

Nuveen Preferred Income Opportunities Fund
Form 497
March 08, 2017

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF
NUVEEN FLEXIBLE INVESTMENT INCOME FUND (JPW)**

March 8, 2017

Although we recommend that you read the complete Proxy Statement/Prospectus, for your convenience, we have provided a brief overview of the issues to be voted on.

Q. Why am I receiving the enclosed Proxy Statement/Prospectus?

A. You are receiving the Proxy Statement/Prospectus as a holder of common shares of Nuveen Flexible Investment Income Fund (the Target Fund) in connection with the annual meeting of shareholders (the Annual Meeting). At the Annual Meeting, shareholders of the Target Fund will vote on the following proposals:

the election of members of the Target Fund s Board of Trustees (the Board) (the list of specific nominees is contained in the enclosed Proxy Statement/Prospectus); and

the reorganization of the Target Fund into Nuveen Preferred Income Opportunities Fund (the Acquiring Fund and together with the Target Fund, the Funds or each individually, a Fund) (the Reorganization).

The Board, including the independent Board members, unanimously recommends that you vote FOR each proposal.

Proposal Regarding the Reorganization

Q. Why has the Board recommended the Reorganization proposal?

A. Based on information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Adviser), the Board believes that the proposed Reorganization may benefit shareholders of the Target Fund (relative to not pursuing the Reorganization) in a number of ways, including, among other things:

the potential for a higher common share net earnings rate;

lower management fee and administrative expenses (excluding the costs of leverage) as certain fixed costs are spread over a larger asset base; and

the potential for improved secondary market trading prices relative to net asset value.

Q.

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As a result of the Reorganization, will shareholders of the Target Fund receive new shares in exchange for their current shares?

- A.** Yes. Upon the closing of the Reorganization, Target Fund shareholders will become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. Holders of common shares of the Target Fund will receive

newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, with cash being distributed in lieu of fractional common shares. The aggregate net asset value, as of the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganization, of the Acquiring Fund common shares received by Target Fund shareholders (including, for this purpose, fractional Acquiring Fund common shares to which Target Fund shareholders would be entitled) will be equal to the aggregate net asset value of the common shares of the Target Fund held by its shareholders as of such time. Fractional shares will be aggregated and sold on the open market and shareholders will receive cash in lieu of such fractional shares.

Following the Reorganization, common shareholders of the Target Fund will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding common shares of the Acquiring Fund as compared to their percentage holdings of the Target Fund prior to the Reorganization, and thus, a reduced percentage of ownership in the larger Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization than they held in the Target Fund.

Q. How will the Reorganization impact fees and expenses?

- A.** The pro forma expense ratio of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization, including the costs of leverage, expressed as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares as of July 31, 2016, is estimated to be approximately 18 basis points (0.18%) lower than the total expense ratio of the Target Fund. In addition, the Reorganization is intended to result in a lower effective management fee rate as a percentage of managed assets for shareholders of the Target Fund (as shareholders of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization).

See the Comparative Fee Table on page 38 of the enclosed Proxy Statement/Prospectus for more detailed information regarding fees and expenses.

Q. Will the Reorganization impact Fund distributions to common shareholders?

- A.** The Target Fund has a cash flow distribution policy in which the rate of distributions to common shareholders roughly corresponds to the cash flow received from investments in portfolio securities, net of the Fund's fees and expenses. The Acquiring Fund has an income-only distribution policy, and thus may tend to pay dividends at a lower rate, depending on the extent to which cash flow received on portfolio securities may not constitute income. The Acquiring Fund will continue its income-only distribution policy, in which distributions are sourced entirely from net investment income, following the Reorganization.

In considering the Reorganization, the Board considered information from Nuveen Fund Advisors indicating that, under current market conditions, the Reorganization (including the change from a cash flow distribution policy to an income-only distribution policy) is not expected, at least in the short-term, to adversely impact the Acquiring Fund's ability to pay distributions to common shareholders at a rate equal to or higher than the Target Fund's current distribution rate, following the Reorganization.

Q. Do the Funds have similar investment objectives, policies and risks?

- A.** The Funds have similar investment objectives, policies and risks but there are some differences. Each Fund's primary investment objective is high current income. The secondary investment

objective of the Acquiring Fund is total return and the secondary investment objective of the Target Fund is capital appreciation. Each Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company and currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings. The Acquiring Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily (80% of its managed assets) in preferred securities, while, in contrast, the Target Fund has the flexibility of investing throughout a company's capital structure and has a policy of investing 80% of its managed assets in income producing securities. The Target Fund historically has invested to a lesser extent in preferred securities and to a greater extent in debt securities and common stock. The Acquiring Fund and Target Fund invests at least 50% and 25%, respectively, of their managed assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are investment grade quality. Under normal circumstances, each Fund will invest more than 25% of its managed assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in financial services. See Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund Investment Objectives and Policies beginning on page 26 of the enclosed Proxy Statement/Prospectus for more detailed information.

Q. How will the Acquiring Fund's portfolio be managed following the Reorganization?

A. NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC (NWQ) currently serves as the sub-adviser to the Target Fund. Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (NAM) and NWQ currently serve as the sub-advisers to the Acquiring Fund, each managing a portion of the Acquiring Fund's investment portfolio, and will continue to manage the investment portfolio of the Acquiring Fund as investment sub-advisers following the closing of the Reorganization. As of the date of the enclosed Proxy Statement/Prospectus, based on current market conditions, the Adviser expects to allocate all or substantially all of the assets of the Target Fund to the portion of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio sub-advised by NAM, which employs a debt-oriented approach, combining top-down relative value analysis of industry sectors with fundamental credit analysis.

Q. Does the Reorganization constitute a taxable event for the Target Fund's shareholders?

A. No. The Reorganization is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. It is expected that Target Fund shareholders will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganization, except to the extent that a Target Fund shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share. Prior to the closing of the Reorganization, the Target Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such distribution may be taxable to the Target Fund's common shareholders for federal income tax purposes. In addition, to the extent that portfolio securities of the Target Fund are sold prior to the closing of the Reorganization, the Target Fund may recognize gains or losses, which may increase or decrease the net capital gains or net investment income to be distributed by the Target Fund. As noted above, the Adviser currently expects to allocate all or substantially all of the assets of the Target Fund to the portion of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio sub-advised by NAM. While NAM expects to reposition a significant portion (approximately 84%) of the Target Fund assets transferred to the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization, such repositioning is expected to represent approximately 5% of the combined portfolio following the Reorganization due to the relatively small size of the Target Fund. To the extent the Acquiring Fund sells Target Fund assets following the Reorganization, the Acquiring Fund may

recognize gains or losses, which may result in taxable distributions to Acquiring Fund shareholders (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization).

Q. What will happen if the required shareholder approval in connection with the Reorganization is not obtained?

A. The closing of the Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganization to occur, the requisite shareholder approval must be obtained at the Target Fund's Annual Meeting, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganization is contingent upon the Target Fund obtaining such shareholder approval and each Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of the Target Fund entitled to vote on the Reorganization proposal approve such proposal. If the Reorganization is not consummated, the Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of the Target Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposal or continuing to operate the Target Fund as a stand-alone Fund.

Q. Will shareholders of the Target Fund have to pay any fees or expenses in connection with the Reorganization?

A. Yes. Target Fund shareholders will indirectly bear the costs of the Reorganization, whether or not the Reorganization is consummated. The total costs of the Reorganization are estimated to be \$570,000 and each Fund's allocable share of such costs will be reflected in its net asset value at or before the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganization. The estimated allocation of the costs between the Funds is as follows: \$40,000 (0.00% of net assets) for the Acquiring Fund and \$530,000 (0.82% of net assets) for the Target Fund (all percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2016). The allocation of the costs of the Reorganization will be based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganization, including forecasted increases to net earnings, improvements in the secondary trading market for common shares and operating expense savings, if any, to each Fund following the Reorganization.

A shareholder's broker, dealer or other financial intermediary (each, a Financial Intermediary) may impose its own shareholder account fees for processing corporate actions, which could apply as a result of the Reorganization. These shareholder account fees, if applicable, are not paid or otherwise remitted to the Funds or the Funds' investment adviser. The imposition of such fees is based solely on the terms of a shareholder's account agreement with his, her or its Financial Intermediary and/or is in the discretion of the Financial Intermediary. Questions concerning any such shareholder account fees or other similar fees should be directed to a shareholder's Financial Intermediary.

Q. What is the timetable for the Reorganization?

A. If the shareholder approval and other conditions to closing are satisfied (or waived), the Reorganization is expected to take effect on or about May 8, 2017, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

Q. How does the Board recommend that shareholders vote on the Reorganization?

A. After careful consideration, the Board has determined that the Reorganization is in the best interests of the Target Fund and the Board recommends that you vote FOR the proposal.

General

Q. Who do I call if I have questions?

A. If you need any assistance, or have any questions regarding the proposal or how to vote your shares, please call Computershare Fund Services, the proxy solicitor hired by your Fund, at 866-300-0742 weekdays during its business hours of 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. and Saturdays 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern time. Please have your proxy materials available when you call.

Q. How do I vote my shares?

A. You may vote by mail, by telephone or over the Internet:

To vote by mail, please mark, sign, date and mail the enclosed proxy card. No postage is required if mailed in the United States.

To vote by telephone, please call the toll-free number located on your proxy card and follow the recorded instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

To vote over the Internet, go to the Internet address provided on your proxy card and follow the instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

Q. Will anyone contact me?

A. You may receive a call from Computershare Fund Services, the proxy solicitor hired by the Target Fund, to verify that you received your proxy materials, to answer any questions you may have about the proposals and to encourage you to vote your proxy.

We recognize the inconvenience of the proxy solicitation process and would not impose on you if we did not believe that the matters being proposed were important. Once your vote has been registered with the proxy solicitor, your name will be removed from the solicitor's follow-up contact list.

Your vote is very important. We encourage you as a shareholder to participate in the Target Fund's governance by returning your vote as soon as possible. If enough shareholders fail to cast their votes, the Target Fund may not be able to hold its meeting or the vote on each issue, and will be required to incur additional solicitation costs in order to obtain sufficient shareholder participation.

March 8, 2017

NUVEEN FLEXIBLE INVESTMENT INCOME FUND (JPW)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON APRIL 12, 2017

To the Shareholders:

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the Annual Meeting) of Nuveen Flexible Investment Income Fund (the Target Fund) will be held in the offices of Nuveen, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on Wednesday, April 12, 2017, at 2:00 p.m., Central time, for the following purposes:

1. Election of Board Members. The common shareholders of the Target Fund voting to elect four (4) Class II Board Members. Board Members Adams, Kundert, Nelson and Toth are nominees for election.
2. Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. The common shareholders of the Target Fund voting to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization pursuant to which the Target Fund would: (i) transfer substantially all of its assets to Nuveen Preferred Income Opportunities Fund (the Acquiring Fund) in exchange solely for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the Acquiring Fund s assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of the Target Fund; (ii) distribute such newly issued shares of the Acquiring Fund to the common shareholders of the Target Fund (with cash being distributed in lieu of fractional common shares); and (iii) liquidate, dissolve and terminate in accordance with applicable law.
3. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Annual Meeting.

Shareholders of the Target Fund are being solicited to vote on the election of four (4) Class II Board Members at the Annual Meeting so that the Target Fund may continue to be governed by its current Board Members, and avoid vacancies on the Board, in the event the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization is not approved by the Target Fund s shareholders or the reorganization is not consummated in a timely manner.

Only shareholders of record of the Target Fund as of the close of business on February 21, 2017 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof.

All shareholders are cordially invited to attend the Annual Meeting. In order to avoid delay and additional expense for the Target Fund and to assure that your shares are represented, please vote as promptly as possible, regardless of whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting. You may vote by mail, by telephone or over the Internet. To vote by mail, please mark, sign, date and mail the enclosed proxy card. No postage is required if mailed in the United States. To vote by telephone, please call the toll-free number located on your proxy card and follow the recorded instructions, using your proxy card as a guide. To vote over the Internet, go to the Internet address provided on your proxy card and follow the instructions, using your proxy card as a guide.

If you intend to attend the Annual Meeting in person and you are a record holder of the Target Fund s shares, in order to gain admission you must show photographic identification, such as your driver s license. If you intend to attend the Annual Meeting in person and you hold your shares through a bank, broker or other custodian, in order to gain admission you must show photographic identification, such as your driver s license, and satisfactory proof of ownership of shares of the Target Fund, such as your voting instruction form (or a copy thereof) or broker s statement indicating ownership as of a recent date. If you hold your shares in a brokerage account or through a bank or other nominee, you will not be able to vote in person at the Annual Meeting unless you have previously requested and obtained a legal proxy from your broker, bank or other nominee and present it at the Annual Meeting.

Gifford R. Zimmerman

Vice President and Secretary

The Nuveen Closed-End Funds

NUVEEN FUNDS

333 WEST WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

(800) 257-8787

PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

NUVEEN PREFERRED INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FUND (JPC)

AND

NUVEEN FLEXIBLE INVESTMENT INCOME FUND (JPW)

(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

March 8, 2017

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus is being furnished to common shareholders of Nuveen Flexible Investment Income Fund (the Target Fund), a diversified, closed-end management investment company, in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Trustees (the Board and each Trustee, a Board Member), of the Target Fund for use at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Target Fund to be held in the offices of Nuveen, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on Wednesday, April 12, 2017, at 2:00 p.m., Central time, and at any and all adjournments or postponements thereof (the Annual Meeting), to consider the proposals listed below, as applicable, and discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus. The Target Fund is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. The enclosed proxy card and this Proxy Statement/Prospectus are first being sent to shareholders of the Target Fund on or about March 10, 2017. Shareholders of record of the Target Fund as of the close of business on February 21, 2017 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and any and all adjournments or postponements thereof.

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus explains concisely what you should know before voting on the proposals described in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus or investing in Nuveen Preferred Income Opportunities Fund (the Acquiring Fund). Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

The securities offered by this Proxy Statement/Prospectus have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

On the matters coming before the Annual Meeting as to which a choice has been specified by shareholders on the accompanying proxy card, the shares will be voted accordingly where such proxy card is properly executed, timely received and not properly revoked (pursuant to the instructions below). If a proxy is returned and no choice is specified, the shares will be voted **FOR** the proposals. Shareholders of the Target Fund who execute proxies or provide voting instructions by telephone or by Internet may revoke them at any time before a vote is taken on the proposals by filing with the Target Fund a written notice of revocation, by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date, or by attending the Annual Meeting and voting in person. A prior proxy can also be revoked by voting again through the toll-free number or the Internet address listed in the proxy card. Merely attending the Annual Meeting, however, will not revoke any previously submitted proxy.

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Pursuant to this Proxy Statement/Prospectus, common shareholders of the Target Fund are being solicited to vote on the following proposals:

Proposal No. 1. To elect four (4) Class II Board Members.

Proposal No. 2. To approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

Shareholders of the Target Fund are being solicited to vote on the election of four (4) Class II Board Members to avoid vacancies on the Board in the event the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization is not approved or the reorganization is not consummated in a timely manner.

A quorum of shareholders is required to take action at the Annual Meeting. A majority of the shares entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum of shareholders at the Annual Meeting. Votes cast in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting will be tabulated by the inspectors of election appointed for the Annual Meeting. The inspectors of election will determine whether or not a quorum is present at the Annual Meeting. Broker non-votes are shares held by a broker or nominee for which the broker or nominee returns a valid proxy, but are not voted because instructions have not been received from beneficial owners or persons entitled to vote and the broker or nominee does not have discretionary authority to vote such shares. For purposes of voting on a proposal, abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present, but do not represent votes cast in favor of an adjournment, postponement, or a proposal. Assuming the presence of a quorum, abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of the vote on Proposal 1 and will have the same effect as a vote against Proposal 2.

Broker-dealer firms holding shares of the Target Fund in street name for the benefit of their customers and clients will request the instructions of such customers and clients on how to vote their shares before the Annual Meeting. The Target Fund understands that, under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE), such broker-dealer firms may, for certain routine matters, grant discretionary authority to the proxies designated by the Board to vote without instructions from their customers and clients if no instructions have been received prior to the date specified in the broker-dealer firm's request for voting instructions. Proposal 1 is a routine matter, while Proposal 2 is a non-routine matter. Accordingly, broker-dealers may have authority to vote shares of customers or clients who do not provide instructions with respect to Proposal 1 but not with respect to Proposal 2.

Broker-dealers who are not members of the NYSE may be subject to other rules, which may or may not permit them to vote your shares without instruction. We urge you to provide instructions to your broker or nominee so that your votes may be counted.

Those persons who were shareholders of record of the Target Fund as of the close of business on February 21, 2017 will be entitled to one vote for each share held and a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional common share held.

As of February 21, 2017, the shares of the Funds issued and outstanding were as follows:

Fund (Ticker Symbol)	Common Shares ⁽¹⁾
Acquiring Fund (JPC)	96,897,256
Target Fund (JPW)	3,698,750

(1) The common shares of the Funds are listed on the NYSE. Upon the closing of the Reorganization (as defined below), it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will continue the listing of its common shares on the NYSE.

With respect to the reorganization of the Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund (the Reorganization) pursuant to the terms of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, the Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Target Fund s outstanding common shares. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganization as a registered closed-end management investment company, with the investment objectives and policies described in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

The closing of the Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganization to occur, the requisite shareholder approval must be obtained at the Target Fund s Annual Meeting, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganization is contingent upon the Target Fund obtaining such shareholder approval and each Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of the Target Fund entitled to vote on the Reorganization proposal approve such proposal. If the Reorganization is not consummated, the Target Fund s Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of the Fund.

The following documents have been filed with the SEC and are incorporated into this Proxy Statement/Prospectus by reference:

- (1) the Statement of Additional Information relating to the proposed Reorganization, dated March 8, 2017 (the Reorganization SAI);
- (2) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm s report for the Acquiring Fund and the financial highlights for the Acquiring Fund contained in the Fund s Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016 (File No. 811-21293); and
- (3) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm s report for the Target Fund and the financial highlights for the Target Fund contained in the Fund s Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016 (File No. 811-22820).

No other parts of the Funds Annual Reports are incorporated by reference herein.

Copies of the foregoing may be obtained without charge by calling (800) 257-8787 or writing the Funds at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. If you wish to request a copy of the Reorganization SAI, please ask for the Flexible Investment Income Merger SAI. In addition, each Fund will furnish, without charge, a copy of its most recent Semi-Annual Report to a shareholder upon request. Any such request should be directed to the Funds by calling (800) 257-8787 or by writing the Funds at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

The Funds are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and in accordance therewith file reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements, registration statements and other information filed by the Funds, including the Registration Statement on Form N-14 relating to the common shares of the Acquiring Fund of which this Proxy Statement/Prospectus is a part, may be inspected without charge and copied (for a duplication fee at

prescribed rates) at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, or at the SEC's New York Regional Office (Brookfield Place, 200 Vesey Street, Suite 400, New York, New York 10281) or Chicago Regional Office (175 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60604). You may call the SEC at (202) 551-8090 for information about the operation of the public reference room. You may obtain copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Branch, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also access reports and other information about the Funds on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

The common shares of the Funds are listed on the NYSE. Upon the closing of the Reorganization, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will continue the listing of its common shares on the NYSE. Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning the Funds can be inspected at the offices of the NYSE, 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

This Proxy Statement/Prospectus serves as a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund common shares in the Reorganization. In this connection, no person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation not contained in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus and, if so given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Proxy Statement/Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

March 8, 2017

NUVEEN FLEXIBLE INVESTMENT INCOME FUND (JPW)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PROPOSAL NO. 1 THE ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS</u>	1
<u>Board Nominees/Board Members</u>	2
<u>Compensation</u>	10
<u>Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight</u>	11
<u>The Officers</u>	20
<u>PROPOSAL NO. 2 REORGANIZATION OF THE TARGET FUND INTO THE ACQUIRING FUND</u>	24
<u>A. SYNOPSIS</u>	24
<u>Background and Reasons for the Reorganization</u>	24
<u>Summary of Key Terms of the Reorganization</u>	25
<u>Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization</u>	25
<u>Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund</u>	26
<u>Comparative Risk Information</u>	35
<u>Comparative Expense Information</u>	37
<u>Comparative Performance Information</u>	38
<u>B. RISK FACTORS</u>	39
<u>C. INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION</u>	56
<u>General</u>	56
<u>Terms of the Reorganization</u>	57
<u>Reasons for the Reorganization</u>	59
<u>Capitalization</u>	62
<u>Expenses Associated with the Reorganization</u>	62
<u>Dissenting Shareholders' Rights of Appraisal</u>	63
<u>Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization</u>	63
<u>Shareholder Approval</u>	66
<u>Description of Common Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to the Target Fund</u>	66
<u>Description of Massachusetts Business Trusts</u>	70
<u>D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT POLICIES</u>	72
<u>Comparison of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund</u>	72
<u>Portfolio Investments</u>	74
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS</u>	85
<u>Certain Provisions in each Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws</u>	85
<u>Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund</u>	86
<u>Custodian, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent</u>	87
<u>Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Acquiring Fund</u>	87
<u>Net Asset Value</u>	91

<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	92
<u>Legal Opinions</u>	92
<u>Experts</u>	92
<u>Outstanding Shares of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund</u>	93
<u>Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund</u>	93
<u>Expenses of Proxy Solicitation</u>	96
<u>Shareholder Proposals</u>	96
<u>Shareholder Communications</u>	97
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	97
<u>Shareholder Report Delivery</u>	97
<u>Other Information</u>	97
<u>APPENDIX A FORM OF AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION</u>	A-1
<u>APPENDIX B FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	B-1
<u>APPENDIX C BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF BOARD MEMBERS</u>	C-1
<u>APPENDIX D INFORMATION REGARDING OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISERS</u>	D-1
<u>APPENDIX E NUVEEN FUND BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER</u>	E-1

PROPOSAL NO. 1 THE ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS

Pursuant to the organizational documents of the Target Fund, a Massachusetts business trust, the Board is divided into three classes (Class I, Class II and Class III), to be elected by the holders of the outstanding common shares to serve until the third succeeding annual meeting subsequent to their election or thereafter, in each case until their successors have been duly elected and qualified.

Four (4) Board Members are to be elected by holders of common shares. Board Members Hunter, Stockdale, Stone and Wolff have been designated as Class I Board Members to serve for a term expiring at the 2019 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Board Members Adams, Kundert, Nelson and Toth have been designated as Class II Board Members and are nominees for election at the Annual Meeting to serve for a term expiring at the 2020 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Board Members Evans, Schneider, Moschner and Cook, have been designated as Class III Board Members to serve for a term expiring at the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified.

It is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed proxy to vote the shares represented thereby for the election of the nominees listed above unless the proxy is marked otherwise. Each of the nominees has agreed to continue to serve as a Board Member of the Target Fund if elected. However, should any nominee become unable or unwilling to accept nomination for election, the proxies will be voted for substitute nominees, if any, designated by the Fund's then-present Board.

Board Members Hunter, Stockdale, Stone and Wolff were last elected to the Target Fund's Board as Class I Board Members at the annual meeting of shareholders held on April 22, 2016. Board Members Adams, Kundert, Nelson and Toth were last elected to the Target Fund's Board as Class II Board Members at the annual meeting of shareholders held on April 11, 2014. Board Members Evans and Schneider were last elected to the Target Fund's Board as Class III Board members at the annual meeting of shareholders held on March 26, 2015. On June 22, 2016, Margo L. Cook and Albin F. Moschner were appointed as Board Members and designated as Class III Board Members for the Target Fund, effective July 1, 2016.

Other than Board Members Adams and Cook, each of the Board Members and Board Member nominees is not an interested person, as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Target Fund or Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Adviser), the investment adviser to the Target Fund, and has never been an employee or director of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen Investments), the Adviser's parent company, or any affiliate. Accordingly, such Board Members are deemed Independent Board Members.

The proposal regarding the election of Board Members designated as Class II Board Members is submitted to shareholders for a vote at the Annual Meeting so that the Target Fund may continue to be governed by its current Board Members, and avoid vacancies on the Board, in the event that the Reorganization proposal (described under Proposal No. 2 herein) is not approved by the Target Fund's shareholders or the Reorganization is not consummated in a timely manner.

The Board of the Target Fund unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the election of each Board Member identified in the table below as a Class II Board Member.

Board Nominees/Board Members

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Nominees/Board Members who are not interested persons of the Target Fund					
William J. Schneider ⁽²⁾ c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1944	Chairman of the Board; Board Member	Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 1996, Chairman of the Board Since July 1, 2013	Chairman of Miller-Valentine Partners Ltd., a real estate investment company; Board Member of WDPR Public Radio Station; formerly, Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer (retired, 2004) of Miller-Valentine Group; formerly, Director, Dayton Development Coalition; formerly, Board Member, Business Advisory Council, Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank and University of Dayton Business School Advisory Council.	182	None
Jack B. Evans c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1948	Board Member	Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 1999	President, The Hall-Perrine Foundation, a private philanthropic corporation (since 1996); Director, The Gazette Company; Life Trustee of Coe College and Iowa College Foundation; formerly, Director, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; formerly, President and Chief Operating Officer, SCI Financial Group, Inc., a regional financial services firm; formerly, Member and President Pro Tem of the Board of Regents for the State of Iowa University System.	182	Director and Chairman, United Fire Group, a publicly held company; formerly, Director, Alliant Energy.

