any time without notice.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007, the Adviser received a fee for advisory services (net of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) equal to 0.72% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the Board of Directors’ approval of the investment advisory agreement is available in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2007.

The Adviser and/or the Distributor may pay compensation (out of their own funds and not as an expense of the Portfolio) to certain affiliated or unaffiliated brokers and/or certain insurance companies or other financial institutions in connection with the sale or retention of shares of the Portfolio and/or shareholder servicing. Such compensation may be significant in amount and the prospect of receiving any such compensation may provide such affiliates, insurance companies or other financial institutions with incentive to favor sales of the Portfolio’s shares over other investment options. Any such payments will not change the net asset value or the price of the Portfolio’s shares. For more information, please see the Fund’s SAI.

### Portfolio Management

The Portfolio’s assets are managed within the Equity Income team. The team consists of portfolio managers and analysts. Current members of the team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are James A. Gilligan, Thomas B. Bastian and Thomas R. Copper, each a Managing Director of the Adviser, and James O. Roeder, Mark J. Laskin and Sergio Marcheli, each an Executive Director of the Adviser.

Mr. Gilligan has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since August 1985 and began managing the Portfolio in September 2003. Mr. Bastian has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since March 2003 and began managing the Portfolio in September 2003. Prior to March 2003, Mr. Bastian was a portfolio manager at Eagle Asset Management. Mr. Copper has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since December 1986 and began managing the Portfolio in December 2005. Mr. Roeder has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since

## Fund Management (Cont'd)

May 1999 and began managing the Portfolio in September 2003. Mr. Laskin has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since October 2000 and began managing the Portfolio in January 2007. Mr. Marcheli has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity and began managing the Portfolio in September 2003.

Messrs. Gilligan and Copper are co-lead managers of the Portfolio. Each member is responsible for specific sectors, except Mr. Marcheli who aids in providing research in all sectors as needed and also manages the cash position in the Portfolio. The lead managers are responsible for the execution of the overall strategy of the Portfolio.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

The composition of the team may change from time to time.

## Shareholder Information

### Share Class

This Prospectus offers Class I shares of the U.S. Mid Cap Value Portfolio. The Fund also offers Class II shares of the Portfolio through a separate Prospectus. Class II shares are subject to higher expenses due to the imposition of a 12b-1 fee. For eligibility information, contact your insurance company or qualified pension or retirement plan.

### Purchasing and Selling Fund Shares

Shares are offered on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business.

The Portfolio offers its shares only to insurance companies for separate accounts that they establish to fund variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts, and to other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. An insurance company purchases or redeems shares of the Portfolio based on, among other things, the amount of net contract premiums or purchase payments allocated to a separate account investment division, transfers to or from a separate account investment division, contract loans and repayments, contract withdrawals and surrenders, and benefit payments. The contract prospectus describes how contract owners may allocate, transfer and withdraw amounts to, and from, separate accounts.

There are no known disadvantages to variable product contract owners or qualified plan participants arising out of the fact that the Portfolio offers its shares to separate accounts of various insurance companies that offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products and various other entities under qualified pension and retirement plans. Nevertheless, the Board of Directors that oversees the Portfolio intends to monitor events to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts that may possibly arise due to these arrangements and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response.

### Pricing of Portfolio Shares

The price per share will be the net asset value (NAV) per share next determined after the Fund or the insurance company receives your purchase or redemption order. The NAV for one share is the value of that share’s portion of all of the net assets in the Portfolio. The Fund determines the NAV per share for the Portfolio as of the close of the NYSE

(normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the Portfolio is open for business.

