

CORNERSTONE PROGRESSIVE RETURN FUND
Form N-2
March 20, 2014

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2014

Registration File No.
333-[_____]]
Registration File No.
811-22066

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
 Pre-Effective Amendment No. ____
 Post-Effective Amendment No. ____

and

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF
 1940
 Amendment No. 12

Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund

Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter

7 Dawson Street, Huntington Station NY 11746

Address of Principal Executive Offices (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code (800) 581-4001

Frank J. Maresca – c/o AST Fund Solutions, LLC, 7 Dawson Street, Huntington Station, NY 11746

Name and Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code) of Agent for Service

Copies of Communications to:

Thomas R. Westle, Esquire
Blank Rome LLP
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10174

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box []

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

[X] when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c)

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Shares	207,469	\$4.82	\$1,000,001	\$128.80

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating fee as required by Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933 based upon the closing price reported on the New York Stock Exchange consolidated reporting system of \$5.36 on March 14, 2014.

Pursuant to Rule 473 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Registrant hereby amends the Registration Statement to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment that specifically states that the Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund
[_____] Rights for [_____] Shares of Beneficial Interest

Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund (the “Fund”) is issuing non-transferable rights (“Rights”) to its holders of record of shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) (such holders hereinafter referred to as “Shareholders” and the shares of beneficial interest, the “Shares”). These Rights will allow Shareholders to subscribe for new Shares. For every three (3) Rights a Shareholder receives, such Shareholder will be entitled to buy one (1) new Share. Each Shareholder will receive one Right for each outstanding Share it owns on [_____,2014] (the “Record Date”). Fractional Shares will not be issued upon the exercise of the Rights. Accordingly, the number of Rights to be issued to a Shareholder on the Record Date will be rounded up to the nearest whole number of Rights evenly divisible by three. Shareholders on the Record Date may purchase Shares not acquired by other Shareholders in this Rights offering (the “Offering”), subject to certain limitations discussed in this Prospectus. Additionally, if there are not enough unsubscribed Shares to honor all over-subscription requests, the Fund may, in its sole discretion, issue additional Shares up to 100% of the Shares available in the Offering to honor oversubscription requests. See “The Offering” below.

The Rights are non-transferable, and may not be purchased or sold. Rights will expire without residual value at the Expiration Date (defined below). The Rights will not be listed for trading on the NYSE MKT LLC (“NYSE MKT”), and there will not be any market for trading Rights. The Shares to be issued pursuant to the Offering will be listed for trading on the NYSE MKT, subject to the NYSE MKT being officially notified of the issuance of those Shares. On [____2014], the last reported net asset value (“NAV”) per Share was [\$___] and the last reported sales price per Share on the NYSE MKT was [\$___], which represents a [___%] premium to the Fund’s NAV per Share. The subscription price per Share (the “Subscription Price”) will be the greater of (i) 107% of NAV per Share as calculated at the close of trading on the date of expiration of the Offering and (ii) 90% of the market price per Share at such time. The considerable number of Shares that may be issued as a result of the Offering may cause the premium above NAV at which the Fund’s Shares are currently trading to decline, especially if Shareholders exercising the Rights attempt to sell sizeable numbers of Shares immediately after such issuance.

SHAREHOLDERS WHO CHOOSE TO EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS WILL NOT KNOW THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE PER SHARE AT THE TIME THEY EXERCISE SUCH RIGHTS BECAUSE THE OFFERING WILL EXPIRE (I.E., CLOSE) PRIOR TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE FUND’S NAV AND OTHER RELEVANT MARKET INFORMATION ON THE EXPIRATION DATE. ONCE A SHAREHOLDER SUBSCRIBES FOR SHARES AND THE FUND RECEIVES PAYMENT, SUCH SHAREHOLDER WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CHANGE HIS, HER OR ITS DECISION. THE OFFERING WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, ON [____2014] (THE “EXPIRATION DATE”), UNLESS EXTENDED, AS DISCUSSED IN THIS PROSPECTUS.

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund’s investment objective is to provide total return. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in the equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s objective will be achieved.

For more information, please call AST Fund Solutions, LLC (the “Information Agent”) toll-free at (800) 581-4001.

Investing in the Fund involves risks. See “Risk Factors” on page 37 of this prospectus.

Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Subscription Price(1)	Sales Load	

			Proceeds to the Fund(2)
Per Share	\$[---___]	None	\$[___]
Total	\$[_____]	None	\$[_____]

(1) Because the Subscription Price will not be determined until after printing and distribution of this prospectus, the “Estimated Subscription Price” above is an estimate of the subscription price based on the Fund’s per-Share NAV and market price at the close of trading on [____] 2014]. See “The Offering - Subscription Price” and “The Offering - Payment for Shares.”

(2) Proceeds to the Fund are before deduction of expenses incurred by the Fund in connection with the Offering, estimated to be approximately \$[---___]. Funds received prior to the final due date of this Offering will be deposited in a segregated account pending allocation and distribution of Shares. Interest, if any, on subscription monies will be paid to the Fund regardless of whether Shares are issued by the Fund; interest will not be used as credit toward the purchase of Shares.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is [___, 2014].

(continued on following page)

(continued from previous page)

The Fund's Shares are listed on the NYSE MKT under the ticker symbol "CFP."

Investment Adviser. Cornerstone Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") acts as the Fund's investment adviser. See "Management of the Fund." As of December 31, 2013, the Adviser managed two other closed-end funds with combined assets under management, together with the Fund, of approximately \$438.3 million. The Adviser's address is 1075 Hendersonville Road, Suite 250, Asheville, North Carolina, 28803.

This prospectus sets forth concisely the information about the Fund that you should know before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. A Statement of Additional Information, dated [___, 2014] (the "Statement of Additional Information"), and other materials, containing additional information about the Fund, have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus, which means it is considered to be part of this prospectus. You may obtain a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information, the table of contents of which is on page 59 of this prospectus, and other information filed with the SEC, by calling toll-free (800) 581-4001 or by writing to the Fund c/o AST Fund Solutions, LLC, 7 Dawson Street, Huntington Station, NY 11746, or by visiting the Fund's website at www.cornerstoneprogressivereturnfund.com. The Fund files annual and semi-annual shareholder reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You can obtain this information or the Fund's Statement of Additional Information or any information regarding the Fund filed with the SEC from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

The Fund's Shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any governmental agency.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus. The Fund will amend this prospectus if, during the period this prospectus is required to be delivered, there are any material changes to the facts stated in this prospectus subsequent to the date of this prospectus.

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SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund. You should review the more detailed information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information, particularly the information set forth under the heading “Risk Factors.”

The Fund Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund is an unincorporated statutory trust established under the laws of the State of Delaware upon the filing of a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on April 26, 2007. The Fund commenced investment operations on September 10, 2007. The Fund’s shares of beneficial interest (“Shares”) are traded on the NYSE MKT under the ticker symbol “CFP.” As of December 31, 2013, the Fund had 39,190,980 Shares issued and outstanding.

The Offering The Fund is offering non-transferable rights (“Rights”) to Shareholders as of the close of business on [_____, 2014] (the “Record Date”). These Rights will allow Shareholders to subscribe for an aggregate of [_____] Shares. For every three (3) Rights a Shareholder receives, such Shareholder will be entitled to buy one (1) new Share at a subscription price equal to the greater of (i) 107% of NAV of the Shares as calculated on the Expiration Date and (ii) 90% of the market price at the close of trading on such date. Each Shareholder will receive one Right for each outstanding Share he or she owns on the Record Date (the “Basic Subscription”). Fractional Shares will not be issued upon the exercise of the Rights. Accordingly, the number of Rights to be issued to a Shareholder as of the Record Date will be rounded up to the nearest whole number of Rights evenly divisible by three. Shareholders as of the Record Date may purchase Shares not acquired by other Shareholders in this Rights offering (the “Offering”), subject to certain limitations discussed in this prospectus. Additionally, if there are not enough unsubscribed Shares to honor all over-subscription requests, the Fund may, in its discretion, issue additional Shares up to 100% of the Shares available in the Offering to honor oversubscription requests. Shares will be issued within the 22-day period immediately following the record date of the Fund’s monthly’s distribution and Shareholders exercising rights will not be entitled to receive such distribution with respect to the Shares issued pursuant to such exercise.

The Fund previously conducted a rights offering that expired on July 26, 2013 (the “2013 Offering”) and included terms and conditions similar to the Offering. Pursuant to the 2013 Offering, which was fully subscribed, the Fund issued 13,352,005 Shares (4,959,030 Shares of which were Over-Allotment Shares) at a subscription price of \$4.86 per Share, for a total offering of approximately \$64.7 million.

The Fund previously conducted a rights offering that expired on June 22, 2012 (the “2012 Offering”) and included terms and conditions similar to the Offering. Pursuant to the 2012 Offering, which was fully subscribed, the Fund issued 8,817,593 Shares (3,558,890 Shares of which were Over-Allotment Shares) at a subscription price of \$5.08 per Share, for a total offering of approximately \$44.7 million.

Prior to the 2012 Offering, the Fund conducted a rights offering that expired on May 6, 2011 (the “2011 Offering”) and included terms and conditions similar to the Offering and the 2012 Offering. Pursuant to the 2011 Offering, which was fully-subscribed, the Fund issued 6,254,468 Shares (3,127,234 Shares of which were Over-Allotment Shares) at a subscription price of \$6.49 per Share, for a total offering of approximately \$40.5 million.

Purpose of the Offering

The Board of Trustees of the Fund has determined that it would be in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to increase the assets of the Fund. The primary reasons include:

- The Basic Subscription will provide existing Shareholders an opportunity to purchase additional Shares at a price that is potentially below market value without incurring any commission or transaction charges.
- Raising more cash will better position the Fund to take advantage of investment opportunities that exist or may arise.
- The Fund’s assets, including those resulting from the Prior Rights Offerings, have been used to maintain the Fund’s managed distribution policy (the “Distribution Policy”)
- Increasing the Fund’s assets will provide the Fund additional flexibility in maintaining the Fund’s distribution policy (the “Distribution Policy”) (see discussion below). This policy permits Shareholders to receive a predictable level of cash flow and some liquidity periodically with respect to their Shares without having to sell Shares. Shareholders should be aware that a portion of the distributions that the Fund made to its Shareholders for years 2009-2012 consisted of a return of its Shareholders’ capital and not of income or gains generated from the Fund’s investment portfolio, and a portion of the distributions that the Fund made to its Shareholders in 2013 consisted of a return of its Shareholders’ capital, and not of income or gains generated from the Fund’s investment portfolio
- Increasing the Fund’s assets results in a benefit to the Fund’s Investment Adviser because the Management fee that is paid to the Investment Adviser increases as the Fund’s net assets increase.
- Increasing Fund assets may lower the Fund’s expenses as a proportion of net assets because the Fund’s fixed costs would be spread over a larger asset base. There can be no assurance that by increasing the size of the Fund, the Fund’s expense ratio will be lowered.

Because the Offering will increase the Fund's outstanding Shares, it may increase the number of Shareholders over the long term, which could increase the level of market interest in and visibility of the Fund and improve the trading liquidity of the Shares on the NYSE MKT.

The Offering is expected to be anti-dilutive to all Shareholders, including those electing not to participate, because the estimated expenses incurred for the Offering will be more than offset by the increase in the net assets of the Fund such that non-participating Shareholders will receive an increase in their net asset value, so long as the number of Shares issued to participating Shareholders is not materially less than a full exercise of the Basic Subscription amount.

Investment
Objective and
Policies

The Fund's investment objective is to provide total return. The Fund pursues its investment objective through investing primarily in the equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. The Fund invests primarily all of its assets in equity securities of U.S. issuers, non-U.S. issuers whose securities trade on a U.S. securities exchange or over the counter or as ADRs or other forms of depositary receipts, such as IDRs, which trade in the United States, closed-end investment companies and ETFs. The Fund pursues current income, as a component of total return, by investing in dividend-paying equity securities and U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities.

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental policy, which means that it may be changed by the Board of Trustees without Shareholder approval if the Board believes that it is in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to do so. Some of the Fund's investment policies are considered fundamental policies and may not be changed without Shareholder approval. The Statement of Additional Information contains a list of the fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies of the Fund under the heading "Investment Restrictions."

During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its net assets in cash or cash equivalents.

Investment
Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund's portfolio consists principally of the equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common and preferred stocks, closed-end investment companies, convertible securities, warrants and other securities having the characteristics of common stocks, such as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and International Depositary Receipts ("IDRs"), and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs").

