

Edgar Filing: ING Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund - Form N-2/A

ING Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund
Form N-2/A
February 28, 2011

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 28, 2011

1933 Act File No. 333-168091

1940 Act File No. 811-22438

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 3

Post-Effective Amendment No.

and

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. 3

ING EMERGING MARKETS HIGH DIVIDEND EQUITY FUND

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(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Declaration of Trust)

7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100

Scottsdale, AZ 85258

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(480) 477-3000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Huey P. Falgout, Jr.

7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100

Scottsdale, AZ 85258

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copies of Communications to:

Jeffrey S. Poretz, Esq.

Joseph A. Hall, Esq.

Dechert LLP

Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP

1775 I Street, NW

450 Lexington Ave.

Washington, DC 20006-2401

New York, NY 10017

(212) 450-4565

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:

As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement

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

It is proposed that this filing will become effective when declared effective pursuant to section 8(c).

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

TITLE OF SECURITIES BEING REGISTERED	NUMBER BEING REGISTERED	PROPOSED MAXIMUM OFFERING PRICE PER UNIT	PROPOSED MAXIMUM AGGREGATE OFFERING PRICE(1)	AMOUNT OF REGISTRATION FEE (2)
Common Shares \$0.01 par value	50,000 Shares	\$ 20.00	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 71.30

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933.

(2) Previously paid on July 12, 2010.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such dates as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where such offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject To Completion Preliminary Prospectus Dated , 2011

PROSPECTUS

Shares

ING Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund

**Common Shares
\$20.00 per Share**

Investment Objective. ING Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund (the "Fund") is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is total return through a combination of current income, capital gains and capital appreciation. The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of equity securities, primarily of issuers in emerging market countries. The sub-adviser will seek to construct a portfolio with a weighted average gross dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI®") Emerging Markets Index. The Fund will also normally seek to secure gains and enhance the stability of returns over a market cycle by writing (selling) call options on selected exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and/or international, regional or country indices of equity securities, and/or on equity securities. *(continued on following page)*

This prospectus sets forth concisely the information that you should know before investing in the shares of the Fund. This prospectus should be retained for future reference.

No Prior Trading History. Because the Fund is newly organized, its common shares of beneficial interest ("Common Shares") have no history of public trading. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value ("NAV"), which may increase investors' risk of loss. The returns earned by holders of the Fund's Common Shares ("Common Shareholders") who purchase their shares in this offering and sell their shares below NAV will be reduced. This risk may be greater for investors who expect to sell their shares in a relatively short period after completion of the initial public offering.

Investing in Common Shares of the Fund involves substantial risks arising from the Fund's investments in equity securities of companies operating in emerging market countries, as well as derivative investments thereon. An investor in the Fund should be willing to accept volatility in the price of the Fund's Common Shares and the possibility of significant losses. Before buying the Fund's Common Shares investors should read the discussion of the material risks that are described in the "Risks" section beginning on page 37 of this prospectus.

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

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The Fund intends to apply for listing on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol " , " subject to notice of issuance.

	Per Share	Total	Total assuming full exercise of the over-allotment option(3)
Public offering price	\$ 20.00	\$	\$
Sales load(1)	\$ 0.90	\$	\$
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Fund(2)	\$ 19.06	\$	\$

(1) The Adviser has agreed to pay from its own assets, an upfront marketing and structuring fee to and an upfront structuring fee to . These fees are not reflected under sales load in the table above. The Adviser has also agreed to pay commissions to employees of its affiliates who participate in the marketing of the Fund's Common Shares. See "Underwriters Additional Compensation to be Paid by the Adviser."

(2) Total offering expenses to be paid by the Fund (other than the sales load) are estimated to be approximately \$ (or \$ if the Underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full) which represents \$0.04 per share, and which amount may include a reimbursement of the Adviser's expenses in connection with this offering. After payment of such expenses, proceeds to the Fund will be \$19.06 per share. The Adviser has agreed to pay all of the Fund's organizational expenses and the Fund's offering expenses (other than the sales load) to the extent offering expenses are in excess of \$0.04 per share. See "Summary of Fund Expenses."

(3) The Fund has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to additional Common Shares at the public offering price, less the sales load, within 45 days of the date of this prospectus solely to cover over-allotments, if any.

The underwriters are offering the Common Shares subject to various conditions and expect to deliver the Common Shares to purchasers on or about , 2011

The date of this prospectus is , 2011.

(continued from previous page)

ING Investments, LLC ("ING Investments" or the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, will be responsible for monitoring the Fund's overall investment strategy and overseeing the Fund's sub-adviser. ING Investments has engaged ING Investment Management Advisors B.V. ("IIM B.V." or the "Sub-Adviser") to serve as the sub-adviser for the Fund. The Fund's Sub-Adviser will be responsible for investing the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets, as defined on page 3 of this prospectus, in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets. The Fund will also normally seek to secure gains and enhance the stability of returns over a market cycle by writing (selling) options on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices of equity securities, and/or on equity securities.

The Fund normally expects that its assets will be invested across a broad range of emerging market countries, industries, and market sectors. Equity securities held by the Fund may include common stocks, preferred shares, convertible securities, warrants, depositary receipts, and ETFs. Derivative investments may include swaps, futures, and options on equity securities and/or international, regional or country indices.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to construct a portfolio with a weighted average gross dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. The MSCI® Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets and is composed of approximately 750 companies.

The Fund uses a high dividend yield strategy that is not constrained by particular country weightings or market capitalization. The Fund may invest in equity securities of a broad range of capitalizations, including "small-capitalization" securities.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. For more information on the Fund's investment strategies, see "The Fund's Investments" and "Risks."

This prospectus sets forth concisely the information about the Fund that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. You should read it carefully before you invest, and keep it for future reference. The Fund has filed with the SEC a Statement of Additional Information dated _____, 2011, as may be amended ("SAI"), containing additional information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. The table of contents for the SAI appears on page 79 of this prospectus. The Fund also will produce both annual and semi-annual reports that will contain important information about the Fund. You may obtain a free copy of the SAI, the annual reports and the semi-annual reports, when available, and other information regarding the Fund, by contacting the Fund at (800) 992-0180 or by writing to the Fund at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, AZ 85258. The SAI is, and the annual reports and the semi-annual reports will be, available free of charge on the Fund's website (www.ingfunds.com). You can also copy and review information about the Fund, including the SAI, the annual and semi-annual reports, when available, and other information at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information relating to the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. Such materials are also available in the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549.

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

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The Fund has not, and the underwriters have not, authorized anyone to provide you with different information from that contained in this prospectus. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information you should not assume that the Fund or the underwriters have authorized or verified it. The Fund is not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this prospectus. The Fund will notify Common Shareholders promptly of any material change to this prospectus during the period the Fund is required to deliver the prospectus. The Fund's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date.

Until _____, 2011 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the Common Shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Fund's Common Shares. You should review the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and in the SAI to understand the Offering fully.

The Fund The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). It is organized as a Delaware statutory trust.

The Offering The Fund is offering (the "Offering") Common Shares of beneficial interest at an initial offering price of \$20.00 per share. The Common Shares are being offered by a group of underwriters (each an "Underwriter" and collectively, the "Underwriters") led by . You must purchase at least 100 Common Shares in order to participate in this Offering. The Fund has given the Underwriters an option to purchase up to additional shares to cover over-allotments, if any. ING Investments has agreed to pay all organizational expenses of the Fund. ING Investments has also agreed to pay offering costs (other than sales load) that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share. See "Underwriting."

Investment Objective The Fund's investment objective is total return through a combination of current income, capital gains and capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder vote. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the investment objective. See "The Fund's Investments."

Investment Strategy The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of equity securities, primarily of issuers in emerging market countries. For purposes of the Fund's investments, issuers in emerging market countries are those that meet one or more of the following factors: (i) whose principal securities trading markets are in emerging market countries; (ii) that derive at least 50% of their total revenue or profit from either goods produced or sold, investments made or services performed in emerging market countries; (iii) that have at least 50% of their assets in emerging market countries; (iv) that are listed on a securities exchange in an emerging market country; (v) that are organized under the laws of, or with principal offices in, emerging market countries.

An emerging market country means any country which is presently in the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index, the Emerging Market Database of Standard and Poor's ("S&P"), or the Dow Jones Emerging Markets Total Stock Market IndexSM, or those countries which generally are considered to be emerging market countries by the international financial community such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund ("IMF"). As of December 2010, countries included in these indices include: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia,

Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to construct a portfolio with a weighted average gross dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets. Equity securities shall be considered as dividend producing generally with reference to their historical practices in paying dividends.

The Fund will also normally seek to secure gains and enhance the stability of returns over a market cycle by writing (selling) call options on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices of equity securities, and/or on equity securities whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are expected to correlate with the price movements of the Fund's portfolio. As the writer of such call options, in effect, during the terms of the options, in exchange for the premium received by the Fund, the Fund sells a portion of the potential appreciation in the Fund's portfolio. The value of the securities or other assets underlying such calls will initially be 20% to 30% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio, and thereafter, are normally expected to be within a range of 15% to 50% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio, although this percentage may vary depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of market conditions, and the Fund may exceed this range or cease writing call options.

Equity Portfolio

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to construct a portfolio with a weighted average gross dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. The MSCI® Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets and is composed of approximately 750 companies. The Fund is not benchmarked to this index but uses the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index as a reference index. The Fund may also invest in equity securities that do not pay dividends if they are believed to represent an attractive investment opportunity or for risk management purposes, and may retain equity securities of companies that formerly paid dividends but ceased doing so.

In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in the equity securities of issuers in countries which are not considered emerging markets. The 80% and 20% limits described above shall apply at the time of investment, and the Fund need not dispose of securities if market values should subsequently change and these limits are not met. The Fund will not change its strategy of investing at

least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets without sending shareholders at least 60 days advance notice.

"Managed Assets" consist of the Fund's gross asset value, minus the sum of the Fund's accrued and unpaid dividends on any outstanding preferred shares and accrued liabilities, other than liabilities for the principal amount of any borrowings incurred, if any, commercial paper or notes issued by the Fund and the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred shares.

The Fund normally expects that its assets will be invested across a broad range of emerging market countries, industries and market sectors. Equity securities held by the Fund may include common stocks, preferred shares, convertible securities, warrants, depositary receipts, and ETFs. Derivative investments may include swaps, futures and options on equity securities and/or international, regional or country indices.

The Sub-Adviser will be responsible for the overall portfolio construction and security selection of the portfolio as well as the options strategy of the Fund.

In the security selection process, the Sub-adviser will begin by screening more than 750 equity securities that make up an emerging market equity universe. A quantitative screen ranks stocks that meet certain proprietary criteria that may include dividend yield, market capitalization and liquidity, among other criteria. Once this screening process is complete, the Sub-Adviser will evaluate a number of fundamental factors, including earnings, capital structure, dividend growth and credit ratings. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in approximately 60 to 120 equity securities, seeking to reduce the Fund's exposure to individual stock and country risk. The Sub-Adviser selects securities for the Fund's portfolio through a bottom-up process that is based upon quantitative screening and fundamental industry, sector and company analysis.

The Sub-Adviser may select equity securities that do not meet all of these criteria if they are believed to represent an attractive investment opportunity or for risk management purposes.

The Fund may also invest in regional or country indices for risk management, investment or liquidity purposes through ETFs, futures, and other derivatives.

The Sub-Adviser may change its position in an equity security if it believes there has been deterioration in the outlook for the sustainability of the dividends or the general earnings growth prospects of a company held in the Fund's portfolio. The Sub-Adviser may also sell holdings for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, to limit losses, to re-deploy assets into opportunities that it believes are more promising or to meet obligations arising out of the Fund's call writing program.

Options Strategy

As part of its strategy, the Fund intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) call options on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices of equity securities, and/or on equity securities. The Fund may not own all assets underlying the call options it writes. The value of the underlying securities or other assets underlying such calls is normally expected to be 15% to 50% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio, although this percentage may vary depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and the Sub-Adviser's assessment on market conditions, and the Fund may exceed this range or cease writing call options. At the Fund's inception, it is anticipated that the value of the securities or other assets underlying the written call options will be approximately 20% to 30% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund seeks to generate gains from the call writing strategy over a market cycle to supplement the dividend yield of its underlying portfolio.

The Sub-Adviser will be responsible for structuring and implementing the options strategy. The Fund expects initially to write (sell) call options primarily with shorter maturities (typically seven days to three months until expiration). The Fund may write call options in exchange-traded markets, or in the over-the-counter ("OTC") markets with major international banks, broker-dealers, and financial institutions.

Examples of the ETFs or indices upon which the Fund may initially write options include, but are not limited to, the iShares MSCI[®] Emerging Markets Index ETF and Brazil's Bovespa Index.

The Sub-Adviser believes that a strategy of owning a portfolio of equity securities in conjunction with writing (selling) options may, in addition to enhancing stability of returns over a market cycle, provide returns that are superior to owning a stock-only portfolio under three different stock market scenarios: (i) downtrending equity markets; (ii) flat equity market conditions; and (iii) moderately rising equity markets. In the Sub-Adviser's opinion, in more strongly rising equity markets, this strategy generally may be expected to underperform an equivalent stock-only portfolio.

Gross premiums received from the Fund's call writing strategy, if any, may be used to supplement the Fund's interest, dividends and gains realized, if any, to provide cash flow available for its level distribution program. The Fund will not write (sell) call options if the value of the securities and other assets underlying the options exceeds in aggregate the NAV of the Fund's equity portfolio at the time the options are written.

The Fund, as the writer of call options, will receive cash (the premium) from the options purchasers. The purchaser of a call option has the right to receive from the Fund any appreciation in the value of the ETF, index or equity securities over a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option expiration date). Where the underlying asset is held by the Fund, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the ETF, index or equity securities above the exercise price during the term of the call option in exchange for the premium,

but retains the risk of potential decline in the value of that asset over the premium received on the call option. Where the underlying asset is not held by the Fund, the Fund incurs a loss to the extent the value of the asset appreciates above the sum of the premium and the exercise price during the term of the call option. Thus, writing call options generally may be expected to cause the Fund to underperform an equivalent stock-only portfolio without a call option overlay in periods of rising markets, particularly in periods of strongly rising markets.

If a call option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund would ordinarily realize on the expiration date a capital gain equal to the premium received by the Fund. The Sub-Adviser generally expects to re-establish new call option positions on the expiration of positions written. If the prices of the ETF, index or equity security underlying a call option written increase significantly, the Fund may look to buy back the call option or close-out the call option written at the then fair value of the call option and then re-establish a call option position by writing a new at-the-money or near-the-money call option based on the new higher underlying equity value(s). If the prices of the ETFs, index or equity securities or a security underlying a call option written decline, the Fund may seek to let such call options expire or buy back any call options written and sell a new at-the-money or near-the-money call option based on the new lower underlying equity value(s).

Rising prices of the ETFs, index, equity securities or a security in respect of which a call option is written will increase the liability of the Fund under the options it has written. Such an increase in liability should generally be offset, at least in part, by appreciation in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund will seek to maintain written call options positions on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices, and/or on equity securities whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are correlated with the price movements of the Fund's portfolio. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation and the ETFs, indices or equity securities underlying the Fund's written option positions appreciate more than the Fund's portfolio, this may result in losses, or limit gains, to the Fund.

In addition to writing call options as described above, the Sub-Adviser may employ additional options strategies. The Sub-Adviser expects to limit the use of these additional options strategies, and expects that writing call options will be the primary option strategy employed by the Fund. These additional options strategies may include, but are not limited to, utilizing call spreads, purchasing put options or other types or combinations of options. Such options may be purchased or sold on various indices, securities or other instruments, including but not limited to individual stocks, ETFs, currencies and baskets of securities or indices. Call spreads are one type of option strategy that may be used by the Sub-Adviser. A call spread involves writing a call option and the corresponding purchase of a call option on the same underlying ETF, security, index or instrument with the same expiration date but with different exercise prices. In entering into call spreads, the Fund generally will sell an at-the-money or slightly out-of-the-money call option and purchase an out-of-the-money call option that has a strike price higher than the strike price of the call option written by the Fund. The call spreads utilized by the Fund generally will generate less net option premium than writing calls, but

limit the overall risk of the strategy (in rapidly rising markets) by capping the Fund's liability from the written call while simultaneously allowing for additional potential upside above the strike price of the purchased call.

Other Investment

Policies In addition to its primary investment strategies described above, the Fund may invest to a limited extent in other types of securities and engage in certain other investment practices, as discussed below. These investment techniques are not expected to be a primary strategy of the Fund.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in warrants, and up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed-income securities other than money market instruments or money market funds, including bonds or senior secured loans of investment grade or non-investment grade companies.

The Fund may invest in other derivative instruments acquired for hedging and risk management purposes, provided that such derivative instruments are acquired to enable the Fund to protect against a decline in its assets or its ability to pay distributions. Derivatives are securities whose value may be based on other securities, currencies, interest rates or indices. Derivatives include futures and forward contracts; options on futures contracts; foreign currencies; securities and stock indices; structured notes and indexed securities; and swaps, caps, floors and collars. Up to 15% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in illiquid securities.

The Fund does not intend to depart from its investment strategy in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions by engaging in transactions or strategies that would involve selling securities in order to seek temporary defensive positions such as cash. The Fund is not required to, and generally will not, hedge its equity risk (other than periodically engaging in currency hedging transactions).

The Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount equal to up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund intends to engage in lending portfolio securities only when such lending is fully secured by investment grade collateral held by an independent agent.

Many of the securities in which the Fund may invest are denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may engage in currency hedging to seek to protect the Fund against potential depreciation of a country's or region's currency versus the U.S. dollar. For example, the Fund may enter into forward currency contracts or purchase options.

The Fund may invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs").

Although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund is authorized to utilize leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings.

To seek to achieve a return on uninvested cash or for other reasons, the Fund may invest its assets in money market instruments or money market funds.

See "The Fund's Investments" and "The Fund's Investments Other Investment Policies," and "Additional Investment Policies and Restrictions" in the SAI, for more information regarding the Fund's other investments.