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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
William C. Hunter c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1948	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2019 annual shareholder meeting	Dean Emeritus (since 2012), formerly, Dean (2006-2012), Henry B. Tippie College of Business, University of Iowa; past Director (2005-2015) and past President (2010-2014), Beta Gamma Sigma, Inc., The International Business Honor Society; formerly, Director (1997-2007), Credit Research Center at Georgetown University; formerly, Dean and Distinguished Professor of Finance, School of Business at the University of Connecticut (2003-2006); previously, Senior Vice President and Director of Research at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1995-2003).	182	Director (since 2009) of Wellmark, Inc.; Director (since 2004) of Xerox Corporation.
David J. Kundert c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1942	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 annual shareholder meeting	Formerly, Director, Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company (2006-2013); retired (since 2004) as Chairman, JPMorgan Fleming Asset Management; President and CEO, Banc One Investment Advisors Corporation, and President, One Group Mutual Funds; prior thereto, Executive Vice President, Bank One Corporation and Chairman and CEO, Banc One Investment Management Group; Regent Emeritus, Member of Investment Committee, Luther College; Member of the Wisconsin Bar Association; Member of Board of Directors and Chair of Investment Committee, Greater Milwaukee Foundation; Member of the Board of Directors (Milwaukee), College Possible; Member of the Board of Trustees, Milwaukee Repertory Theater.	182	None

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
<p>Albin F. Moschner</p> <p>c/o Nuveen</p> <p>333 West Wacker Drive</p> <p>Chicago, Illinois 60606</p> <p>1952</p>	<p>Board Member</p>	<p>Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 annual shareholder meeting</p> <p>Length of Service: Since 2016</p>	<p>Founder and Chief Executive Officer, Northcroft Partners, LLC, a management consulting firm (since 2012); previously, held positions at Leap Wireless International, Inc., including Consultant (2011-2012), Chief Operating Officer (2008-2011), and Chief Marketing Officer (2004-2008); formerly, President, Verizon Card Services division of Verizon Communications, Inc. (2000-2003); formerly, President, One Point Services at One Point Communications (1999-2000); formerly, Vice Chairman of the Board, Diba, Incorporated (1996-1997); formerly, various executive positions with Zenith Electronics Corporation (1991-1996).</p>	<p>182</p>	<p>Director, USA Technologies, Inc., a provider of solutions and services to facilitate electronic payment transactions (since 2012); formerly, Director, Wintrust Financial Corporation (1996-2016).</p>

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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
John K. Nelson c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1962	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 2013	Member of Board of Directors of Core12 LLC (since 2008), a private firm which develops branding, marketing and communications strategies for clients; Director of The Curran Center for Catholic American Studies (since 2009) and The President's Council, Fordham University (since 2010); formerly, senior external advisor to the financial services practice of Deloitte Consulting LLP (2012-2014); formerly, Chief Executive Officer of ABN AMRO N.V. North America, and Global Head of its Financial Markets Division (2007-2008); prior senior positions held at ABN AMRO include Corporate Executive Vice President and Head of Global Markets the Americas (2006-2007), CEO of Wholesale Banking North America and Global Head of Foreign Exchange and Futures Markets (2001-2006), and Regional Commercial Treasurer and Senior Vice President Trading North America (1996-2001); formerly, Trustee at St. Edmund Preparatory School in New York City; formerly, Chair of the Board of Trustees of Marian University (2011-2014).	182	None

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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Judith M. Stockdale c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1947	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2019 annual shareholder meeting	Board Member of the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities (since 2013); Board Member of the Land Trust Alliance (since 2013); formerly, Executive Director (1994-2012), Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation; prior thereto, Executive Director, Great Lakes Protection Fund (1990-1994).	182	None
Carole E. Stone c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1947	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2019 annual shareholder meeting	Director, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (since 2006); Director, C2 Options Exchange, Incorporated (since 2009); formerly, Commissioner, New York State Commission on Public Authority Reform (2005-2010).	182	Director, CBOE Holdings, Inc. (since 2010).

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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Terence J. Toth ⁽³⁾ c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1959	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 2008	Co-Founding Partner, Promus Capital (since 2008); Director, Fulcrum IT Service LLC (since 2010) and Quality Control Corporation (since 2012); formerly Director, LogicMark LLC (2012-2016); formerly, Director, Legal & General Investment Management America, Inc. (2008-2013); formerly, CEO and President, Northern Trust Global Investments (2004-2007); Executive Vice President, Quantitative Management & Securities Lending (2000-2004); prior thereto, various positions with Northern Trust Company (since 1994); Member, Catalyst Schools of Chicago Board (since 2008) and Mather Foundation Board (since 2012) and Chair of its Investment Committee; formerly, Member, Chicago Fellowship Board (2005-2006), formerly, Member, Northern Trust Mutual Funds Board (2005-2007), Northern Trust Global Investments Board (2004-2007), Northern Trust Japan Board (2004-2007), Northern Trust Securities Inc. Board (2003-2007) and Northern Trust Hong Kong Board (1997-2004).	182	None

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Margaret L. Wolff c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1955	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2019 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 2016	Formerly, Of Counsel (2005-2014), Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP (Mergers & Acquisitions Group); Member of the Board of Trustees of New York-Presbyterian Hospital (since 2005); Member (since 2004) and Chair (since 2015) of the Board of Trustees of The John A. Hartford Foundation (a philanthropy dedicated to improving the care of older adults); formerly, Member (2005-2015) and Vice Chair (2011-2015) of the Board of Trustees of Mt. Holyoke College.	182	Member of the Board of Directors (since 2013) of Travelers Insurance Company of Canada and The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company (each, a part of Travelers Canada, the Canadian operation of The Travelers Companies, Inc.).
Nominees/Board Members who are interested persons of the Funds					
William Adams IV ⁽⁴⁾ c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1955	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 2013	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-President (since March 2016), formerly, Senior Executive Vice President, Global Structured Products of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (2010-2016); Executive Vice President (since February 2017) of Nuveen, LLC; Co-President, Global Products and Solutions (since January 2017), formerly, Co-Chief Executive Officer (2016-2017), formerly, Senior Executive Vice President of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Co-President of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (since 2011); President (since 2011), formerly, Managing Director (2010-2011), of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC; Board Member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and of Gilda's Club Chicago.	182	None

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Margo L. Cook ⁽⁴⁾ c/o Nuveen 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606 1964	Board Member	Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 annual shareholder meeting Length of Service: Since 2016	Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-President (since March 2016), formerly, Senior Executive Vice President of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Executive Vice President (since February 2017) of Nuveen, LLC; Co-President (since October 2016), formerly, Senior Executive Vice President (2015-2016) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (Executive Vice President since 2011); Co-President, Global Products and Solutions (since January 2017), formerly Co-Chief Executive Officer (2015-2016), formerly, Executive Vice President (2013-2015), of Nuveen Securities, LLC; formerly, Managing Director Investment Services of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC (2011-2016); Chartered Financial Analyst.	182	None

- (1) Length of Time Served indicates the year in which the individual became a Board Member of a fund in the Nuveen fund complex.
- (2) Mr. Schneider is one of several owners and managing members in two limited liability companies and a general partner and one member of the governing body of a general partnership, each engaged in real estate ownership activities. In connection with their ordinary course of investment activities, court appointed receivers have been named for certain individual properties owned by such entities. The individual properties for which a receiver has been appointed represent an immaterial portion of the portfolio assets owned by these entities.
- (3) Mr. Toth serves as a director on the Board of Directors of the Mather Foundation (the "Foundation") and is a member of its investment committee. The Foundation is the parent of the Mather LifeWays organization, a non-profit charitable organization. Prior to Mr. Toth joining the Board of the Foundation, the Foundation selected Gresham Investment Management ("Gresham"), an affiliate of the Adviser, to manage a portion of the Foundation's investment portfolio, and pursuant to this selection, the Foundation has invested that portion of its investment portfolio in a private commodity pool managed by Gresham.
- (4) Each of Board Members Adams and Cook is an interested person as defined in the 1940 Act by reason of his/her respective position(s) with Nuveen Investments, Inc. and/or certain of its subsidiaries.

In order to create an appropriate identity of interests between Board Members and shareholders, the boards of directors/trustees of the Nuveen funds have adopted a governance principle pursuant to which each Board Member is expected to invest, either directly or on a deferred basis, at least the equivalent of one year of compensation in the funds in the Nuveen complex.

No Independent Board Member or his or her immediate family member owns beneficially or of record any security of Nuveen Fund Advisors, NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC ("NWQ"), a sub-adviser to each Fund, Nuveen Asset Management, LLC ("NAM") and together with NWQ, the Sub-Advisers and each, a Sub-Adviser), a sub-adviser to the Acquiring Fund, Nuveen Investments or any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with Nuveen Fund Advisors, the Sub-Advisers or Nuveen Investments.

The dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Board Member in the Target Fund and all Nuveen funds overseen by the Board Member as of December 31, 2016 is set forth in [Appendix C](#). The number of shares of the Target Fund beneficially owned by each Board Member and by the Board Members and officers of the Target Fund as a group as of December 31, 2016 is also set forth in [Appendix C](#). On December 31, 2016, Board Members and executive officers as a group beneficially owned approximately 1,700,000 shares of all funds managed by the Adviser (including shares held by the Board Members through the Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Board Members and by executive officers in Nuveen's 401(k)/profit sharing plan). As of December 31, 2016, each Board Member's individual beneficial shareholdings of the Target Fund constituted less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As of December 31, 2016, the Board Members and executive officers as a group beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Target Fund. Information regarding beneficial owners of more than 5% of any class of shares of each Fund, if any, is provided under [General Information](#) [Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund](#).

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2017, each Independent Board Member receives a \$177,500 annual retainer, plus: (a) a fee of \$5,750 per day for attendance in person or by telephone at regularly scheduled meetings of the Board; (b) a fee of \$3,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at special, non-regularly scheduled meetings of the Board where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required; (c) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Audit Committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required; (d) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required; (e) a fee of \$1,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Dividend Committee meetings; (f) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Closed-End Funds Committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required, provided that no fees are received for meetings held on days on which regularly scheduled Board meetings are held; and (g) a fee of \$500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at all other committee meetings (\$1,000 for shareholder meetings) where in-person attendance is required and \$250 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such committee meetings (excluding shareholder meetings) where in-person attendance is not required, and \$100 per meeting when the Executive Committee acts as pricing committee for IPOs, plus, in each case, expenses incurred in attending such meetings, provided that no fees are received for meetings held on days on which regularly scheduled Board meetings are held. In addition to the payments described above, the Chairman of the Board receives \$80,000, the chairpersons of the Audit Committee, the Dividend Committee, the Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee, the Closed-End Funds Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee receive \$12,500 each as additional annual retainers. Independent Board Members also receive a fee of \$3,000 per day for site visits to entities that provide services to the Nuveen funds on days on which no Board meeting is held. When ad hoc committees are organized, the Nominating and Governance Committee will at the time of formation determine compensation to be paid to the members of such committee; however, in general, such fees will be \$1,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at ad hoc committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$500 per meeting for attendance by telephone or

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in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required. The annual retainer, fees and expenses are allocated among the Nuveen funds on the basis of relative net assets, although management may, in its discretion, establish a minimum amount to be allocated to each fund.

The Target Fund does not have retirement or pension plans. Certain Nuveen funds (the Participating Funds) participate in a deferred compensation plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan) that permits an Independent Board Member to elect to defer receipt of all or a portion of his or her compensation as an Independent Board Member. The deferred compensation of a participating Independent Board Member is credited to a book reserve account of the Participating Fund when the compensation would otherwise have been paid to such Independent Board Member. The value of an Independent Board Member's deferral account at any time is equal to the value that the account would have had if contributions to the account had been invested and reinvested in shares of one or more of the eligible Nuveen funds. At the time for commencing distributions from an Independent Board Member's deferral account, the Independent Board Member may elect to receive distributions in a lump sum or over a period of five years. The Participating Fund will not be liable for any other fund's obligations to make distributions under the Deferred Compensation Plan.

The Target Fund has no employees. The officers of the Target Fund and the Board Members of the Fund who are not Independent Board Members serve without any compensation from the Fund.

The table below shows, for each Independent Board Member, the aggregate compensation paid by the Target Fund to the Independent Board Member for its last fiscal year.

Aggregate Compensation from the Fund⁽¹⁾

Fund	Jack B. Evans	William C. Hunter	David J. Kundert	Albin F. Moschner ⁽²⁾	John K. Nelson	William J. Schneider	Judith M. Stockdale	Carole E. Stone	Virginia L. Stringer ⁽³⁾	Terence J. Toth	Margaret L. Wolff ⁽⁴⁾
Target Fund	\$ 254	\$ 348	\$ 237	\$ 70,000	\$ 252	\$ 280	\$ 336	\$ 249	\$ 115	\$ 354	\$ 87
Total Compensation from Nuveen Funds Paid to Board Members⁽⁵⁾	\$ 354,312	\$ 332,500	\$ 354,764	\$ 70,000	\$ 350,375	\$ 393,412	\$ 327,644	\$ 346,482	\$ 79,125	\$ 349,767	\$ 205,819

(1) Pursuant to the Deferred Compensation Plan with the Target Fund, deferred amounts are treated as though an equivalent dollar amount has been invested in shares of one or more Participating Funds. There were no deferred amounts for the Target Fund for the period presented.

(2) Mr. Moschner was appointed on June 22, 2016 to the Board of Trustees/Directors of the Nuveen Funds effective July 1, 2016. Mr. Moschner received no compensation from the Funds for the last fiscal year.

(3) Ms. Stringer retired from the Board of Trustees/Directors of the Nuveen Funds effective December 31, 2015.

(4) Ms. Wolff was appointed to the Board of Trustees/Directors of the Nuveen Funds effective February 15, 2016.

(5) Based on the compensation paid (including any amounts deferred) to the Trustees for the one year period ended December 31, 2016, for services to the Nuveen Funds.

Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight

The Board of the Target Fund oversees the operations and management of the Fund, including the duties performed for the Fund by the Adviser. The Board has adopted a unitary board structure. A unitary board consists of one group of board members who serves on the board of every fund in the complex. In adopting a unitary board structure, the Board Members seek to provide effective governance through establishing a board, the overall composition of which will, as a body, possess the appropriate skills, independence and experience to oversee the Target Fund's business. With this overall framework in mind, when the Board, through its Nominating and Governance Committee

discussed below, seeks nominees for the Board, the Board Members consider, not only the candidate's particular background, skills and experience, among other things, but also whether such background, skills and experience enhance the Board's diversity and at the same time complement the Board given its current composition and the mix of skills and experiences of the incumbent Board Members. The Nominating and Governance Committee believes that the Board generally benefits from diversity of background, experience and views among its members, and considers this a factor in evaluating the composition of the Board, but has not adopted any specific policy on diversity or any particular definition of diversity.

The Board believes the unitary board structure enhances good and effective governance, particularly given the nature of the structure of the investment company complex. Funds in the same complex generally are served by the same service providers and personnel and are governed by the same regulatory scheme which raises common issues that must be addressed by the Board Members across the fund complex (such as compliance, valuation, liquidity, brokerage, trade allocation or risk management). The Board believes it is more efficient to have a single board review and oversee common policies and procedures which increases the Board's knowledge and expertise with respect to the many aspects of fund operations that are complex-wide in nature. The unitary structure also enhances the Board's influence and oversight over the Adviser and other service providers.

In an effort to enhance the independence of the Board, the Board also has a Chairman that is an Independent Board Member. The Board recognizes that a chairman can perform an important role in setting the agenda for the Board, establishing the boardroom culture, establishing a point person on behalf of the Board for Fund management, and reinforcing the Board's focus on the long-term interests of shareholders. The Board recognizes that a chairman may be able to better perform these functions without any conflicts of interests arising from a position with Fund management. Accordingly, the Board Members have elected William J. Schneider as the independent Chairman of the Board. Specific responsibilities of the Chairman include: (i) presiding at all meetings of the Board and of the shareholders; (ii) seeing that all orders and resolutions of the Board Members are carried into effect; and (iii) maintaining records of and, whenever necessary, certifying all proceedings of the Board Members and the shareholders.

Although the Board has direct responsibility over various matters (such as advisory contracts, underwriting contracts and Fund performance), the Board also exercises certain of its oversight responsibilities through several committees that it has established and which report back to the full Board. The Board believes that a committee structure is an effective means to permit Board Members to focus on particular operations or issues affecting the Target Fund, including risk oversight. More specifically, with respect to risk oversight, the Board has delegated matters relating to valuation and compliance to certain committees (as summarized below) as well as certain aspects of investment risk. In addition, the Board believes that the periodic rotation of Board Members among the different committees allows the Board Members to gain additional and different perspectives of the Target Fund's operations. The Board has established six standing committees: the Executive Committee, the Dividend Committee, the Audit Committee, the Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee, the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Closed-End Funds Committee. The Board may also from time to time create ad hoc committees to focus on particular issues as the need arises. The membership and functions of the standing committees are summarized below.

Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, which meets between regular meetings of the Board, is authorized to exercise all of the powers of the Board. As of January 1, 2017, the members of the Executive Committee are William J. Schneider, Chair, William Adams IV and Terence J. Toth. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the Executive Committee did not meet.

Dividend Committee. The Dividend Committee is authorized to declare distributions on the Fund's shares including, but not limited to, regular and special dividends, capital gains and ordinary income distributions. As of January 1, 2017, the members of the Dividend Committee are William C. Hunter, Chair, Terence J. Toth and Margaret L. Wolff. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the Dividend Committee met five times.

Closed-End Funds Committee. The Closed-End Funds Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in the oversight and monitoring of the Nuveen funds that are registered as closed-end management investment companies ("Closed-End Funds"). The committee may review and evaluate matters related to the formation and the initial presentation to the Board of any new Closed-End Fund and may review and evaluate any matters relating to any existing Closed-End Fund. The committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board, a copy of which is available on the Fund's website at www.nuveen.com/CEF/Shareholder/FundGovernance.aspx. As of January 1, 2017, the members of the Closed-End Funds Committee are Carole E. Stone, Chair, William Adams IV, Jack B. Evans, Albin F. Moschner, John K. Nelson, William J. Schneider and Terence J. Toth. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the Closed-End Funds Committee met four times.

Audit Committee. The Board has an Audit Committee, in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act, that is composed of Independent Board Members who are also independent as that term is defined in the listing standards pertaining to closed-end funds of the NYSE or NYSE MKT, as applicable. The Audit Committee assists the Board in: the oversight and monitoring of the accounting and reporting policies, processes and practices of the Target Fund and the audits of the financial statements of the Fund; the quality and integrity of the financial statements of the Fund; the Fund's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements relating to the Fund's financial statements; the independent auditors' qualifications, performance and independence; and the pricing procedures of the Fund and the internal valuation group of Nuveen Investments. It is the responsibility of the Audit Committee to select, evaluate and replace any independent auditors (subject only to Board and, if applicable, shareholder ratification) and to determine their compensation. The Audit Committee is also responsible for, among other things, overseeing the valuation of securities comprising the Fund's portfolio. Subject to the Board's general supervision of such actions, the Audit Committee addresses any valuation issues, oversees the Fund's pricing procedures and actions taken by Nuveen Investments' internal valuation group which provides regular reports to the committee, reviews any issues relating to the valuation of the Fund's securities brought to its attention and considers the risks to the Fund in assessing the possible resolutions of these matters. The Audit Committee may also consider any financial risk exposures for the Fund in conjunction with performing its functions.

To fulfill its oversight duties, the Audit Committee receives annual and semi-annual reports and has regular meetings with the external auditors for the Fund and the internal audit group at Nuveen Investments. The Audit Committee also may review, in a general manner, the processes the Board or other Board committees have in place with respect to risk assessment and risk management as well as compliance with legal and regulatory matters relating to the Fund's financial statements. The Audit Committee operates under a written Audit Committee Charter (the "Charter") adopted and approved by the Board, which Charter conforms to the listing standards of the NYSE or NYSE MKT, as applicable.

Members of the Audit Committee are independent (as set forth in the Charter) and free of any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board Members, would interfere with their exercise of independent judgment as an Audit Committee member. As of January 1, 2017, the members of the Audit Committee Jack B. Evans, Chair, David J. Kundert, John K. Nelson, Carole E. Stone and Terence J. Toth, each of whom is an Independent Board Member of the Fund. A copy of the Charter is attached as Appendix E. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the Audit Committee met four times.

Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee. The Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee (the Compliance Committee) is responsible for the oversight of compliance issues, risk management and other regulatory matters affecting the Target Fund that are not otherwise under or within the jurisdiction of the other committees. The Board has adopted and periodically reviews policies and procedures designed to address the Fund's compliance and risk matters. As part of its duties, the Compliance Committee: reviews the policies and procedures relating to compliance matters and recommends modifications thereto as necessary or appropriate to the full Board; develops new policies and procedures as new regulatory matters affecting the Fund arise from time to time; evaluates or considers any comments or reports from examinations from regulatory authorities and responses thereto; and performs any special reviews, investigations or other oversight responsibilities relating to risk management, compliance and/or regulatory matters as requested by the Board.

In addition, the Compliance Committee is responsible for risk oversight, including, but not limited to, the oversight of risks related to investments and operations. Such risks include, among other things, exposures to: particular issuers, market sectors or types of securities; risks related to product structure elements, such as leverage; and techniques that may be used to address those risks, such as hedging and swaps. In assessing issues brought to the Compliance Committee's attention or in reviewing a particular policy, procedure, investment technique or strategy, the Compliance Committee evaluates the risks to the Fund in adopting a particular approach or resolution compared to the anticipated benefits to the Fund. In fulfilling its obligations, the Compliance Committee meets on a quarterly basis, and at least once a year in person. The Compliance Committee receives written and oral reports from the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) and meets privately with the CCO at each of its quarterly meetings. The CCO also provides an annual report to the full Board regarding the operations of the Fund's and other service providers' compliance programs as well as any recommendations for modifications thereto. The Compliance Committee also receives reports from the investment services group of Nuveen Investments regarding various investment risks. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the full Board also participates in discussions with management regarding certain matters relating to investment risk, such as the use of leverage and hedging. The investment services group therefore also reports to the full Board at its quarterly meetings regarding, among other things, Fund performance and the various drivers of such performance. Accordingly, the Board directly and/or in conjunction with the Compliance Committee oversees matters relating to investment risks. Matters not addressed at the committee level are addressed directly by the full Board. The Compliance Committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board, a copy of which is available on the Fund's website at www.nuveen.com/CEF/Shareholder/FundGovernance.aspx. As of January 1, 2017, the members of the Compliance Committee are John K. Nelson, Chair, William C. Hunter, Albin F. Moschner, Judith M. Stockdale and Margaret L. Wolff. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the Compliance Committee met five times.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for seeking, identifying and recommending to the Board qualified candidates for election or appointment to the Board. In addition, the Nominating and Governance Committee oversees matters of corporate governance, including the evaluation of Board performance and processes, the assignment and rotation of committee members and the establishment of corporate governance guidelines and procedures, to the extent necessary or desirable, and matters related thereto. Although the unitary and committee structure has been developed over the years and the Nominating and Governance Committee believes the structure has provided efficient and effective governance, the Nominating and Governance Committee recognizes that, as demands on the Board evolve over time (such as through an increase in the number of funds overseen or an increase in the complexity of the issues raised), the Nominating and Governance Committee must continue to evaluate the Board and committee structures and their processes and modify the foregoing as may be necessary or appropriate to continue to provide effective governance. Accordingly, the Nominating and Governance Committee has a separate meeting each year to, among other things, review the Board and committee structures, their performance and functions, and recommend any modifications thereto or alternative structures or processes that would enhance the Board's governance over the Target Fund's business.

In addition, the Nominating and Governance Committee, among other things: makes recommendations concerning the continuing education of Board Members; monitors performance of legal counsel and other service providers; establishes and monitors a process by which security holders are able to communicate in writing with Board Members; and periodically reviews and makes recommendations about any appropriate changes to Board Member compensation, including the compensation of the Independent Chairman of the Board. In the event of a vacancy on the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee receives suggestions from various sources, including shareholders, as to suitable candidates. Suggestions should be sent in writing to Lorna Ferguson, Manager of Fund Board Relations, Nuveen, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The Nominating and Governance Committee sets appropriate standards and requirements for nominations for new Board Members, and each nominee is evaluated using the same standards. However, the Nominating and Governance Committee reserves the right to interview any and all candidates and to make the final selection of any new Board Members. In considering a candidate's qualifications, each candidate must meet certain basic requirements, including relevant skills and experience, time availability (including the time requirements for due diligence site visits to internal and external sub-advisers and service providers) and, if qualifying as an Independent Board Member candidate, independence from the Adviser, sub-advisers, underwriters or other service providers, including any affiliates of these entities. These skill and experience requirements may vary depending on the current composition of the Board, since the goal is to ensure an appropriate range of skills, diversity and experience, in the aggregate. Accordingly, the particular factors considered and the weight given to these factors will depend on the composition of the Board and the skills and backgrounds of the incumbent Board Members at the time of consideration of the nominees. All candidates, however, must meet high expectations of personal integrity, independence, governance experience and professional competence. All candidates must be willing to be critical within the Board and with management and yet maintain a collegial and collaborative manner toward other Board Members. The Nominating and Governance Committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board, a copy of which is available on the Fund's website at www.nuveen.com/CEF/Shareholder/FundGovernance.aspx, and is composed entirely of Independent Board Members, who are also independent as defined by NYSE or NYSE MKT listing standards, as applicable. As of January 1, 2017, the members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are William J. Schneider, Chair, Jack B. Evans, William C. Hunter, David J. Kundert, Albin F. Moschner, John K. Nelson, Judith M.