The Fund may invest without limitation in other closed-end investment companies and ETFs, provided that the Fund limits its investment in securities issued by other investment companies so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. As a stockholder in any investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of the investment company's expenses and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to the assets so invested.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities when the Adviser believes that it is appropriate to do so to earn current income. For example, when interest rates are high in comparison to anticipated returns on equity investments, the Adviser may determine to invest in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest include U.S. dollar-denominated bank, corporate or government bonds, notes, and debentures of any maturity determined by the Adviser to be suitable for investment by the Fund. The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers that it determines to be suitable for investment by the Fund regardless of their rating, provided, however, that the Fund may not invest directly in debt securities that are determined by the Adviser to be rated below "BBB" by Standard & Poor's Rating Services, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies ("S&P") or "Baa" by Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), commonly referred to as "junk bonds."

In determining which securities to buy for the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser uses a balanced approach, including "value" and "growth" investing by seeking out companies at reasonable prices, without regard to sector or industry, which demonstrate favorable long-term growth characteristics. Valuation and growth characteristics may be considered for purposes of selecting potential investment securities. In general, valuation analysis is used to determine the inherent value of the company by analyzing financial information such as a company's price to book, price to sales, return on equity, and return on assets ratios; and growth analysis is used to determine a company's potential for long-term dividends and earnings growth due to market-oriented factors such as growing market share, the launch of new products or services, the strength of its management and market demand. Fluctuations in these characteristics may trigger trading decisions to be made by the Adviser.

To comply with provisions of the 1940 Act, on any matter upon which the Fund is solicited to vote as a shareholder in an investment company in which it invests, the Adviser votes such shares in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of that investment company. The Fund does not and will not invest in any other closed-end funds managed by the Adviser.

Generally, securities will be purchased or sold by the Fund on national securities exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. From time to time, securities may be purchased or sold in private transactions, including securities that are not publicly traded or that are otherwise illiquid. The Adviser does not expect investments in illiquid securities to comprise more than 10% of the Fund's net assets (determined at the time the investment is made). The Fund will invest only in illiquid securities that the Adviser believes provide opportunities for substantial growth over a period of two to five years.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in illiquid U.S. and non-U.S. securities, provided that the Fund may not invest more than 3% of the Fund's assets in the securities of companies that, at the time of investment, had less than a year of operations, including operations of predecessor companies. The Fund will invest only in such illiquid securities that, in the opinion of the Adviser, present opportunities for substantial growth over a period of two to five years.

The Fund may, without limitation, hold cash or invest in assets in money market instruments, including U.S. and non-U.S. government securities, high grade commercial paper and certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by U.S. and non-U.S. banks having deposits of at least \$500 million.

The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate is expected to continue to be relatively low, ranging between 50% and 150%.

Investment Adviser and Fee

Cornerstone Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser"), the investment adviser of the Fund, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. As of December 31, 2013, the Adviser managed two other closed-end funds with combined assets under management, with the Fund, of approximately \$438.3 million.

The Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's average weekly net assets. See "Management of the Fund."

Administrator

AST Fund Solutions, LLC ("AFS"), 7 Dawson Street, Huntington Station, NY 11746 serves as administrator to the Fund. Under the administration agreement with the Fund, AFS is responsible for generally managing the administrative affairs of the Fund, including supervising the preparation of reports to Shareholders, reports to and filings with the SEC and materials for meetings of the Board and is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.075% of the Fund's average daily net assets, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$50,000. See "Management of the Fund."

Closed-End Fund Structure

Closed-end funds differ from open-end management investment companies (commonly referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds do not redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder and generally list their shares for trading on a securities exchange. By comparison, mutual funds issue securities that are redeemable daily at net asset value at the option of the shareholder and typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares. Mutual funds are subject to continuous asset in-flows and out-flows that can complicate portfolio management, whereas closed-end

funds generally can stay more fully invested in securities consistent with the closed-end fund's investment objectives and policies. In addition, in comparison to open-end funds, closed-end funds have greater flexibility in the employment of financial leverage and in the ability to make certain types of investments, including investments in illiquid securities.

Although the Fund's Shares have frequently traded at a premium to its net asset value during the past several years, shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. In recognition of the possibility that the Shares might trade at a discount to net asset value and that any such discount may not be in the interest of Shareholders, the Fund's Board of Trustees, in consultation with the Adviser, may, from time to time, review possible actions to reduce any such discount, including considering open market repurchases or tender offers for the Fund's Shares. There can be no assurance that the Board of Trustees will decide to undertake any of these actions or that, if undertaken, such actions would result in the Shares trading at a price equal to or close to net asset value per Share.

In addition, the Distribution Policy may continue to be an effective action to counter a trading discount. See "Distribution Policy."

The Board of Trustees may also consider the conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company. The Board of Trustees believes, however, that the closed-end structure is desirable, given the Fund's investment objective and policies. Investors should assume, therefore, that it is highly unlikely that the Board of Trustees would vote to convert the Fund to an open-end investment company.

Summary of Principal Risks

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following principal risks that you assume when you invest in the Fund.

Stock Market Volatility. Stock markets can be volatile. In other words, the prices of stocks can rise or fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions. The Fund is subject to the general risk that the value of its investments may decline if the stock markets perform poorly. There is also a risk that the Fund's investments will underperform either the securities markets generally or particular segments of the securities markets.

Issuer Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in the specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect the credit quality or value of an issuer's securities. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to these changes than higher-quality debt securities.

Other Investment Company Securities Risk. The Fund invests in the securities of other closed-end investment companies and in ETFs. Investing in other investment companies and ETFs involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but the total return on such investments at the investment company level may be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of such other investment companies, including advisory fees. To the extent the Fund invests a portion of its assets in investment company securities, those assets will be subject to the risks of the purchased investment company's portfolio securities, and a Shareholder in the Fund will bear not only his proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, the expenses of the purchased investment company. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any investment company or ETF in which the Fund invests will be achieved.

Common Stock Risk. The Fund will invest a significant portion of its net assets in common stocks. Common stocks represent an ownership interest in a company. The Fund may also invest in securities that can be exercised for or converted into common stocks (such as convertible preferred stock). Common stocks and similar equity securities are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund may sometimes decrease instead of increase. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer, the general condition of the relevant stock market or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise for issuers. Because convertible securities can be converted into equity securities, their values will normally increase or decrease as the values of the underlying equity securities increase or decrease. The common stocks in which the Fund will invest are structurally subordinated to preferred securities, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and assets and, therefore, will be subject to greater risk than the preferred securities or debt instruments of such issuers.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in "emerging markets" through its investments in ETFs, other investment companies and depository receipts and may invest up to 5% of its net assets directly in emerging market securities. Because of less developed markets and economies and, in some countries, less mature governments and governmental institutions, the risks of investing in foreign securities can be intensified in the case of investments in issuers domiciled or doing substantial business in emerging market countries. These risks include high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries; lack of liquidity and greater price volatility due to the smaller size of the market for such securities and lower trading volume; political and social uncertainties; national policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation and nationalization; over-dependence on exports, especially with respect to primary commodities, making these economies vulnerable to changes in commodity prices; overburdened infrastructure and obsolete or unseasoned

financial systems; environmental problems; less developed legal systems; and less reliable custodial services and settlement practices. Dividends paid by issuers in emerging market countries will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve special risks not presented by investments in securities of U.S. issuers, including the following: less publicly available information about companies due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; the impact of political, social or diplomatic events, including war; possible seizure, expropriation or nationalization of the company or its assets; possible imposition of currency exchange controls; and changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant amount of its investments in companies located in one region. These risks may be greater in emerging markets and in less developed countries. For example, prior governmental approval for foreign investments may be required in some emerging market countries, and the extent of foreign investment may be subject to limitation in other emerging countries. With respect to risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates, the Fund does not expect to engage in foreign currency hedging transactions. See “Foreign Currency Risk”.

Market Discount From Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund’s net asset value could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Shares in a relatively short period following completion of the Offering. The net asset value of the Shares may be reduced immediately following the Offering as a result of the payment of certain Offering costs. Whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of the Shares will depend not upon the Fund’s net asset value but entirely upon whether the market price of the Shares at the time of sale is above or below the investor’s purchase price for the Shares. Because the market price of the Shares will be determined by factors such as relative supply of and demand for the Shares in the market, general market and economic conditions, and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot predict whether the Shares will trade at, below or above net asset value.

Defensive Positions. During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents. The Fund would not be pursuing its investment objective in these circumstances and could miss favorable market developments.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund's successful pursuit of its investment objective depends upon the Adviser's ability to find and exploit market inefficiencies with respect to undervalued securities. Such situations occur infrequently and sporadically and may be difficult to predict, and may not result in a favorable pricing opportunity that allows the Adviser to fulfill the Fund's investment objective. The Adviser's security selections and other investment decisions might produce losses or cause the Fund to underperform when compared to other funds with similar investment goals. If one or more key individuals leave the employ of the Adviser, the Adviser may not be able to hire qualified replacements, or may require an extended time to do so. This could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The Adviser may also benefit from the Offering because its fee is based on the assets of the Fund, which could be perceived as a conflict of interest.

Managed Distribution Risk. Under the Fund's managed distribution policy (the "Distribution Policy"), the Fund makes monthly distributions to Shareholders at a rate that may include periodic distributions of its net income and net capital gains ("Net Earnings"), or from return-of-capital. For any fiscal year where total cash distributions exceeded Net Earnings (the "Excess"), the Excess would decrease the Fund's total assets and, as a result, would have the likely effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio. There is a risk that the total Net Earnings from the Fund's portfolio would not be great enough to offset the amount of cash distributions paid to Shareholders. If this were to be the case, the Fund's assets would be depleted, and there is no guarantee that the Fund would be able to replace the assets. In addition, in order to make such distributions, the Fund may have to sell a portion of its investment portfolio, including securities purchased with the proceeds of the Offering, at a time when independent investment judgment might not dictate such action. Furthermore, such assets used to make distributions will not be available for investment pursuant to the Fund's investment objective. Since the Fund adopted the Distribution Policy, the Fund's distributions have exceeded its Net Earnings for each year. The Fund may use the proceeds of the Offering to maintain the Distribution Policy by providing funding for future distributions, which may constitute a return of capital to Shareholders and lower the tax basis in their Shares which, for the taxable Shareholders, will defer any potential gains until the Shares are sold. A return of capital is non-taxable to the extent of the Shareholder's basis in the shares. The Shareholders would reduce their basis in the Shares by the amount of the distribution. Any return of capital will be separately identified when Shareholders receive their tax statements. Any return of capital that exceeds cost basis may be treated as capital gain. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisers with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Fund. Furthermore, the Fund may need to raise additional capital in order to maintain the Distribution Policy.

Preferred Securities Risk. Investment in preferred securities carries risks including credit risk, deferral risk, redemption risk, limited voting rights, risk of subordination and lack of liquidity. Fully taxable or hybrid preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for up to 20 consecutive quarters. Traditional preferreds also contain provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions to skip (in the case of “noncumulative preferreds”) or defer (in the case of “cumulative preferreds”), dividend payments. If the Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving any distributions. Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return. Preferred securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities, corporate debt or common stocks. Dividends paid on preferred securities will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security, including, for example, a warrant, is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security’s investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. Generally, the conversion value decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed income security.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund could suffer a loss if the proceeds from a sale of the securities underlying a repurchase agreement to which it is a party turns out to be less than the repurchase price stated in the agreement. In addition, repurchase agreements may involve risks in the event of default or insolvency of the seller, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities.

Distribution Policy

The Fund seeks to make a distribution to Shareholders each month. These distributions are not tied to the Fund's investment income and capital gains and do not represent yield or investment return on the Fund's portfolio. The distribution rate may be modified by the Board of Trustees from time to time. If, for any monthly distribution, investment company taxable income, if any (which term includes net short-term capital gain), and net tax-exempt income, if any, is less than the amount of the distribution, the difference will generally be a tax-free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. Although return of capital distributions may not be taxable, such distributions may reduce a Shareholder's cost basis in his or her Shares, and therefore may result in an increase in the amount of any taxable gain on a subsequent disposition of such Shares, even if such Shares are sold at a loss to the Shareholder's original investment amount. The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year is expected to include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as all net capital gain realized during the year. However, if it determines it is appropriate to do so, the Board of Trustees may elect to not distribute realized gains and to pay taxes incurred. In general, the total distributions made in any taxable year (other than distributions of net capital gain or return of capital) would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in the Shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Fund. This distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have adverse consequences to the Fund and the Shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a Shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio.

To the extent necessary to meet the amounts distributed under the Fund's Distribution Policy, portfolio securities, including those purchased with the proceeds of this Offering, may be sold to the extent adequate income is not available. As shown on page 48 in the table which identifies the constituent components of the Fund's distributions under its Managed Distribution Policy for years 2009-2012, a portion of the distributions that the Fund made to its Shareholders for years 2009-2012 consisted of a return of its Shareholders' capital, and not of income or gains generated from the Fund's investment portfolio, and a portion of the distributions that the Fund made to its Shareholders in 2013 consisted of a return of its Shareholders' capital, and not of income or gains generated from the Fund's investment portfolio. Although return of capital distributions may not be taxable, such distributions may reduce a Shareholder's cost basis on his or her Shares, and therefore may result in an increase.