Distributions Commencing with the Fund's first distribution, the Fund intends to implement a level rate distribution strategy and make regular quarterly distributions to common shareholders based on the past and projected performance of the Fund. The Fund's distributions will be based on past and projected:

- dividends received on the equity securities or other securities held by the Fund and interest on any interest bearing investments of the Fund;
- net capital gains from net option premiums (call option premium received less the cost of close-out or settlement);
- capital gains (realized or unrealized) on the equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio; and
- gross premiums received from the call writing strategy.

Because the Fund's distributions will be based on past and projected Fund performance and the factors outlined above, the distributions paid by the Fund for any particular quarter may be more or less than the amount of net investment income from that quarterly period. As a result, all or a portion of a distribution may be a return of capital, which is in effect a partial return of the amount you invested in the Fund. The Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Trustees") may modify this distribution policy at any time without obtaining the approval of common shareholders.

The Fund expects to declare its initial Common Share distribution approximately 50 days after the completion of the Offering and pay approximately 80 days after the completion of the Offering, depending on market conditions. Thereafter, distributions are expected to be declared quarterly, depending on market conditions. Distributions will be reinvested in additional Common Shares under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan unless a shareholder elects to receive cash. See "Distributions."

The investment company taxable income of the Fund will generally consist of all dividend and interest income accrued on portfolio investments, short-term capital gain (including short-term gains on terminated option positions and gains on the sale of portfolio investments held for one year or less) in excess of long-term capital loss, and income from certain hedging transactions, less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Fund will be accrued each day.

The Fund's annual distributions will likely differ from annual investment company taxable income. To the extent that the Fund's investment company taxable income for any year exceeds the total quarterly distributions paid during the year, the Fund will generally make a special distribution at or near year-end of such excess amount as may be required. Over time, substantially all of the Fund's investment company taxable income will be distributed.

At least annually, the Fund intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). Alternatively, to retain all or a portion of the year's net capital gain and pay federal income tax on the retained gain. In that case, the Fund may elect to designate, pursuant to federal tax law, the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to the Common Shareholders of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year. In such a case, Common Shareholders must include their allocable shares of such designated amount in their income for the year as a long-term capital gain, will be deemed to have paid their shares of the tax paid by the Fund and will be entitled to a tax credit or refund for the tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Fund.

There can be no assurance as to what portion of the distributions paid to the Fund's shareholders will consist of tax-advantaged qualified dividend income. For taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012 (or a later date if extended by the U.S. Congress), certain distributions designated by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be taxed in the hands of noncorporate shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met by both the Fund and the shareholders. Specific requirements apply in determining whether distributions by foreign issuers should be regarded as qualified dividend income. The Fund's investment objective will limit the Fund's ability to meet these requirements and consequently, will limit the amount of qualified dividend income received and distributed by the Fund.

The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. If the Fund's total quarterly distributions in any year exceed the amount of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for the year, any such excess would generally be characterized as a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. For example, because of the nature of the Fund's investments, the Fund may distribute net short-term capital gains early in the calendar year, but incur net short-term capital losses later in the year, thereby offsetting the short-term net capital gains for which distributions have already been made by the Fund. In such a situation, the amount by which the Fund's total distributions exceed investment company taxable income and net capital gain would generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to the amount of the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Common Shares, which would reduce such tax basis, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as a gain from the sale of his or her Common Shares. Consequently, although a return of capital may not be taxable, it will generally result in a higher taxable capital gain on the sale of your shares or a lower capital loss if you lose money on your investment.

Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Fund is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts. However, the ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year cannot finally be determined until the end of that calendar year. See "Tax Matters."

In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell a portion of its investment portfolio to fund distributions. Distributions will reduce the Common Shares' NAV.

The Fund may in the future rely on exemptive relief granted by the SEC under the 1940 Act, which permits the Fund to include realized long-term capital gains as a part of its regular distributions to Common Shareholders more frequently than would otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act (generally once per taxable year). See "Distributions."

Investment Adviser ING Investments is an Arizona limited liability company, registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, and is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep N.V. ("ING Groep")(NYSE: ING). ING Groep, which is located at Strawinskylaan 2631, 107722 Amsterdam P.O. Box 810, 1000 AV Amsterdam, the Netherlands, is a global financial institution of Dutch origin offering banking, investments, life insurance, and retirement services to over 75 million private, corporate, and institutional clients in more than 50 countries. With a diverse workforce of about 125,000 people, ING Groep comprises a broad spectrum of prominent companies that increasingly serve their clients under the ING brand. The principal address of ING Investments is 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, AZ 85258. As of December 31, 2010, ING Investments had approximately \$47.5 billion of assets under management. See "Management of the Fund."

For its services as investment adviser to the Fund, including supervising the Sub-Adviser and providing certain administrative services to the Fund, ING Investments will receive an annual fee, payable monthly, in an amount equal to 1.15% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. Solely for the purpose of compliance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund will calculate its 80% investment test using net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) rather than Managed Assets. The Fund will not change its strategy of investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets without sending shareholders at least 60 days advance notice. Option contracts written (sold) by the Fund are recorded as liabilities, while option contracts purchased by the Fund are recorded as assets. As the net aggregate value of the option contracts written by the Fund increases, the liability related to those contracts increases, thereby reducing the Managed Assets of the Fund and decreasing the management fee payable to the Adviser. Conversely, as the net aggregate value of the option contracts purchased by the Fund increases, the value of the assets related to those contracts increases, thereby increasing the Managed Assets of the Fund and increasing the management fee payable to the Adviser. In addition, the fee paid to ING Investments will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, including proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, if any. Consequently, the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized.

Sub-Adviser IIM B.V. will be responsible for investing the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies. IIM B.V. is a Netherlands corporation with principal offices at Prinses Beatrixlaan 15, 2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands. Organized in 1896, IIM B.V. became an investment advisory company in 1991. IIM B.V. is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. It

is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep and is an affiliate of ING Investments. As of December 31, 2010, IIM B.V. had approximately \$2.3 billion in assets under management. IIM B.V. operates under the collective management of ING Investment Management Europe, which, as of December 31, 2010, had approximately \$206.8 billion in assets under management.

For its services, IIM B.V. will receive from ING Investments, a sub-advisory fee equal to 0.575% of the Fund's average daily net assets. No advisory fee will be paid by the Fund directly to the Sub-Adviser.

ING Groep ING Groep has adopted a formal restructuring plan that was approved by the European Commission in November 2009 under which the ING life insurance businesses, including the retirement services and investment management businesses, which include the Adviser, Sub-Adviser and certain affiliates, would be separated from ING Groep by the end of 2013. To achieve this goal, ING Groep announced in November 2010 that it plans to pursue two separate IPOs: one a U.S.-focused offering that would include U.S.-based insurance, retirement services, and investment management operations, and the other a European-based offering for European and Asian-based insurance and investment management operations. There can be no assurance that the restructuring plan will be carried out through two offerings or at all.

The restructuring plan and the uncertainty about its implementation, whether implemented through the planned IPOs or through other means, may be disruptive to the businesses of ING entities, including the ING entities that service the Fund, and may cause, among other things, interruption or reduction of business and services, diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations, and loss of key employees or customers. A failure to complete the offerings or other means of implementation on favorable terms could have a material adverse impact on the operations of the businesses subject to the restructuring plan. The restructuring plan may result in the Adviser's and/or Sub-Adviser's loss of access to services and resources of ING Groep, which could adversely affect their businesses and profitability, and may result in IIM B.V. no longer being an affiliate of ING Investments, which may affect access to the services of IIM B.V. In addition, the divestment of ING businesses, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, may potentially be deemed a "change of control" of each entity. A change of control would result in the termination of the Fund's advisory and sub-advisory agreements, which would trigger the necessity for new agreements that would require approval of the Fund's Board, and may trigger the need for shareholder approval. Currently, ING does not anticipate that the restructuring will have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its operations and administration.

Listing The Fund intends to apply for listing on the NYSE under the symbol " _____ ," subject to notice of issuance.

Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent, Registrar and Custodian The transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent, registrar and custodian for the Common Shares is The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly, The Bank of New

York and hereinafter "The Bank of New York"), whose principal business address is 101 Barclay Street (11E), New York, NY 10286.

Risks AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND'S COMMON SHARES INVOLVES CERTAIN RISKS. LISTED BELOW ARE THE PRIMARY RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND'S COMMON SHARES. SEE "RISKS" FOR A MORE COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF THE RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND'S COMMON SHARES.

No Prior History The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company with no history of operations or public trading of its Common Shares.

Market Discount Risk Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAV, and the Fund's Common Shares may likewise trade at a discount to their NAV. The trading price of the Fund's Common Shares may be less than the public offering price at any point in time and Common Shareholders who sell their shares within a relatively short period after completion of the public offering are likely to be exposed to this risk. Accordingly, the Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and investors in the Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Investment and Market Risk An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of all or a portion of the amount invested. An investment in the Fund's Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund, which are generally traded on a securities exchange or in the OTC markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. In addition, by writing covered call options, capital appreciation potential will be limited. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of distributions. Market risk is the risk that securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Foreign Investment and Emerging Markets Risk Because the Fund invests in securities of issuers in markets outside the United States, its share price may be more volatile than if it invested in securities of issuers in the U.S. market due to, among other things, the following factors: comparatively unstable political, social and economic conditions, and limited or ineffectual judicial systems; comparatively small market sizes, making securities less liquid and securities prices more sensitive to the movements of large investors and more vulnerable to manipulation; governmental policies or actions, such as high taxes, restrictions on currency movements, trade or diplomatic disputes, creation of monopolies, and the seizure of private property through confiscatory taxation and expropriation or nationalization of company assets; incomplete, outdated, or unreliable information about securities issuers due to less stringent market regulation and accounting standards; comparatively undeveloped markets and weak banking and financial systems; regulatory policies or actions; market inefficiencies, such as higher

transaction costs, and administrative difficulties, such as delays in processing transactions; and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which could reduce gains or widen losses. In addition, foreign taxes could reduce the income available to distribute to shareholders, and special U.S. tax considerations could apply to foreign investments.

Depository receipts are subject to risks of foreign investments and might not always track the price of the underlying foreign security.

Foreign investment risks typically are greater in emerging markets than in developed markets, for such reasons as social or political unrest, heavy economic dependence on agriculture or exports (particularly commodities), undeveloped or overburdened infrastructures, vulnerability to natural disasters, significant and unpredictable government intervention in markets or the economy, currency devaluations, runaway inflation, environmental problems, and business practices that depart from norms for developed countries and less developed or liquid markets for securities generally.

Economic Risk The economies of individual emerging market countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Governments in emerging market countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the government owns or controls many companies, including some of the largest in the country. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in an emerging market country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of emerging market countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Financial Market Risk The financial markets of emerging market countries have, for the most part, substantially less volume than more developed markets, and securities of many companies are less liquid and their prices are more volatile than securities of comparable companies in more sizeable markets. There are also varying levels of government supervision and regulation of exchanges, financial institutions and issuers in various countries. In addition, the manner in which foreign investors may invest in securities in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may affect the investment operations of the Fund.

Securities Market Risk Investments in securities of issuers operating in emerging market countries may also be exposed to an extra degree of custodial ownership and/or market risk, especially where the securities purchased are not traded on an official exchange or where ownership records regarding the securities are maintained by an unregulated entity (or even the issuer itself). In some countries, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to

receipt of the security which is being purchased, or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Fund. In addition, there is generally less governmental supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed issuers than in the United States. The Sub-Adviser will seek, where possible, to cause the Fund to use counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the Sub-Adviser will be successful in eliminating this risk for the Fund, particularly as counterparties operating in emerging market countries frequently lack the substance or financial resources of those in developed countries. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Fund. Furthermore, compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Fund's claims in any of these events.

Investment and Repatriation Restrictions Foreign investment in certain emerging country debt securities is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain emerging country debt securities and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund. Certain emerging market countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain emerging market countries may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Emerging market countries may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. In addition, if a deterioration occurs in an emerging country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in local markets in emerging market countries may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

Entities with No or Poor Credit Ratings Investment in emerging market countries may entail purchasing securities issued by or on behalf of entities that are insolvent, bankrupt, in default or otherwise engaged in an attempt to reorganize or reschedule their obligations and in entities that have little or no proven credit rating or credit history. In any such case, the issuer's poor or deteriorating financial condition may increase the likelihood that the Fund will experience losses or diminution in available gains due to bankruptcy, insolvency or fraud.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Currency Risk The Fund's portfolio will include equity securities of companies in foreign countries including emerging markets. The Fund's Common Shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Fund are paid in U.S. dollars.

However, a significant portion of the Fund's assets will be denominated in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies. There is the risk that the value of such assets and/or the value of any distributions from such assets may decrease if the currency in which such assets are priced or in which they make distributions falls in relation to the value of the U.S. dollar. The Fund is not required to hedge its foreign currency risk, although it may do so through foreign currency exchange contracts and other methods. Therefore, to the extent the Fund does not hedge its foreign currency risk, or the hedges are ineffective, the value of the Fund's assets and income could be adversely affected by currency exchange rate movements.

Industry Focused Risk The Fund's investment policies permit it to invest up to 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of a single industry. At any time the Fund has significant exposure in a single industry, it will be more vulnerable to adverse economic, political and other factors that affect that industry than an investment company that did not have significant exposure to that industry.

For instance, the Sub-Adviser expects that it will initially invest a significant percentage of the Fund's Managed Assets in the financials and the natural resources and basic materials sectors, making the Fund particularly vulnerable to developments that negatively affect those sectors. The financials sector of emerging market countries can be significantly affected by events relating to government regulation, consolidation, financial innovation, stability and liquidity of local and global financial markets, exchange rates, cost of raising capital and competitive pressures. The natural resources and materials sector can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, natural disasters, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, and tax and government regulations. At times, the performance of securities of companies in these sectors will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole.

Geographic Focused Risk The Fund's investment policies permit it to invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single country that qualifies as an emerging market country. At any time the Fund has significant exposure to investments in a single country, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country. Political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, legal, tax or economic policy in such a country could significantly affect its market and surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

For example, the Sub-Adviser expects that it will initially invest a significant percentage of the Fund's Managed Assets in China and Brazil, making the Fund more vulnerable to developments that negatively affect those countries than other investment companies that have smaller investments in China and Brazil. Investment in China can be significantly affected by a number of risks, including

risks of greater government restrictions and control over the economy; political and legal uncertainty; currency fluctuations or blockage; changes to the tax system; risks that the government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs; risks of a greater reliance of the local economy on trade; periods of high inflation; and risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Investment in Brazil can be significantly affected by government intervention and regulation of the local economy; tax and regulatory politics; economic instability resulting from, among other things, periods of high inflation, persistent structural public sector deficits and significant devaluations of its currency; interest rates; exchange rates and controls over the movement of capital; and fluctuations in commodity prices.

Options Risk There are numerous risks associated with transactions in options. A decision as to whether, when and how to write call options under the Fund's strategy involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

The purchaser of a call option on an ETF, an index of equity securities or equity security or securities that is written (sold) by the Fund has the right to any appreciation in the cash value of the price of such index, ETF, security or securities over the exercise price up to and including the expiration date. Where the underlying asset is held by the Fund, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the asset above the exercise price during the term of the call option in exchange for the premium, but retains the risk of potential decline in the value of that asset. Where the underlying asset is not held by the Fund, the Fund incurs a loss to the extent the value of the asset appreciates above the sum of the premium and the exercise price during the term of the call option. The exercise of call options may be in cash or in shares of the underlying securities. When a call option sold by the Fund is exercised or closed out, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities or to deliver portfolio securities to the option purchaser to satisfy its obligations when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or the Fund may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gains to offset the losses realized upon option exercise. Such sales or delivery would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and may also result in the realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

Rising prices of the equity securities or a security in respect of which a call option is written will increase the liability of the Fund under such call option. Such an increase in liability should generally be offset, at least in part, by appreciation in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund will seek to maintain written call options positions on selected ETFs and/or international, regional, or country indices, and/or on equity securities whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are correlated with the price movements of the Fund's portfolio. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation and the ETFs, indices or equity securities underlying the Fund's written call options appreciate more than the Fund's portfolio, this may result in losses, or limit gains, to the Fund.

The principal factors affecting the market value of an option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security in relation to the exercise price of the option, the dividend yield of the underlying security, the actual or perceived volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date. The premium received for an option written by the Fund is recorded as an asset of the Fund and its obligation under the option contract as an equivalent liability. The Fund then adjusts over time the liability as the market value of the option changes. The value of each written option will be marked to market daily unless an exception is available under applicable accounting rules. Writing call options may cause the Fund to underperform an equivalent stock-only portfolio without a call option overlay in periods of rising markets, particularly in periods of strongly rising markets.

The transaction costs of buying and selling options consist primarily of bid/ask spreads and commissions (which are imposed in opening, closing, exercise and assignment transactions), but may also include margin and interest costs in particular transactions. The impact of transaction costs on the profitability of a transaction may often be greater for options transactions than for transactions in the securities because these costs are often greater in relation to options premiums than in relation to the cash value of the prices of underlying securities. Transaction costs may be especially significant in option strategies calling for multiple purchases and sales of options, such as call writing strategies.

Transaction costs may be different for transactions effected in foreign markets than for transactions effected in U.S. markets. Transaction costs associated with the Fund's options strategy will vary depending on market circumstances and other factors.

The Fund's ability to implement its option strategy may be more limited than implementing such a strategy for equity portfolios that are less thematic and more comparable to broad market indices than the Fund. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to establish or close-out a call option. In addition, OTC options may involve the risk that banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations.

The Fund does not intend to write (sell) call options where at the time the options are written, the value of the underlying assets exceeds the NAV of the Fund's equity portfolio. For these purposes, the Fund treats options on indices as being written on securities having an aggregate value equal to the face or notional amount of the index subject to the option. Where the Fund does not own an asset underlying its written call option, the Fund will "cover" this written call position by earmarking liquid assets in an amount equal to the market value of the underlying asset, by entering into an offsetting position (*e.g.*, by purchasing a call option on the same asset as the call written where the exercise price of the purchased call is: (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written; or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets in an amount equal to the difference) and/or by holding a portfolio of ETFs, equity securities or indices

which substantially replicate the movement of the asset on which the option is written.