Stockdale, Carole E. Stone, Terence J. Toth and Margaret L. Wolff. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the Nominating and Governance Committee met six times.

During the Target Fund's last fiscal year, the Fund's Board held six regular meetings and nine special meetings and each Board Member attended 75% or more of the Fund's Board meetings and the committee meetings (if a member thereof) held during the period for which such Board Member was a Board Member. The policy of the Board relating to attendance by Board Members at annual meetings of the Fund and the number of Board Members who attended the last annual meeting of shareholders of the Target Fund is posted on the Fund's website at www.nuveen.com/CEF/Shareholder/FundGovernance.aspx.

Board Diversification and Board Member Qualifications

In determining that a particular Board Member was qualified to serve on the Board, the Board considers each Board Member's background, skills, experience and other attributes in light of the composition of the Board with no particular factor controlling. The Board believes that Board Members need to have the ability to critically review, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them and to interact effectively with Fund management, service providers and counsel, in order to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties, and the Board believes each Board Member satisfies this standard. An effective Board Member may achieve this ability through his or her educational background; business, professional training or practice; public service or academic positions; experience from service as a board member or executive of investment funds, public companies or significant private or not-for-profit entities or other organizations; and/or other life experiences. Accordingly, set forth below is a summary of the experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills that led to the conclusion, as of the date of this Proxy Statement/Prospectus, that each Board Member should serve in that capacity. References to the experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills of Board Members are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Board Member as having any special expertise or experience and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

William Adams IV. Mr. Adams, an interested Board Member of the Target Fund, has been Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-President of Nuveen Investments since March 2016, prior to which he had been Senior Executive Vice President, Global Structured Products of Nuveen Investments since November 2010. Mr. Adams is a member of the Senior Leadership Team and Executive Vice President (since February 2017) of Nuveen, LLC, as well as co-chair of Nuveen Investments' Management and Operating Committees. He has also served as Co-President of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC since January 2011. Prior to that, he was Executive Vice President, U.S. Structured Products from December 1999 until November 2010 and served as Managing Director of Structured Investments from September 1997 to December 1999 and Vice President and Manager, Corporate Marketing from August 1994 to September 1997. He is currently Co-President, Global Products and Solutions, of Nuveen Securities, LLC. Mr. Adams earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University and his Masters of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. He is an Associate Fellow of Yale's Timothy Dwight College and is currently on the Board of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and of Gilda's Club Chicago. Mr. Adams joined the Board in 2013.

Margo L. Cook. Ms. Cook, appointed to serve as an interested Board Member of the Target Fund, has been Co-Chief Executive Officer and Co-President of Nuveen Investments since March 2016,

prior to which she had been Senior Executive Vice President of Nuveen Investments since July 2015. Ms. Cook is a member of the Senior Leadership Team and Executive Vice President (since February 2017) of Nuveen, LLC, as well as co-chair of Nuveen Investments Management and Operating Committees. She is Co-President (since October 2016), formerly, Senior Executive Vice President (2015-2016) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC and Co-President, Global Products and Solutions, of Nuveen Securities, LLC. Since joining in 2008, she has held various leadership roles at Nuveen Investments, including as Head of Investment Services, responsible for investment-related efforts across the firm. Ms. Cook also serves on the Board of Nuveen Global Fund Investors. Before joining Nuveen Investments, she was the Global Head of Bear Stearns Asset Management's institutional business. Prior to that, she spent over 20 years within BNY Mellon's asset management business, including as Chief Investment Officer for Institutional Asset Management and Head of Institutional Fixed Income. Ms. Cook earned her Bachelor of Science degree in finance from the University of Rhode Island, her Executive MBA from Columbia University, and is a Chartered Financial Analyst. She serves as Vice Chair of the University of Rhode Island Foundation Board of Trustees, and Chair of the All Stars Project of Chicago Board. Ms. Cook joined the Board in 2016.

Jack B. Evans. President of The Hall-Perrine Foundation, a private philanthropic corporation, since 1996, Mr. Evans was formerly President and Chief Operating Officer of the SCI Financial Group, Inc., a regional financial services firm headquartered in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Formerly, he was a member of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, a Director of Alliant Energy and a Member and President Pro Tem of the Board of Regents for the State of Iowa University System. Mr. Evans is Chairman of the Board of United Fire Group, sits on the Board of The Gazette Company and is a Life Trustee of Coe College. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Coe College and an MBA from the University of Iowa. Mr. Evans joined the Board in 1999.

William C. Hunter. Mr. Hunter became Dean Emeritus of the Henry B. Tippie College of Business at the University of Iowa on June 30, 2012. He was appointed Dean of the College on July 1, 2006. He was previously Dean and Distinguished Professor of Finance at the University of Connecticut School of Business from 2003 to 2006. From 1995 to 2003, he was the Senior Vice President and Director of Research at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. While there he served as the Bank's Chief Economist and was an Associate Economist on the Federal Reserve System's Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC). In addition to serving as a Vice President in charge of financial markets and basic research at the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta, he held faculty positions at Emory University, Atlanta University, the University of Georgia and Northwestern University. A past Director of the Credit Research Center at Georgetown University, SS&C Technologies, Inc. (2005) and past President of the Financial Management Association International, he has consulted with numerous foreign central banks and official agencies in Western, Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, Central America and South America. From 1990 to 1995, he was a U.S. Treasury Advisor to Central and Eastern Europe. He has been a Director of the Xerox Corporation since 2004 and Wellmark, Inc. since 2009. He is a past Director and past President of Beta Gamma Sigma, Inc., The International Business Honor Society. Mr. Hunter joined the Board in 2004.

David J. Kundert. Mr. Kundert retired in 2004 as Chairman of JPMorgan Fleming Asset Management, and as President and CEO of Banc One Investment Advisors Corporation, and as President of One Group Mutual Funds. Prior to the merger between Bank One Corporation and JPMorgan Chase and Co., he was Executive Vice President, Bank One Corporation and, since 1995, the Chairman and CEO, Banc One Investment Management Group. From 1988 to 1992, he was President and CEO of Bank One Wisconsin Trust Company. Mr. Kundert recently retired as a Director

of the Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company (2006 to 2013). He started his career as an attorney for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Kundert has served on the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute and he is currently a member of the Wisconsin Bar Association. He is on the Board of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation and chairs its Investment Committee. He is a Regent Emeritus and a Member of the Investment Committee of Luther College. He is also a Member of the Board of Directors (Milwaukee), College Possible and a Member of the Board of Trustees, Milwaukee Repertory Theater. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Luther College and his Juris Doctor from Valparaiso University. Mr. Kundert joined the Board in 2005.

Albin F. Moschner. Mr. Moschner is a consultant in the wireless industry and, in July 2012, founded Northcroft Partners, LLC, a management consulting firm that provides operational, management and governance solutions. Prior to founding Northcroft Partners, LLC, Mr. Moschner held various positions at Leap Wireless International, Inc., a provider of wireless services, where he was a consultant from February 2011 to July 2012, Chief Operating Officer from July 2008 to February 2011, and Chief Marketing Officer from August 2004 to June 2008. Before he joined Leap Wireless International, Inc., Mr. Moschner was President of the Verizon Card Services division of Verizon Communications, Inc. from 2000 to 2003, and President of One Point Services at One Point Communications from 1999 to 2000. Mr. Moschner also served at Zenith Electronics Corporation as Director, President and Chief Executive Officer from 1995 to 1996, and as Director, President and Chief Operating Officer from 1994 to 1995. Since 2012, Mr. Moschner has been a member of the Board of Directors of USA Technologies, Inc. and, from 1996 until 2016, he was a member of the Board of Directors of Wintrust Financial Corporation. In addition, he currently serves on the Advisory Boards of the Kellogg School of Management (since 1995) and the Archdiocese of Chicago Financial Council (since May 2012). Mr. Moschner received a Bachelor of Engineering degree in Electrical Engineering from The City College of New York in 1974 and a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Syracuse University in 1979. Mr. Moschner joined the Board in 2016.

John K. Nelson. Mr. Nelson currently serves on the Board of Directors of Core12 LLC (since 2008), a private firm which develops branding, marketing, and communications strategies for clients. He was formerly a senior external advisor to the financial services practice of Deloitte Consulting LLP. Mr. Nelson has served in several senior executive positions with ABN AMRO Holdings N.V. and its affiliated entities and predecessors, including LaSalle Bank Corporation from 1996 to 2008. From 2007 to 2008, Mr. Nelson was Chief Executive Officer of ABN AMRO N.V. North America, and Global Head of its Financial Markets Division. He was a member of the Foreign Exchange Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, and during his tenure with ABN AMRO, served as the bank's representative on various committees of the Bank of Canada, European Central Bank, and the Bank of England. At Fordham University, he currently serves as a director of The Curran Center for Catholic American Studies and The President's Council. He is also a member of The Economic Club of Chicago and was formerly a member of The Hyde Park Angels and a Trustee at St. Edmund Preparatory School in New York City. He is former chair of the Board of Trustees of Marian University. Mr. Nelson received his MBA from Fordham University. Mr. Nelson joined the Board in 2013.

William J. Schneider. Mr. Schneider, the Board's Independent Chairman, is currently Chairman, formerly Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer (retired, December 2004) of Miller-Valentine Partners Ltd., a real estate investment company. He is an owner in several other Miller-Valentine entities. He is currently a member of the Board of WDPR Public Radio Station. He was formerly a Director and Past Chair of the Dayton Development Coalition. He was formerly a member of the Community Advisory Board of the National City Bank in Dayton as well as a former member of

the Business Advisory Council of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Schneider was also a member of the Business Advisory Council for the University of Dayton College of Business. He also served as Chair of the Miami Valley Hospital and as Chair of the Finance Committee of its parent holding company. Mr. Schneider was an independent trustee of the Flagship Funds, a group of municipal open-end funds. Mr. Schneider has a Bachelor of Science in Community Planning from the University of Cincinnati and a Masters of Public Administration from the University of Dayton. Mr. Schneider joined the Board in 1996.

Judith M. Stockdale. Ms. Stockdale retired at the end of 2012 as Executive Director of the Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, a private foundation working in land conservation and artistic vitality in the Chicago region and the Lowcountry of South Carolina. She is currently a board member of the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities (since 2013) and rejoined the board of the Land Trust Alliance in June 2013. Her previous positions include Executive Director of the Great Lakes Protection Fund, Executive Director of Openlands, and Senior Staff Associate at the Chicago Community Trust. She has served on the Advisory Council of the National Zoological Park, the Governor's Science Advisory Council (Illinois) and the Nancy Ryerson Ranney Leadership Grants Program. She has served on the Boards of Brushwood Center and the Donors Forum. Ms. Stockdale, a native of the United Kingdom, has a Bachelor of Science degree in geography from the University of Durham (UK) and a Master of Forest Science degree from Yale University. Ms. Stockdale joined the Board in 1997.

Carole E. Stone. Ms. Stone retired from the New York State Division of the Budget in 2004, having served as its Director for nearly five years and as Deputy Director from 1995 through 1999. Ms. Stone is currently on the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board Options Exchange, CBOE Holdings, Inc. and C2 Options Exchange, Incorporated. She has also served as the Chair of the New York Racing Association Oversight Board, as Chair of the Public Authorities Control Board, as a Commissioner on the New York State Commission on Public Authority Reform and as a member of the boards of directors of several New York State public authorities. Ms. Stone has a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration from Skidmore College. Ms. Stone joined the Board in 2006.

Terence J. Toth. Mr. Toth is a Co-Founding Partner of Promus Capital (since 2008). From 2008 to 2013, he served as a Director of Legal & General Investment Management America, Inc. From 2004 to 2007, he was Chief Executive Officer and President of Northern Trust Global Investments, and Executive Vice President of Quantitative Management & Securities Lending from 2000 to 2004. He also formerly served on the Board of the Northern Trust Mutual Funds. He joined Northern Trust in 1994 after serving as Managing Director and Head of Global Securities Lending at Bankers Trust (1986 to 1994) and Head of Government Trading and Cash Collateral Investment at Northern Trust from 1982 to 1986. He currently serves on the Boards of Fulcrum IT Service LLC (since 2010), Quality Control Corporation (since 2012) and Catalyst Schools of Chicago. He is on the Mather Foundation Board (since 2012) and is Chair of its Investment Committee. Mr. Toth graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois, and received his MBA from New York University. In 2005, he graduated from the CEO Perspectives Program at Northwestern University. Mr. Toth joined the Board in 2008.

Margaret L. Wolff. Ms. Wolff retired from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP in 2014 after more than 30 years of providing client service in the Mergers & Acquisitions Group. During her legal career, Ms. Wolff devoted significant time to advising boards and senior management on U.S. and international corporate, securities, regulatory and strategic matters, including governance, shareholder, fiduciary, operational and management issues. Since 2013, she has been a Board member of Travelers Insurance Company of Canada and The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company (each of which is a part of Travelers Canada, the Canadian operation of The Travelers Companies, Inc.).

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Ms. Wolff has been a trustee of New York-Presbyterian Hospital since 2005 and, since 2004, she has served as a trustee of The John A. Hartford Foundation (a philanthropy dedicated to improving the care of older adults) where she currently is the Chair. From 2005 to 2015, she was a trustee of Mt. Holyoke College and served as Vice Chair of the Board from 2011 to 2015. Ms. Wolff received her Bachelor of Arts from Mt. Holyoke College and her Juris Doctor from Case Western Reserve University School of Law. Ms. Wolff joined the Board in 2016.

Independent Chairman

William J. Schneider currently serves as the independent Chairman of the Board. Specific responsibilities of the Chairman include: (1) presiding at all meetings of the Board and of the shareholders; (2) seeing that all orders and resolutions of the Board Members are carried into effect; and (3) maintaining records of and, whenever necessary, certifying all proceedings of the Board Members and the shareholders.

Board Member Terms

Shareholders will be asked to elect Board Members as each Board Member's term expires, and with respect to Board Members elected by common shareholders voting as a single class, each such Board Member shall be elected for a term expiring at the time of the third succeeding annual meeting subsequent to his or her election or thereafter, in each case when his or her respective successor is duly elected and qualified. These provisions could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board of the Target Fund.

The Officers

The following table sets forth information with respect to each officer of the Target Fund. Officers receive no compensation from the Target Fund. The officers are elected by the Board on an annual basis to serve until successors are elected and qualified.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years ⁽²⁾	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Served by Officer ⁽³⁾
Cedric H. Antosiewicz 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1962	Chief Administrative Officer	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2007	Senior Managing Director (since January 2017), formerly, Managing Director (2004-2017) of Nuveen Securities LLC; Senior Managing Director (since January 2017), formerly, Managing Director (2014-2017) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC	75
Lorna C. Ferguson 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1945	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 1998	Managing Director (since 2004) of Nuveen	183
Stephen D. Foy 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1954	Vice President and Contoller	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 1993	Managing Director (since 2014), formerly, Senior Vice President (2013-2014) and Vice President (2005-2013) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Chief Financial Officer of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC (since 2010); Managing Director (since 2016) of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Certified Public Accountant.	183

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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years ⁽²⁾	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Served by Officer ⁽³⁾
Nathaniel T. Jones 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1979	Vice President and Treasurer	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2016	Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Senior Vice President (2016–2017), formerly, Vice President (2011–2016) of Nuveen; Chartered Financial Analyst.	183
Walter M. Kelly 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1970	Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2003	Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Senior Vice President (2008–2017) of Nuveen	183
David J. Lamb 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1963	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: since 2015	Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Senior Vice President of Nuveen (2006–2017), Vice President prior to 2006.	75
Tina M. Lazar 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1961	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2002	Managing Director (since January 2017), formerly Senior Vice President (2014–2017) of Nuveen Securities, LLC.	183
Kevin J. McCarthy 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1966	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2007	Senior Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Executive Vice President (2016–2017), Secretary and General Counsel (since 2016), formerly, Managing Director and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Senior Managing Director (since January 2017), formerly, Executive Vice President (2016–2017), formerly, Managing Director (2008–2016), and Assistant Secretary (since 2008) of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Senior Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Executive Vice President (2016–2017), and Secretary (since 2016), formerly, Managing Director (2008–2016) and Assistant Secretary (2007–2016), and Co-General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Senior Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Executive Vice President and Secretary (2016–2017), formerly, Managing Director and Assistant Secretary (2011–2016), and Associate General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC; Senior Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Executive Vice President (2016–2017), and Secretary (since 2016) of Nuveen Investments Advisers, LLC; Vice President (since 2007) and Secretary (since 2016) of NWQ	183

Investment Management Company, LLC, Symphony Asset Management LLC, Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC and Winslow Capital Management, LLC (since 2010); Vice President (since 2010) and Secretary (since 2016), formerly, Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC.

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Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years ⁽²⁾	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Served by Officer ⁽³⁾
Kathleen L. Prudhomme 901 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402 1953	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2011	Managing Director and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Securities, LLC (since 2011); Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Co-General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC; formerly, Deputy General Counsel, FAF Advisors, Inc. (2004-2010).	183
Christopher M. Rohrbacher 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1971	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2008	Managing Director (since February 2017), formerly, Senior Vice President (October 2016-February 2017) and Assistant Secretary (since October 2016) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director (since January 2017) of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2010) of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC.	183
Joel T. Slager 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1978	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2013	Fund Tax Director for Nuveen Funds (since 2013); previously, Vice President of Morgan Stanley Investment Management, Inc., Assistant Treasurer of the Morgan Stanley Funds (from 2010 to 2013).	183
Gifford R. Zimmerman 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1956	Vice President and Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 1988	Managing Director (since 2002) and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Managing Director (since 2002), Assistant Secretary (since 1997) and Co-General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director (since 2004) and Assistant Secretary (since 1994) of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (since 2011); Vice President (since February 2017), formerly, Managing Director (2003-2017) and Assistant Secretary (since 2003) of Symphony Asset Management LLC; Managing Director and Assistant Secretary (since 2002) of Nuveen Investments Advisers, LLC; Vice President and Assistant Secretary of NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC, Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC (since 2006) and of Winslow Capital Management, LLC (since 2010); Chartered Financial Analyst.	183

(1) Length of Time Served indicates the year the individual became an officer of a fund in the Nuveen fund complex.

(2) Information as of February 15, 2017.

(3) Each officer also serves as an officer of the Diversified Real Asset Income Fund, a closed-end management investment company advised by the Adviser, but not overseen by the Board.

Shareholder Approval

The affirmative vote of a plurality (the greatest number of affirmative votes) of the shares present and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting will be required to elect each nominee of the Target Fund. When there are four nominees for election to the Board, as is the case here, a vote by plurality means the four nominees with the highest number of affirmative votes, regardless of the votes withheld for the nominees, will be elected. For purposes of determining the election of each nominee, abstentions and broker non-votes, if any, will have no effect on the outcome of the vote.

The Target Fund has not issued preferred shares in the past; however, the Target Fund may issue preferred shares in the future to increase the Target Fund's leverage. In that event, holders of such preferred securities, voting as a separate class, would have the right to elect at least two Board Members at all times and to elect a majority of the Board Members in the event two full years' dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid. In each case, the remaining Board Members would be elected by holders of common shares and preferred shares voting together as a single class. The holders of preferred shares would vote as a separate class or classes on certain other matters as required under the Fund's Declaration of Trust, the 1940 Act and Massachusetts law.

The Target Fund's Board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the election of the nominees.

PROPOSAL NO. 2 REORGANIZATION OF THE TARGET FUND INTO THE ACQUIRING FUND

A. SYNOPSIS

The following is a summary of certain information contained elsewhere in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus with respect to the proposed Reorganization. More complete information is contained elsewhere in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus and in the Reorganization SAI and the appendices hereto and thereto. Shareholders should read the entire Proxy Statement/Prospectus carefully.

Background and Reasons for the Reorganization

The proposed Reorganization of the Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund is intended to reduce the Funds' common shareholder fees and expenses, increase common share net earnings and increase investor appeal and, in turn, enhance secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value.

Based on information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (previously defined as Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Adviser), the Board believes that the proposed Reorganization may benefit shareholders of the Target Fund (relative to not pursuing the Reorganization) in a number of ways, including, among other things:

The potential for a higher common share net earnings rate;

The potential for improved secondary market trading prices relative to net asset value; and

Lower management fee and administrative expense rates (excluding the costs of leverage) as certain fixed costs are spread over a larger asset base. See Comparative Expense Information Comparative Fee Table and the accompanying footnotes below.

The closing of the Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganization to occur, the requisite shareholder approval must be obtained at the Target Fund's Annual Meeting, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganization is contingent upon the Target Fund obtaining such shareholder approval and each Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of the Target Fund entitled to vote on the Reorganization proposal approve such proposal. If the Reorganization is not consummated, the Target Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund. For a fuller discussion of the Board's considerations regarding the approval of the Reorganization, see Proposal No. 2 Information About the Reorganization Reasons for the Reorganization.

Portfolio Realignment. Based on current market conditions, the Adviser expects to allocate all or substantially all of the assets of the Target Fund to the portion of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio sub-advised by Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (previously defined as NAM) NAM, which employs a debt-oriented approach combining top-down relative value analysis of industry sectors with fundamental credit analysis. In this connection, following the Reorganization, NAM expects to reposition a significant portion (approximately 84%) of the Target Fund assets transferred to the Acquiring Fund in order to pursue investment opportunities identified by NAM in the current market

environment. Such repositioning is expected to represent approximately 5% of the combined portfolio following the Reorganization due to the relatively small size of the Target Fund. It is estimated that the portfolio repositioning would have resulted in brokerage commissions or other transaction costs of approximately \$556,604 (0.05% of the Acquiring Fund Pro Forma net asset value on July 31, 2016), or \$0.0057 per Acquiring Fund common share, based on average commission rates, if such sales had occurred on July 31, 2016. Brokerage commissions or other transaction costs incurred as a result of the portfolio repositioning will be borne indirectly by shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The costs of the Reorganization do not include the foregoing costs associated with the portfolio repositioning. Capital gains from the portfolio sales, if any, are not expected to result in increased distributions of net capital gain or net investment income by the Acquiring Fund due to available capital loss carryforwards.

Summary of Key Terms of the Reorganization

The terms of the Reorganization of the Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund are set forth in an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and between the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization provides for: (1) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of the Target Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of the Target Fund; and (2) the distribution of the newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares received by the Target Fund to its common shareholders as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of the Target Fund in accordance with applicable law (previously defined as the Reorganization). The aggregate net asset value of the Acquiring Fund common shares as of the Valuation Time (as defined in the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization) received by the Target Fund in connection with the Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of the Target Fund as of such time. Prior to the Valuation Time, the net asset value of the Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the costs of the Reorganization borne by such Fund. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be distributed to the Target Fund's common shareholders in connection with the Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, each Target Fund common shareholder entitled to receive such fractional shares will receive cash in an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds from the sale of such fractional shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset value. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization may be amended by the Funds, as specifically authorized by each Fund's Board, provided that following the Annual Meeting, no such amendment may change the provisions for determining the number of Acquiring Fund shares to be issued to Target Fund shareholders to the detriment of such shareholders without their further approval.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization

As a condition to closing, each Fund will receive, with respect to the proposed Reorganization, an opinion of Vedder Price P.C., subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, substantially to the effect that the proposed Reorganization will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Accordingly, it is expected that no Fund will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganization. It is also expected that shareholders of the Target Fund who receive Acquiring Fund shares pursuant to the Reorganization will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such exchange, except to the extent a common shareholder of the Target Fund receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share. Prior to the closing of the Reorganization, the Target Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income

and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such a distribution may be taxable to the Target Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that portfolio securities of the Target Fund are sold prior to the closing of the Reorganization, the Target Fund may realize gains or losses, which may increase or decrease the net capital gain or net investment income to be distributed by the Fund. To the extent securities are sold following the closing of the Reorganization, in connection with the portfolio repositioning the Acquiring Fund may realize gains or losses, which may increase or decrease the net capital gain or net investment income to be distributed by the Fund. Capital gains from the portfolio sales, if any, are not expected to result in increased distributions of net capital gain or net investment income by the Acquiring Fund due to available capital loss carryforwards.

Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund

General. The Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund are diversified, closed-end management investment companies. Set forth below is certain comparative information about the organization, capitalization and operation of each Fund.

Fund	Organization	Organization Date	State of Organization	Entity Type
Acquiring Fund		January 27, 2003	Massachusetts	business trust
Target Fund		March 28, 2013	Massachusetts	business trust

Fund	Capitalization Common Shares						Exchange on which Common Shares are Listed
	Authorized Shares	Shares Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Par Value Per Share	Preemptive, Conversion or Exchange Rights	Rights to Cumulative Voting		
Acquiring Fund	Unlimited	96,897,256	\$0.01	None	None		NYSE
Target Fund	Unlimited	3,698,750	\$0.01	None	None		NYSE

(1) As of February 21, 2017.

Upon the closing of the Reorganization, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will continue the listing of its common shares on the NYSE.

Investment Objectives and Policies. The Funds have similar investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is high current income. The secondary investment objective of the Acquiring Fund is total return and the secondary investment objective of the Target Fund is capital appreciation.