Unless the registered owner of Shares elects to receive cash, all distributions declared on Shares will be automatically reinvested in additional Shares of the Fund. See "Distribution Reinvestment Plan".

The Board may determine in the future to authorize the filing of an exemptive application with the SEC seeking an order under the 1940 Act to exempt the Fund from the requirements of Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19b-1 thereunder, permitting the Fund to make periodic distributions of long-term capital gains, provided that the distribution policy of the Fund with respect to its Shares calls for periodic (for example, quarterly/monthly) distributions in an amount equal to a fixed percentage of the Fund's average net asset value over a specified period of time or market price per Share at or about the time of distribution or pay-out of a level dollar amount. The Board of Trustees continues to monitor whether such relief is needed. In the event the Board determines to authorize the filing of such an exemptive application, there can be no assurance that the staff of the SEC will grant such relief to the Fund or, if granted, that the Board will determine to implement a managed distribution plan. No assurance can be given that the SEC will grant the exemption to the Fund. This Offering is not contingent upon the receipt of such exemption nor upon the application for such exemption.

The monthly distribution described above would result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Shareholders each month. These distributions will not be tied to the Fund's investment income and capital gains and will not represent yield or investment return on the Fund's portfolio. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources, other than net investment income. Thus, if the source of some or all of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the Shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payment of a dividend or other distribution may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully, and should not assume that the source of any distribution from the Fund is net profit.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to change the Distribution Policy from time to time.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan	Unless a Shareholder elects otherwise, the Shareholder's distributions will be reinvested in additional Shares under the Fund's distribution reinvestment plan. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Fund's distribution reinvestment plan will receive all distributions in cash paid to the Shareholder of record (or, if the Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee). See "Distribution Reinvestment Plan."
Stock Purchases and Tenders	The Board of Trustees may consider repurchasing the Fund's Shares in the open market or in private transactions, or tendering for Shares, in an attempt to reduce or eliminate a market value discount from net asset value, if one should occur. There can be no assurance that the Board of Trustees will determine to effect any such repurchase or tender or that it would be effective in reducing or eliminating any market value discount.
Custodian and Transfer Agent	U.S. Bank National Association serves as the Fund's custodian and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company, LLC serves as the Fund's transfer agent. See "Management of the Fund".

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to the Fund's Shares.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	
Sales load	None
Distribution Reinvestment Plan fees	None
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to the Shares)	
Management fees	1.00%
Other expenses (1)	0.33%
Acquired Fund fees and expenses (2)	1.15%
Total Annual Expenses	2.48%

Example (3)

The following example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in the Shares, assuming (i) annual expenses of 2.48% of net assets attributable to the Shares and (ii) a 5% annual return:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$28	\$80	\$136	\$287

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- (1) "Other Expenses" are based upon gross estimated amounts for the current fiscal year and include, among other expenses, administration and fund accounting fees. The Fund has no current intention to borrow money for investment purposes and has adopted a fundamental policy against selling securities short.
- (2) The Fund invests in other closed-end investment companies and ETFs (collectively, the "Acquired Funds"). The Fund's Shareholders indirectly bear a pro rata portion of the fees and expenses of the Acquired Funds in which the Fund invests. Acquired Fund fees and expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.
- (3) The example assumes that the estimated "Other Expenses" set forth in the Annual Expenses table remain the same each year and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at net asset value. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. The example further assumes that the Fund uses no leverage, as currently intended. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return will vary and may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return.

The purpose of the above table is to help a Shareholder understand the fees and expenses that such Shareholder would bear directly or indirectly. The example should not be considered a representation of actual future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund is an unincorporated statutory trust established under the laws of the State of Delaware upon the filing of a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of Delaware on April 26, 2007. The Fund's principal office is located c/o AST Fund Solutions, LLC, at 7 Dawson

Street, Huntington Station, NY 11746, and its telephone number is (866) 668-6558.

THE OFFERING

Terms of the Offering. The Fund is issuing to Record Date Shareholders (i.e., Shareholders who hold Shares on the Record Date) non-transferable Rights to subscribe for Shares. Each Record Date Shareholder is being issued one non-transferable Right for every one Share owned on the Record Date. The Rights entitle a Record Date Shareholder to acquire one Share at the Subscription Price for every three Rights held. Fractional Shares will not be issued upon the exercise of the Rights. Accordingly, the number of Rights to be issued to a Record Date Shareholder on the Record Date will be rounded up to the nearest whole number of Rights evenly divisible by three. Rights may be exercised at any time during the Subscription Period, which commences on or about [____, 2014] and ends at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on [____ 2014], unless extended by the Fund. See “Expiration of the Offering.” The right to acquire one additional Share for every three Rights held during the Subscription Period at the Subscription Price is hereinafter referred to as the “Basic Subscription.”

In addition to the Basic Subscription, Record Date Shareholders who exercise all of their Rights are entitled to subscribe for Shares which were not otherwise subscribed for by others in the Basic Subscription (the “Additional Subscription Privilege”). If sufficient Shares are not available to honor all requests under the Additional Subscription Privilege, the Fund may, in its discretion, issue additional Shares up to 100% of the Shares available in the Offering (or [_____] Shares for a total of [_____] Shares) (the “Over-Allotment Shares”) to honor over-subscription requests, with such Shares subject to the same terms and conditions of this Offering. See “Additional Subscription Privilege” below. For purposes of determining the maximum number of Shares a Shareholder may acquire pursuant to the Offering, broker-dealers whose Shares are held of record by any Nominee will be deemed to be the holders of the Rights that are issued to such Nominee on their behalf. The term “Nominee” shall mean, collectively, CEDE & Company (“Cede”), as nominee for the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), or any other depository or nominee. Shares acquired pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege are subject to allotment, which is more fully discussed below under “Additional Subscription Privilege.”

SHARES WILL BE ISSUED WITHIN THE 22-DAY PERIOD IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE RECORD DATE OF THE FUND’S MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDERS EXERCISING RIGHTS WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE SUCH DISTRIBUTION WITH RESPECT TO THE SHARES ISSUED PURSUANT TO SUCH EXERCISE.

Rights will be Evidenced by Subscription Certificates. The number of Rights issued to each Record Date Shareholder will be stated on the Subscription Certificates delivered to the Record Date Shareholder. The method by which Rights may be exercised and Shares paid for is set forth below in “Method of Exercising Rights” and “Payment for Shares.” A RIGHTS HOLDER WILL HAVE NO RIGHT TO RESCIND A PURCHASE AFTER THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT HAS RECEIVED PAYMENT. See “Payment for Shares” below.

The Rights are non-transferable and may not be purchased or sold. Rights will expire without residual value at the Expiration Date. The Rights will not be listed for trading on the NYSE MKT, and there will not be any market for trading Rights. The Shares to be issued pursuant to the Offering will be listed for trading on the NYSE MKT, subject to the NYSE MKT being officially notified of the issuance of those Shares.

Purpose of the Offering. At a meeting held on March 20, 2014, the Board approved the Offering and determined that it would be in the best interests of the Fund and its existing Shareholders to increase the assets of the Fund. The primary reasons include:

- The Basic Subscription will provide existing Shareholders an opportunity to purchase additional Shares at a price that is potentially below market value without incurring any commission or transaction charges.
- Raising more cash will better position the Fund to take advantage of investment opportunities that exist or may arise.
- The Fund’s assets, including those resulting from the Prior Rights Offerings, have been used to maintain the Fund’s Distribution Policy.
- Increasing the Fund’s assets will provide the Fund additional flexibility in maintaining the Distribution Policy. The Distribution Policy permits Shareholders to receive a predictable level of cash flow and some liquidity periodically with respect to their Shares without having to sell Shares. Shareholders should be aware that a portion of the distributions that the Fund made to its Shareholders for years 2009-2012 consisted of a return of its Shareholders’ capital, and not of income of gains generated from the Fund’s investment portfolio and a portion of the distributions that the Fund made to its Shareholders in 2013 consisted of a return of its Shareholders’ capital, and not of income or gains generated from the Fund’s investment portfolio.

- Increasing the Fund's assets results in a benefit to the Fund's Investment Adviser because the Management fee that is paid to the Investment Adviser increases as the Fund's net assets increase.
- Increasing Fund assets may lower the Fund's expenses as a proportion of net assets because the Fund's fixed costs would be spread over a larger asset base. There can be no assurance that by increasing the size of the Fund, the Fund's expense ratio will be lowered.
- Because the Offering will increase the Fund's outstanding Shares, it may increase the number of Shareholders over the long term, which could increase the level of market interest in and visibility of the Fund and improve the trading liquidity of the Shares on the NYSE MKT.
- The Board expects the Offering to be anti-dilutive to all Shareholders, including those electing not to participate, because the estimated expenses incurred for the Offering will be more than offset by the increase in the net assets of the Fund such that non-participating Shareholders will receive an increase in their net asset value, so long as the number of Shares issued to participating Shareholders is not materially less than a full exercise of the Basic Subscription amount.

Board Considerations in Approving the Offering. At a meeting held on March 20, 2014, the Board considered the approval of the Offering. In considering whether or not to approve the Offering, the Board relied on materials and information prepared and presented by the Fund's management at such meeting and discussions at that time. Based on such materials and their deliberations at this meeting, the Board determined that it would be in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to conduct the Offering in order to increase the assets of the Fund available for current and future investment opportunities. In making its determination, the Board considered the various factors set forth in "The Offering - Purpose of the Offering". The Board also considered a number of other factors, including: the success of the rights offerings conducted by the Fund in 2011 (the "2011 Offering"), in 2012 (the "2012 Offering") and in 2013 (the "2013 Offering", and together with the 2011 and the 2012 Offering, the "Prior Rights Offerings"); that the Prior Rights Offerings were anti-dilutive to Shareholders; the ability of the Adviser to invest the proceeds of the Offering; and the potential effect of the Offering on the Fund's stock price. The Board considered that, during the course of each of the Prior Rights Offerings, the Fund's market price declined; however, the Board noted that the Fund continued at all times during the 2013 Offering, and since the 2013 Offering's conclusion the Fund has continued, to sell at a premium to NAV, and the market price, after adjusting for distributions, has approached the level that it was prior to the 2013 Offering. When considering the potential effect of the Offering on the Fund's stock price, the Board took into account the positive effect that the 2013 Rights Offering had on the Fund's net asset value per share, but concluded that the impact on the Fund's price was uncertain and, regardless of the potential impact, the Offering was in the best interest of the Shareholders. As a result of these considerations, the Board determined that it was appropriate and in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to proceed with the Offering, while continuing with the Distribution Policy.

At the meeting held on March 20, 2014, a majority of the Board voted to approve the terms of the Offering. One of the Fund's Trustees who voted to authorize the Offering is affiliated with the Adviser and, therefore, could benefit indirectly from the Offering. The other four Trustees are not "interested persons" of the Fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Adviser may also benefit from the Offering because its fee is based on the assets of the Fund. It is not possible to state precisely the amount of additional compensation the Adviser might receive as a result of the Offering because it is not known how many Shares will be subscribed for and the proceeds of the Offering will be invested in additional portfolio securities, which will fluctuate in value. It is likely that affiliates of the Adviser who are also Shareholders will participate in the Offering and, accordingly, will receive the same benefits of acquiring Shares as other Shareholders.

There can be no assurance that the Fund or the Shareholders will achieve any of the foregoing objectives or benefits through the Offering.

The Fund may, in the future, choose to make additional rights offerings from time to time for a number of Shares and on terms that may or may not be similar to this Offering. Any such future rights offerings will be made in accordance with the then applicable requirements of the 1940 Act and the Securities Act.

Notice of NAV Decline. If the Shares begin to trade at a discount, the Board may make a determination whether to discontinue the Offering, provided that the Fund, as required by the SEC's registration form, will suspend the Offering until it amends this prospectus if, subsequent to the date of this prospectus, the Fund's NAV declines more than 10% from its NAV as of that date. Accordingly, the Expiration Date would be extended and the Fund would notify Record Date Shareholders of the decline and permit Shareholders to cancel their exercise of Rights.

The Subscription Price. The Subscription Price for the Shares to be issued under the Offering will be equal to the greater of (i) 107% of NAV per Share as calculated at the close of trading on the Expiration Date or (ii) 90% of the market price per Share at such time. For example, if the Offering were held using the "Estimated Subscription Price" (i.e., an estimate of the Subscription Price based on the Fund's per-share NAV and market price at the end of business on [_____, 2014] ([\$_____] and [\$_____] , respectively), the Subscription Price would be [\$_____] per share (90% of [\$_____]).