The Fund cannot guarantee that the call option strategy will be effective. The Fund may also write call options with different characteristics and managed differently than described above.

Issuer Risk The value of securities held by the Fund may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as changes in the financial condition of the issuer, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services. The amount of dividends paid may decline for reasons that relate to an issuer, such as changes in an issuer's financial condition or a decision by the issuer to pay a lower dividend. In addition, there may be limited public information available for the Sub-Adviser to evaluate foreign issuers.

Equity Risk The NAV of the Fund's Common Shares will change as the prices of its portfolio investments go up or down. Equity securities include common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks and securities with values that are tied to the price of stocks, such as rights, warrants and convertible debt securities. Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies declines or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. Even investment in high quality or "blue chip" equity securities or securities of established companies with large market capitalizations (which generally have strong financial characteristics) can be negatively impacted by poor overall market and economic conditions. Companies with large market capitalizations may also have less growth potential than smaller companies and may be able to react less quickly to change in the marketplace.

Dividend Producing Equity Securities Risk Companies that have historically paid dividends on their securities are not required to continue to pay dividends on such securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that such companies could reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends in the future. Dividend producing equity securities, in particular those whose market price is closely related to their yield, may exhibit greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. The Fund's investment in dividend producing equity securities may also limit its potential for appreciation during a broad market advance.

The prices of dividend producing equity securities can be highly volatile. Investors should not assume that a Fund's investments in these securities will necessarily reduce the volatility of the Fund's NAV or provide "protection," compared to other types of equity securities, when markets perform poorly.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies Risk The Fund may invest in companies whose market capitalization is considered small-cap as well as mid-cap companies. These companies often are newer or less established companies than larger companies. Investments in these companies carry additional risks because

earnings of these companies tend to be less predictable; they often have limited product lines, markets, distribution channels or financial resources; and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The market movements of equity securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies may be more abrupt or erratic than the market movements of equity securities of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general. Historically, small-cap and mid-cap companies have sometimes gone through extended periods when they did not perform as well as larger companies. In addition, equity securities of these companies generally are less liquid than those of larger companies. This means that the Fund could have greater difficulty selling such securities at the time and price that the Fund would like.

Corporate Debt Obligations Risk Prices of corporate debt obligations fluctuate and, in particular, are subject to several key risks including, but not limited to, interest-rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and spread risk. The market value of a corporate bond also may be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

Debt Securities Risk All debt securities are subject to two types of risk: credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will be unable to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most debt securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most debt securities go up. (Zero coupon securities are typically subject to greater price fluctuations than comparable securities that pay interest.)

Lower Rated and Unrated Securities Risk The Fund may invest in securities that are generally considered to have a credit quality rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P. Non-investment grade securities (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's or BB+ or lower by S&P) are commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds" and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve major risk exposure to adverse conditions. The Fund may invest in defaulted securities. Some of the debt securities held by the Fund, which may not be paying interest currently or may be in payment default, may be comparable to securities rated as low as C by Moody's or CCC or lower by S&P. These securities are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default, to be unlikely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due in the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions and/or to be in default or not current in the payment of interest or principal.

Debt instruments rated below investment grade and unrated debt instruments generally offer a higher current yield than that available from higher grade issues, but typically involve greater risk. Securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions, to changes in the financial condition of their issuers and to price fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of instruments rated below investment grade and unrated instruments may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of principal and interest and increase the possibility of default. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities especially in a market characterized by a low volume of trading.

General Leverage Risk There can be no assurance that the Fund will utilize leverage, or that, if utilized, it will be successful during any period in which it is employed. The use of leverage by the Fund would result in additional risks to the Fund's stockholders than if leverage had not been used and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on securities to which the Fund has exposure through the use of leverage are greater than the related dividend on any preferred shares or the Fund's costs of borrowing, the Fund's returns will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from those securities do not cover the payments due in connection with the leverage used, the return will be less than if the economic leverage had not been used. The Adviser nevertheless may determine to continue to use leverage if it believes that the benefits to the Fund's stockholders will in the long-term outweigh the potential risk of a reduced return. There is no assurance that the Fund's leverage strategy will be successful. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or a borrowing program will be borne by holders of Common Shares and, consequently, will result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage, as the advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings. In this regard, holders of preferred shares do not bear the investment advisory fee. Rather, holders of Common Shares bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds, which means that holders of Common Shares effectively bear the entire advisory fee. Leverage involves risks and special considerations that stockholders should consider, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV, market price and dividend rate of the shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- when the Fund uses leverage, the fees payable to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage;
- the use of leverage may increase operating costs, which may reduce the Fund's total return; and

- the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause greater decline in the NAV of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Common Shares.

The Fund may be required to sell assets at a loss, or at an inopportune time, in order to redeem or pay off leverage, resulting in a decrease in the NAV of the Fund. The Adviser, in its discretion, will continue the Fund's use of leverage where it believes that the benefits of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh any current reduced return to current stockholders.

While the Fund may consider reducing leverage in response to actual or anticipated changes in interest rates in an effort to mitigate the increased volatility of current income and net asset value associated with leverage, there can, however, be no assurance that the Fund will actually reduce leverage in the future or that a reduction, if any, will benefit the common stockholders. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately. If the Fund were to reduce leverage based on a prediction about future changes to interest rates, and that prediction turned out to be incorrect, the reduction in leverage would likely reduce the income and/or total returns to common stockholders as compared to a situation where the Fund had not reduced leverage. The Fund may decide that this risk outweighs the likelihood of achieving the desired reduction to volatility in income and share price if the prediction turned out to be correct and determine not to reduce leverage.

Lenders may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing through a credit facility and, to the extent that the Fund issues preferred shares, the Fund intends to seek a credit rating from one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and may therefore be subject to guidelines imposed by such rating organizations. Guidelines or restrictions imposed by a rating organization or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. The Adviser does not anticipate that such guidelines or restrictions will adversely impact the performance of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies.

Derivatives Risk In addition to writing call options as part of the investment strategy, the risks of which are described above, the Fund may invest in a variety of derivative instruments for hedging or risk management purposes. Derivatives can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and have a potentially large negative impact on the Fund's performance. Derivative transactions, including options on securities and securities indices and other transactions in which the Fund may engage (such as futures contracts and options thereon, swaps and short sales), may subject the Fund to increased risk of principal loss due to unexpected movements in stock prices, changes in stock volatility levels and interest rates and imperfect correlations between the Fund's securities holdings and indices upon which derivative transactions are based. The Fund also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any OTC derivatives contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract, the Fund may experience significant

delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Derivatives Regulation Risk On July 21, 2010, Congress enacted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Title VII of which will impose comprehensive regulation on certain OTC derivatives, including certain types of options and other derivatives transactions in which the Fund may seek to engage (the "Act"). The Act, many provisions of which will begin to take effect in July 2011, will require central clearing and exchange-style trade execution for many swap, option and other derivatives transactions that are currently traded in the OTC derivatives markets. The Act provides, as pertinent here, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") or the SEC with authority to impose position limits in the swap markets. Subject to rulemaking by the CFTC or the SEC, the Act will require certain large swap market participants (*i.e.* swap dealers, security based swap dealers, major swap participants ("MSPs") and major security based swap participants ("MSBSPs") (collectively referred to below as "swap market participants")) to register with the CFTC or the SEC, as applicable, and they will be subject to substantial supervision and regulation, including capital standards, margin requirements, business conduct standards, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

The CFTC and SEC have issued proposed regulations with quantitative tests and thresholds to determine whether an entity is an MSP or MSBSP. While it seems unlikely that the Fund would be considered an MSP or MSBSP under such proposed tests, the proposed regulations have not yet been finalized and may be subject to substantial revision in the rulemaking process. Such treatment could subject the Fund to additional capital or margin requirements relating to its derivatives activities, and to additional restrictions on those activities. If that occurs, it could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to engage in the options strategies described in this prospectus, increase the costs of such activities, and/or otherwise reduce the effectiveness of the Fund's investment strategies. In addition, even if the Fund is not considered a MSP, the increased regulation of derivatives trading imposed by the Act may impose additional regulatory burdens that could increase the costs and reduce the benefits of the Fund's derivatives trading strategy.

Interest Rate Risk The level of premiums from covered call option writing and the amounts available for distribution from the Fund's options activity may decrease in declining interest rate environments. The value of the Fund's investments in equity securities may also be influenced by changes in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the market value of certain of such securities may fall. With bonds and other debt securities, a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall. Falling interest rates will cause the Fund's income to decline over time. The higher the credit quality of the security, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk.

Inflation Risk Inflation risk refers to fluctuations in the value of currency. Inflation decreases the value of money, thereby decreasing the real value of the Fund's future investment returns. To the extent that inflation occurs, it will reduce

the real value of dividends paid by the Fund and the Fund's shares. Most emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high and volatile, rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. In an attempt to control inflation, wage and price controls have been imposed at times in certain countries.

Credit Risk Prices of bonds and other debt securities can fall if the issuer's actual or perceived financial health deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In severe cases, the issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay altogether. Lower quality securities (including securities that have fallen below investment-grade and are classified as "high yield" or "junk bonds") have greater credit risk than higher quality (investment-grade) securities, and their issuers' long-term ability to make payments is considered speculative. Prices of lower quality bonds or other debt securities are also more volatile, are more sensitive to negative news about the economy or the issuer, and have greater liquidity and price volatility risk.

Illiquid Securities Risk The Fund may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in illiquid securities. For this limit, a security is considered illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven calendar days at approximately the value ascribed to it by the Fund. In the case of exchange-traded options or options written in the OTC markets, an option will be considered illiquid by the Fund if it cannot be closed in seven days. The Fund may not be able to sell an illiquid security at a favorable time or price. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, which may negatively impact the price the Fund would receive upon disposition. The Fund's policy on liquidity of options varies from the position used by open-end funds in that the Fund relies on the ability to close an OTC option on the market to consider it liquid, whereas OTC options on which they are written are generally treated as illiquid by open-end funds. As a result, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in options traded over-the-counter than could an open-end fund.

Distribution Risk The Fund's ability to pay distributions varies widely over the short- and long-term. If stock prices or stock market volatility declines, the level of premiums from writing covered call options will likely decrease as well. Payments to close-out written call options will reduce amounts available for distribution from short-term gains earned in respect of call option expiry or close-out. Net realized and unrealized gains on the Fund's stock investments will be determined primarily by the direction and movement of the relevant stock market (and the particular stocks held). Dividends on equity securities are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. There can be no assurance that quarterly distributions paid by the Fund to the Common Shareholders will be maintained at initial levels or increase over time.

Tax Risk The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. The Fund may distribute what is called a "return of capital" if the distributions by the Fund exceed the Fund's earnings. In such a case, the portion

of the distributions that exceed earnings is, in effect, a partial return of the amount you invested in the Fund. For federal income tax purposes, if the Fund's total distributions for any year exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, any such excess will be characterized as a return of capital. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component.

For example, because of the nature of the Fund's investments, the Fund may distribute net short-term capital gains early in the calendar year, but incur net short-term capital losses later in the year, thereby offsetting the short-term net capital gains for which distributions have already been made by the Fund. In such a situation, the amount by which the Fund's total distributions exceed total taxable income and taxable net gains would generally be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes.

If the Fund makes a distribution that is a return of capital for tax purposes, such amount may not be taxable (because it is, in effect, a partial return of your investment), but such return of capital reduces the amount of the tax basis in your shares. As a result, a return of capital would normally result in a higher taxable capital gain on the sale of your shares (or lower capital loss if you lose money on your investment). As an example, if you invest \$10,000, and have an initial tax basis of \$10,000, a \$2,000 return of capital would reduce your tax basis to \$8,000 and if you subsequently sell your shares for \$11,000 you would generally have a taxable gain of \$3,000, whereas without the return of capital your taxable gain would generally have been \$1,000.

Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Fund is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts, which could include distributions of capital gains and/or returns of capital. However, the ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year cannot finally be determined until the end of that calendar year. In addition, the Fund's income distributions that qualify for favorable tax treatment may be affected by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") interpretations of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and future changes in tax laws and regulations. See "Tax Matters."

Any non-U.S. shareholders will generally be subject to withholding of U.S. tax on the Fund's distributions.

Foreign Taxes Certain foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although the Fund may be able to recover a portion of these taxes, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

International Sanctions From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund expects to invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a

company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Common Stock Risk The Fund's investments will include common stocks. In general, common stock values fluctuate in response to activities specific to the company as well as general market, economic and political conditions. Stock prices can fluctuate widely in response to these factors.

Convertible Securities Risk The Fund may invest in securities that are convertible into common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. Convertible securities are generally debt securities (but may include preferred stock) and generally rank senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure and, therefore, entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (its value as if it did not have a conversion privilege), and its "conversion value" (the security's worth if it were to be exchanged for the underlying security, at market value, pursuant to its conversion privilege).

To the extent that a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will be primarily a reflection of such investment value and its price will be likely to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, as with a debt security (the credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security's value). If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will rise above its investment value and, in addition, will generally trade at some premium over its conversion value. (This premium represents the price investors are willing to pay for the privilege of purchasing a debt security with a possibility of capital appreciation due to the conversion privilege.) At such times the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security. Convertible securities may be purchased by the Fund at varying price levels above their investment values and/or their conversion values in keeping with the Fund's objectives.

The Fund may invest in convertible securities rated below investment grade, which may be referred to as "junk." Although the Fund selects these securities primarily on the basis of their equity characteristics, investors should be aware that convertible securities rated in these categories are considered high risk securities; the rating agencies consider them speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make timely payments of interest and principal. Thus, to the extent that such convertible securities are acquired by the Fund, there is a greater risk as to the timely repayment of the principal of, and timely payment of interest or dividends on, such securities than in the case of higher-rated convertible securities.

There are additional special risks associated with the Fund's investments in "exchangeable" and "synthetic" convertible securities. These securities may be more volatile and less liquid than traditional convertible securities.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies Subject to the limitations set forth in the 1940 Act or as otherwise permitted by the SEC, the Fund may acquire shares in other investment companies, including foreign investment companies and ETFs, which may be managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. The market value of the shares of other investment companies may differ from the NAV of the particular fund. The shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. As a stockholder in an investment company, the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, including its investment advisory and administration fees. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own advisory and administration fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its stockholders, in effect, will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies.

Exchange-Traded Funds The Fund may purchase shares of various ETFs, including exchange-traded index funds, on an exchange or in creation unit aggregations. Exchange-traded index funds seek to track the performance of various securities indices. Shares of ETFs have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. In addition, their market value is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or security rises and falls. The market value of their shares may differ from the NAV of the particular fund. As a stockholder in an ETF (as with other investment companies), the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment management fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its stockholders, in effect, will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in ETFs.

Portfolio Turnover Risk Changes to the investments of the Fund may be made regardless of the length of time particular investments have been held. As a result of the options strategy, the Fund may experience a higher turnover rate than a fund that does not employ such a strategy. A high portfolio turnover rate generally involves greater expenses, including brokerage commissions and other transactional costs, which may have an adverse impact on performance. The portfolio turnover rate of the Fund will vary from year to year, as well as within a year. The Fund may, but under normal market conditions does not intend to, engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. However, annual portfolio turnover as a result of the Fund's purchases and sales of equity securities and options in connection with its options strategy may exceed 100%, which is higher than many other investment companies and would involve greater trading costs to the Fund and may result in greater realization of taxable capital gains.

Management Risk The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed portfolio. The Sub-Adviser and the individual portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Adviser has a wide range of experience in managing equity portfolios (including portfolios that contain emerging market related equities), and strategies that involve options (including the writing of call options on an account's portfolio securities). However, the Sub-Adviser does not have experience in managing equity portfolios that combine emerging market portfolios with a strategy of writing (selling) call options similar to the strategy described in this prospectus. While the Sub-Adviser has developed its approach

through the testing of models in different market environments, investors bear the risk that the combination of strategies has not been tested in actual funds or accounts, and has not been utilized in various market cycles.

IPOs Risk IPOs and companies that have recently become public have the potential to produce substantial gains for the Fund. However, there is no assurance that the Fund will have access to profitable IPOs. Furthermore, stocks of newly-public companies may decline shortly after the IPO. If the Fund's assets grow, it is likely that the effect of the Fund's investment in IPOs on the Fund's return will decline.

Depository Receipts Risk The Fund may invest in depository receipts, including unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts may not provide as much information about the underlying issuer and the depository receipts may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depository receipts. Investments in depository receipts involve risks similar to those accompanying direct investments in foreign securities.

Securities Lending Risk To seek to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount equal to up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund intends to engage in lending portfolio securities only when such lending is fully secured by investment-grade collateral held by an independent agent. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower default or fail financially. In addition, there is the risk that, when lending portfolio securities, the securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may, therefore, lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. In addition, securities lending is subject to counterparty risk.

Sub-Custody Risk The Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the sub-custodian will have no liability.

Short Sales Risk A short sale "against the box" may be used to hedge against market risks when the Sub-Adviser believes that the price of a security may decline, causing the value of a security owned by the Fund or a security convertible into or exchangeable for such security to decline. In such case, any future losses in the Fund's long position would be reduced by a gain in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses in the long position are reduced will depend upon the amount of securities sold short relative to the amount of the securities the Fund owns.

Preferred Stock Risk Preferred stock, unlike common stock, offers a stated dividend rate payable from a corporation's earnings. Such preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating or auction rate. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as call/redemption provisions prior to maturity, a negative feature when interest rates decline. Dividends on some preferred stock may be "cumulative," requiring all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends are paid on the issuer's common stock.

Preferred stock also generally has a preference over common stock on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of liquidation of the corporation, and may be "participating," which means that it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. The rights of holders of preferred stock on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation's debt securities.