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The following summary compares the current principal investment policies and strategies of the Acquiring Fund to the current principal investment policies and strategies of the Target Fund as of the date of this Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Managed Assets includes the net assets of a Fund as well as assets of a Fund that are attributable to leverage. Each Fund currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings.

Acquiring Fund	Target Fund	Differences
<p><i>Principal Investments:</i></p> <p>Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities, which for this purpose include contingent convertible capital instruments (sometimes referred to as CoCos), and up to 20% in other securities, primarily income-oriented securities such as corporate and taxable municipal debt and common equity.</p>	<p><i>Principal Investments:</i></p> <p>Under normal circumstances the Fund will invest subject to the following policies (below) at least 80% of its Managed Assets in income producing securities issued by companies located anywhere in the world and up to 40% of its Managed Assets in equity securities (other than preferred securities).</p>	<p>The Acquiring Fund invests primarily in preferred securities while the Target Fund may invest in all types of income-producing securities, including debt securities and common stocks.</p>
<p><i>Credit Quality:</i></p> <p>At least 50% of its Managed Assets in securities rated investment grade (BBB/Baa and above) at the time of investment. The Fund may currently invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's Adviser or Sub-Advisers⁽¹⁾</p>	<p><i>Credit Quality:</i></p> <p>At least 25% of the aggregate market value of its investments in debt and preferred securities that are of a type customarily rated by a credit rating agency will be rated investment grade, or if unrated, will be judged to be of comparable quality by NWQ.⁽¹⁾</p>	<p>The Target Fund may invest a greater percentage of its Managed Assets in below investment grade securities.</p>
<p><i>Financial Services Concentration:</i></p> <p>Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest more than 25% of its Managed Assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in financial services.</p>	<p><i>Financial Services Concentration:</i></p> <p>Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest more than 25% of its Managed Assets in the securities of companies principally engaged in financial services.</p>	<p>Identical.</p>
<p><i>Illiquid Securities:</i></p> <p>The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities and other instruments that, at the time of purchase, are illiquid.</p>	<p><i>Illiquid Securities:</i></p> <p>The Fund may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in securities and other instruments that, at the time of purchase, are illiquid.</p>	<p>The Target Fund may invest a greater percentage of its Managed Assets in illiquid securities.</p>

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Acquiring Fund	Target Fund	Differences
<i>Non-U.S. Issuers:</i>		
The Fund is not limited in the amount of its investments in non-U.S. issuers.	The Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities issued by non-U.S. companies.	The Acquiring Fund may invest a greater percentage of its Managed Assets in non-U.S. issuers.
<i>Dollar-Denominated Securities:</i>		
Under normal circumstances, the Fund may currently invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest 100% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar-denominated securities.	The Acquiring Fund may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities.
<i>Emerging Markets:</i>		
The Fund may invest up to 5% of the portion of its portfolio managed by NAM in preferred securities issued by companies located in emerging market countries.	The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of issuers in emerging market countries.	Since the Acquiring Fund's investment limit applies only to a portion of its portfolio, the Acquiring Fund may invest a greater percentage of its Managed Assets in securities of issuers in emerging market countries.
<i>Use of Derivatives:</i>		
The Fund may use derivative instruments to seek to hedge some of the risk of the Fund's investments or its leverage, to enhance return, to serve as a substitute for a position in an underlying asset, to reduce transaction costs, to manage the Fund's effective interest rate exposure, to maintain full market exposure, to manage cash flows or to preserve capital. Such instruments may include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on equity securities, options on financial futures or other derivative instruments.	The Fund may use derivative instruments to seek to hedge some of the risk of the Fund's investments or its leverage, to enhance return, to serve as a substitute for a position in an underlying asset, to reduce transaction costs, to manage the Fund's effective interest rate exposure, to maintain full market exposure, to manage cash flows or to preserve capital. Such instruments may include financial futures contracts, swap contracts (including interest rate and credit default swaps), options on equity securities, options on financial futures or other derivative instruments.	Identical.

- (1) Investment grade quality securities are those securities that, at the time of investment, are (i) rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) within the four highest grades (Baa or BBB or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Corporation, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies (S&P), or Fitch Ratings (Fitch)), or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Adviser or Sub-Advisers. Investment grade securities include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade by at least one NRSRO and below investment grade by another NRSRO (sometimes called split-rated).

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Fund Allocation. A comparison of the investment allocations (as a percentage of net assets) of the portfolios of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund, as of July 31, 2016, is set forth in the table below.

Fund Allocation	Acquiring Fund	Target Fund
Common Stocks	5.1%	21.8%
\$25 Par (or similar) Retail Preferred	60.8%	34.0%
Convertible Preferred Securities	1.6%	4.5%
Corporate Bonds	12.4%	64.4%
\$1,000 Par (or similar) Institutional Preferred	59.3%	11.7%
Common Stock Rights	N/A	1.6%
Repurchase Agreements	0.6%	0.4%
Other Assets Less Liabilities	(0.2)%	0.8%
Net Assets Plus Borrowings	139.6%	139.2%
Borrowings	(39.6)%	(39.2)%
Net Assets	100.0%	100.0%

Leverage. Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (1) borrowings from a financial institution and (2) the issuance of preferred shares or other senior securities, such as commercial paper or notes. Additionally, the Funds may invest in portfolio investments that have the economic effect of leverage, including but not limited to investments in futures, options and reverse repurchase agreements. Currently, each Fund employs financial leverage through bank borrowings.

Certain important ratios related to each Fund's use of leverage for the last three fiscal years are set forth below:

Acquiring Fund	2016	2015	2014
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	352.59%	350.62%	357.18%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	28.36%	28.52%	28.00%
Effective Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	28.36%	28.52%	28.00%
Target Fund	2016	2015	2014
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	354.89%	329.58%	346.49%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	28.18%	30.34%	28.86%
Effective Leverage Ratio ⁽³⁾	28.18%	30.34%	28.86%

(1) A Fund's asset coverage ratio is defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio that the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by borrowings, preferred shares or senior securities representing indebtedness, if any, bears to the aggregate amount of borrowings, preferred shares and senior securities representing indebtedness issued by the Fund, if any.

(2) Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares or debt issued by the Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is sometimes referred to as 1940 Act Leverage and is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the 1940 Act.

(3) Effective leverage is a Fund's effective economic leverage, and includes both regulatory leverage and the leverage effects of certain derivative investments in the Fund's portfolio.

The timing, amount and terms of any leverage are determined by a Fund's Board, and may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. Changes in the timing, amount or terms of leverage may impact the fees and expenses of the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but does not currently have any preferred shares outstanding. The Target Fund has not issued preferred shares to date.

Purchase of Shares. The common shares of each Fund, each a closed-end fund, are listed for trading on the NYSE, where such shares may be purchased and sold through broker-dealers at prevailing market prices, which may be greater than (premium) or less than (discount) net asset value.

Distribution Policy. The Target Fund has a cash flow distribution policy in which the rate of distributions to common shareholders roughly corresponds to the cash flow received from investments in portfolio securities, net of the Fund's fees and expenses. The Acquiring Fund has an income-only distribution policy, and thus may tend to pay dividends at a lower rate, depending on the extent to which cash flow received on portfolio securities may not constitute income. The Acquiring Fund will continue its income-only distribution policy, in which distributions are sourced entirely from net investment income, following the Reorganization. Under current market conditions, the Reorganization (including the change from a cash flow distribution policy to an income-only distribution policy) is not expected, at least in the short-term, to adversely impact the Acquiring Fund's ability to pay distributions to common shareholders at a rate equal to or higher than the Target Fund's current distribution rate, following the Reorganization.

Board Members and Officers. The Funds have the same Board Members and officers. The management of each Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by such Fund's investment adviser under an investment management agreement between the Adviser and such Fund (each, an Investment Management Agreement), is the responsibility of its Board. Effective July 1, 2016, each Fund has twelve (12) Board Members, two (2) of whom are interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) and ten (10) of whom are not interested persons. The names and business addresses of the Board Members and officers of the Funds and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under Proposal No. 1 The Election of Board Members. Additional information regarding the responsibilities of the Board Members with respect to the management of the Funds is also set forth under Proposal No. 1 Election of Board Members, under the section titled Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight.

Pursuant to the Funds' By-Laws, each Fund's Board is divided into three classes (Class I, Class II and Class III) with staggered multi-year terms, such that only the members of one of the three classes stand for election each year. The staggered board structure could delay for up to two years the election of a majority of the Board. The Acquiring Fund's board structure will remain in place following the closing of the Reorganization.

Investment Adviser. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (previously defined as Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Adviser), the Funds' investment adviser, offers advisory and investment management services to a broad range of investment company clients. Nuveen Fund Advisors has overall responsibility for management of the Funds, oversees the management of the Funds' portfolios, manages the Funds' business affairs and provides certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services. Nuveen Fund Advisors is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Nuveen Fund Advisors, a registered investment adviser, is a subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (previously defined as Nuveen Investments). Nuveen Investments is an indirect subsidiary of Nuveen, LLC, the investment management arm of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America (TIAA). TIAA is a life insurance company founded in 1918 by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and is the companion organization of College Retirement Equities Fund. As of September 30, 2016, Nuveen, LLC managed approximately \$891 billion in assets, of which approximately \$134 billion was managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors.

Unless earlier terminated as described below, each Fund's Investment Management Agreement with Nuveen Fund Advisors will remain in effect until August 1, 2017. Each Investment Management Agreement continues in effect from year to year so long as such continuation is approved at least

annually by: (1) the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; and (2) a majority of the Board Members who are not interested persons of any party to the Investment Management Agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Investment Management Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either the Fund or Nuveen Fund Advisors upon 60 days' written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Pursuant to each Investment Management Agreement, each Fund has agreed to pay an annual management fee for the overall advisory and administrative services and general office facilities provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors. Each Fund's management fee consists of two components: a complex-level fee, based on the aggregate amount of all eligible fund assets managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors, and a specific fund-level fee, based only on the amount of assets within such Fund. This pricing structure enables the Funds' shareholders to benefit from growth in assets within each individual Fund as well as from growth of complex-wide assets managed by Nuveen Fund Advisors.

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, the effective management fee rates of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund, expressed as a percentage of average total daily managed assets (including assets attributable to leverage), were 0.82% and 0.86%, respectively.

The annual fund-level fee rate for each Fund, payable monthly, is calculated according to the following schedules:

Fund-Level Fee Schedule for the Acquiring Fund

Average Total Daily Managed Assets*	Fund-Level Fee Rate
For the first \$500 million	0.6800%
For the next \$500 million	0.6550%
For the next \$500 million	0.6300%
For the next \$500 million	0.6050%
For Managed Assets over \$2 billion	0.5800%

* For this purpose, Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of effective leverage (whether or not those assets are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles).

Fund-Level Fee Schedule for the Target Fund

Average Total Daily Managed Assets**	Fund-Level Fee Rate
For the first \$500 million	0.7000%
For the next \$500 million	0.6750%
For the next \$500 million	0.6500%
For the next \$500 million	0.6250%
For Managed Assets over \$2 billion	0.6000%

** For this purpose, Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund's use of effective leverage (whether or not those assets are reflected in the Fund's financial statements for purposes of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles).

The management fee compensates the Adviser for overall investment advisory and administrative services and general office facilities. Each Fund pays all of its other costs and expenses of its operations, including compensation of its Board Members (other than those affiliated with the Adviser), custodian, transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of repurchasing shares, expenses of issuing any preferred shares, expenses of preparing, printing and distributing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, listing fees and taxes, if any.

The stated fund-level fee rate for the Acquiring Fund is lower at each asset value than the fee rates of the Target Fund. The effective fund-level fee rate as a percentage of average daily Managed Assets for the combined fund is expected to be lower than the current effective fund-level fee rate for the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund due to the combination of the assets of the Funds and the combined fund's ability to benefit from available breakpoints in the applicable fee schedule that reduces the fee rate as the Acquiring Fund's Managed Assets increase in size.

Each Fund also pays a complex-level fee to Nuveen Fund Advisors, which is payable monthly and is in addition to the fund-level fee. The complex-level fee is based on the aggregate daily amount of eligible assets for all Nuveen sponsored funds in the United States, as stated in the table below. As of July 31, 2016, the complex-level fee rate for each Fund was 0.1610%.

The annual complex-level fee for each Fund, payable monthly, is calculated according to the following schedule:

Complex-Level Fee Rates

Complex-Level Managed Asset Breakpoint Level***	Effective Rate at Breakpoint Level
\$55 billion	0.2000%
\$56 billion	0.1996%
\$57 billion	0.1989%
\$60 billion	0.1961%
\$63 billion	0.1931%
\$66 billion	0.1900%
\$71 billion	0.1851%
\$76 billion	0.1806%
\$80 billion	0.1773%
\$91 billion	0.1691%
\$125 billion	0.1599%
\$200 billion	0.1505%
\$250 billion	0.1469%
\$300 billion	0.1445%

*** For the complex-level fees, managed assets include closed-end fund assets managed by the Adviser that are attributable to certain types of leverage. For these purposes, leverage includes the funds' use of preferred stock and borrowings and certain investments in the residual interest certificates (also called inverse floating rate securities) in tender option bond (TOB) trusts, including the portion of assets held by a TOB trust that has been effectively financed by the trust's issuance of floating rate securities, subject to an agreement by the Adviser as to certain funds to limit the amount of such assets for determining managed assets in certain circumstances. The complex-level fee is calculated based upon the aggregate daily managed assets of all Nuveen funds that constitute eligible assets. Eligible assets do not include assets attributable to investments in other Nuveen funds and assets in excess of a determined amount (originally \$2 billion) added to the Nuveen fund complex in connection with the Adviser's assumption of the management of the former First American Funds effective January 1, 2011.

Sub-Advisers. Nuveen Fund Advisors has selected affiliates: (i) NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC, located at 2049 Century Park East, Suite 1600, Los Angeles, California 90067 (previously defined as NWQ), to serve as the sub-adviser to the Target Fund and (ii) NAM, located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606 (together with NWQ, the Sub-Advisers and each, a Sub-Adviser), and NWQ to serve as the sub-advisers to the Acquiring Fund, each managing a portion of the Acquiring Fund's investment portfolio. Nuveen Fund Advisors has engaged the Sub-Advisers, each a registered investment adviser, to oversee day-to-day operations and manage the investment of their respective Fund's assets on a discretionary basis pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors and each Sub-Adviser (collectively, the Sub-Advisory Agreements), subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors.

Each Sub-Adviser independently conducts its own research, analysis, security selection and portfolio construction for the assets which it manages pursuant to the investment philosophy described below.

Acquiring Fund. The Sub-Advisers employ distinctive, yet complimentary investment strategies. NAM employs a debt-oriented approach that combines top-down relative value analysis of industry sectors with fundamental credit analysis. NWQ employs a bottom-up, fundamentally-driven approach that combines equity research to identify which companies to own with fixed income analysis to identify the most attractive securities of a company to hold.

Target Fund. NWQ employs a fundamental, bottom-up investment process to first seek to identify undervalued companies that offer favorable risk/reward potential and downside protection. NWQ then evaluates all available investment choices within a selected company's capital structure to determine the portfolio investment that may offer the most favorable risk-adjusted return potential, while seeking to construct the Target Fund's portfolio with an emphasis on maintaining a sustainable level of income and downside protection.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreements, each Sub-Adviser is compensated for the services it provides to the Fund(s) with a portion of the management fee Nuveen Fund Advisors receives from each Fund with respect to the Sub-Adviser's allocation of Fund average daily net assets. For the services provided pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreements, Nuveen Fund Advisors pays the Sub-Advisers a fee, payable monthly, as specified by the following schedule:

Sub-Advisory Fee Schedule for Each Fund

Average Daily Net Assets*	Percentage of Management Fee
Up to \$125 million	50.00%
For the next \$25 million	47.50%
For the next \$25 million	45.00%
For the next \$25 million	42.50%
Over \$200 million	40.00%

* For this purpose, Average Daily Net Assets includes net assets attributable to any preferred shares and the principal amount of borrowings pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors and the Fund.

The contract fee rate paid by Nuveen Fund Advisors to the Sub-Advisers, with respect to the Acquiring Fund, will not change as a result of the proposed Reorganization. Nuveen Fund Advisors and the Sub-Advisers retain the right to reallocate investment advisory responsibilities and fees between themselves in the future.

Each of the Sub-Advisory Agreements continues in effect from year to year so long as such continuation is approved at least annually by: (1) the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; and (2) a majority of the Board Members who are not interested persons of any party to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each of the Sub-Advisory Agreements may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either the Fund or Nuveen Fund Advisors upon 60 days' written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Portfolio Management. Subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors, the Sub-Advisers are responsible for execution of specific investment strategies and day-to-day investment operations. Currently, NAM and NWQ each manage approximately half of the Acquiring Fund's investment portfolio. NWQ also manages the Target Fund's investment portfolio. Douglas M. Baker and Brenda Langenfeld are the portfolio managers for the NAM team, and Thomas J. Ray and Susi Budiman lead the investment team for NWQ. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities is contained in the Reorganization SAI. Mr. Baker, Ms. Langenfeld, Mr. Ray and Ms. Budiman will continue to manage the Acquiring Fund upon completion of the Reorganization.

Douglas Baker, CFA, is a Senior Vice President at NAM and a portfolio manager for the Acquiring Fund and related preferred security strategies. He originally joined NAM in 2006 as a Vice President and Derivatives Analyst, and later that year his responsibilities expanded to include portfolio management duties for the Acquiring Fund. In addition to managing various preferred securities strategies, Mr. Baker also manages NAM's derivative overlay group, where he is responsible for implementing derivatives-based hedging strategies across the NAM complex, as well as managing collateral accounts for several commodity-based strategies.

Brenda A. Langenfeld, CFA, is a Vice President at NAM and a portfolio manager for the Acquiring Fund and related preferred security strategies. She is also a co-manager for the real asset income strategy, which invests in income-generating debt and equity securities from both the real estate and infrastructure segments, since 2015. She started working in the financial services industry with FAF Advisors, Inc. in 2004. Previously, Ms. Langenfeld was a member of the high-grade credit sector team, responsible for trading corporate bonds, and prior to that, she was a member of the securitized debt sector team, trading mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Thomas J. Ray, CFA, is Managing Director, Head of Fixed Income, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager/Analyst at NWQ. From 2011 until joining NWQ in 2015, Mr. Ray was a Private Investor. Prior to that, he served as Chief Investment Officer, President and founding member of Inflective Asset Management, a boutique investment firm specializing in convertible securities from 2001 to 2011. Prior to founding Inflective, Mr. Ray also served as portfolio manager at Transamerica Investment Management. Mr. Ray graduated from University of Wisconsin with a B.B.A in Finance, Investment & Banking and an M.S. in Finance. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Susi Budiman, CFA, FRM, is Managing Director, Fixed Income Portfolio Manager/Analyst at NWQ. Prior to joining NWQ in 2006, Ms. Budiman was Portfolio Manager for China Life Insurance Company in Taiwan where she managed multi-sector and multi-currency fixed income portfolios with responsibility for over \$1.8 billion in assets under management. Prior to that, she was a currency

exchange associate at Fleet National Bank in Singapore covering Asian, Euro, and other major currencies. Ms. Budiman earned her bachelor's degree in Finance from the University of British Columbia and received her M.B.A. in Finance at the Marshall School of Business at the University of Southern California. She earned her Chartered Financial Analyst designation from the CFA Institute in 2006 and is a member of the Los Angeles Society of Financial Analysts. She also earned her Financial Risk Manager designation in 2003.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's most recent approval of each Fund's Investment Management Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement(s) is included in that Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2016.

Comparative Risk Information

Because the Funds have similar investment objectives and policies and each Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company that currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings, the Funds are subject to similar principal investment risks. However, there are certain policy differences between the Funds and, as a result, each Fund's exposure to the risks below may vary. Among other things, the Target Fund can and does invest in securities that are both higher and lower on the capital structure than the Acquiring Fund, which invests primarily in preferred securities. Accordingly, the Target Fund has historically invested to a greater degree than the Acquiring Fund in debt securities, including securities rated below investment grade, and in common stock. Additionally, the Acquiring Fund is subject to the risk of a multi-manager approach, which does not apply to the Target Fund. Except as otherwise noted, the risks below apply to each Fund. See

Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund Portfolio Allocation for a comparison of the Funds' allocations among different types of securities.

Investment, Market and Risk; Market Discount from Net Asset Value. An investment in a Fund's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. The 2007-2009 financial crisis and its aftermath in the U.S. and global economies resulted in a high degree of volatility in the financial markets. Common shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value. At any point in time, your common shares may be worth less than what you paid, even after considering the reinvestment of Fund distributions, if applicable.

Multi-Manager Risk. The Acquiring Fund is managed by two different Sub-Advisers, each managing the portion of the portfolio (or sleeve) allocated to it independently from the other. Accordingly, it is possible that the Sub-Advisers may hold identical securities or may implement investment strategies that are inconsistent with each other. NAM tends to invest more extensively in preferred securities while NWQ employs a more debt-oriented approach. The Fund will be subject to allocation risk, which is the risk that the Adviser's allocation of assets among the two sleeves or Sub-Advisers does not achieve the desired result or underperforms relative to peers or to the benchmark index.

Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk. Debt or preferred securities held by a Fund may fail to make dividend or interest payments when due. Investments in securities rated below investment grade credit quality, commonly referred to as high yield or junk bonds, are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and principal when due, and they are more susceptible to default or

decline in market value due to adverse economic, market or issuer-specific events than investment grade securities. Additionally, the secondary market for lower rated securities may be less liquid than higher quality securities. Unrated securities are evaluated by Fund managers using industry data and their own analysis processes that may be similar to that of a nationally recognized rating agency; however, such internal ratings are not equivalent to a national agency credit rating.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, and therefore are subject to greater credit risk. Certain preferred securities may have limited trading market and may be substantially less liquid than other types of securities, such as government securities or common stock. The value of fixed coupon preferred securities may fall during periods of rising interest rates. Coupon payments on floating rate preferred securities generally will decline during periods of falling interest rates.

Contingent Capital Security Risk. Contingent capital securities (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are preferred securities, issued primarily by non-U.S. financial institutions, which have loss absorption mechanisms benefitting the issuer built into their terms. Upon the occurrence of specific triggers, CoCos may be subject to automatic conversion into the issuer's common stock, which likely will have declined in value and which will be subordinate to the issuer's other classes of securities, or to an automatic write-down of the principal amount of the securities, potentially to zero, which could result in a Fund losing a portion or all of its investment in such securities. CoCos are often rated below investment grade and are subject to the risks of high yield securities. The prices of CoCos may be volatile. Investments in CoCos may lead to increased industry concentration risk as such securities may be issued by a limited number of financial institutions.

Interest Rate Risk. Bonds, preferred, convertible and other debt securities with fixed interest rates or coupons will decline in value when market interest rates rise. The prices of longer-term fixed-rate securities generally fluctuate more than shorter-term securities of comparable quality. When interest rates decline, issuers of fixed-rate securities may call such securities or prepay earlier than scheduled, forcing a Fund to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve special risks not presented by investment in securities of U.S. companies including less publicly available information and less rigorous disclosure and accounting practices; smaller, less liquid and more volatile markets; the impact of economic, political, social or diplomatic events; possible seizures of a Fund's assets or controls on the payments of dividends or interest; and currency risk. These risks are more pronounced to the extent a Fund invests in emerging markets.

Leverage Risk. Each Fund's use of leverage may cause higher volatility for the Fund's per share net asset value, market price, and distributions. Leverage typically magnifies the total return of a Fund's portfolio, whether that return is positive or negative. Leverage is intended to increase common share net income, but there is no assurance that a Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Different forms of leverage, including swaps, may introduce additional credit or interest rate risk. Leverage may also increase a Fund's

liquidity risk, as the Fund may need to sell securities at inopportune times to stay within Fund or regulatory limits.

Derivatives Risk. Each Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks of investing directly in the securities underlying the derivatives, including correlation risk, the potential for loss in excess of principal, counterparty risk and illiquidity. Counterparty credit risk may arise if counterparties fail to meet their obligations, should a Fund hold any derivative instruments for either investment exposure or hedging purposes. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Regulatory developments could impact the Fund's ability to use derivatives.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The preferred securities market is comprised predominantly of securities issued by companies in the financial services sector. As a result, each Fund is more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory developments affecting those companies. Companies in the financial services sector may be especially vulnerable during periods of unstable or rising interest rates and period of declining economic conditions.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity security risk is the risk that the value of the equity securities held by a Fund will fall in value due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of such securities participate, changes in interest rates, and issuer-specific events. The price of common stock tends to be more volatile than other types of investments.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities have risks of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, are exposed to certain additional risks. The price of convertible securities will be influenced by interest rates (generally declining when interest rates rise) as well as by the market value of the common stock and the conversion price.

REIT Risk. Each Fund may invest in common stocks, preferred securities and convertible securities of REITs. Accordingly, each Fund may be subject to the risks of the real estate markets.

Illiquid Securities Risk. The Funds may not be able to sell securities in their portfolios at the times or prices the Funds desire, or at the price that the security is valued for net asset value purposes.

The principal risks of investing in the Acquiring Fund are described in more detail under "General Risks of Investing in the Acquiring Fund" below.