Additional Subscription Privilege. If all of the Rights initially issued are not exercised, any Shares for which subscriptions have not been received will be offered, by means of the Additional Subscription Privilege, to Record Date Shareholders who have exercised all of the Rights initially issued to them and who wish to acquire more than the number of Shares for which the Rights held by them are exercisable. Record Date Shareholders who exercise all of their Rights will have the opportunity to indicate on the Subscription Certificate how many unsubscribed Shares they are willing to acquire pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege.

If enough unsubscribed Shares remain after the Basic Subscriptions have been exercised, all over-subscription requests will be honored in full. If there are not enough unsubscribed Shares to honor all over-subscription requests, the Fund may, in its discretion, issue additional Shares up to 100% of Shares available in the Offering to honor Additional Subscription Privilege requests (defined above as the "Over-Allotment Shares"), with such Shares subject to the same terms and conditions of the Offering. In the event that the Subscription Price is less than the Estimated Subscription Price, Over-Allotment Shares may be used by the Fund to fulfill any Shares subscribed for under the Basic Subscription. The method by which any unsubscribed Shares or Over-Allotment Shares (collectively, the "Excess Shares") will be distributed and allocated pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege is as follows:

- (i) If there are sufficient Excess Shares to satisfy all additional subscriptions by Shareholders exercising their rights under the Additional Subscription Privilege, each such Shareholder shall be allotted the number of Shares which the Shareholder requested.
- (ii) If the aggregate number of Shares subscribed for under the Additional Subscription Privilege exceeds the number of Excess Shares, the Excess Shares will be allocated to Record Date Shareholders who have exercised all of their Rights in accordance with their Additional Subscription Privilege request.
- (iii) If there are not enough Excess Shares to fully satisfy all Additional Subscription Privilege requests by Record Date Shareholders pursuant to paragraph (2) above, the Excess Shares will be allocated among Record Date Shareholders who have exercised all of their Rights in proportion, not to the number of Shares requested pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege, but to the number of Rights exercised by them; provided, however, that no Shareholder shall be allocated a greater number of Excess Shares than such Record Date Shareholder paid for and in no event shall the number of Shares allocated in connection with the Additional Subscription Privilege exceed 100% of the Shares available in the Offering. The formula to be used in allocating the Excess Shares under this paragraph is as follows: (Rights Exercised by over-subscribing Record Date Shareholder, divided by Total Rights Exercised by all over-subscribing Record Date Shareholders, multiplied by Excess Shares remaining.

The percentage of Excess Shares each over-subscriber may acquire will be rounded up to result in delivery of whole Shares (fractional Shares will not be issued).

The foregoing allocation process may involve a series of allocations in order to assure that the total number of Shares available for over-subscription are distributed on a pro-rata basis. The Fund will not offer or sell any Shares which are not subscribed for under the Basic Subscription or the Additional Subscription Privilege. The Additional Subscription Privilege may result in additional dilution of a Shareholder's ownership percentage and voting rights.

The Fund will not offer or sell any Shares which are not subscribed for under the Basic Subscription or the Additional Subscription Privilege.

Expiration of the Offering. The Offering will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date ([_____, 2014]), unless extended by the Fund (the “Extended Expiration Date”). Rights will expire on the Expiration Date or Extended Expiration Date, as the case may be, and thereafter may not be exercised.

Method of Exercising Rights. Rights may be exercised by filling in and signing the reverse side of the Subscription Certificate and mailing it in the envelope provided, or otherwise delivering the completed and signed Subscription Certificate to the Subscription Agent, together with payment for the Shares as described below under “Payment for Shares.” Rights may also be exercised through a Rights holder’s broker, who may charge the Rights holder a servicing fee in connection with such exercise.

In the event that the Estimated Subscription Price is more than the Subscription Price on the Expiration Date, any resulting excess amount paid by a Shareholder towards the purchase of Shares in the Offering will be applied by the Fund towards the purchase of additional Shares under the Basic Subscription or, if such Shareholder has exercised all of the Rights initially issued to such Shareholder under the Basic Subscription, towards the purchase of an additional number of Shares pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege. Any Shareholder who desires that such excess not be treated by the Fund as a request by the Shareholder to acquire additional Shares in the Offering and that such excess be refunded to the Shareholder must so indicate in the space provided on the Subscription Certificate.

Completed Subscription Certificates must be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date (or Extended Expiration Date as the case may be). The Subscription Certificate and payment should be delivered to the Subscription Agent at the following address:

If by first class mail:

Boston Financial Data Services
Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund Rights
Offering
Att: Corporate Actions
P.O. Box 859208
Braintree, MA 02185-9208

If by mail or overnight courier:

Boston Financial Data Services
Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund
Rights Offering
Att: Corporation Actions
161 Bay State Drive
Braintree, MA 02184

Subscription Agent. The Subscription Agent is Boston Financial Data Services, with an address at 30 Dam Road, Canton, MA 02021. The Subscription Agent will receive from the Fund an amount estimated to be \$17,000, comprised of the fee for its services and the reimbursement for certain expenses related to the Offering. **INQUIRIES BY ALL HOLDERS OF RIGHTS SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE INFORMATION AGENT, AST FUND SOLUTIONS, LLC, AT (800) 581-4001; HOLDERS MAY ALSO CONSULT THEIR BROKERS OR NOMINEES.**

Payment for Shares. Payment for Shares shall be calculated by multiplying the Estimated Subscription Price by the sum of (i) the number of Shares intended to be purchased in the Basic Subscription (e.g., the number of Rights exercised divided by three), plus (ii) the number of additional Shares intended to be over-subscribed under the Additional Subscription Privilege. For example, based on the Estimated Subscription Price of \$[___] per Share, if a Shareholder receives 300 Rights and wishes to subscribe for 100 Shares in the Basic Subscription, and also wishes to over-subscribe for 50 additional Shares under the Additional Subscription Privilege, such Shareholder would remit payment in the amount of \$[___] (\$[___] plus \$[___]).

Record Date Shareholders who wish to acquire Shares in the Basic Subscription or pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege must, together with the properly completed and executed Subscription Certificate, send payment for the Shares acquired in the Basic Subscription and any additional Shares subscribed for pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege, to the Subscription Agent based on the Estimated Subscription Price of \$[] per Share. To be accepted, such payment, together with the Subscription Certificate, must be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date or Extended Expiration Date, as the case may be.

If the Estimated Subscription Price is greater than the actual per Share purchase price, the excess payment will be applied toward the purchase of unsubscribed Shares to the extent that there remain sufficient unsubscribed Shares available after the Basic Subscription and Additional Subscription Privilege allocations are completed. To the extent that sufficient unsubscribed Shares are not available to apply all of the excess payment toward the purchase of unsubscribed Shares, available Shares will be allocated in the manner consistent with that described in the section entitled “Additional Subscription Privilege” above.

PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY ANY SUBSCRIPTION CERTIFICATE FOR SUCH SUBSCRIPTION CERTIFICATE TO BE ACCEPTED.

Within five (5) business days following the Expiration Date or Extended Expiration Date, as the case may be, a confirmation will be sent by the Subscription Agent to each Shareholder (or, if the Shares on the Record Date are held by CEDE or any other depository or nominee, to CEDE or such other depository or nominee). The date of the confirmation is referred to as the “Confirmation Date.” The confirmation will show (i) the number of Shares acquired pursuant to the Basic Subscription; (ii) the number of Shares, if any, acquired pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege; (iii) the per Share and total purchase price for the Shares; and (iv) any additional amount payable by such Shareholder to the Fund (i.e., if the Estimated Subscription Price was less than the Subscription Price on the Expiration Date) or any excess to be refunded by the Fund to such Shareholder (i.e., if the Estimated Subscription Price was more than the Subscription Price on the Expiration Date and the Shareholder indicated on the Subscription Certificate that such excess not be treated by the Fund as a request by the Shareholder to acquire additional Shares in the Offering). Any additional payment required from a Shareholder must be received by the Subscription Agent prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the date specified as the deadline for final payment for Shares, and any excess payment to be refunded by the Fund to such Shareholder will be mailed by the Subscription Agent within ten (10) business days after the Confirmation Date. All payments by a Shareholder must be made in United States Dollars by money order or by checks drawn on banks located in the continental United States payable to “Cornerstone Progressive Return Fund”.

Issuance and delivery of certificates for the Shares subscribed for are subject to collection of funds and actual payment by the subscribing Shareholder.

The Subscription Agent will deposit all checks received by it prior to the final due date into a segregated account pending distribution of the Shares from the Offering. Any interest earned on such account will accrue to the benefit of the Fund and investors will not earn interest on payments submitted nor will interest be credited toward the purchase of Shares.

YOU WILL HAVE NO RIGHT TO RESCIND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AFTER THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT HAS RECEIVED THE SUBSCRIPTION CERTIFICATE.

If a Record Date Shareholder who acquires Shares pursuant to the Basic Subscription or the Additional Subscription Privilege does not make payment of any amounts due, the Fund reserves the right to take any or all of the following actions: (i) find other purchasers for such subscribed-for and unpaid-for Shares; (ii) apply any payment actually received by it toward the purchase of the greatest whole number of Shares which could be acquired by such holder upon exercise of the Basic Subscription or the Additional Subscription Privilege; (iii) sell all or a portion of the Shares actually purchased by the holder in the open market, and apply the proceeds to the amounts owed; or (iv) exercise any and all other rights or remedies to which it may be entitled, including, without limitation, the right to set off against payments actually received by it with respect to such subscribed Shares and to enforce the relevant guaranty of payment.

Holders who hold Shares for the account of others, such as brokers, trustees, or depositaries for securities, should notify the respective beneficial owners of the Shares as soon as possible to ascertain the beneficial owners' intentions and to obtain instructions with respect to the Rights. If the beneficial owner so instructs, the record holder of the Rights should complete Subscription Certificates and submit them to the Subscription Agent with the proper payment. In addition, beneficial owners of Shares or Rights held through such a holder should contact the holder and request the holder to effect transactions in accordance with the beneficial owner's instructions.

The instructions accompanying the Subscription Certificates should be read carefully and followed in detail. **DO NOT SEND SUBSCRIPTION CERTIFICATES TO THE FUND OR THE ADVISER.**

The method of delivery of Subscription Certificates and payment of the Subscription Price to the Subscription Agent will be at the election and risk of the Rights holders, but if sent by mail it is recommended that the certificates and payments be sent by registered mail, properly insured, with return receipt requested, and that a sufficient number of days be allowed to ensure delivery to the Subscription Agent and clearance of payment prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Expiration Date. Because uncertified personal checks may take at least five business days to clear, each Record Date Shareholder participating in the Offering is strongly urged to pay, or arrange for payment, by means of a certified or cashier's check or money order.

All questions concerning the timeliness, validity, form and eligibility of any exercise of Rights will be determined by the Fund, whose determinations will be final and binding. The Fund in its sole discretion may waive any defect or irregularity, or permit a defect or irregularity to be corrected within such time as it may determine, or reject the purported exercise of any Right. If the Fund elects in its sole discretion to waive any defect or irregularity, it may do so on a case-by-case basis which means that not all defects or irregularities may be waived, if at all, or waived in the same manner as with other defects or irregularities. Subscriptions will not be deemed to have been received or accepted until all irregularities have been waived or cured within such time as the Fund determines in its sole discretion. Neither the Fund nor the Subscription Agent will be under any duty to give notification of any defect or irregularity in connection with the submission of Subscription Certificates or incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

Delivery of the Shares. The Shares purchased pursuant to the Basic Subscription will be delivered to subscribers in book-entry form as soon as practicable after the corresponding Rights have been validly exercised and full payment for the Shares has been received and cleared. The Shares purchased pursuant to the Additional Subscription Privilege will be delivered to subscribers in book-entry form as soon as practicable after the Expiration Date and after all allocations have been conducted.

Foreign Restrictions. Subscription Certificates will only be mailed to Record Date Shareholders whose addresses are within the United States (other than an APO or FPO address). Record Date Shareholders whose addresses are outside the United States or who have an APO or FPO address will receive written notice of the Offering and those who wish to subscribe to the Offering either in part or in full should contact the Subscription Agent by written instruction no later than three business days prior to the Expiration Date. The Fund will determine whether the Offering may be made to any such Record Date Shareholder. If no instructions have been received by the Expiration Date, the Rights of those foreign Record Date Shareholders will expire.