Market Disruption and Geo-political Risk The aftermath of the war with Iraq, the continuing occupation of Iraq, instability in the Middle East and North Africa, such as in Tunisia, Egypt, Iran and Bahrain, and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have had a substantial impact on the U.S. and world economies and securities markets. The nature, scope and duration of the occupation cannot be predicted with any certainty. Terrorist attacks closed some of the U.S. securities markets in 2001, and political instability closed the Cairo stock exchange in January 2011, and similar events cannot be ruled out in the future. The war and occupation, political instability, terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. These risks may adversely affect individual issuers and securities markets, interest rates, secondary trading, ratings, investor psychology, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the Common Shares and the investments made by the Fund.

Current Capital Markets Environment Risk Global financial markets and economic conditions have been volatile in recent years due to a variety of factors, including significant write-offs in the financial services sector. General market uncertainty has resulted in declines in valuation, greater volatility and less liquidity for a variety of securities. During times of increased market volatility, the Fund may not be able to sell portfolio securities readily at prices reflecting the values at which the securities are carried on its books. Sales of large blocks of securities by market participants that are seeking liquidity can further reduce prices in an illiquid market.

The cost of raising capital in the fixed-income and equity capital markets has increased while the ability to raise capital from those markets has diminished. In particular, as a result of concerns about the general stability of financial markets and specifically the solvency of lending counterparties, the cost of raising capital from the credit markets generally has increased as many lenders and institutional investors have increased interest rates, enacted tighter lending standards, refused to refinance debt on existing terms or at all and reduced, or in some cases ceased to provide, funding to borrowers. In addition, lending counterparties under existing revolving credit facilities and other fixed-income instruments may be unwilling or unable to meet their funding obligations. Due to these factors, companies may be unable to obtain new fixed-income or equity financing on acceptable terms. If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, companies may not be able to meet their obligations as they come due. Moreover, without adequate funding, companies may be unable to execute their maintenance and growth strategies, complete future acquisitions, take advantage of other business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on their revenues and results of operations.

The prolonged continuation or further deterioration of current market conditions could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

ING Groep Restructuring ING Groep has adopted a formal restructuring plan pursuant to which certain businesses, including the Adviser, Sub-Adviser and certain affiliates would be separated from ING Groep by the end of 2013. To achieve this goal, ING Groep announced in November 2010 that it plans to pursue two separate IPOs: one a U.S.-focused offering that would include U.S.-based insurance, retirement services, and investment management operations, and the other a European-based offering for European and Asian-based insurance and investment management operations. There can be no assurance that the restructuring plan will be carried out through two offerings or at all. The restructuring plan, whether implemented through the planned IPOs or through other means, may be disruptive to the businesses of ING entities, including the ING entities that service the Fund, and may cause, among other things, interruption or reduction of business and services, diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations, and loss of key employees or customers. A failure to complete the offerings or other means of implementation of the restructuring plan on favorable terms could have a material adverse impact on the operations of the businesses subject to the restructuring. The restructuring may result in the Adviser's and/or Sub-Adviser's loss of access to services and resources of ING Groep, which could adversely affect their businesses and profitability, and may result in IIM B.V. no longer being an affiliate of ING Investments, which may affect access to the services of IIM B.V. In addition, the restructuring of ING businesses, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, may potentially be deemed a "change of control" of each entity. A change of control would result in the termination of the Fund's advisory and sub-advisory agreements, which would trigger the necessity for new agreements that would require approval of the Fund's Board, and may trigger the need for shareholder approval. Currently, ING does not anticipate that the restructuring will have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its operations and administration.

Anti-Takeover Provisions The Fund's Declaration of Trust, as may be amended, includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the holders of Common Shares of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See "Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust."

No Temporary Defensive Positions Risk The Fund will seek to invest in accordance with its investment objectives and generally will not adopt temporary defensive positions to hedge against adverse market conditions.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

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

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	
Sales load paid by you (as a percentage of offering price)	%
Offering expenses borne by the Fund (as a percentage of offering price) ⁽¹⁾	%
Dividend Reinvestment Plan fees	None ⁽²⁾
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares)	
Management Fees	%
Other Expenses ⁽³⁾	%
Administrator Fees	%
Total Operating Expenses	%
Expense Limitation/Waiver ⁽⁴⁾	%
Total Annual Expenses after Expense Limitation/Waiver	%

(1) ING Investments, LLC has agreed to pay all organizational expenses of the Fund. ING Investments, LLC has agreed to pay Common Share offering costs (other than sales load) that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share (0.02 % of the offering price). Assuming that the Fund issues Common Shares in the Offering at a total public offering price of \$20.00, the total offering costs are estimated to be (or approximately per share), of which the Fund would pay or reimburse offering expenses estimated at \$ (or \$0.04 per share) from the proceeds of the Offering, and ING Investments, LLC would pay the balance of the offering expenses estimated at (or approximately per Common Share).

(2) You will be charged certain service charges and pay a per share charge if you direct the plan agent to sell your Common Shares held in a dividend reinvestment account. You may also pay a *pro rata* share of brokerage commissions incurred in connection with open-market purchases pursuant to the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. See "Distributions."

(3) "Other Expenses" are based on estimated amounts of ordinary operating expenses for the current fiscal year and include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are currently not expected to exceed [%].

(4) ING Investments, LLC, has entered into a written expense limitation agreement with the Fund under which it will limit expenses of the Fund, excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other investment-related costs, leverage expenses and extraordinary expenses, to 1.50% of the Fund's average net assets, subject to possible recoupment by ING Investments, LLC within three years. The expense limit will continue through at least []. The expense limitation agreement is contractual and shall renew automatically for one-year terms unless ING Investments, LLC provides written notice of the termination of the expense limitation agreement within 90 days of the end of the then current term or upon termination of the investment management agreement. In addition, the expense limitation agreement may be terminated by the Fund upon at least 90 days' prior written notice to ING Investments, LLC. For more information regarding the expense limitation agreement, please see the SAI.

The information above assumes that the Offering is Common Shares. These figures represent estimates as the actual size of the Offering and related expenses are not known as of the date of this prospectus, and the actual offering expenses to be paid by the Fund and ING Investments may vary substantially from these estimates. If the Fund issues fewer than Common Shares in this Offering, estimated expenses are likely to be higher as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares. The offering costs to be paid or reimbursed by the Fund are not included in the

Annual Expenses table above. However, these expenses will be borne by Common Shareholders and result in a reduction of the NAV of the Common Shares.

The purpose of the table above and the example below is to help you understand all fees and expenses that you, as a shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. See "Management of the Fund."

The following example illustrates the expenses (including the sales load of \$45.00, and estimated expenses of this offering of that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares, assuming (1) total annual expenses of net assets attributable to Common Shares and (2) a 5% return.⁽¹⁾

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$	\$	\$	\$

(1) **The foregoing example should not be considered a representation of future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.** The example assumes that the estimated "Other Expenses" set forth in the "Annual Expenses" fee table are accurate and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at NAV. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

(2) Assumes the Fund has not issued any preferred shares and has no outstanding borrowings.

(3) The examples reflect the expense limitation agreement/waivers for the one-year period and the first year of the three-, five-, and ten-year periods.

THE FUND

The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on July 6, 2010. As a newly organized entity, the Fund has no operating history and there has been no public trading of the Fund's Common Shares. The Fund's principal office is located at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, AZ 85258, and its telephone number is (800) 992-0180.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the Offering will be approximately \$ _____ (\$ _____ if the Underwriters exercise the overallotment option in full) after payment of the sales load and offering costs (other than the sales load) expected to be approximately \$0.04 per Common Share. ING Investments has agreed to pay all organizational expenses of the Fund. ING Investments has also agreed to pay offering costs (other than sales load) that exceed \$0.04 per Common Share.

The Fund will invest the net proceeds of the Offering in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies described elsewhere in this prospectus. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds within three weeks after the completion of the Offering. Pending such investment, it is anticipated that the proceeds will be invested in short-term or long-term securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or in high quality, short-term money market instruments.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Investment Objective and Strategies

The Fund's investment objective is total return through a combination of current income, capital gains, and capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder vote. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the investment objective.

The Fund will seek to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of equity securities, primarily of issuers in emerging market countries. For purposes of the Fund's investments, issuers in emerging market countries are those that meet one or more of the following factors: (i) whose principal securities trading markets are in emerging market countries; (ii) that derive at least 50% of their total revenue or profit from either goods produced or sold, investments made or services performed in emerging market countries; (iii) that have at least 50% of their assets in emerging market countries; (iv) that are listed on a securities exchange in an emerging market country; (v) that are organized under the laws of, or with principal offices in, emerging market countries.

An emerging market country means any country which is presently in the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index, the Emerging Market Database of S&P, or the Dow Jones Emerging Markets Total Stock Market IndexSM, or those countries which generally are considered to be emerging market countries by the international financial community such as the World Bank or IMF. As of December 2010, countries included in these indices include: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Zimbabwe.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to construct a portfolio with a weighted average gross dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets. Equity securities shall be considered as dividend producing generally with reference to their historical practices in paying dividends.

The Fund will also normally seek to secure gains and enhance the stability of returns over a market cycle by writing (selling) call options on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices of equity securities, and/or on equity securities whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are expected to correlate with the price movements of the Fund's portfolio. As the writer of such call options, in effect, during the terms of the options, in exchange for the premium received by the Fund, the Fund sells a portion of the potential appreciation in the Fund's portfolio. The value of the securities or other assets underlying such calls will initially be 20% to 30% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio, and thereafter, are normally expected to be within a range of 15% to 50% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio, although this percentage may vary depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of market conditions, and the Fund may exceed this range or cease writing call options.

Equity Portfolio

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets.

The Sub-Adviser will seek to construct a portfolio with a weighted average gross dividend yield that exceeds the dividend yield of the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index. The MSCI® Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets and is composed of approximately 750 companies. The Fund is not benchmarked to this index but uses the MSCI® Emerging Markets Index as a reference index. The Fund may also invest in equity securities that do not pay dividends if they are believed to represent an attractive investment opportunity or for risk management purposes, and may retain equity securities of companies that formerly paid dividends but ceased doing so.

In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in the equity securities of issuers in countries which are not considered emerging markets. The 80% and 20% limits described above shall apply at the time of investment, and the Fund need not dispose of securities if market values should subsequently change and these limits are not met. The Fund will not change its strategy of investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets without sending shareholders at least 60 days advance notice.

Managed Assets consist of the Fund's gross asset value, minus the sum of the Fund's accrued and unpaid dividends on any outstanding preferred shares and accrued liabilities, other than liabilities for the principal amount of any borrowings incurred, if any, commercial paper or notes issued by the Fund and the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred shares.

The Fund normally expects that its assets will be invested across a broad range of emerging market countries, industries and market sectors. Equity securities held by the Fund may include common stocks, preferred shares, convertible securities, warrants, depositary receipts, and ETFs. Derivative investments may include swaps, futures and options on equity securities and/or international, regional or country indices.

The Sub-Adviser will be responsible for the overall portfolio construction and security selection of the portfolio, as well as the options strategy of the Fund.

In the security selection process, the Sub-adviser will begin by screening more than 750 equity securities that make up an emerging market equity universe. A quantitative screen ranks stocks that meet certain proprietary criteria that may include dividend yield, market capitalization and liquidity, among other criteria. Once this screening process is complete, the Sub-Adviser will evaluate a number of fundamental factors, including earnings, capital structure, dividend growth and credit ratings. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in approximately 60 to 120 equity securities, seeking to reduce the Fund's exposure to individual stock and country risk. The Sub-Adviser selects securities for the Fund's portfolio through a bottom-up process that is based upon quantitative screening and fundamental industry, sector and company analysis.

The Sub-Adviser may select equity securities that do not meet all of these criteria if they are believed to represent an attractive investment opportunity or for risk management purposes.

The Fund may also invest in regional or country indices for risk management, investment or liquidity purposes through ETFs, futures and other derivatives.

The Sub-Adviser may change its position in an equity security if it believes there has been deterioration in the outlook for the sustainability of the dividends or the general earnings growth prospects of a company held in the Fund's portfolio. The Sub-Adviser may also sell holdings for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, to limit losses, to re-deploy assets into opportunities that it believes are more promising or to meet obligations arising out of the Fund's call writing program.

Options Strategy

As part of its strategy, the Fund intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) call options on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices of equity securities, and/or on equity securities. The Fund may not own all assets underlying the call options it writes. The value of the underlying securities or other assets underlying such calls is normally expected to be 15% to 50% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio, although this percentage may vary depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and the Sub-Adviser's assessment on market conditions, and the Fund may exceed this range or cease writing call options. At the Fund's inception, it is anticipated that the value of the securities or other assets underlying the written call options will be approximately 20% to 30% of the total value of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund seeks to generate gains from the call writing strategy over a market cycle to supplement the dividend yield of its underlying portfolio.

The Sub-Adviser will be responsible for structuring and implementing the options strategy. The Fund expects initially to write (sell) call options primarily with shorter maturities (typically seven days to three months until expiration). The Fund may write call options in exchange-traded markets, or in the OTC markets with major international banks, broker-dealers and financial institutions.

Examples of the ETFs or indices upon which the Fund may initially write options include, but are not limited to, the iShares MSCI® Emerging Markets Index ETF and Brazil's Bovespa Index.

The Sub-Adviser believes that a strategy of owning a portfolio of equity securities in conjunction with writing (selling) options may, in addition to enhancing stability of returns over a market cycle, provide returns that are superior to owning a stock-only portfolio under three different stock market scenarios: (i) downtrending equity markets; (ii) flat equity market conditions; and (iii) moderately rising equity markets. In the Sub-Adviser's opinion, in more strongly rising equity markets, this strategy generally may be expected to underperform an equivalent stock-only portfolio.

Gross premiums received from the Fund's call writing strategy, if any, may be used to supplement the Fund's interest, dividends and gains realized, if any, to provide cash flow available for its level distribution program. The

Fund will not write (sell) call options if the value of the securities and other assets underlying the options exceeds in aggregate the NAV of the Fund's equity portfolio at the time the options are written.

The Fund, as the writer of call options, will receive cash (the premium) from the options purchasers. The purchaser of a call option has the right to receive from the Fund any appreciation in the value of the ETF, index or equity securities over a fixed price (the exercise price) as of a specified date in the future (the option expiration date). Where the underlying asset is held by the Fund, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the ETF, index or equity securities above the exercise price during the term of the call option in exchange for the premium, but retains the risk of potential decline in the value of that asset over the premium received on the call option. Where the underlying asset is not held by the Fund, the Fund incurs a loss to the extent the value of the asset appreciates above the sum of the premium and the exercise price during the term of the call option. Thus, writing call options generally may be expected to cause the Fund to underperform an equivalent stock-only portfolio without a call option overlay in periods of rising markets, particularly in periods of strongly rising markets.

If a call option written by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund would ordinarily realize on the expiration date a capital gain equal to the premium received by the Fund. The Sub-Adviser generally expects to re-establish new call option positions on the expiration of positions written. If the prices of the ETF, index or equity security underlying a call option written increase significantly, the Fund may look to buy back the call option or close-out the call option written at the then fair value of the call option and then re-establish a call option position by writing a new at-the-money or near-the-money call option based on the new higher underlying equity value(s). If the prices of the ETFs, index or equity securities or a security underlying a call option written decline, the Fund may seek to let such call options expire or buy back any call options written and sell a new at-the-money or near-the-money call option based on the new lower underlying equity value(s).

Rising prices of the ETFs, index, equity securities or a security in respect of which a call option is written will increase the liability of the Fund under the options it has written. Such an increase in liability should generally be offset, at least in part, by appreciation in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund will seek to maintain written call options positions on selected ETFs and/or international, regional or country indices, and/or on equity securities whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are correlated with the price movements of the Fund's portfolio. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation and the ETFs, indices or equity securities underlying the Fund's written option positions appreciate more than the Fund's portfolio, this may result in losses, or limit gains, to the Fund.

In addition to writing call options as described above, the Sub-Adviser may employ additional options strategies. The Sub-Adviser expects to limit the use of these additional options strategies, and expects that writing call options will be the primary option strategy employed by the Fund. These additional options strategies may include, but are not limited to, utilizing call spreads, purchasing put options or other types or combinations of options. Such options may be purchased or sold on various indices, securities or other instruments, including but not limited to individual stocks, ETFs, currencies and baskets of securities or indices. Call spreads are one type of option strategy that may be used by the Sub-Adviser. A call spread involves writing a call option and the corresponding purchase of a call option on the same underlying ETF, security, index or instrument with the same expiration date but with different exercise prices. In entering into call spreads, the Fund generally will sell an at-the-money or slightly out-of-the-money call option and purchase an out-of-the-money call option that has a strike price higher than the strike price of the call option written by the Fund. The call spreads utilized by the Fund generally will generate less net option premium than writing calls, but limit the overall risk of the strategy (in rapidly rising markets) by capping the Fund's liability from the written call while simultaneously allowing for additional potential upside above the strike price of the purchased call.

Other Investment Policies

In addition to its primary investment strategies described above, the Fund may invest, to a limited extent, in other types of securities and engage in certain other investment practices, as discussed below. These investment techniques are not expected to be a primary strategy of the Fund.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in warrants, and up to 20% of its Managed Assets in fixed-income securities other than money market instruments or money market funds, including bonds or senior secured loans of investment-grade or non-investment grade companies.

The Fund may invest in other derivative instruments acquired for hedging and risk management purposes, provided that such derivative instruments are acquired to enable the Fund to protect against a decline in its assets or its ability to pay distributions. Derivatives are securities whose value may be based on other securities, currencies, interest rates or indices. Derivatives include futures and forward contracts; options on futures contracts; foreign currencies; securities and stock indices; structured notes and indexed securities; and swaps, caps, floors, and collars. Up to 15% of the Fund's Managed Assets may be invested in illiquid securities.

The Fund does not intend to depart from its investment strategy in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions by engaging in transactions or strategies that would involve selling securities in order to seek temporary defensive positions such as cash. The Fund is not required to, and generally will not, hedge its equity risk (other than periodically engaging in currency hedging transactions).

The Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount equal to up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund intends to engage in lending portfolio securities only when such lending is fully secured by investment grade collateral held by an independent agent.