Comparative Expense Information

The purpose of the Comparative Fee Table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses of investing in common shares of the Funds. The information in the table reflects the fees and expenses for each Fund's fiscal year ended July 31, 2016, and the pro forma expenses for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2016, for the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization. The

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figures in the Example are not necessarily indicative of past or future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. The Funds' actual rates of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return shown in the Example.

Comparative Fee Table⁽¹⁾

	Acquiring Fund	Target Fund	Acquiring Fund Pro Forma ⁽²⁾
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)			
Management Fees	1.16%	1.22%	1.16%
Interest Expense on Borrowings ⁽³⁾	0.50%	0.44%	0.50%
Other Expenses ⁽⁴⁾	0.07%	0.25%	0.07%
Total Annual Expenses	1.73%	1.91%	1.73%

- (1) Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares) are based on the expenses of the Acquiring Fund and Target Fund for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2016.
- (2) The Acquiring Fund Pro Forma figures reflect the impact of applying the Acquiring Fund's fund-level management fee rate to the Acquiring Fund Pro Forma assets and the anticipated reduction of certain duplicative expenses eliminated as a result of the Reorganization. The Funds' use of borrowings will increase the amount of management fees paid to the Adviser and Sub-Advisers. Borrowing costs incurred in the future may be higher or lower. The Acquiring Fund Pro Forma expenses do not include the expenses to be borne by the common shareholders of the Funds in connection with the Reorganization, which are estimated to be \$40,000 (0.00%) for the Acquiring Fund and \$530,000 (0.82%) for the Target Fund. All percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2016.
- (3) Interest Expense on Borrowings reflects the actual borrowing expenses incurred by the Funds during the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2016. The timing, amount and terms of any leverage are determined by a Fund's Board, and may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. Changes in the timing, amount or terms of leverage may impact the fees and expenses of the Acquiring Fund.
- (4) Other Expenses is based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. Expenses attributable to the Fund's investments, if any, in other investment companies are currently estimated not to exceed 0.01%. See Other Investment Companies Risk.

Example: The following examples illustrate the expenses that a common shareholder would pay on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the time periods provided in the table. The examples assume that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested and that Total Annual Expenses remain the same. The examples also assume a 5% annual return. The examples should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or lesser than those shown.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Acquiring Fund	\$ 18	\$ 54	\$ 94	\$ 204
Target Fund	\$ 19	\$ 60	\$ 103	\$ 223
Acquiring Fund Pro Forma	\$ 18	\$ 54	\$ 94	\$ 204

Comparative Performance Information

Comparative total return performance for the Funds for periods ended July 31, 2016:

	Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value				Average Annual Total Return on Market Value			
	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	Since Inception
Acquiring Fund	9.01%	9.92%	5.73%	N/A	23.47%	13.24%	7.39%	N/A
Target Fund ⁽¹⁾	8.49%	N/A	N/A	7.91%	12.89%	N/A	N/A	3.91%

(1) Since inception returns are from June 25, 2013 (commencement of operations).

Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value is the combination of changes in common share net asset value, reinvested dividend income at net asset value and reinvested capital gains distributions at net asset value, if any. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically

paid

on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending net asset value. The actual reinvestment price for the last dividend declared in the period may often be based on the Fund's market price (and not its net asset value), and therefore may be different from the price used in the calculation. Average Annual Total Return on Market Value is the combination of changes in the market price per share and the effect of reinvested dividend income and reinvested capital gains distributions, if any, at the average price paid per share at the time of reinvestment. The last dividend declared in the period, which is typically paid on the first business day of the following month, is assumed to be reinvested at the ending market price. The actual reinvestment for the last dividend declared in the period may take place over several days, and in some instances it may not be based on the market price, so the actual reinvestment price may be different from the price used in the calculation. Past performance information is not necessarily indicative of future results.

B. RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Acquiring Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Acquiring Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program and, due to the uncertainty inherent in all investments, there can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund will achieve its investment objectives. Investors should consider their long-term investment goals and financial needs when making an investment decision with respect to shares of the Acquiring Fund. An investment in the Acquiring Fund is intended to be a long-term investment, and you should not view the Fund as a trading vehicle. Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions, if applicable.

The principal risks of investing in the Acquiring Fund are described below. The risks and special considerations listed below should be considered by shareholders of the Target Fund in their evaluation of the Reorganization. An investment in the Target Fund is also generally subject to each of these principal risks.

General Risks of Investing in the Acquiring Fund

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Acquiring Fund's shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in the shares of the Acquiring Fund represent an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Acquiring Fund. Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if applicable.

Multi-Manager Risk. The Acquiring Fund's performance depends on the skill of the Adviser in selecting, overseeing, and allocating Fund assets to the Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers' investment styles may not always be complementary. The Sub-Advisers make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make decisions that conflict with each other. For example, it is possible that a Sub-Adviser may purchase a security for the Fund at the same time that the other Sub-Adviser sells the same security, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result; or that each Sub-Adviser purchases the same security at the same time, without aggregating their transactions, resulting in higher expenses. The Acquiring Fund's Sub-Advisers may underperform the market generally, underperform other investment managers that could have been selected for the Fund and/or underperform relative to the benchmark index. Subject to the overall supervision of the Acquiring Fund's investment program by the Adviser, each Sub-Adviser is responsible, with respect to the portion of the Fund's assets (or "sleeve") it manages, for compliance with the Fund's investment strategies and applicable law. Because the Target Fund is managed by a single Sub-Adviser, NWQ, it is not currently subject to multi-manager risk.

Market Discount from Net Asset Value. The market price of shares of closed-end investment companies may fluctuate and during certain periods trade at prices lower than net asset value. The Acquiring Fund cannot predict whether its common shares will trade at, above or below net asset value. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Acquiring Fund's net asset value could decrease as a result of investment activities. Investors bear a risk of loss to the extent that the price at which they sell their shares is lower in relation to the Acquiring Fund's net asset value than at the time of purchase, assuming a stable net asset value. The common shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and you should not view the Acquiring Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Credit and Below Investment Grade Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more securities in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio will decline in price, or the issuer thereof will fail to pay interest or principal when due, because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status. In general, lower-rated securities carry a greater degree of risk that the issuer will lose its ability to make interest and principal payments, which could have a negative impact on the Acquiring Fund's net asset value or dividends. Credit risk is increased when a portfolio security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates. If a downgrade occurs, the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers will consider what action, including the sale of the security, is in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund and its shareholders. Securities of below investment grade quality, commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due, and they are more susceptible to default or decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments than investment grade securities. Also, to the extent that the rating assigned to a security in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio is downgraded by any nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSRO"), the market price and liquidity of such security may be adversely affected. The market values for securities of below investment grade quality tend to be volatile, and these securities are less liquid than investment grade securities. For these reasons, an investment in the Acquiring Fund, compared with a portfolio consisting predominately or solely of investment grade securities, may experience the following:

increased price sensitivity resulting from a deteriorating economic environment and/or changing interest rates;

greater risk of loss due to default or declining credit quality;

adverse issuer-specific events that are more likely to render the issuer unable to make interest and/or principal payments; and

the possibility that a negative perception of the below investment grade market develops, resulting in the price and liquidity of below investment grade securities becoming depressed, and this negative perception could last for a significant period of time. Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a below investment grade issuer to make principal payments and interest payments compared to an investment grade issuer. The principal amount of below investment grade securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used below investment grade securities for financing. An economic downturn may severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. In the event of an economic downturn or in the event interest rates rise sharply, increasing the interest cost on variable

rate instruments and negatively impacting economic activity, the number of defaults by below investment grade issuers would likely increase. Similarly, prolonged downturns in profitability in specific industries could adversely affect private activity bonds. The market values of lower quality debt securities tend to reflect individual developments of the issuer to a greater extent than do higher quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Factors having an adverse impact on the market value of lower quality securities may have an adverse impact on the Acquiring Fund's net asset value and the market value of its common shares. In addition, the Acquiring Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In certain circumstances, the Acquiring Fund may be required to foreclose on an issuer's assets and take possession of its property or operations. In such circumstances, the Acquiring Fund would incur additional costs in disposing of such assets and potential liabilities from operating any business acquired.

The secondary market for below investment grade securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities, a factor that may have an adverse effect on the Acquiring Fund's ability to dispose of a particular security. There are fewer dealers in the market for below investment grade securities than the market for investment grade securities. The prices quoted by different dealers for below investment grade securities may vary significantly, and the spread between the bid and ask price is generally much larger for below investment grade securities than for higher quality instruments. Under adverse market or economic conditions, the secondary market for below investment grade securities could contract, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer, and these instruments may become illiquid. As a result, the Acquiring Fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if such securities were widely traded. Prices realized upon the sale of such lower rated or unrated securities, under these circumstances, may be less than the prices used in calculating the Acquiring Fund's net asset value.

Issuers of such below investment grade securities are typically highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with higher rated securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of below investment grade securities may experience financial stress. During such periods, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations also may be adversely affected by specific developments, the issuer's inability to meet specific projected forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss from default by the issuer is significantly greater for the holders of below investment grade securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. Prices and yields of below investment grade securities will fluctuate over time and, during periods of economic uncertainty, volatility of below investment grade securities may adversely affect the Acquiring Fund's net asset value. In addition, investments in below investment grade zero coupon bonds rather than income-bearing below investment grade securities, may be more speculative and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value due to changes in interest rates.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in distressed securities, which are securities issued by companies that are involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or are experiencing other financial difficulties at the time of acquisition by the Acquiring Fund. The issuers of such securities may be in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions, restructurings, bankruptcy, reorganization or

liquidation. These characteristics of these companies can cause their securities to be particularly risky, although they also may offer the potential for high returns. These companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of the companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within the companies. Distressed securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding and may require the Acquiring Fund to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investment.

Investments in lower rated or unrated securities may present special tax issues for the Acquiring Fund, including when the issuers of these securities default on their obligations pertaining thereto, and the federal income tax consequences to the Acquiring Fund as a holder of such distressed securities may not be clear.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, when market interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fixed-rate securities in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio, such as preferred and debt securities, will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. As interest rates decline, issuers of fixed-rate securities may prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing the Acquiring Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities and potentially reducing the Acquiring Fund's income. As interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of securities, potentially locking in a below market interest rate and reducing the Acquiring Fund's value. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-rate securities generally fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term fixed-rate securities as interest rates change. To the extent the Acquiring Fund invests in longer-term fixed-rate securities, the common share net asset value and market price per share will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Acquiring Fund invested alternatively in shorter-term securities. Because the values of lower rated and comparable unrated debt securities are affected both by credit risk and interest rate risk, the price movements of such lower grade securities typically have not been highly correlated to the fluctuations of the prices of investment grade quality securities in response to changes in market interest rates. The Acquiring Fund's use of leverage, as described herein, will tend to increase common share interest rate risk. There may be less governmental intervention in the securities markets in the near future. The negative impact on fixed-rate securities if interest rates increase as a result could negatively impact the Acquiring Fund's net asset value.

Market Conditions. The 2007-2009 financial crisis in the U.S. and global economies and the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis resulted in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and in the net asset values of many investment companies, including to some extent the Acquiring Fund. A financial crisis of a similar nature in the future may result in fixed-income instruments again experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. The financial condition of federal, state and local governments may be sensitive to market events, which may, in turn, adversely affect the marketability of notes and bonds they issue. In the event of a general economic downturn, declines in real estate prices and general business activity may reduce tax revenues of many state and local governments and could affect the economic viability of projects that are the sole source of revenue to support various municipal securities. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. As a result, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of unfavorable market conditions.

In response to the 2007–2009 financial crisis and its aftermath and the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support the financial markets. Where economic conditions in the United States and elsewhere have been recovering for several years, they are nevertheless perceived in many regards as still fragile. Withdrawal of government support, failure of efforts in response to a future crisis, or investor perception that such efforts are not succeeding could adversely affect the value and liquidity of certain securities. The severity or duration of unfavorable economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

Reinvestment Risk. Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from the Acquiring Fund's portfolio will decline if and when the Acquiring Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called preferred securities or debt instruments at market interest rates that are below the portfolio's current earnings rate. A decline in income could affect the common shares' ability to pay dividends, market price or their overall returns.

Preferred and Hybrid Preferred Securities Risks. Preferred and other subordinated securities rank lower than bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. There are various special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including:

Limited Voting Rights Risk. Generally, preferred security holders (such as the Acquiring Fund) have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrearages have been paid, the preferred security holders no longer have voting rights. In the case of certain preferred securities issued by trusts or special purpose entities, holders generally have no voting rights except if a declaration of default occurs and is continuing. In such an event, preferred security holders generally would have the right to appoint and authorize a trustee to enforce the trust's or special purpose entity's rights as a creditor under the agreement with its operating company.

Special Redemption Rights Risk. In certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities at par prior to their stated maturity date. For instance, for certain types of preferred securities, a redemption may be triggered by a change in federal income tax or securities laws or regulatory or major corporate action. A redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security held by the Acquiring Fund.

Payment Deferral and Omission Risk. Generally, preferred securities may be subject to provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip (non-cumulative preferred securities) or defer (cumulative preferred securities) distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. Non-cumulative preferred securities can defer distributions indefinitely. Cumulative preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distribution payments for up to 10 years. If the Acquiring Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distribution, the Acquiring Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes although it has not yet received such income. In addition, recent changes in bank regulations may increase the likelihood for issuers to defer or omit distributions.

Credit and Subordination Risk. Credit risk is the risk that a security in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio will decline in price or the issuer of the security will fail to make dividend, interest or principal payments when due because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. Preferred securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of having priority to corporate income, claims to corporate assets and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than more senior debt instruments.

Floating Rate and Fixed-to-Floating Rate Securities Risk. The market value of floating rate securities is a reflection of discounted expected cash flows based on expectations for future interest rate resets. The market value of such securities may fall in a declining interest rate environment and may also fall in a rising interest rate environment if there is a lag between the rise in interest rates and the reset. This risk may also be present with respect to fixed-to-floating rate securities in which the Acquiring Fund may invest. A secondary risk associated with declining interest rates is the risk that income earned by the Acquiring Fund on floating rate and fixed-to-floating rate securities may decline due to lower coupon payments on floating-rate securities.

Liquidity Risk. Certain preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. Government securities or common stock. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Acquiring Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Acquiring Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Regulatory Risk. Issuers of preferred securities may be in industries that are heavily regulated and that may receive government funding. The value of preferred securities issued by these companies may be affected by changes in government policy, such as increased regulation, ownership restrictions, deregulation or reduced government funding.

New Types of Securities Risk. From time to time, preferred securities, including hybrid-preferred securities, have been, and may in the future be, offered having features other than those described herein. The Acquiring Fund reserves the right to invest in these securities if the Sub-Advisers believe that doing so would be consistent with the Acquiring Fund's investment objective and policies. Since the market for these instruments would be new, the Acquiring Fund may have difficulty disposing of them at a suitable price and time. In addition to limited liquidity, these instruments may present other risks, such as high price volatility.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities risk is the risk that the value of the equity securities held by the Acquiring Fund will fall due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of such securities participate, changes in interest rates, and the particular circumstances and performance of particular companies whose securities the Acquiring Fund holds. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular equity security held by the Acquiring Fund. The price of an equity security may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market, or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the equity securities held by the Acquiring Fund. In addition, equity securities may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated distributions or dividend payments.

Concentration and Financial Services Sector Risk. The preferred securities market is comprised predominantly of securities issued by companies in the financial services sector. Therefore, preferred securities present substantially increased risks at times of financial turmoil, which could affect financial services companies more than companies in other sectors and industries. The Acquiring Fund's investment in securities issued by financial services companies makes the Acquiring Fund more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting those companies. Concentration of investments in financial services companies includes the following risks:

financial services companies may suffer a setback if regulators change the rules under which they operate, which may increase costs for or limit the ability to offer new services or products and make it difficult to pass increased costs on to consumers;

unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financial services sector;

financial services companies whose securities the Acquiring Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, such as a high level of loans to real estate developers, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector; and

financial services companies have been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

The profitability of many types of financial services companies may be adversely affected in certain market cycles, including periods of rising interest rates, which may restrict the availability and increase the cost of capital, and declining economic conditions, which may cause credit losses due to financial difficulties of borrowers. Because many types of financial services companies are especially vulnerable to these economic cycles, the Acquiring Fund's investments in these companies may lose significant value during such periods.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities have characteristics of both equity and debt securities and, as a result, are exposed to certain additional risks that are typically associated with debt. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar credit quality. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, the convertible security's market value tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company when that stock price is greater than the convertible security's conversion price. The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the associated common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the price of the convertible security tends to be influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. However, convertible securities fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or rated lower than such debt obligations.

Contingent Capital Securities. Contingent capital securities (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are preferred securities, issued primarily by non-U.S. financial institutions, which have loss absorption mechanisms benefitting the issuer built into their terms. CoCos generally provide for mandatory conversion into the common stock of the issuer or a write-down of the principal amount or value of the CoCos upon the occurrence of certain triggers. These triggers are generally linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution's continued

viability as a going-concern. Equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuer and its regulatory requirements and, unlike traditional convertible securities, conversions are not voluntary.

A loss absorption mechanism trigger event for CoCos would likely be the result of, or related to, the deterioration of the issuer's financial condition (e.g., a decrease in the issuer's capital ratio) and status as a going concern. In such a case, with respect to CoCos that provide for conversion into common stock upon the occurrence of the trigger event, the market price of the issuer's common stock received by the Acquiring Fund will have likely declined, perhaps substantially, and may continue to decline, which may adversely affect the Acquiring Fund's net asset value. Further, the issuer's common stock would be subordinate to the issuer's other classes of securities and therefore would worsen the Acquiring Fund's standing in a bankruptcy proceeding. In addition, because the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero. In view of the foregoing, CoCos are often rated below investment grade and are subject to the risks of high yield securities.

CoCos may be subject to an automatic write-down (i.e., the automatic write-down of the principal amount or value of the securities, potentially to zero, and the cancellation of the securities) under certain circumstances, which could result in the Acquiring Fund losing a portion or all of its investment in such securities. In addition, the Acquiring Fund may not have any rights with respect to repayment of the principal amount of the securities that has not become due or the payment of interest or dividends on such securities for any period from (and including) the interest or dividend payment date falling immediately prior to the occurrence of such automatic write-down. An automatic write-down could also result in a reduced income rate if the dividend or interest payment is based on the security's par value. Coupon payments on CoCos may be discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason or may be subject to approval by the issuer's regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves. Certain CoCos are issued as perpetual instruments, callable at pre-determined levels only with the approval of the issuer's regulator, thus subjecting the CoCo investor to call extension risk.

In certain scenarios, contrary to classical capital hierarchy, investors in CoCos may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not. There is no guarantee that the Acquiring Fund will receive a return of principal on CoCos. The Acquiring Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Any indication that an automatic writedown or conversion event may occur can be expected to have a material adverse effect on the market price of CoCos.

The prices of CoCos may be volatile. Additionally, the trading behavior of a given issuer's CoCo may be strongly impacted by the trading behavior of other issuers' CoCos, such that negative information from an unrelated CoCo may cause a decline in value of one or more CoCos held by the Acquiring Fund. Accordingly, the trading behavior of CoCos may not follow the trading behavior of other types of preferred securities.

Investments in CoCos may lead to an increased industry concentration risk as such securities may be issued by a limited number of financial institutions.

Leverage Risk. Leverage risk is the risk associated with the use of borrowings, the issuance of debt securities or preferred shares, or other form of leverage to leverage the Acquiring Fund's portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful.

Through the use of financial leverage, the Acquiring Fund seeks to enhance potential common share earnings over time by borrowing, issuing debt securities or preferred shares or using other types of leverage that bear costs that are lower than the return of portfolio investments held by the Acquiring Fund. However, the Acquiring Fund may use derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, to fix the effective rate paid on all or a portion of the Acquiring Fund's leverage, in an effort to lower leverage costs over an extended period. Accordingly, the Acquiring Fund provides no assurance that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced (increased) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on the Acquiring Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short- or intermediate-term rates rise and the Acquiring Fund's leverage costs fluctuate, the Acquiring Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the return on portfolio securities held by the Acquiring Fund. Because of the costs of leverage, the Acquiring Fund may incur losses even if the Acquiring Fund has positive returns, if they are not sufficient to cover the costs of leverage. The Acquiring Fund's cost of leverage includes the interest rate paid on its borrowings or dividends on preferred shares, the expenses relating to the issuance of preferred shares and ongoing maintenance of any borrowings and/or the interest attributable to tender option bonds, as well as any other ongoing fees and expenses associated with those borrowings or preferred shares. The Acquiring Fund also bears the one-time costs associated with establishing borrowing facilities, issuing preferred shares and refinancing such leverage. Refinancing risk is the risk that the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace existing leverage at all or on favorable terms. In the event the Acquiring Fund has issued preferred shares and it is unable to replace its leverage upon a redemption of such preferred shares, it may be forced to reduce leverage and sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not do so. More frequent refinancings may also increase the one-time costs of establishing leverage. The Acquiring Fund may seek to refinance its leverage over time, in the ordinary course, as current forms of leverage mature or it is otherwise desirable to refinance; however, the form that such leverage will take cannot be predicted at this time. If the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace existing leverage on comparable terms, its costs of leverage will increase. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the use of leverage may result in a higher yield or return to shareholders.

The Acquiring Fund's use of financial leverage also creates incremental common share net asset value risk because the full impact of price changes in the Acquiring Fund's investment portfolio, including assets attributable to leverage, is borne by common shareholders. This can lead to a greater increase in net asset values in rising markets than if the Acquiring Fund were not leveraged, but it also can result in a greater decrease in net asset values in declining markets. The Acquiring Fund's use of financial leverage similarly can magnify the impact of changing market conditions on common share market prices.

The Acquiring Fund currently employs leverage through bank borrowings. The Acquiring Fund will pay (and shareholders will bear) any costs and expenses relating to the Acquiring Fund's use of leverage, which will result in a reduction in the net asset value of the common shares. The Acquiring Fund may in the future, based on its assessment of market conditions, increase or decrease its level of leverage or change the types of leverage employed. Such changes may impact net investment income and the market value of common shares. There can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund will maintain the types or levels of leverage historically used by the Acquiring Fund prior to the Reorganization or that the Acquiring Fund's leverage strategy will be successful.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies, which may themselves be leveraged and therefore present similar risks to those described above. See Other Investment Companies Risk. In addition, the Acquiring Fund's investments in leveraged investment companies magnify the Acquiring Fund's leverage risk.

The amount of fees paid to the Adviser (which in turn pays a portion of its fees to the Sub-Advisers) for investment advisory services will be higher when the Acquiring Fund uses financial leverage because the advisory fees are calculated based on the Acquiring Fund's Managed Assets this may create an incentive for the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers to leverage the Acquiring Fund.

Tax Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest in preferred securities or other securities the federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. It could be more difficult for the Acquiring Fund to comply with the tax requirements applicable to regulated investment companies (RICs and each, a RIC) if the tax characterization of the Acquiring Fund's investments or the tax treatment of the income from such investments were successfully challenged by the IRS. If the Acquiring Fund failed to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the Acquiring Fund would be taxed in the same manner as a regular corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its shareholders) and distributions to shareholders would not be deductible by the Acquiring Fund in computing its taxable income. Additionally, if the Acquiring Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, it would generally be required to pay a Fund-level tax on certain net built-in gains recognized with respect to certain of its assets upon a disposition of such assets within five years of qualifying as a RIC in a subsequent year.

Derivatives Risk, including the Risk of Swaps. The Acquiring Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the investments underlying the derivatives, including: the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets of the Acquiring Fund, which creates the possibility that the loss on such instruments may be greater than the gain in the value of the underlying assets in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio; the loss of principal; the possible default of the other party to the transaction; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. If the Acquiring Fund enters into a derivative transaction, it could lose more than the principal amount invested. Whether the Acquiring Fund's use of derivatives is successful will depend on, among other things, if the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers correctly forecast market values, interest rates and other applicable factors. If the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers incorrectly forecast these and other factors, the investment performance of the Acquiring Fund will be unfavorably affected.

The Acquiring Fund may enter into debt-related derivatives instruments including interest rate and other swap contracts. Like most derivative instruments, the use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. In addition, the use of swaps requires an understanding by the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers of not only the referenced asset, rate or index, but also of the swap itself. The derivatives market is subject to a changing regulatory environment. It is possible that regulatory or other developments in the derivatives market could adversely affect the Acquiring Fund's ability to successfully use derivative instruments.

Furthermore, the derivative investments may be illiquid. Although both over-the-counter (OTC) and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience the lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by daily

price fluctuation limits established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by the Acquiring Fund, the Acquiring Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the Acquiring Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Acquiring Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close futures or derivatives positions also could have an adverse impact on the Acquiring Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio.

Derivatives Regulatory Risk. Future regulatory developments could impact the Acquiring Fund's ability to invest in certain derivatives. It is possible that government regulation of various types of derivative instruments, including futures, options and swap agreements, may limit or prevent the Acquiring Fund from using such instruments as a part of its investment strategies, and could ultimately prevent the Acquiring Fund from being able to achieve its investment objectives. It is impossible to fully predict the effects of past, present or future legislation and regulation in this area, but the effects could be substantial and adverse. There is a likelihood of future regulatory developments altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the Acquiring Fund or the ability of the Acquiring Fund to continue to implement its investment strategies. It is possible that legislative and regulatory activity could limit or restrict the ability of the Acquiring Fund to use certain instruments as a part of its investment strategies. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties with which the Acquiring Fund engages in derivative transactions (for example, the Volcker Rule) could also prevent the Acquiring Fund from using certain instruments.