Federal Income Tax Consequences Associated with the Offering. The following is a general summary of the significant federal income tax consequences of the receipt of Rights by a Record Date Shareholder and a subsequent lapse or exercise of such Rights. The discussion is based upon applicable provisions of the Code, the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, and other authorities currently in effect but does not address any state, local, or foreign tax consequences of the Offering. Each Shareholder should consult its own tax advisor regarding specific questions as to federal, state, local, or foreign taxes. Each Shareholder should also review the discussion of certain tax considerations affecting it and the Fund set forth under "Federal Income Tax Matters."

For purposes of the following discussion, the term "Old Share" shall mean a currently outstanding Share with respect to which a Right is issued and the term "New Share" shall mean a newly issued Share that Record Date Shareholders receive upon the exercise of their Rights.

For all Record Date Shareholders:

Neither the receipt nor the exercise of Rights by a Record Date Shareholder will result in taxable income to such Shareholder for federal income tax purposes regardless of whether or not the Shareholder makes the below-described election which is available under Section 307(b)(2) of the Code (a "Section 307(b)(2) Election").

If the fair market value of the Rights distributed to all of the Record Date Shareholders is more than 15% of the total fair market value of all of the Fund's outstanding Shares as of the Record Date, or if a Record Date Shareholder makes a Section 307(b)(2) Election for the taxable year in which such Rights were received, the Record Date Shareholder's federal income tax basis in any Right received pursuant to the Offering will be equal to a portion of the Record Date Shareholder's existing federal income tax basis in the related Old Share. If made, a Section 307(b)(2) Election is effective with respect to all Rights received by a Record Date Shareholder. A Section 307(b)(2) Election is made by attaching a statement to the Record Date Shareholder's federal income tax return for the taxable year of the Record Date (which is the same as the year as when the Rights were received). Record Date Shareholders should carefully review the differing federal income tax consequences described below before deciding whether or not to make a Section 307(b)(2) Election.

For Record Date Shareholders When the Fair Market Value of Rights Distributed Exceeds 15% of the Total Fair Market Value of the Fund's Shares or When Making a 307(b)(2) Election:

Lapse of Rights. If the fair market value of rights distributed exceed 15% of the total fair market value of the Shares or if a Record Date Shareholder makes a Section 307(b)(2) Election, no taxable loss will be realized for federal income tax purposes if the Record Date Shareholder retains a Right but allows it to lapse without exercise. Moreover, the existing federal income tax basis of the related Old Share will not be reduced if such lapse occurs.

Exercise of Rights. If a Record Date Shareholder exercises a Right, the Record Date Shareholder's existing federal income tax basis in the related Old Share must be allocated between such Right and the Old Share in proportion to their respective fair market values as of the date of distribution of such Rights (effectively reducing the Record Date Shareholder's basis in his Old Share). Upon such exercise of the Record Date Shareholder's Rights, the New Shares received by the Record Date Shareholder pursuant to such exercise will have a federal income tax basis equal to the sum of the basis of such Rights as described in the previous sentence and the Subscription Price paid for the New Shares (as increased by any servicing fee charged to the Record Date Shareholder by his broker, bank or trust company and other similar costs). If the Record Date Shareholder subsequently sells such New Shares (and holds such Shares as capital assets at the time of their sale), the Record Date Shareholder will recognize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount received from the sale of the New Shares and the Record Date Shareholder's federal income tax basis in the New Shares as described above. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the New Shares are sold more than one year after the date that the New Shares are acquired by the Record Date Shareholder.

For Record Date Shareholders Not Making a Section 307(b)(2) Election When the Fair Market Value of the Rights Distributed is Less than 15% of the Total Fair Market Value of the Fund's Outstanding Shares:

Lapse of Rights. If the fair market value of the Rights distributed is less than 15% of the total fair market value of the outstanding Shares and a Record Date Shareholder does not make a Section 307(b)(2) Election for the taxable year in which such Rights were received, no taxable loss will be realized for federal income tax purposes if the Record Date Shareholder retains a Right but allows it to lapse without exercise. Moreover, the federal income tax basis of the related Old Share will not be reduced if such lapse occurs.

Exercise of Rights. If a non-electing Record Date Shareholder exercises his Rights, the federal income tax basis of the related Old Shares will remain unchanged and the New Shares will have a federal income tax basis equal to the Subscription Price paid for the New Shares (as increased by any servicing fee charged to the Record Date Shareholder by his broker, bank or trust company and other similar costs). If the Record Date Shareholder subsequently sells such New Shares (and holds such Shares as capital assets at the time of their sale), the Record Date Shareholder will recognize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount received from the sale of the New Shares and the Shareholder's federal income tax basis in the New Shares as described above. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the New Shares are sold more than one year after the Record Date Shareholder acquires the New Shares through the Offering.

Employee Plan Considerations. Record Date Shareholders that are employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), including corporate savings and 401(k) plans, Keogh Plans of self-employed individuals and Individual Retirement Accounts (“IRA”) (each a “Benefit Plan” and collectively, “Benefit Plans”), should be aware that additional contributions of cash in order to exercise Rights may be treated as Benefit Plan contributions and, when taken together with contributions previously made, may subject a Benefit Plan to excise taxes for excess or nondeductible contributions. In the case of Benefit Plans qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code, additional cash contributions could cause the maximum contribution limitations of Section 415 of the Code or other qualification rules to be violated. Benefit Plans contemplating making additional cash contributions to exercise Rights should consult with their counsel prior to making such contributions.

Benefit Plans and other tax exempt entities, including governmental plans, should also be aware that if they borrow in order to finance their exercise of Rights, they may become subject to the tax on unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) under Section 511 of the Code. If any portion of an IRA is used as security for a loan, the portion so used is also treated as distributed to the IRA depositor.

ERISA contains prudence and diversification requirements and ERISA and the Code contain prohibited transaction rules that may impact the exercise of Rights. Among the prohibited transaction exemptions issued by the Department of Labor that may exempt a Benefit Plan’s exercise of Rights are Prohibited Transaction Exemption 84-24 (governing purchases of shares in investment companies) and Prohibited Transaction Exemption 75-1 (covering sales of securities).

Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties for noncompliance, Benefit Plans should consult with their counsel regarding the consequences of their exercise of Rights under ERISA and the Code.

Benefit to the Adviser. The Adviser will benefit from the Offering because its fees are based on the average total net assets of the Fund. It is not possible to state precisely the amount of additional compensation the Adviser will receive as a result of the Offering because the proceeds of the Offering will be invested in additional portfolio securities that will fluctuate in value. However, if all Rights are exercised at the Estimated Subscription Price of [\$ _____], the annual compensation to be received by the Adviser would be increased by approximately [\$ _____]. If the Fund issues all of the Over-Allotment Shares, the annual compensation to be received by the Adviser would be increased by an additional [\$ _____]. One of the Fund’s Trustees who voted to approve the Offering is an “interested person” of the Adviser within the meaning of the 1940 Act. This Trustee, Mr. Bradshaw, could benefit indirectly from the Offering because of his beneficial interest in the Adviser. The other four Trustees were aware of the potential benefit to the Adviser (and indirectly to Mr. Bradshaw), but nevertheless concluded that the Offering was in the best interest of the Fund’s Shareholders.

The Fund may, in the future and at its discretion, choose to make additional rights offerings from time to time for a number of Shares and on terms which may or may not be similar to the Offering. Any such future rights offerings will be made in accordance with the 1940 Act and the Securities Act. Under the laws of the State of Delaware, the state in which the Fund is organized, under certain circumstances, the Board is authorized to approve rights offerings without obtaining shareholder approval. The staff of the SEC has interpreted the 1940 Act as not requiring shareholder approval of a rights offering at a price below the then current NAV so long as certain conditions are met, including a good faith determination by the fund’s board of trustees that such offering would result in a net benefit to the Fund’s existing shareholders.

Use of Proceeds from Prior Rights Offerings. The use of proceeds from Prior Rights Offerings may have been, and the use of proceeds from the current Offering and any future rights offerings, may be used to maintain the Fund’s Distribution Policy by providing funding for future distributions, which may constitute a return of its Shareholders’ capital.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Set forth below is, for each year indicated, per share operating performance data for one share of the Fund's shares of beneficial interest ("Share"), total investment return, ratios to average net assets and other supplemental data. This information has been derived from the financial statements and market price data for the Fund's Shares. The financial highlights for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 have been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. The financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, together with the report thereon of the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated by reference in the SAI and are available without charge by visiting the Fund's website at www.cornerstoneprogressivereturnfund.com, by calling toll-free (800) 581-4001, or by writing to the Fund c/o AST Fund Solutions, LLC, 7 Dawson Street, Huntington Station, NY 11746.

	For the Years Ended December 31,						
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007*
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE							
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$4.76	\$5.00	5.90	\$6.28	\$7.16	\$14.10	\$ 14.96 [^]
Net investment income/(loss)#	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss) on investments and foreign currency related transactions	0.28	0.62	(0.11)	1.03	1.42	(4.64)	(0.35)
Net increase/(decrease) in net assets resulting from operations and foreign currency related transactions	0.40	0.74	0.01	1.16	1.58	(4.48)	(0.29)
Dividends and distributions to shareholders:							
Net investment income	(0.38)	(0.40)	(0.61)	(1.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.06)
Net realized capital gains	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.15)
Return-of-capital	(0.65)	(0.70)	(0.63)	(0.40)	(2.30)	(2.30)	(0.41)
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	(1.03)	(1.10)	(1.24)	(1.54)	(2.46)	(2.46)	(0.62)
Transactions in shares of beneficial interest:							
Anti-dilutive effect due to shares issued:							
Rights offering	0.18	0.12	0.31	—	—	—	0.05
Reinvestment of dividends and distributions	0.00 +	0.00 +	0.02	0.00 +	—	—	0.00 +
Total transactions in shares of beneficial interest	0.18	0.12	0.33	—	—	—	0.05
Net asset value, end of period	\$4.31	\$4.76	\$5.00	\$5.90	\$6.28	7.16	14.10
Market value, end of period	\$5.14	\$5.01	\$6.04	\$7.46	\$8.90	\$7.10	\$16.75
Total investment return (a)	28.59 %	3.24 %	(2.12)%	4.73 %	65.40 %	(47.53)%	16.02 % (b)

RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL
DATA

Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$168,812	\$119,021	\$78,435	\$55,277	\$58,738	\$66,811	\$131,628
Ratio of expenses to average net assets, net of fee waivers and fees paid indirectly, if any (c)	1.33%	1.25%	1.30%	1.47%	1.39%	1.25%	1.29% (e)
Ratio of expenses to average net assets, excluding fee waivers and fees paid indirectly, if any (c)	1.33%	1.34%	1.45%	1.61%	1.54%	1.32%	1.42% (e)
Ratio of net investment income/(loss) to average net assets (d)	2.70%	2.44%	2.20%	2.20%	2.54%	1.48%	1.46% (e)
Portfolio turnover rate	101.00%	97.29%	112.69%	117.45%	115.99%	20.19%	6.77% (b)

* From September 10, 2007, the date the Fund commenced investment operations, through December 31, 2007.

^Based on \$15.00 per share public offering price less \$0.04 per share of offering expenses related to the Fund's initial public offering.

Based on average shares outstanding.

+ Amount rounds to less than \$0.01.

(a) Total investment return at market value is based on the changes in market price of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if any, at actual prices pursuant to the Fund's distribution reinvestment plan. Total investment return does not reflect brokerage commissions.

(b) Not annualized.

(c) Expenses do not include expenses of investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(d) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund may be affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends, if any, by investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(e) Annualized.

USE OF PROCEEDS

If fully-subscribed, the net proceeds of the Offering will be approximately [\$_____]. The net proceeds of the Offering will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies (as stated below) as soon as practicable after completion of the Offering. The Fund currently anticipates being able to do so within one month after the completion of the Offering. Pending investment of the net proceeds in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Fund will invest in money market securities or money market mutual funds. Investors should expect, therefore, that before the Fund has fully invested the proceeds of the Offering in accordance with its investment objective and policies, the Fund's net asset value would earn interest income at a modest rate. To the extent adequate income is not available, portfolio securities, including those purchased with proceeds of the Offering, may be sold to meet the amounts distributed under the Fund's managed distribution policy.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide total return. The Fund pursues its investment objective by investing primarily all of its assets in equity securities of U.S. issuers, non-U.S. issuers whose securities trade on a U.S. securities exchange or over the counter or as ADRs or other forms of depositary receipts, such as IDRs, which trade in the United States, closed-end investment companies and ETFs. The Fund pursues current income, as a component of total return, by investing in dividend-paying equity securities and U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities.

The Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental policy, which means that it may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding Shares if the Board believes that it is in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders to do so.

Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund's portfolio consists principally of the equity securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies. Equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common and preferred stocks, closed-end investment companies, convertible securities, warrants and other securities having the characteristics of common stocks, such as ADRs and IDRs, and ETFs.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities when the Adviser believes that it is appropriate to do so to earn current income. For example, when interest rates are high in comparison to anticipated returns on equity investments, the Adviser may determine to invest in U.S. dollar-denominated debt securities. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest include U.S. dollar-denominated bank, corporate or government bonds, notes, and debentures of any maturity determined by the Adviser to be suitable for investment by the Fund. The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers that it determines to be suitable for investment by the Fund regardless of their rating; provided, however, that the Fund may not invest directly in debt securities that are determined by the Adviser to be rated below "BBB" by S&P or "Baa" by Moody's, commonly referred to as "junk bonds".

The Fund may invest without limitation in other closed-end investment companies and ETFs, provided that the Fund limits its investment in securities issued by other investment companies so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. As a stockholder in any investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of the investment company's expenses and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to the assets so invested.

The Adviser utilizes a balanced approach, including “value” and “growth” investing by seeking out companies at reasonable prices, without regard to sector or industry, which demonstrate favorable long-term growth characteristics. Valuation and growth characteristics may be considered for purposes of selecting potential investment securities. In general, valuation analysis is used to determine the inherent value of the company by analyzing financial information such as a company’s price to book, price to sales, return on equity, and return on assets ratios; and growth analysis is used to determine a company’s potential for long-term dividends and earnings growth due to market-oriented factors such as growing market share, the launch of new products or services, the strength of its management and market demand. Fluctuations in these characteristics may trigger trading decisions to be made by the Adviser with respect to the Fund’s portfolio.

To comply with provisions of the 1940 Act, on any matter upon which the Fund is solicited to vote as a shareholder in an investment company in which it invests, the Adviser votes such shares in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of that investment company. The Fund will not invest in any other closed-end funds managed by the Adviser.

Generally, securities will be purchased or sold by the Fund on national securities exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. From time to time, securities may be purchased or sold in private transactions, including securities that are not publicly traded or that are otherwise illiquid. The Adviser does not expect investments in illiquid securities to comprise more than 10% of the Fund's net assets (determined at the time the investment is made). The Fund will invest only in illiquid securities that, in the opinion of the Adviser, present opportunities for substantial growth over a period of two to five years.

The Fund's foregoing investment policies may be changed by the Fund's Board of Trustees without Shareholder vote.

The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such times, the Fund may temporarily invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. In these and in other cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

The Adviser may invest the Fund's cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate. The Adviser expects that such investments will primarily be pursuant to a repurchase agreement, however such investments may also be made in, without limitation and as permitted under the 1940 Act, money market funds, additional repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities, municipal bonds and bank accounts. Any income earned from such investments is ordinarily reinvested by the Fund in accordance with its investment program. Many of the considerations entering into the Adviser's recommendations and the portfolio manager's decisions are subjective.

The Fund has no current intent to use leverage; however, the Fund reserves the right to utilize limited leverage through issuing preferred shares. The Fund also may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions, which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities. In addition, the Fund may incur leverage through the use of investment management techniques (e.g., "uncovered" sales of put and call options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts). In order to hedge against adverse market shifts and for non-hedging, speculative purposes, the Fund may utilize up to 5% of its net assets to purchase put and call options on securities or stock indices.

Portfolio Investments

Common Stocks

The Fund will invest in common stocks. Common stocks represent an ownership interest in an issuer. While offering greater potential for long-term growth, common stocks are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including adverse events, such as an unfavorable earnings report, changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates as the costs of capital rise and borrowing costs increase.

Foreign Securities

The Fund may invest in foreign securities, including direct investments in securities of foreign issuers that are traded on a U.S. securities exchange or over the counter and investments in depository receipts (such as ADRs), ETFs and other closed-end investment companies that represent indirect interests in securities of foreign issuers. The Fund is not limited in the amount of assets it may invest in such foreign securities. These investments involve risks not associated with investments in the United States, including the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, unreliable and untimely information about the issuers and political and economic instability. These risks could result in the Adviser's misjudging the value of certain securities or in a significant loss in the value of those securities.

The value of foreign securities is affected by changes in currency rates, foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), government policies (in this country or abroad), relations between nations and trading, settlement, custodial and other operational risks. In addition, the costs of investing abroad are generally higher than in the United States, and foreign securities markets may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than markets in the United States. As an alternative to holding foreign traded securities, the Fund may invest in dollar-denominated securities of foreign companies that trade on U.S. exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter market (including depository receipts as described below, which evidence ownership in underlying foreign securities), and ETFs as described below.

Because foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a domestic company. Volume and liquidity in most foreign debt markets is less than in the United States and securities of some foreign companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, broker dealers and listed companies than in the United States. Mail service between the United States and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Payment for securities before delivery may be required. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments which could affect investments in those countries. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Foreign securities markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, are generally not as developed as those in the United States, and securities of some foreign issuers (particularly those located in developing countries) may be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies.

The Fund may purchase ADRs, IDRs and global depository receipts ("GDRs") which are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of foreign issuers and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, such depository receipts continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks associated with the underlying issuer's country. ADRs, IDRs and GDRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. Unsponsored receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses, they may not pass-through voting or other shareholder rights, and they may be less liquid. Less information is normally available on unsponsored receipts.

Dividends paid on foreign securities may not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. As a result, there can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions attributable to foreign securities will be designated as qualified dividend income. See "Federal Income Tax Matters."

Preferred Stocks

The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stock, like common stock, represents an equity ownership in an issuer. Generally, preferred stock has a priority of claim over common stock in dividend payments and upon liquidation of the issuer. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not usually have voting rights. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common stock. Although they are equity securities, preferred stocks have characteristics of both debt and common stock. Like debt, their promised income is contractually fixed. Like common stock, they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Other equity characteristics are their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and that their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

Distributions on preferred stock must be declared by the Board of Trustees and may be subject to deferral, and thus they may not be automatically payable. Income payments on preferred stocks may be cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accrue even if not declared by the company's board or otherwise made payable, or they may be non-cumulative, so that skipped dividends and distributions do not continue to accrue. There is no assurance that dividends on preferred stocks in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable. The Fund may invest in non-cumulative preferred stock, although the Adviser would consider, among other factors, their non-cumulative nature in making any decision to purchase or sell such securities.

Shares of preferred stock have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price at the date of issuance. The market values of preferred stock may be affected by favorable and unfavorable changes impacting the issuers' industries or sectors, including companies in the utilities and financial services sectors, which are prominent issuers of preferred stock. They may also be affected by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in the tax status of the security and by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in tax laws, such as changes in corporate and individual income tax rates, and in the dividends received deduction for corporate taxpayers or the lower rates applicable to certain dividends.

Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by preferred stock may become onerous when interest rates fall below the rate payable on the stock or for other reasons, the issuer may redeem preferred stock, generally after an initial period of call protection in which the stock is not redeemable. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Fund's holdings of higher dividend-paying preferred stocks may be reduced and the Fund may be unable to acquire securities paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds.

Other Closed-End Investment Companies

The Fund may invest without limitation in other closed-end investment companies, provided that the Fund limits its investment in securities issued by other investment companies so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any investment company in which the Fund invests will be achieved. Closed-end investment companies are subject to the risks of investing in the underlying securities. The Fund, as a holder of the securities of the closed-end investment company, will bear its pro rata portion of the closed-end investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund's own operations.

Exchange-Traded Funds

The Fund may invest in certain exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), which are investment companies that aim to track or replicate a desired index, such as a sector, market or global segment. ETFs are passively managed and their shares are traded on a national exchange. ETFs do not sell individual shares directly to investors and only issue their shares in large blocks known as "creation units." The investor purchasing a creation unit may sell the individual shares on a secondary market. Therefore, the liquidity of ETFs depends on the adequacy of the secondary market. There can be no assurance that an ETF's investment objective will be achieved, as ETFs based on an index may not replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weightings of securities in the index. ETFs are subject to the risks of investing in the underlying securities. The Fund, as a holder of the securities of the ETF, will bear its pro rata portion of the ETF's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund's own operations.

Other Securities

Although it has no current intention do so to any material extent, the Adviser may determine to invest the Fund's assets in some or all of the following securities from time to time.

Corporate Bonds, Government Debt Securities and Other Debt Securities

The Fund may invest in corporate bonds, debentures and other debt securities, and in investment companies holding such instruments. Debt securities in which the Fund may invest may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. Bonds and other debt securities generally are issued by corporations and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Certain debt securities are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date.

The Fund will invest in government debt securities, including those of emerging market issuers or of other non-U.S. issuers. These securities may be U.S. dollar-denominated or non-U.S. dollar-denominated and include: (a) debt obligations issued or guaranteed by foreign national, provincial, state, municipal or other governments with taxing authority or by their agencies or instrumentalities; and (b) debt obligations of supranational entities. Government debt securities include: debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments, government agencies or instrumentalities and political subdivisions; debt securities issued by government owned, controlled or sponsored entities; interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics issued by the above noted issuers; or debt securities issued by supranational entities such as the World Bank or the European Union. The Fund may also invest in securities denominated in currencies of emerging market countries. Emerging market debt securities generally are rated in the lower rating categories of recognized credit rating agencies or are unrated and considered to be of comparable quality to lower rated debt securities. A non-U.S. issuer of debt or the non-U.S. governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited resources in the event of a default. Some of these risks do not apply to issuers in large, more developed countries. These risks are more pronounced in investments in issuers in emerging markets or if the Fund invests significantly in one country.

The Fund will not invest directly in debt securities rated below investment grade (i.e., securities rated lower than "Baa" by Moody's or lower than "BBB" by S&P), or their equivalent as determined by the Adviser. These securities are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." The foregoing credit quality policy applies only at the time a security is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of securities already owned by the Fund in the event of a change in assessment of credit quality or the removal of a rating.

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities and in investment companies holding such instruments. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. The investment characteristics of each convertible security vary widely, which allows convertible securities to be employed for a variety of investment strategies.

The Fund will exchange or convert convertible securities into shares of underlying common stock when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the investment characteristics of the underlying common shares will assist the Fund in achieving its investment objective. The Fund may also elect to hold or trade convertible securities. In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser evaluates the investment characteristics of the convertible security as a fixed

income instrument, and the investment potential of the underlying equity security for capital appreciation. In evaluating these matters with respect to a particular convertible security, the Adviser considers numerous factors, including the economic and political outlook, the value of the security relative to other investment alternatives, trends in the determinants of the issuer's profits, and the issuer's management capability and practices.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). REITs are financial vehicles that pool investors’ capital to purchase or finance real estate. The market value of REIT shares and the ability of REITs to distribute income may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including rising interest rates, changes in the national, state and local economic climate and real estate conditions, perceptions of prospective tenants of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the properties, the ability of the owners to provide adequate management, maintenance and insurance, the cost of complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, increasing competition and compliance with environmental laws, changes in real estate taxes and other operating expenses, adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies, adverse changes in zoning laws, and other factors beyond the control of the issuers. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital. As REITs generally pay a higher rate of dividends than most other operating companies, to the extent application of the Fund’s investment strategy results in the Fund investing in REIT shares, the percentage of the Fund’s dividend income received from REIT shares will likely exceed the percentage of the Fund’s portfolio that is comprised of REIT shares.

Dividends paid by REITs will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Emerging Market Securities

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in emerging market securities, although through its investments in ETFs, other investment companies or depository receipts that invest in emerging market securities, up to 20% of the Fund’s assets may be invested indirectly in issuers located in emerging markets. The risks of foreign investments described above apply to an even greater extent to investments in emerging markets. The securities markets of emerging countries are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid, and more volatile than the securities markets of the United States and developed foreign markets. Disclosure and regulatory standards in many respects are less stringent than in the United States and developed foreign markets. There also may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of securities markets in emerging market countries and the activities of investors in such markets and enforcement of existing regulations has been extremely limited. Many emerging countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging countries. Economies in emerging markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values, and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of these countries also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries in which they trade. The economies of countries with emerging markets may also be predominantly based on only a few industries or dependent on revenues from particular commodities. In addition, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in foreign markets may be more expensive in emerging markets than in many developed foreign markets, which could reduce the Fund’s income from such securities.

In many cases, governments of emerging countries continue to exercise significant control over their economies, and government actions relative to the economy, as well as economic developments generally, may affect the Fund’s investments in those countries. In addition, there is a heightened possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding taxes on interest payments, or other similar developments that could affect investments in those countries. There can be no assurance that adverse political changes will not cause the Fund to suffer a loss of any or all of its investments.

Illiquid Securities

Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable. Illiquid securities include securities that have legal or contractual restrictions on resale, and repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired or at prices approximating the value at which the Fund is carrying the securities. Where registration is required to sell a security, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a considerable period may elapse between the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to sell. The Fund may invest up to 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities. Restricted securities for which no market exists and other illiquid investments are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved and periodically reviewed by the Board of Trustees.