Many of the securities in which the Fund may invest are denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may engage in currency hedging to seek to protect the Fund against potential depreciation of a country's or region's currency versus the U.S. dollar. For example, the Fund may enter into forward currency contracts or purchase options.

The Fund may invest in IPOs.

Although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund is authorized to utilize leverage through the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings.

To seek to achieve a return on uninvested cash or for other reasons, the Fund may invest its assets in money market instruments or money market funds, including money market funds.

Short Sales. The Fund may sell a security short if it owns at least an equal amount of the security sold short or another security convertible or exchangeable for an equal amount of the security sold short without payment of further compensation (a short sale "against the box"). In a short sale against the box, the short seller is exposed to the risk of being forced to deliver stock that it holds to close the position if the borrowed stock is called in by the lender, which would cause gain or loss to be recognized on the delivered stock. The Fund expects normally to close its short sales against the box by delivering newly acquired stock.

The ability to use short sales against the box as a tax-efficient management technique with respect to holdings of appreciated securities is limited to circumstances in which the hedging transaction is closed out not later than thirty days after the end of the Fund's taxable year in which the transaction was initiated, and the underlying appreciated securities position is held unhedged for at least the next sixty days after the hedging transaction is closed. Not meeting

these requirements would trigger the recognition of gain on the underlying appreciated securities position under the federal tax laws applicable to constructive sales.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock, like common stock, represents an equity ownership in an issuer. Generally, preferred stock has a priority of claim over common stock in dividend payments and upon liquidation of the issuer. Unlike common stock, preferred stock does not usually have voting rights. Preferred stock in some instances is convertible into common stock. Although they are equity securities, preferred stocks have certain characteristics of both debt and common stock. They are debt-like in that their promised income is contractually fixed. They are common stock-like in that they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Furthermore, they have many of the key characteristics of equity securities due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows. The Fund will only invest in preferred stocks that are rated investment-grade at the time of investment by at least one nationally-recognized rating agency, or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality. S&P Ratings Services and Fitch Ratings consider securities rated BBB- and above to be investment-grade and Moody's considers securities rated Baa3 and above to be investment-grade.

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

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments. Securities may be purchased on a "forward commitment" or "when-issued" basis (meaning securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future) in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield at the time of entering into the transaction. However, the return on a comparable security when the transaction is consummated may vary from the return on the security at the time that the forward commitment or when-issued transaction was made. From the time of entering into the transaction until delivery and payment is made at a later date, the securities that are the subject of the transaction are subject to market fluctuations. In forward commitment or when-issued transactions, if the seller or buyer, as the case may be, fails to consummate the transaction, the counterparty may miss the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions may occur a month or more before delivery is due. However, no payment or delivery is made until payment is received or delivery is made from the other party to the transaction. Forward commitment or when-issued transactions will not be entered into for the purpose of investment leverage.

Securities Lending. The Fund may seek to earn income by lending portfolio securities, up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its Managed Assets, to broker-dealers or other institutional borrowers. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the securities loaned if the borrower of the securities fails financially. Loans will be made only to organizations whose credit quality or claims paying ability is considered by the Sub-Adviser to be at least investment-grade and when the expected returns, net of administrative expenses and any finders' fees, justifies the attendant risk. Securities loans currently are required to be secured continuously by collateral in cash, cash equivalents (such as money market instruments) or other liquid securities held by the custodian and maintained in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned. The financial condition of the borrower will be monitored by the Sub-Adviser on an ongoing basis. The Fund may lend portfolio securities subject to a written European style covered call option contract, meaning that the option may be exercised only on the expiration date of the option, as long as the lending period is less than or equal to the term of the covered call option contract.

Borrowings. The Fund may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act as interpreted, modified or otherwise permitted by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction. Although there is no current intention to do so, the Fund may in the future, from time to time borrow money to add leverage to the portfolio. The Fund may also borrow money for temporary administrative purposes.

Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, including ETFs that invest primarily in securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, the Fund may invest a portion of its Managed Assets in pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies) that invest primarily in securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. The Fund generally expects that it may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, and/or pooled investment vehicles during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash, during periods when there is a shortage of attractive securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly available in the market or in order to increase the effectiveness of the collar strategy for risk management for the Fund. As an investor in an investment company, the Fund will bear its *pro rata* share of that investment company's expenses and would remain subject to payment of that investment company's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. The Sub-Adviser will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in another investment company relative to available securities of the types in which the Fund may invest directly. In addition, the securities of other investment companies may be leveraged and therefore will be subject to the same leverage risks described herein.

The Fund may also invest its assets in money market instruments or money market funds.

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund will purchase and sell securities to seek to accomplish its investment objective. Portfolio turnover generally involves some expense to the Fund, including brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on the purchase and sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. Higher portfolio turnover may decrease the after-tax return to Common Shareholders to the extent it results in a decrease of the long-term capital gains portion of distributions to Common Shareholders. Although the Fund cannot accurately predict its portfolio turnover rate, under normal market conditions, it expects to maintain relatively low core turnover of its stock portfolio, not including purchases and sales of equity securities and options in connection with the Fund's options program. On an overall basis, the Fund's annual turnover rate may exceed 100%. A high turnover rate (100% or more) necessarily involves greater trading costs to the Fund and may result in greater realization of taxable capital gains.

See "Additional Investment Policies and Restrictions" in the SAI for more information regarding the Fund's investment restrictions.

RISKS

Risk is inherent in all investing. The following discussion summarizes some of the risks that you should consider before deciding whether to invest in the Fund. For additional information about the risks associated with investing in the Fund, see "Additional Investment Policies and Restrictions" in the SAI.

No Prior History

The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company with no history of operations or public trading of its Common Shares.

Market Discount Risk

Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAV, and the Fund's Common Shares may likewise trade at a discount to their NAV. The trading price of the Fund's Common Shares may be less than the public offering price at any point in time, and Common Shareholders who sell their shares within a relatively short period after completion of the public offering are likely to be exposed to this risk. Accordingly, the Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and investors in the Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes.

Investment and Market Risk

An investment in the Fund's Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of all or a portion of the amount invested. An investment in the Fund's Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund, which are generally traded on a securities exchange or in the OTC markets. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. In addition, by writing covered call options, capital appreciation potential will be limited. Your Common Shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of distributions. Market risk is the risk that securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Foreign Investment and Emerging Markets Risk

Because the Fund invests in securities of issuers in markets outside the United States, its share price may be more volatile than if it invested in securities of issuers in the U.S. market due to, among other things, the following factors: comparatively unstable political, social and economic conditions, and limited or ineffectual judicial systems; comparatively small market sizes, making securities less liquid and securities prices more sensitive to the movements of large investors and more vulnerable to manipulation; governmental policies or actions, such as high taxes, restrictions on currency movements, trade or diplomatic disputes, creation of monopolies, and the seizure of private property through confiscatory taxation and expropriation or nationalization of company assets; incomplete, outdated, or unreliable information about securities issuers due to less stringent market regulation and accounting standards; comparatively undeveloped markets and weak banking and financial systems; regulatory policies or actions; market inefficiencies, such as higher transaction costs, and administrative difficulties, such as delays in processing transactions; and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which could reduce gains or widen losses. In addition, foreign taxes could reduce the income available to distribute to shareholders, and special U.S. tax considerations could apply to foreign investments. Depositary receipts are subject to risks of foreign investments and might not always track the price of the underlying foreign security.

Foreign investment risks typically are greater in emerging markets than in developed markets, for such reasons as social or political unrest, heavy economic dependence on agriculture or exports (particularly commodities), undeveloped or overburdened infrastructures, vulnerability to natural disasters, significant and unpredictable government intervention in markets or the economy, currency devaluations, runaway inflation, environmental problems, and business practices that depart from norms for developed countries and less developed or liquid markets for securities generally.

Economic Risk

The economies of individual emerging market countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Governments in emerging market countries have exercised

and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the government owns or controls many companies, including some of the largest in the country.

Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in an emerging market country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of emerging market countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Financial Market Risk

The financial markets of emerging market countries have, for the most part, substantially less volume than more developed markets, and securities of many companies are less liquid and their prices are more volatile than securities of comparable companies in more sizeable markets. There are also varying levels of government supervision and regulation of exchanges, financial institutions and issuers in various countries. In addition, the manner in which foreign investors may invest in securities in certain countries, as well as limitations on such investments, may affect the investment operations of the Fund.

Securities Market Risk

Investments in securities of issuers operating in emerging market countries may also be exposed to an extra degree of custodial ownership and/or market risk, especially where the securities purchased are not traded on an official exchange or where ownership records regarding the securities are maintained by an unregulated entity (or even the issuer itself). In some countries, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased, or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Fund. In addition, there is generally less governmental supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed issuers than in the United States. The Sub-Adviser will seek, where possible, to cause the Fund to use counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the Sub-Adviser will be successful in eliminating this risk for the Fund, particularly as counterparties operating in emerging market countries frequently lack the substance or financial resources of those in developed countries. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise in respect of securities held by or to be transferred to the Fund. Furthermore, compensation schemes may be non-existent or limited or inadequate to meet the Fund's claims in any of these events.

Investment and Repatriation Restrictions

Foreign investment in certain emerging country debt securities is restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain emerging country debt securities and increase the costs and expenses of the Fund. Certain emerging market countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain emerging market countries may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Emerging market countries may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. In addition, if a deterioration occurs in an emerging country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. The Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital,

as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments.

Investing in local markets in emerging market countries may require the Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

Entities with No or Poor Credit Ratings

Investment in emerging market countries may entail purchasing securities issued by or on behalf of entities that are insolvent, bankrupt, in default or otherwise engaged in an attempt to reorganize or reschedule their obligations and in entities that have little or no proven credit rating or credit history. In any such case, the issuer's poor or deteriorating financial condition may increase the likelihood that the Fund will experience losses or diminution in available gains due to bankruptcy, insolvency or fraud.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Currency Risk

The Fund's portfolio will include equity securities of companies in foreign countries including emerging markets. The Fund's Common Shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Fund are paid in U.S. dollars.

However, a significant portion of the Fund's assets will be denominated in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies. There is the risk that the value of such assets and/or the value of any distributions from such assets may decrease if the currency in which such assets are priced or in which they make distributions falls in relation to the value of the U.S. dollar. The Fund is not required to hedge its foreign currency risk, although it may do so through foreign currency exchange contracts and other methods. Therefore, to the extent the Fund does not hedge its foreign currency risk, or the hedges are ineffective, the value of the Fund's assets and income could be adversely affected by currency exchange rate movements.

Industry Focused Risk

The Fund's investment policies permit it to invest up to 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of a single industry. At any time the Fund has significant exposure in a single industry, it will be more vulnerable to adverse economic, political and other factors that affect that industry than an investment company that did not have significant exposure to that industry.

For instance, the Sub-Adviser expects that it will initially invest a significant percentage of the Fund's Managed Assets in the financials and the natural resources and basic materials sectors, making the Fund particularly vulnerable to developments that negatively affect those sectors. The financials sector of emerging market countries can be significantly affected by events relating to government regulation, consolidation, financial innovation, stability and liquidity of local and global financial markets, exchange rates, cost of raising capital and competitive pressures. The natural resources and materials sector can be significantly affected by events relating to international political developments, natural disasters, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, commodity prices, and tax and government regulations. At times, the performance of securities of companies in these sectors will lag the performance of other industries or the broader market as a whole.

Geographic Focused Risk

The Fund's investment policies permit it to invest a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single country that qualifies as an emerging market country. At any time the Fund has significant exposure to investments in a single country, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country. Political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, legal, tax or economic policy in such a country could significantly affect its market and surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

For example, the Sub-Adviser expects that it will initially invest a significant percentage of the Fund's Managed Assets in China and Brazil, making the Fund more vulnerable to developments that negatively affect those countries than other investment companies that have smaller investments in China and Brazil. Investment in China can be significantly affected by a number of risks, including risks of greater government restrictions and control over the economy; political and legal uncertainty; currency fluctuations or blockage; changes to the tax system; risks that the government may decide not to continue to support economic reform programs; risks of a greater reliance of the local economy on trade; periods of high inflation; and risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets. Investment in Brazil can be significantly affected by government intervention and regulation of the local economy; tax and regulatory politics; economic instability resulting from, among other things, periods of high inflation, persistent structural public sector deficits and significant devaluations of its currency; interest rates; exchange rates and controls over the movement of capital; and fluctuations in commodity prices.

Options Risk

There are numerous risks associated with transactions in options. A decision as to whether, when and how to write call options under the Fund's strategy involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

The purchaser of a call option on an ETF, an index of equity securities or equity security or securities that is written (sold) by the Fund has the right to any appreciation in the cash value of the price of such index, ETF, security or securities over the exercise price up to and including the expiration date. Where the underlying asset is held by the Fund, the Fund sells the potential appreciation in the value of the asset above the exercise price during the term of the call option in exchange for the premium, but retains the risk of potential decline in the value of that asset. Where the underlying asset is not held by the Fund, the Fund incurs a loss to the extent the value of the asset appreciates above the sum of the premium and the exercise price during the term of the call option. The exercise of call options may be in cash or in shares of the underlying securities. When a call option sold by the Fund is exercised or closed out, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities or to deliver portfolio securities to the option purchaser to satisfy its obligations when it would not otherwise choose to do so, or the Fund may choose to sell portfolio securities to realize gains to offset the losses realized upon option exercise. Such sales or delivery would involve transaction costs borne by the Fund and may also result in the realization of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates, and may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

Rising prices of the equity securities or a security in respect of which a call option is written will increase the liability of the Fund under such call option. Such an increase in liability should generally be offset, at least in part, by appreciation in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund will seek to maintain written call options positions on selected ETFs and/or international, regional, or country indices, and/or on equity securities whose price movements, taken in the aggregate, are correlated with the price movements of the Fund's portfolio. To the extent that there is a lack of correlation and the ETFs, indices or equity securities underlying the Fund's written call options appreciate more than the Fund's portfolio, this may result in losses, or limit gains, to the Fund.

The principal factors affecting the market value of an option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security in relation to the exercise price of the option, the dividend yield of the underlying security, the actual or perceived volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date. The premium received for an option written by the Fund is recorded as an asset of the Fund and its obligation under the option contract as an equivalent liability. The Fund then adjusts over time the liability as the market value of the option changes. The value of each written option will be marked to market daily unless an exception is available under applicable accounting rules. Writing call options may cause the Fund to underperform an equivalent stock-only portfolio without a call option overlay in periods of rising markets, particularly in periods of strongly rising markets.

The transaction costs of buying and selling options consist primarily of bid/ask spreads and commissions (which are imposed in opening, closing, exercise and assignment transactions), but may also include margin and interest costs in particular transactions. The impact of transaction costs on the profitability of a transaction may often be greater for options transactions than for transactions in the securities because these costs are often greater in relation to options premiums than in relation to the cash value of the prices of underlying securities. Transaction costs may be especially significant in option strategies calling for multiple purchases and sales of options, such as call writing strategies.

Transaction costs may be different for transactions effected in foreign markets than for transactions effected in U.S. markets. Transaction costs associated with the Fund's options strategy will vary depending on market circumstances and other factors.

The Fund's ability to implement its option strategy may be more limited than implementing such a strategy for equity portfolios that are less thematic and more comparable to broad market indices than the Fund. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to establish or close-out a call option. In addition, OTC options may involve the risk that banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transactions will not fulfill their obligations.

The Fund does not intend to write (sell) call options where at the time the options are written, the value of the underlying assets exceeds the NAV of the Fund's equity portfolio. For these purposes, the Fund treats options on indices as being written on securities having an aggregate value equal to the face or notional amount of the index subject to the option. Where the Fund does not own an asset underlying its written call option, the Fund will "cover" this written call position by earmarking liquid assets in an amount equal to the market value of the underlying asset, by entering into an offsetting position (*e.g.*, by purchasing a call option on the same asset as the call written where the exercise price of the purchased call is: (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written; or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets in an amount equal to the difference) and/or by holding a portfolio of ETFs, equity securities or indices which substantially replicate the movement of the asset on which the option is written.

The Fund cannot guarantee that the call option strategy will be effective. The Fund may also write call options with different characteristics and managed differently than described above.

Issuer Risk

The value of securities held by the Fund may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as changes in the financial condition of the issuer, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services. The amount of dividends paid may decline for reasons that relate to an issuer, such as changes in an issuer's financial condition or a decision by the issuer to pay a lower dividend. In addition, there may be limited public information available for the Sub-Adviser to evaluate foreign issuers.

Equity Risk

The NAV of the Fund's Common Shares will change as the prices of its portfolio investments go up or down. Equity securities include common, preferred and convertible preferred stocks and securities with values that are tied to the price of stocks, such as rights, warrants and convertible debt securities. Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities purchased by the Fund could decline if the financial condition of the companies declines or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. Even investment in high quality or "blue chip" equity securities or securities of established companies with large market capitalizations (which generally have strong financial characteristics) can be negatively impacted by poor overall

market and economic conditions. Companies with large market

capitalizations may also have less growth potential than smaller companies and may be able to react less quickly to change in the marketplace.

Dividend Producing Equity Securities Risk

Companies that have historically paid dividends on their securities are not required to continue to pay dividends on such securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that such companies could reduce or eliminate the payment of dividends in the future. Dividend producing equity securities, in particular those whose market price is closely related to their yield, may exhibit greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. The Fund's investment in dividend producing equity securities may also limit its potential for appreciation during a broad market advance.

The prices of dividend producing equity securities can be highly volatile. Investors should not assume that a Fund's investments in these securities will necessarily reduce the volatility of the Fund's NAV or provide "protection," compared to other types of equity securities, when markets perform poorly.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies Risk

The Fund may invest in companies whose market capitalization is considered small-cap as well as mid-cap companies. These companies often are newer or less established companies than larger companies. Investments in these companies carry additional risks because earnings of these companies tend to be less predictable; they often have limited product lines, markets, distribution channels or financial resources; and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The market movements of equity securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies may be more abrupt or erratic than the market movements of equity securities of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general. Historically, small-cap and mid-cap companies have sometimes gone through extended periods when they did not perform as well as larger companies. In addition, equity securities of these companies generally are less liquid than those of larger companies. This means that the Fund could have greater difficulty selling such securities at the time and price that the Fund would like.