### About Net Asset Value

The NAV per share of the Portfolio is determined by dividing the total of the value of the Portfolio’s investments and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total number of outstanding shares of the Portfolio. In making this calculation, the Portfolio generally values securities at market price. If market prices are unavailable or may be unreliable because of events occurring after the close of trading, the value for those securities will be determined in good faith at fair value using methods approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, with respect to securities that primarily are listed on foreign exchanges, when an event occurs after the close of such exchanges that is likely to have changed the value of the securities (for example, a percentage change in value of one or more U.S. securities indices in excess of specified thresholds), such securities will be valued at their fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Fund’s Board of Directors. Securities also may be fair valued in the event of a significant development affecting a country or region or an issuer-specific development which is likely to have changed the value of the security. In these cases, the Fund’s net asset value will reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair value rather than their market price. To the extent the Portfolio invests in open-end management companies that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Investment Company Act”), the Portfolio’s net asset value is calculated based upon the net asset value of such funds. The prospectuses for such funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and its effects.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The Portfolio may hold portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges. These securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not calculate its NAV. As a result, the value of these investments may change on days when you cannot purchase or sell shares.

The NAV of Class I shares will differ from that of other classes because of class-specific expenses that each class may pay.

## Shareholder Information (Cont'd)

### Dividends and Distributions

The Portfolio distributes its net investment income, if any, at least annually as dividends and makes distributions of its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

### Taxes

The Portfolio expects that it will not have to pay federal income taxes if it distributes annually all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains. The Portfolio does not expect to be subject to federal excise taxes with respect to undistributed income.

Special tax rules apply to life insurance companies, variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts. For information on federal income taxation of a life insurance company with respect to its receipt of distributions from the Portfolio and federal income taxation of owners of variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, refer to the contract prospectus.

Because each investor's tax circumstances are unique and the tax laws may change, you should consult your tax advisor about the federal, state and local tax consequences applicable to your investment.

### Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

Frequent purchases and redemptions of shares pursuant to the instructions of insurance company contract owners or qualified plan participants is referred to as "market-timing" or "short-term trading" and may present risks for other contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio, which may include, among other things, dilution in the value of the Portfolio's shares indirectly held by contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio, interference with the efficient management of the Portfolio, increased brokerage and administrative costs and forcing the Portfolio to hold excess levels of cash.

In addition, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that market-timers and/or short-term traders may take advantage of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the Portfolio's securities trade and the time as of which the Portfolio's NAV is calculated ("time-zone arbitrage"). For example, a market-timer may submit instructions for the purchase of shares of the Portfolio based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established, but before the Portfolio's NAV calculation that are likely

to result in higher prices in foreign markets the following day. The market-timer would submit instructions to redeem the Portfolio's shares the next day when the Portfolio's share price would reflect the increased prices in foreign markets for a quick profit at the expense of contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio.

Investments in other types of securities also may be susceptible to short-term trading strategies. These investments include securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently or relatively illiquid, which have the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. A contract owner may seek to engage in short-term trading to take advantage of these pricing differences (referred to as "price-arbitrage"). The Portfolio's policies with respect to valuing portfolio securities are described above in "About Net Asset Value."

The Fund's Board of Directors has adopted policies and procedures to discourage frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares by Portfolio shareholders. Insurance companies or qualified plans generally do not provide specific contract owner or plan participant transaction instructions to the Portfolio on an ongoing basis. Therefore, to some extent, the Portfolio relies on the insurance companies and qualified plans to monitor frequent short-term trading by contract owners. However, the Portfolio has entered into agreements with insurance companies and qualified plans whereby the insurance companies and qualified plans are required to provide certain contract owner identification and transaction information upon the Portfolio's request. The Portfolio may use this information to help identify and prevent market-timing activity in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will be able to identify or prevent all market-timing activity.

If the Portfolio identifies suspected market-timing activity, the insurance company or qualified plan will be contacted and asked to take steps to prevent further market-timing activity (e.g., sending warning letters or blocking frequent trading by underlying contract owners or participants). Insurance companies may be prohibited by the terms of the underlying insurance contract from restricting short-term trading of mutual fund shares by contract owners, thereby limiting the ability of such insurance company to

## Shareholder Information (Cont'd)

implement remedial steps to prevent market-timing activity in the Portfolio. If the insurance company or qualified plan is unwilling or unable to take remedial steps to discourage or prevent frequent trading, or does not take action promptly, certain contract owners or participants may be able to engage in frequent trading to the detriment of contract owners or participants with long-term interests in the Portfolio. If the insurance company or qualified plan refuses to take

remedial action, or takes action that the Portfolio deems insufficient, a determination will be made whether it is appropriate to terminate the relationship with such insurance company or qualified plan.