The Dodd-Frank Act sets forth a regulatory framework for OTC derivatives, including financial instruments, such as swaps, in which the Acquiring Fund may invest. The Dodd-Frank Act grants significant authority to the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to regulate OTC derivatives and market participants, and requires clearing and exchange trading of many current OTC derivatives transactions. The implementation of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act by the SEC and the CFTC could adversely affect the Acquiring Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder could, among other things, adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Acquiring Fund, restrict the Acquiring Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions.

Further, in February 2012, the CFTC issued a final rule rescinding and amending certain exemptions from registration requirements under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (the CEA) previously available to investment advisers registered with the SEC under the 1940 Act, including the exemption available under CFTC Rule 4.5. In the event that the Acquiring Fund's investments in derivative instruments regulated under the CEA, including futures, swaps and options, exceed a certain threshold, the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers may be required to register as a commodity pool operator and/or commodity trading advisor with the CFTC. In the event the Adviser and/or Sub-Advisers are required to register with the CFTC, they will become subject to additional recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Acquiring Fund, which may increase the Acquiring Fund's expenses.

Clearing Broker and Central Clearing Counterparty Risk. The CEA requires swaps and futures clearing brokers registered as futures commission merchants to segregate all funds received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of U.S. domestic futures contracts and cleared swaps from the brokers' proprietary assets. Similarly, the CEA requires each futures commission merchant to hold in a separate secure account all funds received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of foreign futures contracts and segregate any such funds from the funds received with respect to domestic futures contracts. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing broker from its customers are held by the clearing broker on a commingled basis in an omnibus account and may be freely accessed by the clearing broker, which may also invest any such funds in certain instruments permitted under the applicable regulation. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Acquiring Fund with any swaps or futures clearing broker as margin for futures contracts or cleared swaps may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Acquiring Fund's clearing broker. In addition, the assets of the Acquiring Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the Acquiring Fund's clearing broker's bankruptcy, as the Acquiring Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing broker's combined domestic customer accounts.

Similarly, the CEA requires a clearing organization approved by the CFTC as a derivatives clearing organization to segregate all funds and other property received from a clearing member's clients in connection with domestic cleared futures and derivative contracts from any funds held at the clearing organization to support the clearing member's proprietary trading. Nevertheless, all customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any futures and derivative contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. With respect to futures and options contracts, a clearing organization may use assets of a non-defaulting customer held in an omnibus account at the clearing organization to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearing organization. As a result, in the event of a default or the clearing broker's other clients or the clearing broker's failure to extend own funds in connection with any such default, the Acquiring Fund would not be able to recover the full amount of assets deposited by the clearing broker on behalf of the Acquiring Fund with the clearing organization.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Acquiring Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon price, date and interest payment. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the other party to the agreement may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. The Acquiring Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Acquiring Fund, including the value of investments made with cash collateral, is less than the value of the securities. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences to the Acquiring Fund. The use by the Acquiring Fund of reverse repurchase agreements involves many of the same risks of leverage since the proceeds derived from such reverse repurchase agreements may be invested in additional securities.

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Acquiring Fund's counterparties with respect to derivatives or other transactions supported by another party's credit may affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have in the past incurred significant losses and financial hardships, including bankruptcy, as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued

ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using derivatives or other transactions, the Acquiring Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. In the event of insolvency of a counterparty, the Acquiring Fund may sustain losses or be unable to liquidate a derivatives position.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Investment in mortgage-backed securities poses several risks, including, among others, prepayment, market and credit risk. Prepayment risk reflects the risk that borrowers may prepay their mortgages faster than expected, thereby affecting the investment's average life and perhaps its yield. Whether or not a mortgage loan is prepaid is almost entirely controlled by the borrower. Borrowers are most likely to exercise prepayment options at the time when it is least advantageous to investors in mortgage-backed securities, generally prepaying mortgages as interest rates fall, and slowing payments as interest rates rise. Besides the effect of prevailing interest rates, the rate of prepayment and refinancing of mortgages may also be affected by home value appreciation, ease of the refinancing process and local economic conditions. Market risk reflects the risk that the price of a security may fluctuate over time. The price of mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to prevailing interest rates, the length of time the security is expected to be outstanding and the liquidity of the issue. In a period of unstable interest rates, there may be decreased demand for certain types of mortgage-backed securities, and the Acquiring Fund, if invested in such securities and wishing to sell them, may find it difficult to find a buyer, which may in turn decrease the price at which they may be sold. Credit risk reflects the risk that the Acquiring Fund may not receive all or part of its principal because the issuer or credit enhancer has defaulted on its obligations. Obligations issued by certain U.S. government-related entities are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The performance of private label mortgage-backed securities, issued by private institutions, is based on the financial health of those institutions.

Non-U.S. 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: (i) less publicly available information about non-U.S. issuers or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; (ii) many non-U.S. markets are smaller, less liquid and more volatile, meaning that, in a changing market, the Acquiring Fund may not be able to sell its portfolio securities at times, in amounts or at prices it considers reasonable; (iii) potential adverse effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates or controls on the value of the Fund's investments; (iv) the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession; (v) the impact of economic, political, social or diplomatic events; (vi) possible seizure, expropriation or nationalization of the company or its assets; (vii) certain non-U.S. countries may impose restrictions on the ability of non-U.S. issuers to make payments of principal and/or interest to investors located outside the United States, due to blockage of foreign currency exchange or otherwise and (viii) withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Fund's return. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Acquiring Fund invests in securities of issuers in emerging market countries.

Economies and social and political climates in individual countries may differ unfavorably from the United States. Non-U.S. economies may have less favorable rates of growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, currency valuation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. Many countries have experienced substantial, and in some cases extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Unanticipated economic, political and social developments may also affect the values of the Acquiring Fund's investments and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such countries.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of investments are usually much greater in emerging markets countries. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are riskier because they develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, including sudden, significant devaluations. In addition, the securities and currencies of many of these countries may have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than those of developed countries. If the Acquiring Fund's investments issued by an emerging market country need to be liquidated quickly, the Fund could sustain significant transaction costs. Many emerging markets have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies. As a result, their governments may be more likely to take actions that are hostile or detrimental to foreign investment than those of more developed countries, such as expropriation, confiscatory taxation and nationalization of assets and securities. Certain emerging markets also may face other significant internal or external risks, including a heightened risk of war, and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth, and which may in turn diminish the value of their currencies.

Hedging Risk. The Acquiring Fund's use of derivatives or other transactions to reduce risk involves costs and will be subject to the Sub-Advisers' ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Acquiring Fund's portfolio holdings or other factors. No assurance can be given that the Sub-Advisers' judgment in this respect will be correct. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Acquiring Fund will enter into hedging or other transactions at times or under circumstances in which it may be advisable to do so.

Call Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest in preferred and debt securities, which are subject to call risk. Preferred and debt securities may be redeemed at the option of the issuer, or called, before their stated maturity date. In general, an issuer will call its preferred or debt securities if they can be refinanced by issuing new instruments which bear a lower interest rate. The Acquiring Fund is subject to the possibility that during periods of falling interest rates, an issuer will call its high-yielding preferred or debt securities. The Acquiring Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Acquiring Fund's income.

Duration Risk. Duration is the sensitivity, expressed in years, of the price of a fixed income security to changes in the general level of interest rates (or yields). Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate (or yield) changes than securities with shorter durations. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers potential changes to interest rates, and a security's coupon payments, yield, price and par value and call features, in addition to the amount of time until the security matures. The duration of a security will be expected to change over time with changes in market factors and time to maturity. The duration of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio is not subject to any limits and therefore the portfolio may be very sensitive to interest rate changes.

Inflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of shares and the distributions can decline. In addition, during any period of rising inflation, interest rates on borrowings would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to shareholders.

Deflation Risk. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and revenues. In

addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio.

REIT Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest in common stocks, preferred securities and convertible securities issued by real estate investment trusts (REITs). As a result, the Acquiring Fund's performance may be linked to the performance of the real estate markets. Property values may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments. REIT prices also may drop because of the failure of borrowers to pay their loans and poor management. Equity REITs will be affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. REITs are subject to other risks as well, including the fact that REITs are dependent on specialized management skills which may affect their ability to generate cash flow for operating purposes and to make distributions to shareholders or unit holders. REITs may have limited diversification and are subject to the risks associated with obtaining financing for real property. A U.S. domestic REIT can pass its income through to shareholders or unit holders without any U.S. federal income tax at the entity level if it complies with various requirements under the Code. There is the risk that a REIT held by the Acquiring Fund will fail to qualify for this pass-through treatment of its income. Similarly, REITs formed under the laws of non-U.S. countries may fail to qualify for corporate tax benefits made available by the governments of such countries. The Acquiring Fund, as a holder of a REIT, will bear its pro rata portion of the REIT's expenses.

BDC Risk. Because business development companies (BDCs) typically invest in small and medium-sized companies, a BDC's portfolio is subject to the risks inherent in investing in smaller companies, including that portfolio companies may be dependent on a small number of products or services and may be more adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions. Some BDCs invest substantially, or even exclusively, in one sector or industry group. Accordingly, the BDC may be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector or industry group, which tends to increase the BDC's volatility and risk. Investments made by BDCs are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC in which a Acquiring Fund invests to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments. BDCs also may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized may be disproportionately impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment, particularly if a BDC experiences the need to write down the value of an investment, which tends to increase the BDC's volatility and risk.

Investments in BDCs are subject to management risk, including the ability of the BDC's management to meet the BDC's investment objective and to manage the BDC's portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding a BDC or its underlying investments change. BDC shares are not redeemable at the option of the BDC shareholder and, as with shares of other closed-end funds, they may trade in the secondary market at a discount to their net asset value. Like an investment in other investment companies, the Acquiring Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses charged by the BDCs in which it invests.

BDCs may employ the use of leverage through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a BDC, this leverage also subjects a BDC to increased risks, including the likelihood of increased volatility of the BDC and the possibility that the BDC's common share income will fall if the dividend rate of the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises.

Other Investment Companies Risk. An investment in the securities of another investment company will expose the Acquiring Fund to the risks of investing in the securities held in such other investment company's portfolio. In addition, the Acquiring Fund's shareholders will bear their proportionate share of the fees and expenses of such other investment company in addition to the fees and expenses of the Acquiring Fund. The securities of other investment companies may also be leveraged. As a result, the Acquiring Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. Utilization of leverage is a speculative investment technique and involves certain risks. An investment in securities of other investment companies that are leveraged may expose the Acquiring Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Acquiring Fund's long-term returns on such securities will be diminished.

ETF Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest in the securities of exchange-traded funds (ETFs), to the extent permitted by law. Most ETFs are investment companies that aim to track or replicate a desired index, such as a sector, market or global segment. Most 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 Acquiring 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 Acquiring Fund's own operations. ETF shares may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. As ETFs trade on an exchange, they are subject to the risks of any exchange-traded instrument, including: (i) an active trading market for shares may not develop or be maintained, (ii) trading of shares may be halted by the exchange, and (iii) shares may be delisted from the exchange. Some ETFs are highly leveraged and therefore will expose the Acquiring Fund to the risks posed by leverage discussed elsewhere in this prospectus.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions Risk. When-issued and delayed-delivery transactions may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the securities prior to settlement and, because securities are subject to market fluctuations, the value of the securities at time of delivery may be less (or more) than their cost. A separate account of the Acquiring Fund will be established with its custodian consisting of cash equivalents or liquid securities having a market value at all times at least equal to the amount of any delayed payment commitment.

Illiquid Securities Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest in securities and other instruments that, at the time of investment, are illiquid. Illiquid securities are any security which cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven (7) days at the approximate price at which the client account values the security and may include some restricted securities, which are securities that may not be resold to the public without an effective registration statement under the 1933 Act, if they are unregistered, may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Acquiring Fund or at prices approximating the value at which the Acquiring Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

Legislation and Regulatory Risk. At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation or additional regulations may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Acquiring Fund or the issuers of such assets. Changing approaches to regulation may have a negative impact on the entities and/or securities in which the Acquiring Fund invests. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Acquiring Fund itself is regulated. There can be no assurance that future legislation, regulation or deregulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Acquiring Fund or will not impair the ability of the Acquiring Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

Market Disruption Risk. Certain events have a disruptive effect on the securities markets, such as terrorist attacks, war and other geopolitical events. The Acquiring Fund cannot predict the effects of similar events in the future on the U.S. economy. Below investment grade securities tend to be more volatile than higher rated securities so that these events and any actions resulting from them may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of below investment grade securities than on higher rated securities.

U.S. Government and Agency Securities Risk. U.S. Government and agency securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, to the extent the Acquiring Fund invests in such securities, its potential for capital appreciation may be limited. Not all U.S. Government securities are insured or guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government; some are only insured or guaranteed by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Acquiring Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. Although the U.S. Government has provided support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored enterprises in the future.

Valuation Risk. Unlike publicly traded common stock that trades on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for certain preferred securities and debt securities trading. Preferred securities and debt securities generally trade on an over-the-counter market which may be anywhere in the world where the buyer and seller can settle on a price. Due to the lack of centralized information and trading, the valuation of certain preferred securities and debt securities may carry more risk than that of common stock. Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently than the Acquiring Fund. As a result, the Acquiring Fund may be subject to the risk that when a preferred security or debt security is sold in the market, the amount received by the Acquiring Fund is less than the value of such preferred security or debt security carried on the Acquiring Fund's books.

Reliance on Investment Adviser. The Acquiring Fund is dependent upon services and resources provided by the Adviser (including in connection with its oversight of the Sub-Advisers), and therefore the Adviser's parent, Nuveen Investments. Nuveen Investments, through its own business or the financial support of its affiliates, may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or ensure that future borrowings will be available in an amount sufficient to enable it to pay its indebtedness or to fund its other liquidity needs.

Cybersecurity Risk. Technology, such as the Internet, has become more prevalent in the course of business, and as such, the Acquiring Fund and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security risk resulting from cyber incidents. Cyber incidents refer to both intentional

attacks and unintentional events including: processing errors, human errors, technical errors including computer glitches and system malfunctions, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, market-wide technical-related disruptions, unauthorized access to digital systems (through hacking or malicious software coding), computer viruses, and cyber-attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality (including denial of service attacks). Cyber incidents could adversely impact the Acquiring Fund and cause the Acquiring Fund to incur financial loss and expense, as well as face exposure to regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures. Cyber incidents may cause the Acquiring Fund or its service providers to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber incidents also may result in theft, unauthorized monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Acquiring Fund and its service providers. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Acquiring Fund's service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Acquiring Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Acquiring Fund.

Certain Affiliations. Certain broker-dealers may be considered to be affiliated persons of the Acquiring Fund, the Adviser and/or the Sub-Advisers. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Acquiring Fund is generally precluded from effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers, and its ability to purchase securities being underwritten by an affiliated broker or a syndicate, including an affiliated broker, or to utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions, is subject to restrictions. This could limit the Acquiring Fund's ability to engage in securities transactions and take advantage of market opportunities.

Anti-Takeover Provisions. The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Acquiring Fund or convert the Acquiring Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the shareholders of opportunities to sell their shares at a premium over the then current market price of the shares. See Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws.

C. INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION

General

The Board of the Target Fund has approved the Reorganization. The proposed Reorganization was recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors in an effort to reduce the Target Fund's common shareholder fees and expenses, increase common share net earnings and increase investor appeal and, in turn, enhance secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value.

The closing of the Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganization to occur, the requisite shareholder approval must be obtained at the Target Fund's Annual Meeting, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganization is contingent upon the Target Fund obtaining such shareholder

approval and each Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of the Target Fund entitled to vote on the Reorganization proposal approve such proposal. If the Reorganization is not consummated, the Target Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposal or continuing to operate the Target Fund as a stand-alone Fund.

Terms of the Reorganization

General. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and between the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund (the "Agreement"), in substantially the form attached as Appendix A, provides for: (1) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of the Target Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of the Target Fund; and (2) the distribution of the newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares received by the Target Fund to its common shareholders as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of the Target Fund in accordance with applicable law. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be distributed to the Target Fund's common shareholders in connection with the Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, each Target Fund common shareholder entitled to receive such fractional shares will receive cash in an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds from the sale by the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent of the aggregated fractional shares in the open market (as described further below), which may be higher or lower than net asset value.

As a result of the Reorganization, the assets of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund would be combined, and the shareholders of the Target Fund would become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The closing date is expected to be on or about May 8, 2017, or such other date as the parties may agree (the "Closing Date"). Following the Reorganization, the Target Fund would terminate its registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganization as a registered closed-end management investment company, with the investment objectives and policies described in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

The aggregate net asset value, as of the Valuation Time (as defined below), of the Acquiring Fund common shares received by the Target Fund in connection with the Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of the Target Fund as of the Valuation Time. See Proposal No. 2 Information About the Reorganization Description of Common Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to Target Fund for a description of the rights of Acquiring Fund common shareholders. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares, however, will be distributed to Target Fund common shareholders in connection with the Reorganization. The Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will aggregate all fractional Acquiring Fund common shares that may be due to Target Fund shareholders as of the Closing Date and will sell the resulting whole shares for the account of holders of all such fractional interests at a value that may be higher or lower than net asset value, and each such holder will be entitled to a pro rata share of the proceeds from such sale. With respect to the aggregation and sale of fractional common shares, the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will act directly on behalf of the shareholders entitled to receive fractional shares and will accumulate fractional shares, sell the shares and distribute the cash proceeds net of brokerage commissions, if any, directly to shareholders entitled to receive the fractional shares (without interest and subject to withholding taxes). For federal income tax purposes, shareholders will be treated as if they received fractional share interests and then sold such interests for cash. The holding period and the aggregate tax basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by a shareholder,

including fractional share interests deemed received by a shareholder, will be the same as the holding period and aggregate tax basis of the Target Fund common shares previously held by the shareholder and exchanged therefor, provided the Target Fund shares exchanged therefor were held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization. As a result of the Reorganization, common shareholders of the Funds will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding common shares of the Acquiring Fund as compared to their percentage holdings of their respective Fund prior to the Reorganization and thus, common shareholders will hold reduced percentages of ownership in the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization than they held in the Acquiring Fund or Target Fund individually.

Valuation of Assets and Liabilities. If the Reorganization is approved and the other closing conditions are satisfied or waived, the value of the net assets of the Target Fund will be the value of its assets, less its liabilities, computed as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the business day immediately prior to the Closing Date (such time and date being hereinafter called the Valuation Time). The value of the Target Fund's assets shall be determined by using the valuation procedures of the Nuveen closed-end funds adopted by the Board or such other valuation procedures as shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties.

Distributions. Undistributed net investment income represents net earnings from a Fund's investment portfolio that over time have not been distributed to shareholders. Under the terms of the Agreement, if the Target Fund has undistributed net investment income or undistributed net capital gains, the Target Fund is required to declare a distribution, which, together with all previous dividends, has the effect of distributing to its shareholders all undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains (after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards) for all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date. The Acquiring Fund is not subject to a similar distribution requirement; however, it is anticipated that the Acquiring Fund will declare a distribution prior to the Closing Date which will result in the distribution of a portion of its undistributed net investment income to its shareholders. Consequently, Target Fund shareholders effectively will purchase a pro rata portion of the Acquiring Fund's remaining undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains, if any, which may be more or less than the Target Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains immediately preceding the distributions described above, if any. As a result, the Acquiring Fund's existing shareholders will experience a corresponding reduction in their respective portion of undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share, if any, such that the Acquiring Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately following the Reorganization is expected to be less than the Acquiring Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately preceding the Reorganization.

Amendments. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Agreement may be amended, modified or supplemented in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon in writing by the officers of each Fund as specifically authorized by each Fund's Board; provided, however, that following the meeting of the shareholders of the Target Fund, no such amendment, modification or supplement may have the effect of changing the provisions for determining the number of Acquiring Fund common shares to be issued to the Target Fund's shareholders under the Agreement to the detriment of such shareholders without their further approval.

Conditions. Under the terms of the Agreement, the closing of the Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following closing conditions: (1) the requisite approval by the shareholders of the Target Fund of the proposal with respect to the Reorganization in this Proxy Statement/Prospectus,

(2) each Fund's receipt of an opinion substantially to the effect that its Reorganization will qualify as a reorganization under the Code (see Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization), (3) the absence of legal proceedings challenging the Reorganization, and (4) the Funds' receipt of certain customary certificates and legal opinions. Additionally, in order for the Reorganization to occur, each Fund must obtain certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties.

Termination. The Agreement may be terminated by the mutual agreement of the parties and such termination may be effected by each Fund's Chief Administrative Officer or a Vice President without further action by the Board. In addition, any Fund may at its option terminate the Agreement at or before the closing due to: (1) a breach by any other party of any representation, warranty or agreement contained therein to be performed at or before the closing, if not cured within 30 days of the breach and prior to the closing; (2) a condition precedent to the obligations of the terminating party that has not been met and it reasonably appears it will not or cannot be met; or (3) a determination by its Board that the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Agreement is not in the best interests of its Fund.

Reasons for the Reorganization Target Fund Board Considerations

Based on the considerations below, the Board of the Target Fund, including the independent Board Members, has determined that the Reorganization would be in the best interests of the Target Fund and that the interests of the existing shareholders of the Target Fund would not be diluted with respect to net asset value as a result of the Reorganization. At a meeting held on November 14-16, 2016 (the November Meeting), the Board of the Target Fund approved the Reorganization and recommended that shareholders of the Target Fund approve the Reorganization.

At the November Meeting and at a prior meeting, the Adviser had made presentations, and the Target Fund's Board had received a variety of materials relating to the Reorganization, including the rationale therefor. Prior to approving the Reorganization, the independent Board Members reviewed the foregoing information with their independent legal counsel and with management, reviewed with independent legal counsel applicable law and their duties in considering such matters and met with independent legal counsel in private sessions without management present. The Target Fund's Board considered a number of principal factors presented at the time of the November Meeting or a prior meeting in reaching its determinations, including the following:

the compatibility of the Funds' investment objectives;

consistency of portfolio management;

the potential for improved economies of scale over time and the effect on fees, total expenses and distributions with respect to the Target Fund;

the potential for improved secondary market trading with respect to the common shares of the Target Fund;

the anticipated federal income tax-free nature of the Reorganization;

the expected costs of the Reorganization;

the terms of the Reorganization and whether the Reorganization would dilute the interests of shareholders of the Target Fund;

the effect of the Reorganization on Target Fund shareholder rights; and

any potential benefits of the Reorganization to the Adviser and its affiliates as a result of the Reorganization.

Compatibility of Investment Objectives, Policies and Related Risks. Based on the information presented, the Target Fund's Board noted that the Funds have similar investment objectives and risks, although there are some differences (and such risks may impact each Fund differently). The Target Fund's Board noted that each Fund is a diversified fund and that while the Acquiring Fund invests primarily in preferred securities (investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities under normal circumstances), the Target Fund invests primarily in income producing securities (investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in income producing securities under normal circumstances). The Target Fund's Board considered the portfolio compositions of the Funds and considered the impact of the Reorganization on the Target Fund's portfolio, including any shifts in asset and industry allocations, coupon type, credit ratings, yield and leverage costs. The Target Fund's Board took into account that the Adviser expected to allocate all or substantially all of the assets of the Target Fund to the portion of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio sub-advised by NAM. Additionally, the Target Fund's Board recognized that following the Reorganization, NAM expected to reposition a significant portion of the assets of the Target Fund that would be transferred to the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganization; however, with respect to the impact of this repositioning on the combined fund, the Target Fund's Board noted the relatively small size of the Target Fund in comparison to that of the Acquiring Fund. In addition, the Target Fund's Board considered the relative performance of the Funds and the factors that may affect the future performance of the combined fund. The Target Fund's Board also recognized that each Fund utilizes leverage.

Consistency of Portfolio Management. The Target Fund's Board noted that each Fund has the same investment adviser. The Target Fund's Board also noted that the Target Fund's sub-adviser, NWQ, also sub-advises approximately half of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio; the other portion of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio, however, is sub-advised by NAM. In addition, the two NWQ portfolio managers of the Acquiring Fund are also the portfolio managers of the Target Fund. Through the Reorganization, the Target Fund's Board recognized that shareholders of the Target Fund will remain invested in a closed-end management investment company that will have the same investment adviser, four portfolio managers (two of which will be the same) and similar investment objectives.