Corporate Debt Obligations Risk

Prices of corporate debt obligations fluctuate and, in particular, are subject to several key risks including, but not limited to, interest-rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and spread risk. The market value of a corporate bond also may be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation's performance and perceptions of the corporation in the market place. There is a risk that the issuers of the corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

Debt Securities Risk

All debt securities are subject to two types of risk: credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will be unable to make interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most debt securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most debt securities go up. (Zero coupon securities are typically subject to greater price fluctuations than comparable securities that pay interest.)

Lower Rated and Unrated Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in securities that are generally considered to have a credit quality rated below investment grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Moody's and S&P. Non-investment grade securities (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's or BB+ or lower by S&P) are commonly

referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds" and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve major risk exposure to adverse conditions. The Fund may invest in defaulted securities. Some of the debt securities held by the Fund, which may not be paying interest currently or may be in payment default, may be comparable to securities rated as low as C by Moody's or CCC or lower by S&P. These securities are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default, to be unlikely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal when due in the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions and/or to be in default or not current in the payment of interest or principal.

Debt instruments rated below investment grade and unrated debt instruments generally offer a higher current yield than that available from higher grade issues, but typically involve greater risk. Securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions, to changes in the financial condition of their issuers and to price fluctuation in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, issuers of instruments rated below investment grade and unrated instruments may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of principal and interest and increase the possibility of default. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of securities rated below investment grade and unrated securities especially in a market characterized by a low volume of trading.

General Leverage Risk

There can be no assurance that the Fund will utilize leverage, or that, if utilized, it will be successful during any period in which it is employed. The use of leverage by the Fund would result in additional risks to the Fund's stockholders than if leverage had not been used and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on securities to which the Fund has exposure through the use of leverage are greater than the related dividend on any preferred shares or the Fund's costs of borrowing, the Fund's returns will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income and gains from those securities do not cover the payments due in connection with the leverage used, the return will be less than if the economic leverage had not been used. The Adviser nevertheless may determine to continue to use leverage if it believes that the benefits to the Fund's stockholders will in the long-term outweigh the potential risk of a reduced return. There is no assurance that the Fund's leverage strategy will be successful. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or a borrowing program will be borne by holders of Common Shares and, consequently, will result in a reduction of the net asset value of the Common Shares. During periods in which the Fund is using leverage, the fees paid by the Fund for investment advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage, as the advisory fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's Managed Assets, which includes proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings. In this regard, holders of Preferred Shares do not bear the investment advisory fee. Rather, holders of Common Shares bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds, which means that holders of Common Shares effectively bear the entire advisory fee. Leverage involves risks and special considerations that stockholders should consider, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV, market price and dividend rate of the shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- when the Fund uses leverage, the fees payable to the Adviser will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage;
- the use of leverage may increase operating costs, which may reduce the Fund's total return; and
- the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause greater decline in the NAV of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Common

Shares.

The Fund may be required to sell assets at a loss, or at an inopportune time, in order to redeem or pay off leverage, resulting in a decrease in the NAV of the Fund. The Adviser, in its discretion, will continue the Fund's use of leverage where it believes that the benefits of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh any current reduced return to current stockholders.

While the Fund may consider reducing leverage in response to actual or anticipated changes in interest rates in an effort to mitigate the increased volatility of current income and NAV associated with leverage, there can, however, be no assurance that the Fund will actually reduce leverage in the future or that a reduction, if any, will benefit the common stockholders. Changes in the future direction of interest rates are very difficult to predict accurately. If the Fund were to reduce leverage based on a prediction about future changes to interest rates, and that prediction turned out to be incorrect, the reduction in leverage would likely reduce the income and/or total returns to common stockholders as compared to a situation where the Fund had not reduced leverage. The Fund may decide that this risk outweighs the likelihood of achieving the desired reduction to volatility in income and share price if the prediction turned out to be correct and determine not to reduce leverage.

Lenders may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing through a credit facility and, to the extent that the Fund issues preferred shares, the Fund intends to seek a credit rating from one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and may therefore be subject to guidelines imposed by such rating organizations. Guidelines or restrictions imposed by a rating organization or lender may include asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act. The Adviser does not anticipate that such guidelines or restrictions will adversely impact the performance of the Fund's portfolio in accordance with its investment objectives and policies.

Derivatives Risk

In addition to writing call options as part of the investment strategy, the risks of which are described above, the Fund may invest in a variety of derivative instruments for hedging or risk management purposes. Derivatives can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and have a potentially large negative impact on the Fund's performance. Derivative transactions, including options on securities and securities indices and other transactions in which the Fund may engage (such as futures contracts and options thereon, swaps and short sales), may subject the Fund to increased risk of principal loss due to unexpected movements in stock prices, changes in stock volatility levels and interest rates and imperfect correlations between the Fund's securities holdings and indices upon which derivative transactions are based. The Fund also will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to any OTC derivatives contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations under a derivative contract, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

Derivatives Regulation Risk

On July 21, 2010, Congress enacted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Title VII of which will impose comprehensive regulation on certain OTC derivatives, including certain types of options and other derivatives transactions in which the Fund may seek to engage (the "Act"). The Act, many provisions of which will begin to take effect in July 2011, will require central clearing and exchange-style trade execution for many swap, option and other derivatives transactions that are currently traded in the OTC derivatives markets. The Act provides, as pertinent here, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") or the SEC with authority to impose position limits in the swap markets. Subject to rulemaking by the CFTC or the SEC, the Act will require certain large swap market participants (*i.e.* swap dealers, security based swap dealers, major swap participants ("MSPs") and major security based swap participants ("MSBSPs") (collectively referred to below as "swap market participants")) to

register with the CFTC or the SEC, as applicable, and they will be subject to substantial supervision and regulation, including capital standards, margin requirements, business conduct standards, and recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

The CFTC and SEC have issued proposed regulations with quantitative tests and thresholds to determine whether an entity is an MSP or MSBSP. While it seems unlikely that the Fund would be considered an MSP or MSBSP under such proposed tests, the proposed regulations have not yet been finalized and may be subject to substantial revision in the rulemaking process. Such treatment could subject the Fund to additional capital or margin requirements relating to its derivatives activities, and to additional restrictions on those activities. If that occurs, it could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to engage in the options strategies described in this prospectus, increase the costs of such activities, and/or otherwise reduce the effectiveness of the Fund's investment strategies. In addition, even if the Fund is not considered a MSP, the increased regulation of derivatives trading imposed by the Act may impose additional regulatory burdens that could increase the costs and reduce the benefits of the Fund's derivatives trading strategy.

Interest Rate Risk

The level of premiums from covered call option writing and the amounts available for distribution from the Fund's options activity may decrease in declining interest rate environments. The value of the Fund's investments in equity securities may also be influenced by changes in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the market value of certain of such securities may fall. With bonds and other debt securities, a rise in interest rates generally causes values to fall. Falling interest rates will cause the Fund's income to decline over time. The higher the credit quality of the security, and the longer its maturity or duration, the more sensitive it is likely to be to interest rate risk.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk refers to fluctuations in the value of currency. Inflation decreases the value of money, thereby decreasing the real value of the Fund's future investment returns. To the extent that inflation occurs, it will reduce the real value of dividends paid by the Fund and the Fund's shares. Most emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high and volatile, rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. In an attempt to control inflation, wage and price controls have been imposed at times in certain countries.

Credit Risk

Prices of bonds and other debt securities can fall if the issuer's actual or perceived financial health deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons. In severe cases, the issuer could be late in paying interest or principal, or could fail to pay altogether. Lower quality securities (including securities that have fallen below investment-grade and are classified as "high yield" or "junk bonds") have greater credit risk than higher quality (investment-grade) securities, and their issuers' long-term ability to make payments is considered speculative. Prices of lower quality bonds or other debt securities are also more volatile, are more sensitive to negative news about the economy or the issuer, and have greater liquidity and price volatility risk.

Illiquid Securities Risk

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in illiquid securities. For this limit, a security is considered illiquid if it cannot be disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven calendar days at approximately the value ascribed to it by the Fund. In the case of exchange-traded options or options written in the OTC markets, an option will be considered illiquid by the Fund if it cannot be closed in seven days. The Fund may not be able to sell an illiquid security at a favorable time or price. Further, the lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid securities, which may negatively impact the price the Fund would receive upon disposition. The Fund's policy on liquidity of options varies from the position used by open-end funds in that the Fund relies on the ability to close an OTC option on the market to consider it liquid,

whereas OTC options on which they are written are generally treated as illiquid by open-end funds. As a result, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in options traded over-the-counter than could an open-end fund.

Distribution Risk

The Fund's ability to pay distributions varies widely over the short- and long-term. If stock prices or stock market volatility declines, the level of premiums from writing covered call options will likely decrease as well. Payments to close-out written call options will reduce amounts available for distribution from short-term gains earned in respect of call option expiry or close-out. Net realized and unrealized gains on the Fund's stock investments will be determined primarily by the direction and movement of the relevant stock market (and the particular stocks held). Dividends on equity securities are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. There can be no assurance that quarterly distributions paid by the Fund to the Common Shareholders will be maintained at initial levels or increase over time.

Tax Risk

The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. The Fund may distribute what is called a "return of capital" if the distributions by the Fund exceed the Fund's earnings. In such a case, the portion of the distributions that exceed earnings is, in effect, a partial return of the amount you invested in the Fund. For federal income tax purposes, if the Fund's total distributions for any year exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, any such excess will be characterized as a return of capital. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component.

For example, because of the nature of the Fund's investments, the Fund may distribute net short-term capital gains early in the calendar year, but incur net short-term capital losses later in the year, thereby offsetting the short-term net capital gains for which distributions have already been made by the Fund. In such a situation, the amount by which the Fund's total distributions exceed total taxable income and taxable net gains would generally be treated as a return of capital for tax purposes.

If the Fund makes a distribution that is a return of capital for tax purposes, such amount will not be taxable (because it is, in effect, a partial return of your investment), but such return of capital reduces the amount of the tax basis in your shares. As a result, a return of capital would normally result in a higher taxable capital gain on the sale of your shares (or lower capital loss if you lose money on your investment). As an example, if you invest \$10,000, and have an initial tax basis of \$10,000, a \$2,000 return of capital would reduce your tax basis to \$8,000 and if you subsequently sell your shares for \$11,000 you would generally have a taxable gain of \$3,000, whereas without the return of capital, your taxable gain would generally have been \$1,000.

Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Fund is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts, which could include distributions of capital gains and/or returns of capital. However, the ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year cannot finally be determined until the end of that calendar year. In addition, the Fund's income distributions that qualify for favorable tax treatment may be affected by the IRS interpretations of the Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations. See "Tax Matters."

Any non-U.S. shareholders will generally be subject to withholding of U.S. tax on the Fund's distributions.

Foreign Taxes

Certain foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes on dividend and interest income. Although the Fund may be able to recover a portion of these taxes, the non-recovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from investments in such countries.

International Sanctions

From time to time, certain of the companies in which the Fund expects to invest may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Common Stock Risk

The Fund's investments will include common stocks. In general, common stock values fluctuate in response to activities specific to the company as well as general market, economic and political conditions. Stock prices can fluctuate widely in response to these factors.

Convertible Securities Risk

The Fund may invest in securities that are convertible into common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. Convertible securities are generally debt securities (but may include preferred stock) and generally rank senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure and, therefore, entail less risk than the issuer's common stock. The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (its value as if it did not have a conversion privilege), and its "conversion value" (the security's worth if it were to be exchanged for the underlying security, at market value, pursuant to its conversion privilege).

To the extent that a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will be primarily a reflection of such investment value and its price will likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, as with a debt security (the credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security's value). If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will rise above its investment value and, in addition, will generally trade at some premium over its conversion value. (This premium represents the price investors are willing to pay for the privilege of purchasing a debt security with a possibility of capital appreciation due to the conversion privilege.) At such times the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security. Convertible securities may be purchased by the Fund at varying price levels above their investment values and/or their conversion values in keeping with the Fund's objectives.

The Fund may invest in convertible securities rated below investment grade, which may be referred to as "junk." Although the Fund selects these securities primarily on the basis of their equity characteristics, investors should be aware that convertible securities rated in these categories are considered high risk securities; the rating agencies consider them speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make timely payments of interest and principal. Thus, to the extent that such convertible securities are acquired by the Fund, there is a greater risk as to the timely repayment of the principal of, and timely payment of interest or dividends on, such securities than in the case of higher-rated convertible securities.

There are additional special risks associated with the Fund's investments in "exchangeable" and "synthetic" convertible securities. These securities may be more volatile and less liquid than traditional convertible securities.

Risks of Investing in Other Investment Companies

Subject to the limitations set forth in the 1940 Act or as otherwise permitted by the SEC, the Fund may acquire shares in other investment companies, including foreign investment companies and ETFs, which may be managed by the Adviser or its affiliates. The market value of the shares of other investment companies may differ from the NAV of the particular fund. The shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. As a stockholder in an investment company, the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, including its investment advisory and administration fees. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own advisory and administration fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its stockholders, in effect, will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies.

Exchange-Traded Funds

The Fund may purchase shares of various ETFs, including exchange-traded index funds, on an exchange or in creation unit aggregations. Exchange-traded index funds seek to track the performance of various securities indices. Shares of ETFs have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. In addition, their market value is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or security rises and falls. The market value of their shares may differ from the NAV of the particular fund. As a stockholder in an ETF (as with other investment companies), the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment management fees and other expenses. As a result, the Fund and its stockholders, in effect, will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in ETFs.

Portfolio Turnover Risk

Changes to the investments of the Fund may be made regardless of the length of time particular investments have been held. As a result of the options strategy, the Fund may experience a higher turnover rate than a fund that does not employ such a strategy. A high portfolio turnover rate generally involves greater expenses, including brokerage commissions and other transactional costs, which may have an adverse impact on performance. The portfolio turnover rate of the Fund will vary from year to year, as well as within a year. The Fund may, but under normal market conditions does not intend to, engage in frequent and active trading of portfolio securities to achieve its investment objective. However, annual portfolio turnover as a result of the Fund's purchases and sales of equity securities and options in connection with its options strategy may exceed 100%, which is higher than many other investment companies and would involve greater trading costs to the Fund and may result in greater realization of taxable capital gains.

Management Risk

The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively-managed portfolio. The Sub-Adviser and the individual portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Adviser has a wide range of experience in managing equity portfolios (including portfolios that contain emerging market related equities), and strategies that involve options (including the writing of call options on an account's portfolio securities). However, the Sub-Adviser does not have experience in managing equity portfolios that combine emerging market portfolios with a strategy of writing (selling) call options similar to the strategy described in this prospectus. While the Sub-Adviser has developed its approach through the testing of models in different market

environments, investors bear the risk that the combination of strategies has not been tested in actual funds or accounts, and has not been utilized in various market cycles.

IPOs Risk

IPOs and companies that have recently become public have the potential to produce substantial gains for the Fund. However, there is no assurance that the Fund will have access to profitable IPOs. Furthermore, stocks of newly-public companies may decline shortly after the IPO. If the Fund's assets grow, it is likely that the effect of the Fund's investment in IPOs on the Fund's return will decline.

Depository Receipts Risk

The Fund may invest in depository receipts, including unsponsored depository receipts. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts may not provide as much information about the underlying issuer and the depository receipts may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depository receipts. Investments in depository receipts involve risks similar to those accompanying direct investments in foreign securities.

Securities Lending Risk

To seek to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount equal to up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the Fund's Managed Assets. The Fund intends to engage in lending portfolio securities only when such lending is fully secured by investment-grade collateral held by an independent agent. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower default or fail financially. In addition, there is the risk that, when lending portfolio securities, the securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may, therefore, lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. In addition, securities lending is subject to counterparty risk.

Sub-Custody Risk

The Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Fund that are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to such sub-custodians may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the sub-custodian will have no liability.

Short Sales Risk

A short sale "against the box" may be used to hedge against market risks when the Sub-Adviser believes that the price of a security may decline, causing the value of a security owned by the Fund or a security convertible into or exchangeable for such security to decline. In such case, any future losses in the Fund's long position would be reduced by a gain in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses in the long position are reduced will depend upon the amount of securities sold short relative to the amount of the securities the Fund owns.

Preferred Stock Risk

Preferred stock, unlike common stock, offers a stated dividend rate payable from a corporation's earnings. Such preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating or auction rate. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as call/redemption provisions prior to maturity, a negative feature when interest rates decline. Dividends on some preferred stock may be "cumulative," requiring all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends are paid on the issuer's common stock. Preferred stock also

generally has a preference over common stock on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of liquidation of the corporation, and may be "participating," which means that

it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. The rights of holders of preferred stock on the distribution of a corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation's debt securities.

Market Disruption and Geo-political Risk

The aftermath of the war with Iraq, the continuing occupation of Iraq, instability in the Middle East and North Africa, such as in Tunisia, Egypt, Iran and Bahrain and terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world have had a substantial impact on the U.S. and world economies and securities markets. The nature, scope and duration of the occupation cannot be predicted with any certainty. Terrorist attacks closed some of the U.S. securities markets in 2001, and political instability closed the Cairo stock exchange in January 2011, and similar events cannot be ruled out in the future. The war and occupation, political instability, terrorism, and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. These risks may adversely affect individual issuers and securities markets, interest rates, secondary trading, ratings, investor psychology, credit risk, inflation, and other factors relating to the Common Shares and the investments made by the Fund.

Current Capital Markets Environment Risk

Global financial markets and economic conditions have been volatile in recent years due to a variety of factors, including significant write-offs in the financial services sector. General market uncertainty has resulted in declines in valuation, greater volatility and less liquidity for a variety of securities. During times of increased market volatility, the Fund may not be able to sell portfolio securities readily at prices reflecting the values at which the securities are carried on its books. Sales of large blocks of securities by market participants that are seeking liquidity can further reduce prices in an illiquid market.