Rule 144A Securities

The Fund may invest in restricted securities that are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the “1933 Act”). Generally, Rule 144A establishes a safe harbor from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for resale by large institutional investors of securities that are not publicly traded. The Adviser determines the liquidity of the Rule 144A securities according to guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees monitors the application of those guidelines and procedures. Securities eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A, which are determined to be liquid, are not subject to the Fund’s 15% limit on investments in illiquid securities.

Warrants

The Fund may invest in equity and index warrants of domestic and international issuers. Equity warrants are securities that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to subscribe for equity issues of the issuing company or a related company at a fixed price either on a certain date or during a set period. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments. The sale of a warrant results in a long or short-term capital gain or loss depending on the period for which the warrant is held.

Investment Techniques

The Fund may, but is under no obligation to, from time to time employ a variety of investment techniques, including those described below, to hedge against fluctuations in the price of portfolio securities, to earn additional income, to enhance total return or to provide a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities. Some of these techniques, such as purchases of put and call options and options on stock indices, may be used as hedges against or substitutes for investments in equity securities. The Fund’s ability to utilize any of the techniques described below may be limited by restrictions imposed on its operations in connection with obtaining and maintaining its qualification as a regulated investment company under the Code. Additionally, other factors (such as cost) may make it impractical or undesirable to use any of these investment techniques from time to time.

Options on Securities

In order to hedge against adverse market shifts and for non-hedging, speculative purposes, the Fund may utilize up to 5% of its net assets (including options on stock indices described below) to purchase put and call options on securities. The Fund may, in certain situations, augment its investment positions by purchasing call options, both on specific equity securities, as well as securities representing exposure to equity sectors or indices and fixed income indices. In addition, the Fund may seek to increase its income or may hedge a portion of its portfolio investments through writing (i.e., selling) covered put and call options. A put option embodies the right of its purchaser to compel the writer of the option to purchase from the option holder an underlying security or its equivalent at a specified price at any time during the option period. In contrast, a call option gives the purchaser the right to buy the underlying security or its equivalent covered by the option or its equivalent from the writer of the option at the stated exercise price. Under interpretations of the SEC currently in effect, which may change from time to time, a “covered” call option means that so long as the Fund is obligated as the writer of the option, it will own (1) the underlying instruments subject to the option, (2) instruments convertible or exchangeable into the instruments subject to the option or (3) a call option on the relevant instruments with an exercise price no higher than the exercise price on the call option written.

Similarly, the SEC currently requires that, to “cover” or support its obligation to purchase the underlying instruments if a put option is written by the Fund, the Fund must (1) deposit with its custodian in a segregated account liquid securities having a value at least equal to the exercise price of the underlying securities, (2) continue to own an equivalent number of puts of the same “series” (that is, puts on the same underlying security having the same exercise prices and expiration dates as those written by the Fund), or an equivalent number of puts of the same “class” (that is, puts on the same underlying security) with exercise prices greater than those it has written (or, if the exercise prices of the puts it holds are less than the exercise prices of those it has written, it will deposit the difference with its custodian in a segregated account) or (3) sell short the securities underlying the put option at the same or a higher price than the exercise price on the put option written.

The Fund will receive a premium when it writes put and call options, which increases the Fund’s return on the underlying security in the event the option expires unexercised or is closed out at a profit. By writing a call, the Fund will limit its opportunity to profit from an increase in the market value of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option for as long as the Fund’s obligation as the writer of the option continues. Upon the exercise of a put option written by the Fund, the Fund may suffer an economic loss equal to the difference between the price at which the Fund is required to purchase the underlying security and its market value at the time of the option exercise, less the premium received for writing the option. Upon the exercise of a call option written by the Fund, the Fund may suffer an economic loss equal to the excess of the security’s market value at the time of the option exercise over the price at which the Fund is required to sell the underlying security less the premium received for writing the option. Thus, in some periods the Fund might receive less total return and in other periods greater total return from its hedged positions than it would have received from leaving its underlying securities unhedged.

The Fund may purchase and write options on securities that are listed on national securities exchanges or are traded over the counter, although it expects, under normal circumstances, to effect such transactions on national securities exchanges.

As a holder of a put option, the Fund will have the right to sell the securities underlying the option and as the holder of a call option, the Fund will have the right to purchase the securities underlying the option, in each case at their exercise price at any time prior to the option’s expiration date. The Fund may choose to exercise the options it holds, permit them to expire or terminate them prior to their expiration by entering into closing sale transactions. In entering into a closing sale transaction, the Fund would sell an option of the same series as the one it has purchased. The ability of the Fund to enter into a closing sale transaction with respect to options purchased and to enter into a closing purchase transaction with respect to options sold depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund so desires. The Fund’s ability to terminate option positions established in the over-the-counter market may be more limited than in the case of exchange-traded options and may also involve the risk that securities dealers participating in such transactions would fail to meet their obligations to the Fund.

In purchasing a put option, the Fund will seek to benefit from a decline in the market price of the underlying security, while in purchasing a call option, the Fund will seek to benefit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security. If an option purchased is not sold or exercised when it has remaining value, or if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, in the case of a put, or remains equal to or below the exercise price, in the case of a call, during the life of the option, the option will expire worthless. For the purchase of an option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security must decline sufficiently below the exercise price, in the case of a put, and must increase sufficiently above the exercise price, in the case of a call, to cover the premium and transaction costs. Because option premiums paid by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the instruments underlying the options, buying options can result in large amounts of leverage. The leverage offered by trading in options could cause the Fund’s net asset value to be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuation than would be the case if the Fund did not invest in options.

Options on Stock Indices

The Fund may utilize up to 5% of its net assets (including options on securities) to purchase put and call options on domestic stock indices to hedge against risks of market-wide price movements affecting its net assets and to purchase call options on securities representing exposure to equity sectors or indices and fixed income indices. In addition, the Fund may write covered put and call options on stock indices. A stock index measures the movement of a certain group of stocks by assigning relative values to the common stocks included in the index. Options on stock indices are similar to options on securities. Because no underlying security can be delivered, however, the option represents the holder's right to obtain from the writer, in cash, a fixed multiple of the amount by which the exercise price exceeds (in the case of a put) or is less than (in the case of a call) the closing value of the underlying index on the exercise date. The advisability of using stock index options to hedge against the risk of market-wide movements will depend on the extent of diversification of the Fund's investments and the sensitivity of its investments to factors influencing the underlying index. The effectiveness of purchasing or writing stock index options as a hedging technique will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the Fund's securities investments correlate with price movements in the stock index selected. In addition, successful use by the Fund of options on stock indices will be subject to the ability of the Adviser to predict correctly changes in the relationship of the underlying index to the Fund's portfolio holdings. No assurance can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.

When the Fund writes an option on a stock index, it will establish a segregated account with its custodian in which the Fund will deposit liquid securities in an amount equal to the market value of the option, and will maintain the account while the option is open.

Securities Lending

Although the Fund does not anticipate having any securities lending income during the current calendar year, the Fund may lend the securities that it owns to others, which would allow the Fund the opportunity to earn additional income. Although the Fund will require the borrower of the securities to post collateral for the loan in accordance with market practice and the terms of the loan will require that the Fund be able to reacquire the loaned securities if certain events occur, the Fund is still subject to the risk that the borrower of the securities may default, which could result in the Fund losing money, which would result in a decline in the Fund's net asset value. The Fund continues to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned as well as the benefit of an increase and the detriment of any decrease in the market value of the securities loaned and would also receive compensation based on investment of the collateral. The right to vote the shares of the securities loaned passes to the borrower, therefore, the Fund would not have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but could call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of consent on a material matter affecting the investment. The Fund does not anticipate paying any compensation relating to the investment of the cash collateral for the loans.

Defensive Positions

During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its net assets in cash or cash equivalents. The Fund will not be pursuing its investment objective in these circumstances. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations.

Short Sales

The Fund has no current intention to engage in short sales of securities. However, if the Adviser determines to sell securities short, the Fund would incur associated expenses and risks.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Fund's Shares is subject to risks. The value of the Fund's investments will increase or decrease based on changes in the prices of the investments it holds. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. By itself, the Fund does not constitute a balanced investment program. You should consider carefully the following principal risks before investing in the Fund. There may be additional risks that the Fund does not currently foresee or consider material. You may wish to consult with your legal or tax advisors, before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. This section describes the principal risk factors associated with investment in the Fund specifically, as well as those factors generally associated with investment in an investment company with investment objectives, investment policies, capital structure or trading markets similar to the Fund's.

Principal Risks

Stock Market Volatility. Stock markets can be volatile. In other words, the prices of stocks can rise or fall rapidly in response to developments affecting a specific company or industry, or to changing economic, political or market conditions. The Fund is subject to the general risk that the value of its investments may decline if the stock markets perform poorly. There is also a risk that the Fund's investments will underperform either the securities markets generally or particular segments of the securities markets.

Issuer Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer, changes in the specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can affect the credit quality or value of an issuer's securities. Lower-quality debt securities tend to be more sensitive to these changes than higher-quality debt securities.

Other Investment Company Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in the securities of other closed-end investment companies and in ETFs. Investing in other investment companies and ETFs involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but the total return on such investments at the investment company level may be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of such other investment companies, including advisory fees. To the extent the Fund invests a portion of its assets in investment company securities, those assets will be subject to the risks of the purchased investment company's portfolio securities, and a Shareholder in the Fund will bear not only his proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly the expenses of the purchased investment company. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of any investment company or ETF in which the Fund invests will be achieved.

Although the Fund currently does not intend to use financial leverage, the securities of other investment companies in which the Fund invests may be leveraged, which will subject the Fund to the risks associated with the use of leverage. Such risks include, among other things, the likelihood of greater volatility of the net asset value and market price of such shares; the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on the borrowings of such investment companies, or in the dividend rates on preferred shares that they must pay, will cause the yield on the shares of such companies to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares; and the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value of such shares than if such companies did not use leverage, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of such shares.

Common Stock Risk. The Fund will invest a significant portion of its net assets in common stocks. Common stocks represent an ownership interest in a company. The Fund may also invest in securities that can be exercised for or converted into common stocks (such as convertible preferred stock). Common stocks and similar equity securities are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund may sometimes decrease instead of increase. Common stock prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer, the general condition of the relevant stock

market or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the costs of capital rise for issuers. Because convertible securities can be converted into equity securities, their values will normally increase or decrease as the values of the underlying equity securities increase or decrease. The common stocks in which the Fund will invest are structurally subordinated to preferred securities, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and assets and, therefore, will be subject to greater risk than the preferred securities or debt instruments of such issuers.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in “emerging markets” through its investments in ETFs, other investment companies and depository receipts and may invest up to 5% of its net assets directly in emerging market securities. Because of less developed markets and economies and, in some countries, less mature governments and governmental institutions, the risks of investing in foreign securities can be intensified in the case of investments in issuers domiciled or doing substantial business in emerging market countries. These risks include high concentration of market capitalization and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries, as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries; lack of liquidity and greater price volatility due to the smaller size of the market for such securities and lower trading volume; political and social uncertainties; national policies that may restrict the Fund’s investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation and nationalization; over-dependence on exports, especially with respect to primary commodities, making these economies vulnerable to changes in commodity prices; overburdened infrastructure and obsolete or unseasoned financial systems; environmental problems; less developed legal systems; and less reliable custodial services and settlement practices. Dividends paid by issuers in emerging market countries will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers involve special risks not presented by investments in securities of U.S. issuers, including the following: less publicly available information about companies due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; the impact of political, social or diplomatic events, including war; possible seizure, expropriation or nationalization of the company or its assets; possible imposition of currency exchange controls; and changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Fund invests a significant amount of its investments in companies located in one region. These risks may be greater in emerging markets and in less developed countries. For example, prior governmental approval for foreign investments may be required in some emerging market countries, and the extent of foreign investment may be subject to limitation in other emerging countries. With respect to risks associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates, the Fund does not expect to engage in foreign currency hedging transactions. See “Foreign Currency Risk”.

Market Discount From Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund’s net asset value could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Shares in a relatively short period following completion of the Offering. The net asset value of the Shares will be reduced immediately following the Offering as a result of the payment of certain Offering costs. Whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of the Shares will depend not upon the Fund’s net asset value but entirely upon whether the market price of the Shares at the time of sale is above or below the investor’s purchase price for the Shares. Because the market price of the Shares will be determined by factors such as relative supply of and demand for the Shares in the market, general market and economic conditions, and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot predict whether the Shares will trade at, below or above net asset value.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. The Fund could suffer a loss if the proceeds from a sale of the securities underlying a repurchase agreement to which it is a party turns out to be less than the repurchase price stated in the agreement. In addition, repurchase agreements may involve risks in the event of default or insolvency of the seller, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund’s ability to dispose of the underlying securities.

