

The Universal Institutional Funds, Inc.

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

High total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market countries.

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

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.

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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Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio

Objective

The Portfolio seeks high total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market countries.

Approach

The Portfolio's adviser, Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc. (the "Adviser"), seeks high total return by investing primarily in fixed income securities of government and government-related issuers and, to a lesser extent, of corporate issuers in emerging market or developing countries. Using macro-economic and fundamental analysis, the Adviser seeks to identify emerging market or developing countries that are believed to be undervalued and have attractive or improving fundamentals. After the country allocation is determined, the sector and security selection is made within each country.

Process

The Adviser analyzes the global economic environment and its impact on emerging markets. The Adviser focuses on investing in countries that show signs of positive fundamental change. This analysis considers macroeconomic factors, such as GDP growth, inflation, monetary policy, fiscal policy and interest rates and sociopolitical factors such as political risk, leadership, social stability and commitment to reform. In selecting securities, the Adviser first examines yield curves with respect to a country and then considers instrument-specific criteria, including: (i) spread duration; (ii) real interest rates; and (iii) liquidity. The Portfolio's holdings may range in maturity from overnight to 30 years or more and will not be subject to any minimum credit rating standard. The Adviser may, when or if available, use certain strategies, including the use of derivatives, to protect the Portfolio from overvalued currencies or to take advantage of undervalued currencies. The Adviser generally considers selling a portfolio holding when it determines that the holding no longer satisfies its investment criteria.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Portfolio's assets will be invested in debt securities of issuers located in emerging market or developing countries. This policy may be changed without shareholder approval; however, you would be notified in writing of any changes. 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 that policy.

The Adviser considers an issuer to be located in an emerging market or developing country if (i) its principal securities trading market is in an emerging market or developing country, (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis it derives 50% or more of its annual revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in emerging market or developing countries, or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, an emerging market or developing country.

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.

Risks

Investing in the Portfolio may be appropriate for you if you are willing to accept the risks and uncertainties of investing in lower-rated and unrated fixed income securities in emerging markets. Market prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, changes in the general level of spreads between U.S. Treasury and non-Treasury Securities, as well as to perceptions of the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value as interest rates rise and vice versa. Investing in emerging markets intensifies risk, because lower quality fixed income securities may be more volatile in price in certain environments. The Portfolio invests in many fixed income securities that are often referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds." High yield securities are fixed-income securities rated below Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or below BBB by Standard & Poor's Rating Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"), or if unrated considered by the Adviser to be an appropriate investment for the Portfolio. High yield securities range from those for which the prospect for repayment of principal and interest is predominantly speculative to those which are currently in default on principal or interest payments. Prices of longer term fixed income securities also are generally more volatile, so the average maturity of the securities in the Portfolio affects risk. Securities with greater spread durations are likely to be more sensitive to changes in spreads between U.S. Treasury and non-U.S.

Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio (Cont'd)

Treasury securities, generally making them more volatile than securities with lesser spread durations. Spread duration measures the change in the value of a security (or portfolio) for a given change in the interest rate spread (difference) between Treasury and non-Treasury securities.

High yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Prices of high yield securities will rise and fall primarily in response to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial health, although changes in market interest rates also will affect prices. High yield securities may experience reduced liquidity, and sudden and substantial decreases in price.

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.

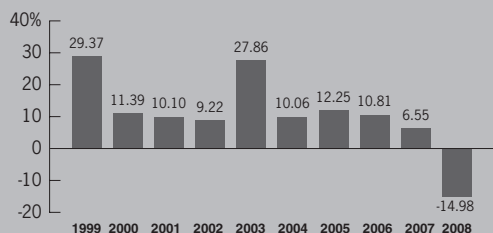
The risks of investing in the Portfolio may be intensified because the Portfolio is non-diversified, which means that it may invest in securities of a limited number of issuers. As a result, the performance of a particular investment or a small group of investments may affect the Portfolio's performance more than if the Portfolio were diversified and a decline in the value of a particular instrument would cause the Portfolio's overall value to decline to a greater degree.

In addition, the Portfolio may borrow money for investment purposes. Borrowing for investment purposes is a speculative activity that creates leverage. Leverage will magnify the effect of increases and decreases in prices of portfolio securities.

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 June 16, 1997



High Quarter 10/99 - 12/99 13.62%

Low Quarter 10/08 - 12/08 -8.74%

Average Annual Total Returns (Class I)

(for the calendar periods ended December 31, 2008)

	Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	J.P. Morgan EMBG Index
Past One Year	-14.98%	-10.91%
Past Five Years	4.40%	5.18%
Past Ten Years	10.64%	10.17%

The bar chart and table 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 J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Global ("EMBG") Index tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging markets sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments for over 30 emerging market countries. 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 Operating Expenses would be higher.

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

Advisory Fees*	0.75%
Distribution (12b-1) Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.35%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.10%

* 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, will not exceed 1.30%.

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.

Example

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Emerging Markets Debt Portfolio	\$112	\$350	\$606	\$1,340

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.