Potential for Improved Economies of Scale Over Time and Effect on Fees, Total Expenses and Distributions. The Target Fund's Board considered the fees and expense ratios of each of the Funds, including the estimated expenses of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization, the costs of leverage between the Funds and the impact of the Reorganization on such costs. The Target Fund's Board recognized that the Reorganization is intended to result in a lower effective management fee rate based on average daily Managed Assets for the Target Fund and that it was expected that the operating expenses per common share (i.e., total expenses excluding the costs of leverage) of the combined fund would be lower than those of the Target Fund prior to the closing of the Reorganization. Moreover, the Target Fund's Board considered that the Reorganization may lead to the potential for a higher common

share net earnings rate for Target Fund shareholders. As a related matter, the Target Fund's Board noted that while the Target Fund has a cash flow distribution policy, the Acquiring Fund has an income-only distribution policy (which may generally result in dividends being paid at a lower rate, depending on the extent to which cash flow received on portfolio securities may not constitute income), and that the Acquiring Fund would continue its income-only distribution policy following the Reorganization. However, in considering the Reorganization, the Target Fund's Board considered information from the Adviser indicating that, under current market conditions, the Reorganization (including the change from a cash flow distribution policy to an income-only distribution policy) is not expected, at least in the short term, to adversely impact the Acquiring Fund's ability to pay distributions to common shareholders at a rate equal to or higher than the Target Fund's current distribution rate, following the Reorganization.

Potential for Improved Secondary Market Trading with Respect to the Common Shares. While it is not possible to predict trading levels following the Reorganization, the Target Fund's Board noted that the Reorganization is being proposed, in part, to seek to enhance the secondary trading market with respect to the common shares of the Target Fund. The Target Fund's Board considered that the Reorganization may lead to the potential for improved secondary market trading prices relative to net asset value for the Target Fund.

Anticipated Tax-Free Reorganization; Capital Loss Carryforwards. The Reorganization will be structured with the intention that it qualifies as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes, and the Funds will obtain an opinion of counsel substantially to this effect (based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions). In addition, the Target Fund's Board considered the impact of the Reorganization on any estimated capital loss carryforwards of the Funds and applicable limitations of federal income tax rules.

Expected Costs of the Reorganization. The Target Fund's Board considered the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, including the estimated costs associated with the Reorganization and the allocation of such costs between the Funds. The Target Fund's Board noted that the allocation of the costs of the Reorganization would be based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganization, including forecasted increases to net earnings, improvements in the secondary trading market for common shares and operating expense savings, if any, to each Fund following the Reorganization.

Terms of the Reorganization and Impact on Shareholders. The terms of the Reorganization are intended to avoid dilution of the interests with respect to net asset value of the existing shareholders of the Target Fund. In this regard, the Target Fund's Board considered that each holder of common shares of the Target Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund (taking into account any fractional shares to which the shareholder would be entitled) equal in net asset value as of the Valuation Time to the aggregate per share net asset value of that shareholder's Target Fund common shares held as of the Valuation Time. No fractional common shares of the Acquiring Fund, however, will be distributed to Target Fund common shareholders in connection with the Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, Target Fund common shareholders will receive cash.

Effect on Shareholder Rights. The Target Fund's Board considered that each of the Funds is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. In this regard, there will be no change to Target Fund shareholder rights under state statutory law.

Potential Benefits to Nuveen Fund Advisors and Affiliates. The Target Fund's Board recognized that the Reorganization may result in some benefits and economies for the Adviser and its affiliates. These may include, for example, a reduction in the level of operational expenses incurred for administrative, compliance and portfolio management services as a result of the elimination of the Target Fund as a separate fund in the Nuveen complex.

Conclusion. The Target Fund's Board, including the independent Board Members, approved the Reorganization, concluding that the Reorganization is in the best interests of the Target Fund and that the interests of existing shareholders of the Target Fund will not be diluted as a result of the Reorganization.

Capitalization

The following table sets forth the capitalization of the Funds as of July 31, 2016, and the pro-forma combined capitalization of the Acquiring Fund as if the Reorganization had occurred on that date. The table reflects pro forma exchange ratio of approximately 1.75280056 common shares of the Acquiring Fund issued for each common share of the Target Fund. If the Reorganization is consummated, the actual exchange ratios may vary.

	Acquiring Fund	Target Fund	Pro Forma Adjustments	Acquiring Fund Pro Forma ⁽¹⁾
Common Shareholders' Equity:				
Common Shares, \$.01 par value per share; 96,897,257 shares outstanding for the Acquiring Fund; 3,698,750 shares outstanding for the Target Fund; and 103,380,427 shares outstanding for the Acquiring Fund Pro Forma	\$ 968,973	\$ 36,988	\$ 27,843 ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,033,804
Paid-in surplus	1,186,475,534	69,756,713	(597,843) ⁽³⁾	1,255,634,404
Undistributed (Over-distribution of) net investment income	(4,105,940)	(417,194)		(4,523,134)
Accumulated net realized gain (loss)	(233,702,908)	(5,201,776)		(238,904,684)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	71,081,018	4,646,386		75,727,404
Net assets attributable to common shares	\$ 1,020,716,677	\$ 68,821,117	\$ (570,000)	\$ 1,088,967,794
Net asset value per common share outstanding (net assets attributable to common shares, divided by common shares outstanding)	\$ 10.53	\$ 18.61		\$ 10.53
Authorized shares:				
Common	Unlimited	Unlimited		Unlimited
Preferred	Unlimited	Unlimited		Unlimited

- (1) The pro forma balances are presented as if the Reorganization was effective as of July 31, 2016, and are presented for informational purposes only. The actual Closing Date of the Reorganization is expected to be on or about May 8, 2017, or such later time agreed to by the parties at which time the results would be reflective of the actual composition of shareholders' equity as of that date. All pro forma adjustments are directly attributable to the Reorganization.
- (2) Assumes the issuance of 6,483,170 Acquiring Fund common shares in exchange for the net assets of the Target Fund. This number is based on the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund as of July 31, 2016, adjusted for estimated Reorganization costs.
- (3) Includes the impact of estimated total Reorganization costs of \$570,000, which will be borne by the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund in the amounts of \$40,000 and \$530,000, respectively.

Expenses Associated with the Reorganization

In evaluating the Reorganization, management of the Funds estimated the amount of expenses the Funds would incur to be approximately \$570,000, which includes additional stock exchange listing fees, SEC registration fees, legal and accounting fees, proxy solicitation and distribution costs and other related administrative or operational costs. The expenses of the Reorganization (whether or not consummated) will be allocated between the Funds ratably based on the relative expected benefits of

the Reorganization comprised of forecasted increases to net earnings, improvements in the secondary trading market for common shares and operating expense savings, if any, to each Fund following the Reorganization. Reorganization expenses have been or will be reflected in each Fund's net asset value at or before the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the close of the Reorganization. These estimated expenses will be borne by the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund in the amounts of \$40,000 (0.00% of net assets) and \$530,000 (0.82% of net assets), respectively (all percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2016).

Additional solicitation may be made by letter or telephone by officers or employees of Nuveen Investments or the Adviser, or by dealers and their representatives. The Target Fund has engaged Computershare Fund Services to assist in the solicitation of proxies at an estimated aggregate cost of \$10,500 plus reasonable expenses, which is included in the foregoing estimate.

Dissenting Shareholders' Rights of Appraisal

Under the charter documents of the Target Fund, shareholders do not have dissenters' rights of appraisal with respect to the Reorganization.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization

As a condition to each Fund's obligation to consummate the Reorganization, each Fund will receive a tax opinion from Vedder Price P.C. (which opinion will be based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions) with respect to the Reorganization substantially to the effect that, on the basis of the existing provisions of the Code, current administrative rules and court decisions, for federal income tax purposes:

1. The transfer by the Target Fund of substantially all its assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all the liabilities of the Target Fund, immediately followed by the pro rata distribution of all the Acquiring Fund shares so received by the Target Fund to the Target Fund's shareholders of record in complete liquidation of the Target Fund and the dissolution of the Target Fund as soon as practicable thereafter, will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1) of the Code, and the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund will each be a party to a reorganization, within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, with respect to the Reorganization.
2. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund upon the receipt of substantially all the Target Fund's assets solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all the liabilities of the Target Fund.
3. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Target Fund upon the transfer of substantially all its assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all the liabilities of the Target Fund or upon the distribution (whether actual or constructive) of such Acquiring Fund shares to the Target Fund's shareholders solely in exchange for such shareholders' shares of the Target Fund in complete liquidation of the Target Fund.

4. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Target Fund's shareholders upon the exchange, pursuant to the Reorganization, of all their shares of the Target Fund solely for Acquiring Fund shares, except to the extent the Target Fund's common shareholders receive cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share.
5. The aggregate basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Target Fund shareholder pursuant to the Reorganization (including any fractional Acquiring Fund common share to which a shareholder would be entitled) will be the same as the aggregate basis of the Target Fund shares exchanged therefor by such shareholder.
6. The holding period of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Target Fund shareholder in the Reorganization (including any fractional Acquiring Fund common share to which a shareholder would be entitled) will include the period during which the shares of the Target Fund exchanged therefor were held by such shareholder, provided such Target Fund shares are held as capital assets at the effective time of the Reorganization.
7. The basis of the assets of the Target Fund received by the Acquiring Fund will be the same as the basis of such assets in the hands of the Target Fund immediately before the effective time of the Reorganization.
8. The holding period of the assets of the Target Fund received by the Acquiring Fund will include the period during which those assets were held by the Target Fund.

No opinion will be expressed as to (1) the effect of the Reorganization on the Target Fund, the Acquiring Fund or any Target Fund shareholder with respect to any asset (including, without limitation, any stock held in a passive foreign investment company as defined in Section 1297(a) of the Code) as to which any unrealized gain or loss is required to be recognized under federal income tax principles (a) at the end of a taxable year (or on the termination thereof) or (b) upon the transfer of such asset regardless of whether such transfer would otherwise be a non-taxable transaction under the Code, or (2) any other federal tax issues (except those set forth above) or any state, local or foreign tax issues of any kind.

If a Target Fund shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund share, the shareholder will be treated as having received the fractional Acquiring Fund share pursuant to the Reorganization and then as having sold that fractional Acquiring Fund share for cash. As a result, each such Target Fund shareholder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in the fractional Acquiring Fund share to which the shareholder is entitled. This gain or loss generally will be a capital gain or loss and generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the effective time of the Reorganization, the holding period for the shares (including the holding period of Target Fund shares surrendered therefor if such Target Fund shares were held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization) is more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any cash received in lieu of a fractional share may be subject to backup withholding taxes.

Prior to the closing of the Reorganization, the Target Fund will declare a distribution to its common shareholders, which together with all other distributions to shareholders made with respect to the taxable year in which the Reorganization occurs and all prior taxable years, will have the effect of

distributing to shareholders all its net investment income and realized net capital gains (after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards), if any, through the Closing Date of the Reorganization. To the extent distributions are attributable to ordinary taxable income or capital gains, the distribution will be taxable to shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Additional distributions may be made if necessary. All dividends and distributions will be paid in cash unless a shareholder has made an election to reinvest dividends and distributions in additional shares under the Target Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Taxable dividends and distributions are subject to federal income tax whether received in cash or additional shares.

After the Reorganization, the Acquiring Fund's ability to use the Target Fund's or the Acquiring Fund's pre-Reorganization capital losses may be limited under certain federal income tax rules applicable to reorganizations of this type. Therefore, in certain circumstances, shareholders may pay federal income taxes sooner, or pay more federal income taxes, than they would have had the Reorganization not occurred. The effect of these potential limitations, however, will depend on a number of factors including the amount of the losses, the amount of gains to be offset, the exact timing of the Reorganization and the amount of unrealized capital gains in the Funds at the time of the Reorganization. As of July 31, 2016, the Funds had unused capital loss carryforwards available for federal income tax purposes to be applied against capital gains, if any, per the table below.

Capital losses to be carried forward

	Acquiring Fund	Target Fund
Expires July 31, 2017	\$ 204,895,930	\$
Expires July 31, 2018	9,385,427	
Expires July 31, 2019		
Not subject to expiration	19,456,396	5,299,726
Total	\$ 233,737,753	\$ 5,299,726

A Fund is generally able to carryforward net capital losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 (post-enactment losses) indefinitely. Net capital losses of the Funds from taxable years beginning on or prior to December 22, 2010, however, are subject to the expiration dates shown above and can be used only after post-enactment losses.

In addition, the shareholders of the Target Fund will receive a proportionate share of any taxable income and gains realized by the Acquiring Fund and not distributed to its shareholders prior to the closing of the Reorganization when such income and gains are eventually distributed by the Acquiring Fund. Any gain the Acquiring Fund realizes after the Reorganization, including any built-in gain in the portfolio investments of the Target Fund or Acquiring Fund that was unrealized at the time of the Reorganization, may result in taxable distributions to shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization). As a result, shareholders of the Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund may receive a greater amount of taxable distributions than they would have had the Reorganization not occurred due to anticipated repositioning of the Target Fund's portfolio following the Reorganization. Capital gains from the portfolio sales, if any, are not expected to result in increased distributions of net capital gain or net investment income by the Acquiring Fund due to available capital loss carryforwards. See Proposal No. 2 Reorganization of the Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund A. Synopsis, Background and Reasons for the Reorganization and the subsections therein titled Portfolio Realignment and Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganization.

This description of the federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization is made without regard to the particular facts and circumstances of any shareholder. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers as to the specific consequences to them of the Reorganization, including the applicability and effect of state, local, non-U.S. and other tax laws.

The foregoing is intended to be only a summary of the principal federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization and should not be considered to be tax advice. There can be no assurance that the IRS will concur on all or any of the issues discussed above. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the federal, state and local tax consequences with respect to the foregoing matters and any other considerations which may be applicable to them.

Shareholder Approval

The Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority (more than 50%) of the Target Fund's outstanding common shares entitled to vote on the matter.

Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote against the approval of the Reorganization. Broker non-votes are shares held by a broker or nominee for which the broker or nominee returns a valid proxy but are not voted because (1) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary authority to vote such shares and (2) the broker or nominee has not received instructions from the beneficial owner or other person who is entitled to instruct how the shares will be voted.

The closing of the Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganization to occur, the requisite shareholder approval must be obtained at the Target Fund's Annual Meeting, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganization is contingent upon the Target Fund obtaining such shareholder approval and each Fund satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganization will not occur, even if shareholders of the Target Fund entitled to vote on the Reorganization proposal approve such proposal.

Description of Common Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to the Target Fund

General

As a general matter, the common shares of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund have equal voting rights and equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of their respective Fund and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting. Holders of whole common shares of each Fund are entitled to one vote per share on any matter on which the shares are entitled to vote, while each fractional share is entitled to a proportional fractional vote. Furthermore, the provisions set forth in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust are substantially similar to the provisions of the Target Fund's Declaration of Trust, and each contains, among other things, similar super-majority voting provisions, as described under Additional Information about the Acquiring Fund Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws. The full text of each Fund's Declaration of Trust is on file with the SEC and may be obtained as described on page 85.

The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust authorizes an unlimited number of common shares, par value \$0.01 per share. If the Reorganization is consummated, the Acquiring Fund will issue additional common shares on the Closing Date to the common shareholders of the Target Fund based on the relative per share net asset value of the Acquiring Fund and the net asset values of the assets of the Target Fund that are transferred in connection with the Reorganization, in each case as of the Valuation Time.

The terms of the Acquiring Fund common shares to be issued pursuant to the Reorganization will be identical to the terms of the Acquiring Fund common shares that are then outstanding. Acquiring Fund common shares have equal rights with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the affairs of the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund common shares, when issued, will be fully paid and non-assessable and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights or rights to cumulative voting. See also Description of Massachusetts Business Trusts.

Distributions

As a general matter, each Fund has a monthly distribution policy and each Fund seeks to maintain a stable level of distributions. Each Fund's present policy, which may be changed by its Board, is to make regular monthly cash distributions to holders of its common shares at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per common share dividend rate) that reflects the past and projected performance of such Fund.

The Target Fund has a cash flow distribution policy in which the rate of distributions to common shareholders roughly corresponds to the cash flow received from investments in portfolio securities, net of the Fund's fees and expenses. The Acquiring Fund has an income-only distribution policy, and thus may tend to pay dividends at a lower rate, depending on the extent to which cash flow received on portfolio securities may not constitute income. The Acquiring Fund will continue its income-only distribution policy, in which distributions are sourced entirely from net investment income, following the Reorganization.

Each Fund's ability to maintain a level dividend rate will depend on a number of factors. The net income of a Fund generally consists of all interest and dividend income accrued on portfolio assets less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Funds are accrued each day. Over time, all the net investment income of the Funds will be distributed. At least annually, the Funds also intend to effectively distribute net capital gain and ordinary taxable income, if any, and, if issued, after paying any accrued dividends or making any liquidation payments to any preferred shareholders. Although it does not now intend to do so, the Boards may change a Fund's dividend policy and the amount or timing of the distributions based on a number of factors, including the amount of the Fund's undistributed net investment income and historical and projected investment income.

As explained more fully below, at least annually, a Fund may elect to retain rather than distribute all or a portion of any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) otherwise allocable to shareholders and pay federal income tax on the retained gain. As provided under federal income tax law, shareholders will include their share of the retained net capital gain in their income for the year as a long-term capital gain (regardless of their holding period in the shares), and will be entitled to an income tax credit or refund for the federal income tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Fund. See Additional Information About the Acquiring Fund Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Acquiring Fund below and Federal Income Tax Matters in the Reorganization SAI.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Generally, the terms of the dividend reinvestment plan (the Plan) for the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund are identical. Under the Acquiring Fund's Plan, you may elect to have all dividends, including any capital gain distributions, on your common shares automatically reinvested by State Street Bank and Trust Company (the Plan Agent) in additional common shares under the Plan. You may elect to participate in the Plan by completing the Dividend Reinvestment Plan Application Form. If you do not participate, you will receive all distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to you by State Street Bank and Trust Company as dividend paying agent.

If you decide to participate in the Plan of the Acquiring Fund, the number of common shares you will receive will be determined as follows:

(1) If common shares are trading at or above net asset value at the time of valuation, the Acquiring Fund will issue new shares at a price equal to the greater of the shares' net asset value or 95% of the shares' market value; or

(2) If common shares are trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the Plan Agent will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase common shares in the open market, on the exchange on which the common shares are listed, for the participants' accounts. It is possible that the market price for the common shares may increase before the Plan Agent has completed its purchases. Therefore, the average purchase price per share paid by the Plan Agent may exceed the market price at the time of valuation, resulting in the purchase of fewer shares than if the dividend or distribution had been paid in common shares issued by the Acquiring Fund. The Plan Agent will use all dividends and distributions received in cash to purchase common shares in the open market within 30 days of the valuation date. Interest will not be paid on any uninvested cash payments.

You may withdraw from the Plan at any time by giving notice to the Plan Agent either in writing or by telephone. If you withdraw or the Plan is terminated, you will receive a cash payment for any fraction of a share in your account. If you wish, the Plan Agent will sell your shares and send you the proceeds, minus brokerage commissions and a \$2.50 service fee.

The Plan Agent maintains all shareholders' accounts in the Plan and gives written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information you may need for tax records. Common shares in your account will be held by the Plan Agent in non-certificated form. Any proxy you receive will include all common shares you have received under the Plan.

There is no brokerage charge for reinvestment of your dividends or distributions in common shares. However, all participants will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred by the Plan Agent when it makes open market purchases.

Automatically reinvesting dividends and distributions does not mean that you do not have to pay income taxes due on taxable dividends and distributions.

The Acquiring Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan if in the judgment of the Board of the Acquiring Fund the change is warranted. There is no direct service charge to participants in the Plan; however, the Acquiring Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Additional information about the Plan may be obtained from State Street Bank and Trust Company, Attn: Computershare Nuveen Investments, P.O. Box 43071, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3071, (800) 257-8787.

Common Share Price Data

The following tables show for the periods indicated: (1) the high and low sales prices for common shares reported as of the end of the day on the corresponding stock exchange of each Fund, (2) the high and low net asset values of the common shares and (3) the high and low of the premium/(discount) to net asset value (expressed as a percentage) of the common shares.

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Acquiring Fund					
	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January 2017	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.85	\$ 10.47	\$ 10.07	(2.34)%	(12.12)%
October 2016	\$ 10.54	\$ 9.59	\$ 10.67	\$ 10.40	(0.29)%	(8.38)%
July 2016	\$ 10.49	\$ 9.57	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.08	0.79%	(5.43)%
April 2016	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.62	\$ 10.15	\$ 9.32	(1.48)%	(8.05)%
January 2016	\$ 9.48	\$ 8.63	\$ 10.37	\$ 9.80	(6.14)%	(12.74)%
October 2015	\$ 9.31	\$ 8.95	\$ 10.47	\$ 10.10	(9.20)%	(12.24)%
July 2015	\$ 9.67	\$ 9.08	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.39	(8.96)%	(12.69)%
April 2015	\$ 9.76	\$ 9.42	\$ 10.70	\$ 10.49	(8.44)%	(10.66)%
January 2015	\$ 9.58	\$ 9.14	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.26	(7.90)%	(12.02)%
October 2014	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.05	\$ 10.77	\$ 10.41	(11.39)%	(13.48)%
July 2014	\$ 9.73	\$ 9.34	\$ 10.77	\$ 10.53	(9.22)%	(12.46)%
April 2014	\$ 9.51	\$ 8.91	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.03	(9.34)%	(11.47)%
January 2014	\$ 9.09	\$ 8.47	\$ 10.09	\$ 9.82	(9.04)%	(14.08)%
October 2013	\$ 9.34	\$ 8.54	\$ 10.24	\$ 9.80	(8.79)%	(12.89)%

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Target Fund					
	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January 2017	\$ 17.07	\$ 15.46	\$ 18.25	\$ 17.47	(5.90)%	(12.53)%
October 2016	\$ 17.45	\$ 16.47	\$ 18.91	\$ 18.29	(7.02)%	(10.52)%
July 2016	\$ 16.78	\$ 15.30	\$ 18.61	\$ 17.31	(9.83)%	(12.76)%
April 2016	\$ 15.59	\$ 13.14	\$ 17.67	\$ 15.40	(10.02)%	(15.13)%
January 2016	\$ 15.58	\$ 13.34	\$ 18.13	\$ 15.85	(11.82)%	(16.20)%
October 2015	\$ 16.47	\$ 14.75	\$ 18.64	\$ 17.17	(10.59)%	(14.94)%
July 2015	\$ 17.59	\$ 16.17	\$ 19.22	\$ 18.27	(8.22)%	(12.55)%
April 2015	\$ 17.56	\$ 16.89	\$ 19.30	\$ 18.67	(8.11)%	(10.55)%
January 2015	\$ 17.88	\$ 16.30	\$ 19.73	\$ 18.26	(8.38)%	(12.17)%
October 2014	\$ 18.47	\$ 16.75	\$ 20.34	\$ 18.85	(8.47)%	(11.73)%
July 2014	\$ 18.99	\$ 17.68	\$ 20.33	\$ 19.63	(6.09)%	(10.16)%
April 2014	\$ 17.65	\$ 16.57	\$ 19.64	\$ 18.46	(9.51)%	(12.01)%
January 2014	\$ 16.85	\$ 16.11	\$ 18.63	\$ 17.98	(8.90)%	(12.67)%
October 2013	\$ 20.00	\$ 15.90	\$ 18.86	\$ 17.91	6.84%	(13.20)%

On January 30, 2017, the closing sale prices of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund common shares were \$9.87 and \$16.93, respectively and the net asset values of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund Shares were \$10.34 and \$18.15, respectively. These prices represent discounts to net asset value for the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund of (4.55)% and (6.72)%, respectively.

Common shares of each Fund have historically traded at both a premium and discount to net asset value. It is not possible to state whether Acquiring Fund common shares will trade at a premium or discount to net asset value following the Reorganization, or what the extent of any such premium or discount might be.

Description of Massachusetts Business Trusts

The following description is based on relevant provisions of applicable Massachusetts law and each Fund's operative documents. This summary does not purport to be complete and we refer you to applicable Massachusetts law and each Fund's operative documents.

General

A fund organized as a Massachusetts business trust is governed by the trust's declaration of trust or similar instrument.

Massachusetts law allows the trustees of a business trust to set the terms of a fund's governance in its declaration. All power and authority to manage the fund and its affairs generally reside with the trustees, and shareholder voting and other rights are limited to those provided to the shareholders in the declaration.

Because Massachusetts law governing business trusts provides more flexibility compared to typical state corporate statutes, the Massachusetts business trust is a common form of organization for closed-end funds. However, some consider it less desirable than other entities because it relies on the terms of the applicable declaration and judicial interpretations rather than statutory provisions for substantive issues, such as the personal liability of shareholders and trustees, and does not provide the level of certitude that corporate laws, or newer statutory trust laws, such as those of Delaware, provide.

Shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust are not afforded the statutory limitation of personal liability generally afforded to shareholders of a corporation from the trust's liabilities. Instead, the declaration of trust of a fund organized as a Massachusetts business trust typically provides that a shareholder will not be personally liable, and further provides for indemnification to the extent that a shareholder is found personally liable, for the fund's acts or obligations. The Declaration of Trust for each of the Funds contains such provisions.

Similarly, the trustees of a Massachusetts business trust are not afforded statutory protection from personal liability for the obligations of the trust. Courts in Massachusetts have, however, recognized limitations of a trustee's personal liability in contract actions for the obligations of a trust contained in the trust's declaration, and declarations may also provide that trustees may be indemnified out of the assets of the trust to the extent held personally liable. The Declaration of Trust for each of the Funds contains such provisions.