Defensive Positions. During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of its net assets in cash or cash equivalents. The Fund would not be pursuing its investment objective in these circumstances and could miss favorable market developments.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. The Fund's successful pursuit of its investment objective depends upon the Adviser's ability to find and exploit market inefficiencies with respect to undervalued securities. Such situations occur infrequently and sporadically and may be difficult to predict, and may not result in a favorable pricing opportunity that allows the Adviser to fulfill the Fund's investment objective. The Adviser's security selections and other investment decisions might produce losses or cause the Fund to underperform when compared to other funds with similar investment goals. If one or more key individuals leave the employ of the Adviser, the Adviser may not be able to hire qualified replacements, or may require an extended time to do so. This could prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The Adviser may also benefit from the Offering because its fee is based on the assets of the Fund, which could be perceived as a conflict of interest.

Distribution Policy Risk. The Fund seeks to make distributions to Shareholders on a monthly basis. Such distributions are not tied to the Fund's investment income and capital gains and do not represent yield or investment return on the Fund's portfolio. To the extent that the amount distributed in cash exceeds the total net investment income of the Fund, the assets of the Fund will decline. Accordingly, a decline in Fund assets may result in an increase in the Fund's expense ratio. In addition, the maintenance of the Fund's distribution policy may cause the Fund's assets to be less fully invested than would otherwise be the case, which could reduce the Fund's total investment return. The Fund may use the proceeds of the Offering to maintain the Fund's distribution policy by providing funding for future distributions, which may constitute a return of capital to Shareholders and lower the tax basis in their Shares. A return of capital is non-taxable to the extent of the Shareholder's basis in the shares. The Shareholders would reduce their basis in the Shares by the amount of the distribution. Any return of capital will be separately identified when Shareholders receive their tax statements. Any return of capital that exceeds cost basis may be treated as capital gains. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Fund. Furthermore, the Fund may need to raise additional capital in order to maintain the distribution policy.

The following table is provided to demonstrate the historical performance of the Distribution Policy. A return-of-capital distribution does not reflect positive investment performance. Shareholders should not draw any conclusions about the Fund's investment performance from the amount of its distributions or from the terms of the Distribution Policy. The Fund's distribution rates do not correlate to the Fund's total return based on NAV.

Distributions Paid and NAV Returns from 2007 through 2013

Years/ Period	NAV Per Share	Average Annual Return*	Average Annual Return**	Distribution Per Share	Return-of- Capital Distribution	Capital Gains Distribution	Net Investment Income Distribution	Gross Expense Ratios
2007^	\$14.10	-2.08%	-1.60%	\$0.62	\$0.41	\$0.15	\$0.06	1.42%
2008	7.16	-37.14	-31.77	2.46	2.30	--	0.16	1.32
2009	6.28	15.73	22.07	2.46	2.30	--	0.16	1.54
2010	5.90	17.38	18.47	1.54	0.40	--	1.14	1.61
2011	5.00	2.45	5.69	1.24	0.63	--	0.61	1.45
2012	4.76	18.49	17.14	1.10	0.70	--	0.40	1.34
2013	4.31	13.49	12.08	1.03	0.65	--	0.38	1.33

^For the period September 10, 2007, the date the Fund commenced investment operations, through December 31, 2007.

*Includes the reinvestments of distributions in accordance with the operations of the Fund's Distribution Reinvestment Plan.

** Includes distributions received but not reinvested.

Preferred Securities Risk. Investment in preferred securities carries risks including credit risk, deferral risk, redemption risk, limited voting rights, risk of subordination and lack of liquidity. Fully taxable or hybrid preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for up to 20 consecutive quarters. Traditional preferreds also contain provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions to skip (in the case of “noncumulative preferreds”) or defer (in the case of “cumulative preferreds”), dividend payments. If the Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving any distributions. Preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return. Preferred securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities, corporate debt or common stocks. Dividends paid on preferred securities will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Matters.”

Other Risks

In addition to the principal risks set forth above, the following additional risks may apply to an investment in the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities and mortgage securities can be more sensitive to interest rate changes although they usually offer higher yields to compensate investors for the greater risks. The longer the maturity of the security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security’s price. In addition, short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates.

Credit Risks. Fixed income securities rated B or below by S&Ps or Moody’s may be purchased by the Fund. These securities have speculative characteristics and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of those issuers to make principal or interest payments, as compared to issuers of more highly rated securities.

Extension Risk. The Fund is subject to the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation held by that Fund (such as mortgage-backed securities) later than expected. This may happen when there is a rise in interest rates. These events may lengthen the duration (i.e. interest rate sensitivity) and potentially reduce the value of these securities.

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its respective net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities may offer a higher yield than securities which are more readily marketable, but they may not always be marketable on advantageous terms. The sale of illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. A security traded in the U.S. that is not registered under the Securities Act will not be considered illiquid if Fund management determines that an adequate investment trading market exists for that security. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any security at a particular time.

Foreign Currency Risk. Although the Fund will report its net asset value and pay expenses and distributions in U.S. dollars, the Fund may invest in foreign securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Therefore, changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's investment securities and net asset value. For example, even if the securities prices are unchanged on their primary foreign stock exchange, the Fund's net asset value may change because of a change in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the trading currency of that primary foreign stock exchange. Certain currencies are more volatile than those of other countries and Fund investments related to those countries may be more affected. Generally, if a foreign currency depreciates against the dollar (i.e., if the dollar strengthens), the value of the existing investment in the securities denominated in that currency will decline. When a given currency appreciates against the dollar (i.e., if the dollar weakens), the value of the existing investment in the securities denominated in that currency will rise. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of foreign securities issuers to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside of the country, due to a blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

Convertible Securities Risk. The value of a convertible security, including, for example, a warrant, is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security’s investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. Generally, the conversion value decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed income security. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Investment in Small and Mid-Capitalization Companies. The Fund may invest in companies with mid or small sized capital structures (generally a market capitalization of \$5 billion or less). Accordingly, the Fund may be subject to the additional risks associated with investment in these companies. The market prices of the securities of such companies tend to be more volatile than those of larger companies. Further, these securities tend to trade at a lower volume than those of larger more established companies. If the Fund is heavily invested in these securities and the value of these securities suddenly declines, that Fund will be susceptible to significant losses.

Qualified Dividend Tax Risk. No assurance can be given as to what percentage of the distributions paid on the Shares, if any, will consist of tax-advantaged qualified dividend income or long-term capital gains or what the tax rates on various types of income will be in future years. The favorable Federal tax treatment may be adversely affected, changed or repealed by future changes in tax laws at any time and is currently scheduled to expire for tax years beginning after December 31, 2012. See “Federal Income Tax Matters”.

Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”) Risk. Investments in REITs will subject the Fund to various risks. The first, real estate industry risk, is the risk that REIT share prices will decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. REITs often invest in highly leveraged properties. The second risk is the risk that returns from REITs, which typically are small or medium capitalization stocks, will trail returns from the overall stock market. The third, interest rate risk, is the risk that changes in interest rates may hurt real estate values or make REIT shares less attractive than other income producing investments. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self liquidation.

Qualification as a REIT under the Code in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that the entities in which the Fund invests with the expectation that they will be taxed as a REIT will qualify as a REIT. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. If the Fund were to invest in an entity that failed to qualify as a REIT, such failure could drastically reduce the Fund’s yield on that investment.

REITs can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. They may also realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity REITs will be affected by conditions in the real estate rental market and by changes in the value of the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties. They are paid interest by the owners of the financed properties. Mortgage REITs will be affected by changes in creditworthiness of borrowers and changes in interest rates. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in mortgages. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects.

Dividends paid by REITs will not generally qualify for the reduced U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See “Federal Income Tax Matters.”

The Fund’s investment in REITs may include an additional risk to Shareholders. Some or all of a REIT’s annual distributions to its investors may constitute a non-taxable return of capital. Any such return of capital will generally reduce the Fund’s basis in the REIT investment, but not below zero. To the extent the distributions from a particular REIT exceed the Fund’s basis in such REIT, the Fund will generally recognize gain. In part because REIT distributions often include a nontaxable return of capital, Fund distributions to Shareholders may also include a nontaxable return of capital. Shareholders that receive such a distribution will also reduce their tax basis in their shares of the Fund, but not below zero. To the extent the distribution exceeds a Shareholder’s basis in the Fund shares, such Shareholder will generally recognize capital gain.

Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board Markets. The Fund may invest in companies whose stock is trading on the over-the-counter Bulletin Board which have only a limited trading market. A more active trading market may never develop. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments in these companies on any particular day due to the limited trading market.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Fund’s Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of inhibiting the Fund’s possible conversion to open-end status and limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or the Board of Trustees. In certain circumstances, these provisions might also inhibit the ability of Shareholders to sell their Shares at a premium over prevailing market prices.

Debt Security Risk. In addition to interest rate risk, call risk and extension risk, debt securities are also subject to the risk that they may also lose value if the issuer fails to make principal or interest payments when due, or the credit quality of the issuer falls.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending is subject to the risk that loaned securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may, therefore, lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. Any loss in the market price of securities loaned by the Fund that occurs during the term of the loan would be borne by the Fund and would adversely affect the Fund’s performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery, or no recovery, of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while the loan is outstanding. The Fund retains the right to recall securities that it lends to enable it to vote such securities if it determines such vote to be material. Despite its right to recall securities lent, there can be no guarantee that recalled securities will be received timely to enable the Fund to vote those securities. The Fund does not anticipate having any securities lending income during the current calendar year.

Market Discount From Net Asset Value. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Fund’s net asset value could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Shares in a relatively short period following completion of the Offering. The net asset value of the Shares will be reduced

immediately following the Offering as a result of the payment of certain Offering costs. Whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of the Shares will depend not upon the Fund's net asset value but entirely upon whether the market price of the Shares at the time of sale is above or below the investor's purchase price for the Shares. Because the market price of the Shares will be determined by factors such as relative supply of and demand for the Shares in the market, general market and economic conditions, and other factors beyond the control of the Fund, the Fund cannot predict whether the Shares will trade at, below or above net asset value.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund cannot predict its securities portfolio turnover rate with certain accuracy, but anticipates that its annual portfolio turnover rate will range between 50% and 150% under normal market conditions. However, it could be materially higher under certain conditions. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income.

LISTING OF SHARES

The Fund's Shares trade on the NYSE MKT under the ticker symbol "CFP," and are required to meet the NYSE MKT's continued listing requirements.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser. There are five Trustees of the Fund, one of whom is an “interested person” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund. The Trustees are responsible for the Fund’s overall management, including adopting the investment and other policies of the Fund, electing and replacing officers and selecting and supervising the Fund’s Adviser. The name and business address of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, as well as a description of committees of the Board of Trustees, are set forth under “Management” in the Statement of Additional Information.

Investment Adviser

Cornerstone Advisors, Inc., 1075 Hendersonville Road, Suite 250, Asheville, North Carolina 28803, is a corporation organized under the laws of North Carolina and serves as the Fund’s investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser began conducting business in February, 2001 and manages two other closed-end funds with combined assets under management with the Fund of approximately \$438.3 million, as of December 31, 2013.

Under the general supervision of the Fund’s Board of Trustees, the Adviser carries out the investment and reinvestment of the net assets of the Fund, continuously furnishes an investment program with respect to the Fund, determines which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged, and implements such determinations. The Adviser furnishes to the Fund investment advice and office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the investments of the Fund. The Adviser compensates all Trustees and officers of the Fund who are members of the Adviser’s organization and who render investment services to the Fund, and will also compensate all other Adviser personnel who provide research and investment services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Investment Management Agreement a monthly fee computed at the annual rate of 1.00% of the average weekly net assets of the Fund. The total estimated annual expenses of the Fund are set forth in the section titled “Summary of Fund Expenses.”

The Board of Trustees annually considers the continuance of the Investment Management Agreement. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval on February 7, 2014 of the continuance of the Investment Management Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser will be available in the Fund’s semi-annual report to Shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30, 2014.

During the last three fiscal years, the Fund paid the Adviser the following amounts as compensation:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Management Fees Earned	\$1,338,478	\$1,008,225	\$730,851
Management Fee Paid	\$1,338,478	\$1,008,225	\$730,851

Portfolio Manager

Ralph W. Bradshaw is the Fund’s portfolio manager (the “Portfolio Manager”). In addition, Mr. Bradshaw may consult with Gary Bentz, another officer of the Adviser, regarding investment decisions. In carrying out responsibilities for

the management of the Fund's portfolio of securities, the Portfolio Manager has primary responsibility. The Adviser may create a portfolio management team by assigning a