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, companies or governments. 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. Fixed income securities, regardless of credit quality, experience price volatility, especially in response to interest rate changes. 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.

The Portfolio may invest in debt obligations known as "sovereign debt," which are obligations of governmental issuers in emerging market or developing countries and industrialized countries. Certain emerging market or developing countries are among the largest debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or pay interest when due in accordance with the terms of such obligations.

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.

A portion of the Portfolio's investments in emerging markets securities may include investments in microfinance loans. Microfinance loans are typically very small loans (microcredit) made for providing the means for people who are not served by traditional banking systems to expand their business or finance their families' basic needs by providing access to affordable credit. Microfinance loans carry many of the same risks associated with investing in emerging market or developing countries, but because some of the microfinance loans may be used to fund crop growing and livestock, microfinance loans may also be subject to climate and geography risk. In addition, most micro-clients have low incomes and little or no previous credit history. As a result, there is no assurance that micro-clients will be able to repay the microfinance loans.

Foreign Currency

The Portfolio's investments generally will be denominated in U.S. dollars, but a portion of the 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 such 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.

Additional Risk Factors and Information (Cont'd)

Short Sales

The Portfolio may sell securities short. In a short sale transaction, the Portfolio sells a borrowed security in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security, hoping to profit from the difference between the amount received from the sale and the cost of replacing the borrowed security. If the Adviser incorrectly predicts that the price of a borrowed security will decline, the Portfolio may lose money because the amount necessary to replace the borrowed security will be greater than the amount received from the sale.

Derivatives and Other Investments

The Portfolio may use various instruments that derive their values from those of specified securities, indices, currencies or other points of reference for both hedging and non-hedging purposes. Derivatives include forward contracts, futures, collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”), options, swaps and structured investments. These derivatives, including those used to manage risk, are themselves subject to risks of the different markets in which they trade and, therefore, may not serve their intended purposes.

A forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a security or a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may be used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates. The Portfolio may use these contracts to hedge against adverse price movements in its portfolio securities and the currencies in which they are denominated or to gain or modify exposure to a particular currency. The Portfolio may also enter into cross currency hedges, which involve the sale of one currency against the positive exposure to a different currency. Cross currency hedges may be used for hedging purposes or to establish an active exposure to the exchange rate between any two currencies.

A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific obligation underlying the contract at a specified future time and at a specified price. The Portfolio may use futures contracts to gain or modify exposure to an entire market (*e.g.*, stock index futures) or to control its exposure to changing foreign currency exchange rates or interest rates and to manage the overall maturity and duration of its securities holdings.

CMOs are derivatives based on mortgage securities. CMOs are issued in a number of series (known as “tranches”), each of which has a stated maturity. Cash flow from the underlying mortgages is allocated to the tranches in a predetermined, specified order. They usually have two classes, one receiving most of the principal payments from the mortgages, and one receiving most of the interest. In some cases, classes may receive interest only (called “IOs”) or principal only (called “POs”). IOs and POs may exhibit greater price volatility than the majority of mortgage pass-through securities or CMOs. In addition, the yield to maturity of IOs and POs is extremely sensitive to prepayment levels. As a result, higher or lower rates of prepayment than that anticipated can have a material effect on the Portfolio’s yield to maturity and could cause the Portfolio to suffer losses.

If the Portfolio buys an option, it buys a legal contract giving it the right to buy or sell a specific amount of a security, currency or futures contract at an agreed-upon price. If the Portfolio “writes” an option, it sells to another person the right to buy from or sell to the Portfolio a specific amount of a security, currency or futures contract at an agreed-upon price. The Portfolio may also purchase options on swaps.

The Portfolio may enter into swap transactions, which are contracts in which the Portfolio agrees to exchange the return or interest rate on one instrument for the return or interest rate on another instrument. Payments may be based on currencies, interest rates, securities indices or commodity indices. Swaps may be used to manage the maturity and duration of a fixed income portfolio, or to gain exposure to a market without directly investing in securities traded in that market.

The Portfolio may enter into credit default swap contracts for hedging purposes, to add leverage to the Portfolio or to gain exposure to a credit in which the Portfolio may otherwise invest. When used for hedging purposes, the Portfolio would be the buyer of a credit default swap contract. In that case, the Portfolio would be entitled to receive the par (or other agreed-upon) value of referenced debt obligations from the counterparty to the contract in the event of a default by a third party, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, on the debt obligations. In return, the Portfolio would pay to the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract

Additional Risk Factors and Information (Cont'd)

provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Portfolio would have spent the stream of payments and received no benefit from the contract. When the Portfolio is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay upon default of the referenced debt obligation. As the seller, the Portfolio would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Portfolio would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. The Portfolio will segregate assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of the credit default swaps of which it is the seller, marked to market on a daily basis.

Structured investments generally are interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of underlying investment interests or securities.