The cost of raising capital in the fixed-income and equity capital markets has increased while the ability to raise capital from those markets has diminished. In particular, as a result of concerns about the general stability of financial markets and specifically the solvency of lending counterparties, the cost of raising capital from the credit markets generally has increased as many lenders and institutional investors have increased interest rates, enacted tighter lending standards, refused to refinance debt on existing terms or at all and reduced, or in some cases ceased to provide, funding to borrowers. In addition, lending counterparties under existing revolving credit facilities and other fixed-income instruments may be unwilling or unable to meet their funding obligations. Due to these factors, companies may be unable to obtain new fixed-income or equity financing on acceptable terms. If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, companies may not be able to meet their obligations as they come due. Moreover, without adequate funding, companies may be unable to execute their maintenance and growth strategies, complete future acquisitions, take advantage of other business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on their revenues and results of operations.

The prolonged continuation or further deterioration of current market conditions could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

ING Groep Restructuring

ING Groep has adopted a formal restructuring plan pursuant to which certain businesses, including the Adviser, Sub-Adviser and certain affiliates would be separated from ING Groep by the end of 2013. To achieve this goal, ING Groep announced in November 2010 that it plans to pursue two separate IPOs: one a United States-focused offering that would include U.S.-based insurance, retirement services, and investment management operations, and the other a European-based offering for European and Asian-based insurance and investment management operations. There can

be no assurance that the restructuring plan will be carried out through two

offerings or at all. The restructuring plan, whether implemented through the planned IPOs or through other means, may be disruptive to the businesses of ING entities, including the ING entities that service the Fund, and may cause, among other things, interruption or reduction of business and services, diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations, and loss of key employees or customers. A failure to complete the offerings or other means of implementation of the restructuring plan on favorable terms could have a material adverse impact on the operations of the businesses subject to the restructuring. The restructuring may result in the Adviser's and/or Sub-Adviser's loss of access to services and resources of ING Groep, which could adversely affect their businesses and profitability, and may result in IIM B.V. no longer being an affiliate of ING Investments, which may affect access to the services of IIM B.V. In addition, the restructuring of ING businesses, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, may potentially be deemed a "change of control" of each entity. A change of control would result in the termination of the Fund's advisory and sub-advisory agreements, which would trigger the necessity for new agreements that would require approval of the Fund's Board, and may trigger the need for shareholder approval. Currently, ING does not anticipate that the restructuring will have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its operations or administration.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Fund's Declaration of Trust, as may be amended, includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions could have the effect of depriving the holders of Common Shares of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then current market price of the Common Shares. See "Certain Provisions in the Declaration of Trust."

No Temporary Defensive Positions Risk

The Fund will seek to invest in accordance with its investment objectives and generally will not adopt temporary defensive positions to hedge against adverse market conditions.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The business and affairs of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by the Fund's Adviser and Sub-Adviser, are managed under the direction of its Board. The names and business addresses of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Fund" in the SAI.

Investment Advisers

ING Investments is an Arizona limited liability company, registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, and is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep. ING Groep, which is located at Strawinskylaan 2631, 107722 Amsterdam P.O. Box 810, 1000 AV Amsterdam, The Netherlands, is a global financial institution of Dutch origin offering banking, investments, life insurance, and retirement services to over 75 million private, corporate, and institutional clients in more than 50 countries. With a diverse workforce of about 125,000 people, ING Groep comprises a broad spectrum of prominent companies that increasingly serve their clients under the ING brand. The principal address of ING Investments is 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, AZ 85258. As of December 31, 2010, ING Investments had approximately \$47.5 billion of assets under management.

The Fund and ING Investments have entered into an investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement") that requires ING Investments to provide investment advisory and portfolio management services for the Fund. The Investment Management Agreement with ING Investments may be cancelled by the Board or the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' written notice. Under the Investment Management Agreement, ING Investments bears its expenses of providing the services described above in exchange for an annual fee. For its services including supervising the Sub-Adviser and providing certain administrative services to the Fund, ING Investments will receive an annual fee, payable monthly, in an amount equal to 1.15% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. Option contracts written (sold) by the Fund are recorded as liabilities, while option contracts purchased by the Fund are recorded as assets. As the net aggregate value of the option contracts written by the Fund increases, the liability related to those contracts increases, thereby reducing the Managed Assets of the Fund and decreasing the management fee payable to the Adviser. Conversely, as the net aggregate value of the option contracts purchased by the Fund increases, the value of the asset related to those contracts increases, thereby increasing the Managed Assets of the Fund and increasing the management fee payable to the Adviser. In addition, the fee paid to ING Investments will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, including proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, if any. Consequently, the fees will be higher when leverage is utilized.

IIM B.V. will be responsible for investing the Fund's assets in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies. IIM B.V. is a Netherlands corporation with principal offices at Prinses Beatrixlaan 15, 2595 AK The Hague, The Netherlands. Organized in 1896, IIM B.V. became an investment advisory company in 1991. IIM B.V. is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. It is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep and is an affiliate of ING Investments. As of December 31, 2010, IIM B.V. had approximately \$2.3 billion in assets under management. IIM B.V. operates under the collective management of ING Investment Management Europe, which, as of December 31, 2010, had approximately \$206.8 billion in assets under management.

IIM B.V. is a non-resident investment adviser with all of its assets located outside of the United States. Investors will be able to effect service of process on IIM B.V. by serving Gerald Lins, General Counsel, ING Investment Management Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10169. Investors will be able to enforce, in U.S. courts, judgments against IIM B.V. obtained in such courts that are predicated upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal securities laws. Courts in The Netherlands have discretionary power to attach such weight to foreign

judgments as they deem fit in the absence of a treaty or an act regarding judgments rendered by foreign

courts. No such treaty or act currently exists in regards to judgments rendered by a court in the United States. Courts in The Netherlands also have discretionary power to enforce, in original actions, liabilities predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws as they deem fit.

For its services, IIM B.V. will receive from ING Investments, a sub-advisory fee equal to 0.575% of the Fund's average daily net assets. No advisory fee will be paid by the Fund directly to the Sub-Adviser.

ING Investments has also retained ING Investment Management Co. ("ING IM" or the "Consultant"), a Connecticut corporation that is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep, to provide certain consulting services for ING Investments. These services include, among other things, furnishing statistical and other factual information; providing advice with respect to potential investment strategies that may be employed for the Fund, including, but not limited to, potential options strategies; developing economic models of the anticipated investment performance and yield for the Fund; and providing advice to the Adviser and Sub-Adviser with respect to the Fund's level and/or managed distribution policy. For its services, the Consultant will receive a consultancy fee of 0.3375% from ING Investments. No fee will be paid by the Fund directly to the Consultant.

ING Groep

ING Groep has adopted a formal restructuring plan that was approved by the European Commission in November 2009 under which the ING life insurance businesses, including the retirement services and investment management businesses, which include the Adviser, Sub-Adviser and certain affiliates, would be separated from ING Groep by the end of 2013. To achieve this goal, ING Groep announced in November 2010 that it plans to pursue two separate IPOs: one a United States-focused offering that would include U.S.-based insurance, retirement services, and investment management operations, and the other a European-based offering for European and Asian-based insurance and investment management operations. There can be no assurance that the restructuring plan will be carried out through two offerings or at all.

The restructuring plan, whether implemented through the planned IPOs or through other means, may be disruptive to the businesses of ING entities, including the ING entities that service the Fund, and may cause, among other things, interruption or reduction of business and services, diversion of management's attention from day-to-day operations, and loss of key employees or customers. A failure to complete the offerings or other means of implementation of the restructuring plan on favorable terms could have a material adverse impact on the operations of the businesses subject to the restructuring. The restructuring may result in the Adviser's and/or Sub-Adviser's loss of access to services and resources of ING Groep, which could adversely affect their businesses and profitability, and may result in IIM B.V. no longer being an affiliate of ING Investments, which may affect access to the services of IIM B.V. In addition, the divestment of ING businesses, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, may potentially be deemed a "change of control" of each entity. A change of control would result in the termination of the Fund's advisory and sub-advisory agreements, which would trigger the necessity for new agreements that would require approval of the Fund's Board, and may trigger the need for shareholder approval. Currently, ING does not anticipate that the restructuring will have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its operations and administration.

For a discussion of the Board's approval of the investment advisory and sub-advisory relationships, please refer to the Fund's semi-annual shareholder report to be dated August 31, 2011.

Investment Management Team

Set forth below is information regarding the members of the investment team that are primarily responsible for the management of the Fund's portfolio. The team consists of investment professionals with a variety of specializations. It is expected that each investment management team member listed below will play a role in the management of the

Fund's portfolio from the inception of the Fund under the leadership of Moudy El Khodr and Manu Vandenbulck.

Moudy El Khodr will serve as a lead portfolio manager for the Fund. Mr. El Khodr will be responsible for implementing the Fund's overall investment strategy, including security selection and portfolio construction. Mr. El Khodr joined IIM B.V. in 2001 and is responsible for the Global High Dividend strategies. Prior to 2006, Mr. El Khodr had been in charge of the Belgian funds (including the Belgian High Dividend fund, the Star fund and the Global Equity Portfolio) since he joined ING Investment Management. Prior to this he was an equity fund manager at Banque Générale du Luxembourg (BGL). Mr. El Khodr started his career at the Belgian stock exchange (now Euronext Brussels) in the study and statistics department. Mr. El Khodr holds a degree in Economics from the Université Catholique de Louvain and is a European Certified Financial Analyst.

Manu Vandenbulck will serve as a lead portfolio manager for the Fund. Mr. Vandenbulck will be responsible for implementing the Fund's overall investment strategy, including security selection and portfolio construction. Mr. Vandenbulck is a Senior Investment Manager and manages the Europe High Dividend Fund since its inception in 2004. Mr. Vandenbulck also manages the European equity sleeve of the U.S. closed-end fund, ING International High Dividend Equity Income Fund, since inception in 2007. From 2001 to 2004, he was senior manager of equities and balanced portfolios at IIM B.V. Between 2000 and 2001, he was a private equity analyst for FLV Fund (Technology). Mr. Vandenbulck began his career as a fixed income manager in 1997. Mr. Vandenbulck has a degree in Economics from the University of Antwerp, and is a Certified European Financial Analyst.

Nicolas Simar is the Head of the value team in the Equity Investments department. In this capacity he is responsible for all value strategies, including those implemented by the Fund. Mr. Simar started his career at the Banque Bruxelles Lambert in 1996 (now part of ING) as an Investment Manager Fixed Income and moved three years later to the equity team to manage the Euro High Dividend strategy. Mr. Simar holds a degree in Civil Engineering from the Université Catholique de Louvain (1994) and a degree in Business Administration from the Institut Français du Pétrole (Paris, 1995).

Patrick den Besten will coordinate emerging markets fundamental research for the Fund. Mr. den Besten joined IIM B.V. in 2000 and is the Head of the Corporate Analytics-Emerging Markets team, a team of 6 bottom up focused global emerging markets analysts. Mr. den Besten also co-manages the global emerging market equity strategies. Before joining the emerging market team he was Head of the Global Industrials and Materials Team and Deputy Head of the Global Sectors team (since 2006). The Global Sectors team's primary focus and responsibility was twofold: bottom-up research and stock selection as an input to all portfolio management teams and the management of all sector dedicated products. Prior to this position, he focused on General Industrials and Basic Industries sectors in European Equities and was the sector coordinator for global basic materials, industrials and consumer durables. Before joining IIM B.V., he worked at AEGON Asset Management where he was involved in tactical asset allocation and equity strategy. Mr. den Besten graduated 'cum laude' in Financial Economics from the University of Tilburg in 1997.

Willem van Dommelen will serve as a portfolio manager and is responsible for structuring and implementing the Fund's option strategy. Mr. van Dommelen joined IIM B.V. in 2002 and is currently a member of the structured Investment Strategies department. Mr. van Dommelen is heading the Investment Managers team for Derivatives Strategies and is responsible for overseeing management of a range of structured products and the execution of transactions in the derivatives portfolios. Mr. van Dommelen started his career as Portfolio Manager Institutional Clients, where he was responsible for the client servicing of around 80 institutional clients of IIM B.V. Mr. van Dommelen obtained his Masters degree in Economics from Tilburg University, The Netherlands in 2002, specializing in accountancy and investment theory. Mr. van Dommelen holds a RBA degree (registered investment analyst).

Edwin Cuppen will serve as a portfolio manager and is also responsible for structuring and implementing the Fund's option strategy. Mr. Cuppen joined IIM B.V. in 2007 and is currently responsible for managing a range of structured mutual funds and the execution of transactions in derivatives portfolios for the Structured Investment

Strategies department. Before joining ING Investment Management, from October 2004 until June 2007 he worked for Rabobank International as Treasury Sales Advisor, where was responsible for selling foreign currency, foreign currency derivatives and rate derivatives to financial institutional clients he started his career in 2000 trading foreign currency forwards and money market derivatives with ABN AMRO Bank. Mr. Cuppen obtained his Master's degree in Financial Management from Nyerode University in Breukelen in 1999, specializing in Corporate Finance and Treasury. In addition, he holds an RBA-degree (Certified European Financial Analyst) and CAIA designation (Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst).

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

The Administrator

The administrator of the Fund is ING Funds Services, LLC ("ING Funds Services" or the "Administrator"). Its principal business address is 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, AZ 85258. The Administrator is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep and the immediate parent company of ING Investments.

Under an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement") between ING Funds Services and the Fund, ING Funds Services administers the Fund's corporate affairs subject to the supervision of the Fund's Board. ING Funds Services also furnishes the Fund with office facilities and furnishes executive personnel together with clerical personnel who provide certain recordkeeping and administrative services. These services include preparation of annual and other reports to shareholders and to the SEC. ING Funds Services also handles the filing of federal, state and local income tax returns not being furnished by the Custodian or Transfer Agent (as defined below).

The Administration Agreement also requires ING Funds Services to assist in managing and supervising all aspects of the general day-to-day business activities and operations of the Fund, including custodial, transfer agency, dividend disbursing, accounting, auditing, compliance and related services. The Administrator has authorized all of its officers and employees who have been elected as officers of the Fund to serve in such capacities.

All services furnished by the Administrator under the Administration Agreement may be furnished by such officers or employees of the Administrator. The Fund pays ING Funds Services an administration fee, computed daily and payable monthly. The Administration Agreement states that ING Funds Services is entitled to receive a fee at an annual rate of 0.10% of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets. The Administration Agreement may be cancelled by the Fund's Board upon 60 days' written notice.

Control Person

Prior to the Offering, ING Investments will purchase Common Shares from the Fund in an amount sufficient to satisfy the net worth requirements of Section 14(a) of the 1940 Act. At that time, ING Investments will own 100% of the outstanding Common Shares. ING Investments may be deemed to control the Fund until such time as it owns less than 25% of the outstanding Common Shares, which is expected to occur as of the completion of the Offering.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

Common Shares

The Fund's Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.01 per share. All Common Shares have equal rights to the payment of dividends and other distributions and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Common Shares will, when issued, be fully paid and non-assessable by the Fund, except to the extent provided in the Declaration of Trust, and will have no pre-emptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting.

Common Shareholders are entitled to share equally in dividends declared by the Board payable to holders of Common Shares and in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to holders of Common Shares upon liquidation after payment of the preferential amounts payable to holders of any outstanding preferred shares.

Common Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held. The Common Shares and any preferred shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the Common Shares and any preferred shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect all of the Trustees standing for election by such holders, and in such event, the holders of the remaining Common Shares and any preferred shares will not be able to elect any of such Trustees.

The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of Fund property for all loss and expense of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund solely by reason of such person's status as a shareholder or former shareholder. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund would be unable to meet its obligations.

Neither Common Shareholders nor holders of any preferred shares have pre-emptive or conversion rights and Common Shares are not redeemable. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund and the liquidation preference with respect to any outstanding preferred shares, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among the holders of the Common Shares.

If preferred shares are issued and outstanding, holders of Common Shares will not be entitled to receive any distributions from the Fund unless, at the time of such declaration: (i) all accrued dividends on preferred shares or accrued interest on borrowings have been paid; and (ii) the value of the Fund's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Fund not represented by senior securities, is at least 300% of the aggregate amount of such securities representing indebtedness and at least 200% of the aggregate amount of securities representing the aggregate liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares.

Preferred Shares

The Fund has no current intention of issuing any shares other than the Common Shares. However, the Fund's Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of a class of preferred shares (which class may be divided into one or more series) as the Trustees may, without shareholder approval, authorize. Any preferred shares will have such preferences, voting powers, terms of redemption, if any, and special or relative rights or privileges (including conversion rights, if any) as the Trustees may determine and as will be set forth in a certificate of designation establishing the terms of the preferred shares. The number of shares of the preferred class or series authorized is unlimited, and the shares authorized may be represented in part by fractional shares.

Any decision to offer preferred shares is subject to market conditions and to management's continuing belief that leveraging the Fund's capital structure through the issuance of preferred shares is likely to be consistent with the benefits to the Common Shares described in this prospectus for long-term investors. The terms of any preferred shares will be determined by the Board in consultation with ING Investments (subject to applicable law and the Fund's Declaration of Trust) if and when it authorizes a preferred shares offering.

Preferred shares will have complete priority over the Common Shares as to distribution of assets. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Fund, holders of preferred shares will be entitled to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared) before any distribution of assets is made to holders of Common Shares.

The 1940 Act also requires that the holders of preferred shares, voting as a separate class, have the right to elect at least two trustees at all times and elect a majority of the trustees at any time when dividends on such class of securities are unpaid for two full years. In each case, the holders of Common Shares voting separately as a class will elect the remaining trustees.