The Funds

Each of the Funds is organized as a Massachusetts business trust and is governed by its Declaration of Trust and By-Laws. Under the Declaration of Trust, any determination as to what is in the interests of the Fund made by the trustees in good faith is conclusive, and in construing the provisions of the Declaration of Trust, there is a presumption in favor of a grant of power to the trustees. Further, the Declaration of Trust provides that certain determinations made in good faith by the trustees are binding upon such Fund and all shareholders, and shares are issued and sold on the condition and understanding, evidenced by the purchase of shares, that any and all such determinations shall be so binding. The following is a summary of some of the key provisions of the governing documents of the Acquiring Fund.

Shareholder Voting. The Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund requires a shareholder vote on a number of matters, including certain amendments to the Declaration of Trust, the election of trustees, the merger or reorganization of the Fund (under certain circumstances) or sales of assets in certain circumstances and matters required to be voted by the 1940 Act.

Meetings of shareholders may be called by the trustees and by the written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote. The By-Laws of the Acquiring Fund provide that the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of beneficial interest of the Fund entitled to vote at a meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders at which a quorum is present is required to approve a matter, except in the case of the election of trustees, which only requires a plurality vote, and for events to which other voting provisions apply under the 1940 Act or the Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, such as the super-majority voting provisions with respect to a merger, consolidation or dissolution of, or sale of substantially all of the assets by, the Fund, or its conversion to an open-end investment company in certain circumstances under the terms of the Declaration of Trust.

Election and Removal of Trustees. The Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund provides that the trustees determine the size of the Board, subject to a minimum and a maximum number. Subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act, the Declaration of Trust also provides that vacancies on the Board may be filled by the remaining trustees. A trustee may only be removed for cause by action of at least two-thirds of the remaining trustees or by action of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the class or classes that elected such trustee.

Issuance of Shares. Under the Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund, the trustees are permitted to issue an unlimited number of shares for such consideration and on such terms as the trustees may determine. Shareholders are not entitled to any preemptive rights or other rights to subscribe to additional shares, except as the trustees may determine. Shares are subject to such other preferences, conversion, exchange or similar rights, as the trustees may determine.

Classes. The Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund gives broad authority to the trustees to establish classes or series in addition to those currently established and to determine the rights and preferences, conversion rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemptions of the shares of the classes or series. The trustees are also authorized to terminate a class or series without a vote of shareholders under certain circumstances.

Amendments to Declaration of Trust. Amendments to the Declaration of Trust generally require the consent of shareholders owning more than 50% of shares entitled to vote, voting in the aggregate. Certain amendments may be made by the trustees without a shareholder vote, and any amendment to the voting requirements contained in the Declaration of Trust requires the approval of two-thirds of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, if any, voting in the aggregate and not by class except to the extent that applicable law or the Declaration of Trust may require voting by class.

Shareholder, Trustee and Officer Liability. The Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund provides that shareholders have no personal liability for the acts or obligations of the Fund and requires the Fund to indemnify a shareholder from any loss or expense arising solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder and not because of his or her acts or omissions or for some other reasons. In addition, the Fund will assume the defense of any claim against a shareholder for personal liability at the request of the

shareholder. Similarly, the Declaration of Trust provides that any person who is a trustee, officer or employee of the Fund is not personally liable to any person in connection with the affairs of the Fund, other than to the Fund and its shareholders arising from bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard for his or her duty. The Declaration of Trust further provides for indemnification of such persons and advancement of the expenses of defending any such actions for which indemnification might be sought. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the trustees may rely in good faith on expert advice.

Derivative Actions. Massachusetts has what is commonly referred to as a universal demand statute, which requires that a shareholder make a written demand on the board, requesting the board members to bring an action, before the shareholder is entitled to bring or maintain a court action or claim on behalf of the entity.

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT POLICIES
Comparison of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund

The Funds have similar investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is high current income. The secondary investment objective of the Acquiring Fund is total return and the secondary investment objective of the Target Fund is capital appreciation. Each Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company and currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings.

The Acquiring Fund has a non-fundamental investment policy that requires, under normal circumstances, that the Fund invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities, which for this purpose include contingent convertible capital instruments (sometimes referred to as CoCos), and up to 20% in other securities, primarily income-oriented securities such as corporate and taxable municipal debt and common equity. The Target Fund has a non-fundamental investment policy that requires, under normal circumstances, that the Fund invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in income producing preferred, debt, and equity securities issued by companies located anywhere in the world, and up to 40% of its Managed Assets may consist of equity securities, distinct from preferred securities.

As of the date of this Proxy Statement/Prospectus, the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund each have a non-fundamental policy requiring it to invest at least 50% and 25%, respectively, of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade (BBB/Baa and above). The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities that are rated below investment grade. Investment grade securities include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade by at least one NRSRO and below investment grade by another NRSRO (sometimes called split-rated) and unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by each Fund's Adviser or Sub-Advisers, as applicable. The Acquiring Fund's allocation to lower rated securities and non-U.S. issuers may vary over time, consistent with its investment objectives and policies, and subject to, among other things, market conditions. The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and no Fund is required to dispose of a security in the event that a NRSRO downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue. In determining whether to retain or sell such a security, a Sub-Adviser may consider such factors as its assessment of the credit quality of the issuer of such security, the price at which such security could be sold and the rating, if any, assigned to such security by other rating agencies.

A general description of Moody's, S&P's and Fitch's ratings of securities is set forth in [Appendix A](#) to the Reorganization SAI.

Currently, the Acquiring Fund is not limited in the amount of its investments in non-U.S. issuers and the Target Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities issued by non-U.S. companies. In addition, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 5% of the portion of its portfolio managed by NAM in preferred securities issued by companies located in emerging market countries and up to 10% of its Managed Assets in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities, while the Target Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of issuers in emerging market countries but, under normal circumstances, must invest 100% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities. For purposes of identifying non-U.S. companies, the Funds use Bloomberg classifications, which employ various factors as described herein. Emerging market countries include any country other than Canada, the United States and the countries comprising the MSCI EAFE® Index.

Under normal circumstances, each Fund will invest more than 25% of its Managed Assets in securities of financial services companies. This policy is a fundamental policy. A financial services company is one that is primarily involved in banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance, financial instruments or real estate, including BDCs and REITs. For purposes of identifying companies in the financial services sector, the Funds use industry classifications such as those provided by MSCI and Standard & Poor's The Global Industry Classification Standard, Bloomberg, Barclays or similar sources commonly used in the financial industry. As a result, if one or more of these classifications include a company in the financial services sector, the Funds consider such company as in the financial services sector.

The Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund may invest up to 10% and 15%, respectively, of their Managed Assets in securities and other instruments that, at the time of purchase, are illiquid.

Each Fund may engage in hedging transactions from time to time. The Funds do not intend to enter into futures, options on futures and swaps transactions that would cause the Adviser and Sub-Adviser(s) to be required to register with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund.

During temporary defensive periods and in order to keep a Fund's cash fully invested, each Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and may invest any percentage of its net assets in short-term investments including high quality, short-term debt securities (or in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in preferred securities of the types in which each Fund may invest directly). Temporary defensive periods may have an adverse effect on each Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Each Fund's investment objectives and certain investment policies specifically identified in the Reorganization SAI as such are considered fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. All of the other investment policies of each Fund, including as noted above, are not considered to be fundamental by such Fund and can be changed by the Board without a vote of the shareholders; provided that the Acquiring Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change in its policy to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in preferred securities.

Neither Fund can change its investment objectives without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of each Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (1) borrowings from a financial institution and (2) the issuance of preferred shares or other senior securities, such as commercial paper or notes. Additionally, the Funds may invest in portfolio investments that have the economic effect of leverage, including but not limited to investments in futures, options and reverse repurchase agreements.

Currently, each Fund employs financial leverage through bank borrowings. The timing and terms of any leverage transaction are determined by a Fund's Board, and may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. The Acquiring Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but does not currently have any preferred shares outstanding. The Target Fund has not issued preferred shares to date. If a Fund issues preferred shares, such preferred securities, voting as a separate class, would have the right to elect at least two Board Members at all times and to elect a majority of the Board Members in the event two full years' dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid. In each case, the remaining Board Members would be elected by holders of common shares and preferred shares voting together as a single class. The holders of preferred shares would vote as a separate class or classes on certain other matters as required under each Fund's Declaration of Trust, the 1940 Act and Massachusetts law.

Each Fund is diversified for purposes of the 1940 Act. Consequently, as to 75% of its assets, each Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer (and in not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of an issuer), except that this limitation does not apply to cash, securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities and securities of other investment companies.

Portfolio Investments

Since this Proxy Statement/Prospectus serves as a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund common shares in the Reorganization, the following discussion of portfolio investments pertains only to the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund's portfolio will be composed principally of the investments described below.

Preferred Securities. The Acquiring Fund invests in preferred securities. The Acquiring Fund may invest in all types of preferred securities, including both traditional preferred securities and non-traditional preferred securities. Traditional preferred securities are generally equity securities of the issuer that have priority over the issuer's common shares as to the payment of dividends (i.e., the issuer cannot pay dividends on its common shares until the dividends on the preferred shares are current) and as to the payout of proceeds of bankruptcy or other liquidation, but are subordinate to an issuer's senior debt and junior debt as to both types of payments. Additionally, in a bankruptcy or other liquidation, traditional preferred shares are generally subordinate to an issuer's trade creditors and other general obligations.

Traditional preferred securities pay a dividend, typically contingent both upon declaration by the issuer's board and at times approval by regulators, and on the existence of current earnings (or retained earnings) in sufficient amount to source the payment. Dividend payments can be either cumulative or non-cumulative and can be passed or deferred without limitation at the option of the issuer. Traditional preferred securities typically have no ordinary right to vote for the board of directors, except in some cases voting rights may arise if the issuer fails to pay the preferred share dividends. Traditional preferred securities may be perpetual, or have a term and typically have a fixed liquidation (or par) value.

While some preferred securities are issued with a final maturity date, others are perpetual in nature. In certain instances, a final maturity date may be extended and/or the final payment of principal may be deferred at the issuer's option for a specified time without triggering an event of default for the issuer. No redemption can typically take place unless all cumulative payment obligations to preferred security investors have been met, although issuers may be able to engage in open-market repurchases without regard to any cumulative dividends or interest payable. A portion of the portfolio may include investments in non-cumulative preferred securities, whereby the issuer does not have an obligation to make up any arrearages to holders of such securities. Should an issuer default on its obligations under such a security, the amount of income earned by the Acquiring Fund may be adversely affected. Non-traditional preferred securities include hybrid preferred securities, contingent convertible capital securities and other types of preferred securities that do not have the traditional features described above. Hybrid-preferred securities often behave similarly as investments in traditional preferred securities and are regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Hybrid-preferred securities possess varying combinations of features of both debt and preferred shares and as such they may constitute senior debt, junior debt or preferred shares in an issuer's capital structure. As such, hybrid-preferred securities may not be subordinate to a company's debt securities (as are traditional preferred shares). Given the various debt and equity characteristics of hybrid-preferred securities, whether a hybrid-preferred security is classified as debt or equity for purposes of reporting the Acquiring Fund's portfolio holdings may be based on the portfolio managers' determination as to whether its debt or preferred features are preponderant, or based on the assessment of an independent data provider. Such determinations may be subjective.

Hybrid-preferred securities include trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing notes with preferred securities characteristics, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. The trust preferred securities market consists of both fixed and adjustable coupon rate securities that are either perpetual in nature or have stated maturity dates. Trust preferred securities may defer payment of income without triggering an event of default. These securities may have many characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure. Trust preferred securities may be issued by trusts or other special purpose entities.

Contingent capital securities (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are preferred capital securities issued primarily by non-U.S. financial institutions. Specific CoCo structures vary by country of domicile and by each issue. All CoCos have mechanisms that absorb losses or reduces the value of the CoCo due to deterioration of the issuer's financial condition and status as a going concern. Loss absorption mechanisms, which may include conversion into common equity and principal write-down, are intended for the benefit of the issuer and when triggered will likely negatively impact the value of the CoCo to the detriment of the CoCo investor. Loss absorption mechanisms can be triggered by

capital levels or market value metrics of the issuers dropping below a certain predetermined level or at the discretion of the issuer regulator/supervisory entity. There are other types of preferred and hybrid-preferred securities that offer loss absorption to the issuing entity but until now only CoCos have predetermined loss absorption mechanisms and triggers. Thus, unlike traditional convertible securities, the conversion is not voluntary and the equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuer and its regulatory requirements. Due to increased regulatory requirements for higher capital levels for financial institutions, the issuance of CoCo instruments has increased in the last several years and is expected to continue.

Preferred securities may also include certain forms of debt that have many characteristics of preferred shares, and that are regarded by the investment marketplace to be part of the broader preferred securities market. Among these preferred securities are certain exchange-listed debt issues that historically have several attributes, including trading and investment performance characteristics, in common with exchange-listed traditional preferred stock and hybrid-preferred securities. Generally, these types of preferred securities are senior debt or junior debt in the capital structure of an issuer.

Preferred securities generally pay fixed or adjustable rate dividends or interest to investors and have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends or interest and generally the liquidation of a company's assets, which means that a company typically must pay dividends or interest on its preferred securities before paying any dividends on its common stock. As a general matter, dividend or interest payments on preferred securities may be cumulative or non-cumulative. The dividend or interest rates on preferred securities may be fixed or floating, or convert from fixed to floating at a specified future time; the Acquiring Fund may invest without limit in such floating-rate and fixed-to-floating rate preferred securities. Floating-rate and fixed-to-floating rate preferred securities may be traditional preferred or hybrid-preferred securities. Floating-rate preferred securities pay a rate of income that resets periodically based on short- and/or longer-term interest rate benchmarks. If the associated interest rate benchmark rises, the income received from the security may increase and therefore the return offered by the floating-rate security may rise as well, making such securities less price sensitive to rising interest rates (or yields). Similarly, a fixed-to-floating rate security may be less price sensitive to rising interest rates (or yields), because the period over which the rate of payment is fixed is shorter than the maturity term of the bond, after which period a floating rate of payment applies. On the other hand, preferred securities are junior to most other forms of the company's debt, including both senior and subordinated debt. Because of their subordinated position in the capital structure of an issuer, the ability to defer dividend or interest payments for extended periods of time without triggering an event of default for the issuer, and certain other features, preferred securities may have, at times, risks similar to equity instruments. The Acquiring Fund's portfolio of preferred securities may consist of fixed rate preferred and adjustable rate preferred securities.

The preferred securities market continues to evolve. New securities may be developed that may be regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Where such securities will fall in the capital structure of the issuer will depend on the structure and characteristics of the new security. For purposes of the Acquiring Fund's policy of investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities, the Fund considers all of the foregoing types of securities that are commonly viewed in the marketplace as preferred securities to be preferred securities, regardless of their classification in the capital structure of the issuer.

Preferred securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest or dividend bearing instruments, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form

of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. Preferred securities may either trade over-the-counter, or trade on an exchange. The preferred securities market is generally divided into the \$25 par retail and the \$1,000 par institutional segments. The \$25 par segment is typified by securities that are listed on the NYSE, which trade and are quoted with accrued dividend or interest income, and which are often callable. The institutional segment is typified by \$1,000 par value securities that are not exchange-listed. The Acquiring Fund may invest in preferred securities of either segment.

Other Equity Securities. Common stock generally represents an equity ownership interest in an issuer. Although common stocks have historically generated higher average total returns than fixed-income securities over the long term, common stocks also have experienced significantly more volatility in those returns and may underperform relative to fixed-income securities during certain periods. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by the Acquiring Fund. Also, prices of common stocks are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which the Acquiring Fund has exposure. Common stock prices fluctuate for several reasons including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the relevant stock market, or the occurrence of political or economic events which affect the issuer. In addition, common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, which increases borrowing costs and the costs of capital.

Additional types of equity securities (other than preferred securities) in which the Acquiring Fund may invest include convertible securities (discussed below), REITs, warrants, rights, depositary receipts (which reference ownership of underlying non-U.S. securities) and other types of securities with equity characteristics. The Acquiring Fund's equity investments also may include securities of other investment companies (including open-end funds, closed-end funds and ETFs).

Debt Securities. Debt securities in which the Acquiring Fund may invest include corporate debt securities and U.S. government and agency debt securities. Generally, debt securities typically, but not always, possess the following characteristics: a specified maturity or term, at which time the issuer is contractually obligated to pay the associated principal amount of debt to the debtholders; interest payments that are a contractual and enforceable obligation as of the stated payment date, and not contingent either on payment-by-payment declaration by the issuer's board or on the demonstrated existence of company earnings as a source for the payment; and do not entitle the holder to exercise governance of or control over the issuer.

In the capital structure of an issuer, debt securities can be senior debt or junior debt. A senior debt security has priority over any other type of security in a company's capital structure as to the payment of any promised income (typically denoted as interest) from the issuer, and as to payout of the proceeds of the bankruptcy or other liquidation of the company. At times, the issuer will have pledged specific assets or revenues to secure the rights of the holder of the debt security to payments of interest and principal such that the proceeds of the specific assets or revenues must be used to satisfy these debt obligations prior to being applied to any of the issuer's other obligations in a bankruptcy or other liquidation. In the event that the assets securing the debt security are not sufficient to fully satisfy such obligations in a bankruptcy or other liquidation, the remainder of such obligations will generally have the same priority as an issuer's trade creditors and other general obligations, but still have priority of payment relative to the issuer's preferred shares and common shares. Sometimes referred to as subordinated or mezzanine debt, junior debt stands behind the senior debt as to its rights to receive

promised income payments (again, typically denoted as interest) from the issuer, and payouts of the proceeds of bankruptcy or other liquidation, but will have priority of payment relative to the issuer's preferred shares and common shares.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are hybrid securities that combine the investment characteristics of bonds and common stocks. Convertible securities typically consist of debt securities or preferred securities that may be converted within a specified period of time (typically for the entire life of the security) into a certain amount of common stock or other equity security of the same or a different issuer at a predetermined price. They also include debt securities with warrants or common stock attached and derivatives combining features of debt securities and equity securities. Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities, or dividends paid or accrued on preferred securities, until the securities mature or are redeemed, converted or exchanged.

Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to nonconvertible income securities in that they ordinarily provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities. The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value generally declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. Convertible securities are subordinate in rank to any senior debt obligations of the same issuer and, therefore, an issuer's convertible securities entail more risk than its debt obligations.

REITs. REITs are typically publicly traded corporations or trusts that invest in residential or commercial real estate. REITs generally can be divided into the following three types: (i) equity REITs which invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents and capital gains or real estate appreciation; (ii) mortgage REITs which invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgage loans and derive their income primarily from interest payments; and (iii) hybrid REITs which combine the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs. The Acquiring Fund can invest in common stock, preferred securities, debt securities and convertible securities issued by REITs.

Foreign Issuers. The Acquiring Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers through the direct investment in securities of such companies and through depositary receipts. For purposes of identifying foreign issuers, the Acquiring Fund will use Bloomberg classifications, which employ the following factors listed in order of importance: (i) the country in which the company's management is located, (ii) the country in which the company's securities are primarily listed, (iii) the country from which the company primarily receives revenue and (iv) the company's reporting currency. The Acquiring Fund may purchase depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). ADRs, EDRs and GDRs 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.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in securities of emerging markets issuers. Emerging markets issuers are those (i) whose securities are traded principally on a stock exchange or over-the-counter in an emerging market country, (ii) organized under the laws of an emerging market country or (iii) whose principal place of business or principal office(s) is in an emerging market country. Emerging market countries include any country other than Canada, the United States and the countries comprising the

MSCI EAFE[®] Index (currently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Derivatives. The Acquiring Fund may use derivatives to hedge the risk associated with portfolio holdings or for investment exposure. The specific derivative instruments to be used, or other transactions to be entered into, may include (i) options and futures contracts, including options on common stock, stock indexes, bonds and bond indexes, stock index futures, bond index futures and related instruments, (ii) short sales of securities that the Acquiring Fund owns or has the right to acquire through the conversion of securities, (iii) structured notes and similar instruments, (iv) credit derivative instruments and (v) currency exchange transactions. Some, but not all, of the derivative instruments may be traded and listed on an exchange. There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time or that the Sub-Advisers will determine to use them for the Acquiring Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

Under regulations of the CFTC currently in effect, which may change from time to time, with respect to futures contracts to purchase securities and call options on futures contracts purchased by the Acquiring Fund, the Acquiring Fund will set aside in a segregated account liquid securities with a value at least equal to the value of instruments underlying such futures contracts less the amount of initial margin on deposit for such contracts. The current view of the staff of the SEC is that the Acquiring Fund's long and short positions in futures contracts must be collateralized with cash or certain liquid assets held in a segregated account or covered in order to counter the impact of any potential leveraging.

Short-Term Investments

Because this Proxy Statement/Prospectus serves as a prospectus of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund common shares in the Reorganization, the following discussion of short-term investments pertains only to the Acquiring Fund:

Short-Term Taxable Fixed Income Securities. For temporary defensive purposes or to keep cash on hand fully invested, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in cash equivalents and short-term taxable fixed-income securities. Short-term taxable fixed income investments are defined to include, without limitation, the following:

(1) U.S. Government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. Government Agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government Agency securities include securities issued by (a) the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; (b) the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the Tennessee Valley Authority, whose securities are supported by the right of the agency to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (c) the Federal National Mortgage Association, whose securities are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and (d) the Student Loan Marketing Association, whose securities are supported only by its credit. While the U.S. Government provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it always will do so since it is not so obligated by law. The U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities. Consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate.

(2) Certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return and are normally negotiable. The issuer of a certificate of deposit agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Under current FDIC regulations, the maximum insurance payable as to any one certificate of deposit is \$250,000; therefore, certificates of deposit purchased by the Acquiring Fund may not be fully insured.

(3) Repurchase agreements, which involve purchases of debt securities. At the time the Acquiring Fund purchases securities pursuant to a repurchase agreement, it simultaneously agrees to resell and redeliver such securities to the seller, who also simultaneously agrees to buy back the securities at a fixed price and time. This assures a predetermined yield for the Acquiring Fund during its holding period, since the resale price is always greater than the purchase price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate. Such actions afford an opportunity for the Acquiring Fund to invest temporarily available cash. The Acquiring Fund may enter into repurchase agreements only with respect to obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposit; or bankers' acceptances in which the Acquiring Fund may invest. Repurchase agreements may be considered loans to the seller, collateralized by the underlying securities. The risk to the Acquiring Fund is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the repurchase date; in the event of default, the repurchase agreement provides that the Acquiring Fund is entitled to sell the underlying collateral. If the value of the collateral declines after the agreement is entered into, and if the seller defaults under a repurchase agreement when the value of the underlying collateral is less than the repurchase price, the Acquiring Fund could incur a loss of both principal and interest. The Adviser monitors the value of the collateral at the time the action is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement. The Adviser does so in an effort to determine that the value of the collateral always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price to be paid to the Acquiring Fund. If the seller were to be subject to a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the ability of the Acquiring Fund to liquidate the collateral could be delayed or impaired because of certain provisions of the bankruptcy laws.

(4) Commercial paper, which consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Acquiring Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for such notes, however, they are redeemable by the Acquiring Fund at any time. The Adviser will consider the financial condition of the corporation (e.g., earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios) and will continuously monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Acquiring Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation were unable to pay principal and interest on demand. Investments in commercial paper will be limited to commercial paper rated in the highest categories by S&P, Moody's or Fitch and that matures within one year of the date of purchase or carries a variable or floating rate of interest.

(5) Bankers' acceptances, which are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the full amount of the instrument upon maturity.

(6) Variable amount master demand notes, which are unsecured demand notes that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate according to the terms of the instrument. Because master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Acquiring Fund and the issuer, they are not normally traded. Although there is no secondary market in

the notes, the Acquiring Fund may demand payment of principal and accrued interest at any time. While the notes are not typically rated by credit rating agencies, issuers of variable amount master demand notes (which are normally manufacturing, retail, financial, and other business concerns) must satisfy the same criteria as set forth above for commercial paper.

(7) Variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), which are securities in which the interest rate is adjusted at pre-designated periodic intervals. VRDOs may include a demand feature which is a put that entitles the holder to receive the principal amount of the underlying security or securities and which may be exercised either at any time on no more than 30 days notice or at specified intervals not exceeding 397 calendar days on no more than 30 days notice.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments. During temporary defensive periods and in order to keep the Acquiring Fund's cash fully invested, the Acquiring Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and may invest any percentage of its net assets in short-term investments including high quality, short-term debt securities (or in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in preferred securities of the types in which the Acquiring Fund may invest directly).

Illiquid Securities

The following discussion of illiquid securities pertains only to the Acquiring Fund.

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in illiquid securities. For this purpose, illiquid securities include, but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), securities that may be resold only pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) but that are deemed to be illiquid, and repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days. The Acquiring Fund's Board or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine, to the extent permissible under the federal securities laws, which securities are liquid or illiquid. The Acquiring Fund's Board has delegated to the Adviser and the Sub-Advisers, the day-to-day determination of the illiquidity of any security held by the Acquiring Fund, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. Although no definitive liquidity criteria are used, the Acquiring Fund's Board has directed the Adviser and the Sub-Advisers to look for such factors as (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale market; the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security; the amount of time normally needed to dispose of the security; and the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer), (ii) the terms of certain securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the issuer thereof (e.g., certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments) and (iii) other permissible relevant factors.

Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act. Where registration is required, the Acquiring Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses, and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Acquiring 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 Acquiring Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Illiquid securities will be priced at a fair value as determined in good faith by the Board or its delegatee.