Risks of Derivatives

The primary risks of derivatives are: (i) changes in the market value of securities held by the Portfolio, and of derivatives relating to those securities, may not be proportionate, (ii) there may not be a liquid market for the Portfolio to sell a derivative, which could result in difficulty closing a position, and (iii) certain derivatives can magnify the extent of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities to which they relate. In addition, some derivatives are subject to counterparty risk. To minimize this risk, the Portfolio may enter into derivatives transactions only with counterparties that meet certain requirements for credit quality and collateral. Also, the Portfolio may invest in certain derivatives that require the Portfolio to segregate some or all of its cash or liquid securities to cover its obligations under those instruments. At certain levels, this can cause the Portfolio to lose flexibility in managing its investments properly, responding to shareholder redemption requests, or meeting other obligations. If the Portfolio is in that position, it could be forced to sell other securities that it wanted to retain.

Hedging the Portfolio's currency risks involves the risk of mismatching the Portfolio's obligations under a forward or futures contract with the value of securities denominated in a particular currency. For cross currency hedges, there is an additional risk to the extent that these transactions create exposure to cur-

rencies in which the Portfolio's securities are not denominated.

Mortgage derivatives, such as CMOs, are subject to the risks of price movements in response to changing interest rates and the level of prepayments made by borrowers. Depending on the class of CMOs that a Portfolio holds, these price movements may be significantly greater than that experienced by mortgage-backed securities generally, depending on whether the payments are predominantly based on the principal or interest paid on the underlying mortgages. IOs, POs and inverse floaters may exhibit substantially greater price volatility than fixed rate obligations having similar credit quality, redemption provisions and maturities. IOs, POs and inverse floaters may exhibit greater price volatility than the majority of mortgage pass-through securities or CMOs. In addition, the yield to maturity of IOs, POs and inverse floaters is extremely sensitive to prepayment levels. As a result, higher or lower rates of prepayment than that anticipated can have a material effect on a Portfolio's yield to maturity and could cause a Portfolio to suffer losses.

While the use of derivatives may be advantageous to the Portfolio, if the Adviser is not successful in employing them, the Portfolio's performance may be worse than if it did not make such investments. See the SAI for more information about the risks of different types of derivatives.

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

Fund Management

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, New York 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 November 30, 2008, the Adviser, together with its affiliated asset management companies, had approximately \$393.2 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:

Assets	Fee
First \$500 million	0.75%
From \$500 million to \$1 billion	0.70%
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 1.30% 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 1.30%. 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, 2008, the Adviser received a fee for advisory services (net of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements) equal to 0.75% 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, 2008.

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, dealers and/or certain insurance companies or other financial intermediaries or service providers in connection with the sale, distribution, marketing and/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 affiliated or unaffiliated entities with an 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 Emerging Markets Debt team. The team consists of portfolio managers, analysts and traders. Current members of the team jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are Abigail L. McKenna, Eric J. Baurmeister, and Federico Kaune, each a Managing Director of the Adviser.

Ms. McKenna has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity and managing the Portfolio since August 1996. Mr. Baurmeister has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 1997 and began managing the Portfolio in April 2002. Mr. Kaune has been associated with the Adviser in an investment management capacity since 2002 and began managing the Portfolio in April 2003.

Ms. McKenna and Messrs. Baurmeister and Kaune are co-portfolio managers. Members of the team collaborate to manage the assets 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 Emerging Markets Debt 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 Portfolio’s NAV 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 NAV is calculated based upon the NAV 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"). Investments in certain fixed income securities, such as high yield bonds, may be adversely affected by price arbitrage trading strategies. 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

Shareholder Information (Cont'd)

insurance contract from restricting short-term trading of mutual fund shares by contract owners, thereby limiting the ability of such insurance company to 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, an independent registered public accounting firm. 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,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Per Share Data and Ratios					
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$8.53	\$8.92	\$9.04	\$8.89	\$9.04
Income (Loss) From Investment Operations					
Net Investment Income#	0.46	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.65
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	(1.61)	0.01	0.32	0.30	0.14
Total From Investment Operations	(1.15)	0.55	0.85	1.03	0.79
Distributions from and/or in Excess of:					
Net Investment Income	(0.58)	(0.66)	(0.80)	(0.73)	(0.64)
Net Realized Gain	(0.33)	(0.28)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.30)
Total Distributions	(0.91)	(0.94)	(0.97)	(0.88)	(0.94)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$6.47	\$8.53	\$8.92	\$9.04	\$8.89
Total Return±	(14.98)%	6.55%	10.81%	12.25%	10.06%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net Assets, End of Period (Thousands)	\$92,681	\$128,135	\$136,167	\$155,945	\$150,058
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets	1.10%+	1.06%+	1.10%	1.09%	1.15%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	6.00%+	6.15%+	5.98%	8.18%	7.45%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	70%	59%	57%	63%	128%

Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.

± Calculated based on the net asset value as of the last business day of the period. Performance 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.

+ 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 affected by less than 0.005%.

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Where to Find Additional Information

Statement of Additional Information

In addition to this Prospectus, the Fund has a SAI, dated May 1, 2009 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.

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. To aid you in obtaining this information, the Fund's Investment Company Act registration number is 811-7607.