### **Portfolio Holdings Information**

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Portfolio's securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

## Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Portfolio's Class I shares for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). In addition, this performance information does not include the impact of any charges by your insurance company. If

it did, returns would be lower. The information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. Ernst & Young LLP's unqualified report appears in the Portfolio's Annual Report to Shareholders and is incorporated by reference in the SAI. The Annual Report and the Portfolio's financial statements, as well as the SAI, are available at no cost from the Portfolio at the toll free number noted on the back cover to this Prospectus or from your insurance company.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
<b>Selected Per Share Data and Ratios</b>					
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$19.74	\$18.75	\$16.99	\$14.83	\$10.49
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income (Loss)#	0.13	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.01
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	1.53	3.35	2.01	2.10	4.33
<b>Total From Investment Operations</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>4.34</b>

### Distributions from and/or in Excess of:

Net Investment Income	(0.14)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.00)†	–
Net Realized Gain	(2.15)	(2.43)	(0.25)	–	–
Total Distributions	(2.29)	(2.49)	(0.31)	(0.00)†	–
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$19.11	\$19.74	\$18.75	\$16.99	\$14.83
<b>Total Return±</b>	<b>7.84%</b>	<b>20.70%</b>	<b>12.31%</b>	<b>14.59%</b>	<b>41.37%</b>

### Ratios and Supplemental Data:

Net Assets, End of Period (Thousands)	\$302,575	\$381,064	\$356,544	\$343,551	\$241,384
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	1.01%+	1.01%	1.01%	1.05%	1.05%
Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	0.62%+	0.67%	0.32%	0.39%	0.04%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	68%	65%	77%	80%	218%

### (1) Supplemental Information on the Ratios to Average Net Assets:

Ratios Before Expenses Waived and/or Reimbursed by Adviser:

Expenses to Average Net Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.05%	1.12%
Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.39%	(0.03)%

# Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.

† Amount is less than \$0.005 per share.

+ Reflects rebate of certain Portfolio expenses in connection with the investments in Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Money Market Portfolio — Institutional Class during the period. As a result of such rebate, the expenses as a percentage of its net assets were effected by less than 0.005%.

± Calculated based on the net asset value as of the last business day of the period. Performance shown does not reflect fees and expenses imposed by your insurance company's separate account. If performance information included the effect of these additional charges, the total return would be lower.

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## Where to Find Additional Information

### **Statement of Additional Information**

In addition to this Prospectus, the Fund has an SAI, dated May 1, 2008, which contains additional, more detailed information about the Fund and the Portfolio. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and, therefore, legally forms a part of this Prospectus.

### **Shareholder Reports**

The Fund publishes annual and semi-annual reports containing financial statements. These reports contain additional information about the Portfolio's investments. In the Fund's shareholder reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and the investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during that period.

For additional Fund information, including information regarding the investments comprising the Portfolio, and to make shareholder inquiries, please call 1-800-281-2715 or contact your insurance company.

You may obtain the SAI and shareholder reports without charge by contacting the Fund at the toll-free number above or your insurance company or on our web site at [www.vankampen.com](http://www.vankampen.com).

Information about the Fund, including the SAI, and the annual and semi-annual reports, may be obtained from the Commission in any of the following ways: (1) In person: you may review and copy documents in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. (for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 1-202-551-8090); (2) On-line: you may retrieve information from the EDGAR Database on the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>; or (3) By mail: you may request documents, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may also obtain this information, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by e-mailing the Commission at the following address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov). To aid you in obtaining this information, the Fund's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-7607.