In the event of any future issuance of preferred shares, the Fund likely would seek a credit rating for such preferred shares from one or more nationally recognized rating agencies. In such event, as long as preferred shares are outstanding, the composition of its portfolio will reflect guidelines established by such rating agency. Based on previous guidelines established by such rating agencies for the securities of other issuers, the Fund anticipates that the guidelines with respect to any preferred shares would establish a set of tests for portfolio composition and asset coverage that supplement (and in some cases are more restrictive than) the applicable requirements under the 1940 Act. Although, at this time, no assurance can be given as to the nature or extent of the guidelines, which may be imposed in connection with obtaining a rating of any preferred shares, the Fund anticipates that such guidelines would include asset coverage requirements that are more restrictive than those under the 1940 Act, restrictions on certain portfolio investments and investment practices, requirements that the Fund maintain a portion of its assets in short-term, high-quality, fixed-income securities and certain mandatory redemption requirements relating to any preferred shares. No assurance can be given that the guidelines actually imposed with respect to any preferred shares by such rating agency would be more or less restrictive than as described in this prospectus.

Borrowings

The Fund has no current intention to borrow money for the purpose of obtaining investment leverage. The Fund may obtain a short-term working capital facility to facilitate the execution of its risk management and level distribution strategy with minimum portfolio turnover. The aggregate of any such working capital facility is not expected to exceed 5% to 10% of the value of the Fund.

In the event the Fund in the future determines to engage in investment leverage, in whole or in part, through borrowings, the Fund may enter into definitive agreements with respect to a credit facility/commercial paper program or other borrowing program. The Fund may negotiate with commercial banks to arrange a credit facility/commercial paper program pursuant to which the Fund would expect to be entitled to borrow up to a specified amount. Any such borrowings would constitute financial leverage. Such a facility/commercial paper program would not be expected to be convertible into any other securities of the Fund, outstanding amounts would be expected to be prepayable by the Fund prior to final maturity without significant penalty and there are not expected to be any sinking fund or mandatory retirement provisions. Outstanding amounts would be payable at maturity or such earlier times as required by the agreement. The Fund may be required to prepay outstanding amounts under the facility/program or incur a penalty rate of interest in the event of the occurrence of certain events of default. The Fund would be expected to indemnify the lenders under the facility/program against liabilities they may incur in connection with the facility/program.

In addition, the Fund expects that any such credit facility/program would contain covenants that, among other things, likely would limit the Fund's ability to pay distributions in certain circumstances, incur additional debt, change its fundamental investment policies and engage in certain transactions, including mergers and consolidations, and may require asset coverage ratios in addition to those required by the 1940 Act. The Fund may be required to pledge its assets and to maintain a portion of its assets in cash or high-grade securities as a reserve against interest or principal payments and expenses. The Fund expects that any credit facility/program would have customary covenant, negative covenant and default provisions. There can be no assurance that the Fund will enter into an agreement for a credit facility/program on terms and conditions representative of the foregoing, or that additional material terms will not apply. In addition, if entered into, any such credit facility/program may in the future be replaced or refinanced by one or more credit facilities having substantially different terms or by the issuance of preferred shares or debt securities.

Effects of Possible Future Leverage

As discussed above, the Fund has no current intention to issue preferred shares or to borrow money for the purpose of obtaining investment leverage, though it may enter into a working capital facility to facilitate its options strategy. In the event that the Fund determines in the future to utilize investment leverage, there can be no assurance that such a leveraging strategy would be successful during any period in which it is employed. Leverage creates risks for Common Shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the risk that fluctuations in distributions on any preferred shares or fluctuations in borrowing costs may affect the return to Common Shareholders. To the extent the amounts available for distribution derived from securities purchased with proceeds received from leverage exceed the cost of leverage, the Fund's distributions would be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the amounts available for distribution derived from securities purchased with such proceeds are not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, distributions to Common Shareholders would be less than if leverage had not been used. In the latter case, the Adviser, in its best judgment, may nevertheless determine to maintain the Fund's leveraged position if it deems such action to be appropriate. The costs of an offering of preferred shares and/or a borrowing program would be borne by Common Shareholders and consequently would result in a reduction of the NAV of Common Shares.

In addition, the fee paid to the Adviser will be calculated on the basis of the Fund's average daily Managed Assets, including proceeds from the issuance of preferred shares and/or borrowings, so the fees would be higher if leverage is utilized. In this regard, holders of preferred shares would not bear the investment advisory fee. Rather, Common Shareholders would bear the portion of the investment advisory fee attributable to the assets purchased with the proceeds of the preferred shares offering.

NET ASSET VALUE

Net Asset Value

The NAV per Common Share of the Fund is determined each business day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time unless otherwise designated by the NYSE). The Fund is open for business every day the NYSE is open. The NYSE is closed on all weekends and on all national holidays and Good Friday. Fund shares will not be priced on those days. The NAV per Common Share is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's assets (including interest accrued but not collected) less all liabilities (including accrued expenses and less the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred shares) by the number of shares outstanding. The NAV per Common Share is made available for publication.

Valuation of the Fund's Assets

The assets in the Fund's portfolio are valued in accordance with the Fund's Valuation Procedures adopted by the Board. Portfolio securities listed or traded on a national securities exchange will be valued at the last reported sale price on the valuation day. Securities traded on an exchange for which there has been no sale that day and other securities traded in the OTC market will be valued at the mean between the last reported bid and asked prices on the valuation day. Portfolio securities reported by NASDAQ will be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price on the valuation day.

In cases in which securities are traded on more than one exchange, the securities are valued on the exchange that is normally the primary market. Short-term obligations maturing in 60 days or less will generally be valued at amortized cost. This involves valuing such a security at cost on the date of acquisition and thereafter assuming a constant accretion of a discount or amortization of a premium to maturity, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Fund would receive if it sold the instrument. The long term debt obligations held in the Fund's portfolio will be valued at the mean between the most recent bid and asked prices as obtained from one or more dealers that make markets in the securities when OTC market quotations are readily available.

Securities and assets for which reliable market value quotations are not readily available (which may include certain restricted securities which are subject to limitations as to their sale) are valued at their fair values as determined in good faith under the supervision of the Fund's Board, in accordance with methods that are specifically authorized by the Board. Securities traded on exchanges, including foreign exchanges, which close earlier than the time that the Fund calculates its NAV may also be valued at their fair values as determined in good faith under the supervision of the Fund's Board, in accordance with methods that are specifically authorized by the Board.

The valuation procedures applied in any specific instance are likely to vary from case to case. With respect to a restricted security, for example, consideration may be given to the cost of the investment, the market value of any unrestricted securities of the same class at the time of valuation, the potential expiration of restrictions on the security, the existence of any registration rights, the costs related to registration of the security, as well as factors relevant to the issuer itself. Consideration may also be given to the price and extent of any public trading in similar securities of the issuer or comparable companies' securities.

The prices of foreign securities are determined using information derived from pricing services and other sources. The value of the foreign securities traded on exchanges outside the U.S. is generally based upon the price on the foreign exchange as of the close of business of the exchange preceding the time of valuation (or, if earlier, at the time of the Fund's valuation). Foreign securities markets may close before the Fund determines its NAV. European, Asian, Latin American or other international securities trading may not take place on all days on which the NYSE is open. Further, trading takes place in various foreign markets on days on which the NYSE is not open. Consequently, the calculation of the Fund's NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of securities held by the Fund in foreign securities markets. The value of the Fund's assets may be significantly affected by foreign trading on days when a shareholder cannot purchase or sell shares of the Fund.

If an event occurs after the time at which the market for foreign securities held by the Fund closes but before the time that the Fund's NAV is calculated, such event may cause the closing price on the foreign exchange not to represent a readily available reliable market value quotation for such securities at the time the Fund determines its NAV. In such a case, the Fund will use the fair value of such securities as determined under the Fund's Valuation Procedures. Events after the close of trading on a foreign market that could require the Fund to fair value some or

all of its foreign securities include, among others, securities trading in the U.S. and other markets, corporate announcements, natural and other disasters and political and other events.

Among other elements of analysis in the determination of a security's fair value, the Board has authorized the use of one or more independent research services to assist with such determinations. An independent research service may use statistical analyses and quantitative models to help determine fair value as of the time the Fund calculates its NAV. There can be no assurance that such models accurately reflect the behavior of the applicable markets or the effect of the behavior of such markets on the fair value of the securities, nor that such markets will continue to behave in a fashion that is consistent with such models. Unlike the closing price of a security on an exchange, fair value determinations employ elements of judgment. Consequently, the fair value assigned to a security may not represent the actual value that the Fund could obtain if it were to sell the security at the time of the close of the NYSE. Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board, the Fund is not obligated to use the fair valuations recommended by any research service, and valuation recommendations provided by such research services may be overridden if other events have occurred or if other fair valuations are determined in good faith to be more accurate. Unless an event is such that it causes the Fund to determine that the closing prices for one or more securities do not represent readily available reliable market value quotations at the time the Fund determines its NAV, events that occur between the time of the close of the foreign market on which they are traded and the close of regular trading on the NYSE will not be reflected in the Fund's NAV.

Quotations of foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies are converted to U.S. dollar equivalents each day NAV is calculated using the applicable foreign exchange quotation in effect at 4:00 p.m. Eastern time.

Options that are traded over-the-counter will be valued using one of three methods: (i) dealer quotes; (ii) industry models with objective inputs; or (iii) by using a benchmark arrived at by comparing prior-day dealer quotes with the corresponding change in the underlying security or index. Exchange traded options will be valued using the last reported sale. If no last sale is reported, exchange traded options will be valued using an industry accepted model such as "Black Scholes." Options on currencies purchased by the Fund are valued at their last bid price in the case of listed options or at the average of the last bid prices obtained from dealers in the case of OTC options.

The fair value of other assets is added to the value of all securities positions to arrive at the value of the Fund's total assets. The Fund's liabilities, including accruals for expenses, are deducted from its total assets. Once the total value of the Fund's net assets is so determined, that value is then divided by the total number of Common Shares outstanding (excluding treasury shares), and the result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the NAV per share.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Initial Distribution

The Fund's initial distribution is expected to be declared approximately 50 days after the completion of the Offering, and paid approximately 80 days after the completion of the Offering, depending upon market conditions. Thereafter, distributions are expected to be declared quarterly, depending on market conditions. Unless an election is made to receive dividends in cash, shareholders will automatically have all dividends and distributions reinvested in Common Shares through the receipt of additional unissued but authorized Common Shares from the Fund or Common Shares purchased in the open market through the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan.

Level Rate Distribution Policy

Commencing with the Fund's first distribution, the Fund intends to implement a level dividend strategy and make regular quarterly distributions to Common Shareholders based on the past and projected performance of the Fund. The Fund's distributions will be based on past and projected:

- dividends received on the equity securities or other securities held by the Fund and interest on any interest bearing investments of the Fund;
- net capital gains from net option premiums (call option premium received less the cost of close-out or settlement);
- capital gains (realized or unrealized) on the equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio; and
- gross premiums received from the call writing strategy.

Because the Fund's distributions will be based on past and projected Fund performance and the factors outlined above, the distributions paid by the Fund for any particular quarter may be more or less than the amount of net investment income from that quarterly period. The Fund's Board may modify this distribution policy at any time without obtaining the approval of Common Shareholders.

The Fund's annual distributions will likely differ from annual net investment income and may in some annual periods include a return of capital. The investment company taxable income of the Fund will include all dividend and interest income accrued on portfolio investments, short-term capital gain (including short-term gains on terminated option positions and gains on the sale of portfolio investments held for one year or less) in excess of long-term capital loss, and income from certain hedging transactions, less all expenses of the Fund. Expenses of the Fund will be accrued each day.

To the extent that the Fund's investment company taxable income for any year exceeds the total quarterly distributions paid during the year, the Fund will generally make a special distribution at or near year-end of such excess amount as may be required. Over time, all of the Fund's investment company taxable income will be distributed. To the extent that the Fund's distributions paid during the year exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distributions will constitute a return of capital and shareholders will be notified of such after the end of the relevant year.

At least annually, the Fund intends to distribute any net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss). Alternatively, the Fund may retain all or a portion of the year's net capital gain and pay federal income tax on the retained gain. In that case, the Fund may elect to designate, pursuant to federal tax law, the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to the Common Shareholders of record as of the end of the Fund's taxable year. In such a case, Common Shareholders must include their allocable shares of such designated amount in their income for the year as a long-term capital gain and will be entitled to a tax credit or refund for the tax deemed paid on their behalf by the Fund.

The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. Distributions in any year may include a substantial return of capital component. Under the 1940 Act, for any distribution that includes amounts from sources other than net income, the Fund is required to provide Common Shareholders a written statement regarding the components of such distribution. Such a statement will be provided at the time of any distribution believed to include any such amounts. However, the ultimate tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a calendar year cannot finally be determined until the end of that calendar year. For example, the Fund may distribute income early in the calendar year that is taxable at

short-term capital gains rates, but incur net short-term capital losses later in the year, thereby offsetting the income taxable at short-term capital gains rates for which distributions have already been made by the Fund. See "Tax Matters."

In certain circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell a portion of its investment portfolio to fund distributions. Distributions will reduce the Common Shares' NAV.

Managed Distribution Policy

The Fund may in the future seek exemptive relief granted by the SEC under the 1940 Act, which would permit the Fund to include realized long-term capital gains as a part of its regular distributions to Common Shareholders more frequently than would otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act (generally once per taxable year).

Under a managed distribution policy, the Fund would distribute to shareholders a fixed quarterly amount, which may be adjusted from time to time. As with the level distribution policy, distributions would be made only after paying dividends due on preferred shares, if any, and interest and required principal payments on borrowings, if any. Under a managed distribution policy, if, for any quarterly distribution, net investment company taxable income and net capital gain were less than the amount of the distribution, the difference would be distributed from the Fund's assets and result in a return of capital.

The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year would include any remaining net investment company taxable income and net capital gain undistributed during the year. If, for any calendar year, the total distributions exceeded net investment company taxable income and net capital gain (the "Excess"), any amount distributed out of the Excess would be treated as dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits would constitute a return of capital, and first reduce the adjusted tax basis in the shares, and after such adjusted tax basis was reduced to zero, would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets). In the event the Fund distributes the Excess, such distribution would decrease the Fund's total assets and, therefore, have the likely effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio. In addition, in order to make such distributions, the Fund may have to sell a portion of its investment portfolio at a time when independent investment judgment might not dictate such action.

The Fund's Board reserves the right to change the dividend policy from time to time.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Unless the registered owner of Common Shares elects to receive cash by contacting The Bank of New York (the "Plan Agent"), all dividends declared on Common Shares of the Fund will be automatically reinvested by the Plan Agent for shareholders in additional Common Shares of the Fund through the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"). Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all dividends and other distributions in cash paid by check mailed directly to the shareholder of record (or, if the Common Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee) by the Plan Agent. Participation in the Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by notice if received and processed by the Plan Agent prior to the dividend record date; otherwise such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution. Some brokers may automatically elect to receive cash on your behalf and may re-invest that cash in additional Common Shares of the Fund for you. If you wish for all dividends declared on your Common Shares of the Fund to be automatically reinvested pursuant to the Plan, please contact your broker.

The Plan Agent will open an account for each Common Shareholder under the Plan in the same name in which such Common Shareholder's Common Shares are registered. Whenever the Fund declares a dividend or other distribution (together, a "Dividend") payable in cash, non-participants in the Plan will receive cash and participants in the Plan will receive the equivalent in Common Shares. The Common Shares will be acquired by the Plan Agent for the participants' accounts, depending upon the circumstances described below, either: (i) through receipt of additional newly issued but authorized Common Shares from the Fund ("Newly Issued

Common Shares"); or (ii) by purchase of outstanding Common Shares on the open market ("Open-Market Purchases") on the NYSE or elsewhere. Open-market purchases and sales are usually made through a broker affiliated with The Bank of New York. The affiliated broker will receive brokerage commissions for effecting Plan transactions.

If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the closing market price per Common Share ("Market Price") plus estimated brokerage commissions is equal to or greater than the NAV per Common Share, the Plan Agent will invest the Dividend amount in Newly Issued Common Shares on behalf of the participants. The number of Newly Issued Common Shares to be credited to each participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the Dividend by the NAV per Common Share on the payment date; provided that, if the NAV is less than or equal to 95% of the Market Price on the payment date, the dollar amount of the Dividend will be divided by 95% of the Market Price on the payment date. If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the NAV per Common Share is greater than the Market Price plus estimated brokerage commissions, the Plan Agent will invest the Dividend amount in Common Shares acquired on behalf of the participants in Open-Market Purchases. In the event of a market discount on the payment date for any Dividend, the Plan Agent will have 30 days to invest the Dividend amount in Common Shares acquired in Open-Market Purchases.

If the Plan Agent is unable to invest the full Dividend amount in Open-Market Purchases during the purchase period or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Plan Agent may cease making Open-Market Purchases and may invest the un-invested portion of the Dividend amount in Newly Issued Common Shares at the NAV per common share at the close of business on the 30th day following the payment date for that Dividend provided that, if the NAV is less than or equal to 95% of the then current Market Price, the dollar amount of the Dividend will be divided by 95% of the Market Price on the payment date.

The Plan Agent maintains all shareholders' accounts in the Plan and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for tax records. Common Shares in the account of each Plan participant will be held by the Plan Agent on behalf of the Plan participant, and each shareholder proxy will include those shares purchased or received pursuant to the Plan. The Plan Agent will forward all proxy solicitation materials to participants and vote proxies for shares held under the Plan in accordance with the instructions of the participants.

In the case of shareholders such as banks, brokers or nominees which hold shares for others who are the beneficial owners, the Plan Agent will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of Common Shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder's name and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the Plan.

There will be no brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by the Fund. However, each participant will pay a *pro rata* share of brokerage commissions incurred in connection with Open-Market Purchases. The automatic reinvestment of Dividends will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such Dividends. See "Tax Matters." Participants that request a partial or full sale of shares through the Plan Agent are subject to a \$15.00 sales fee and a \$0.10 per share charge on purchases or sales, and may be subject to certain other service charges.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases in the Plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants.

All questions concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Agent at (800) 524-4458.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

Anti-Takeover Provisions

The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board and could have the effect of depriving Common Shareholders of an opportunity to sell their Common Shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Fund, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. The Board is divided into three classes, with the term of one class expiring at each annual meeting of Common Shareholders. At each annual meeting, one class of Trustees is elected to a three-year term. This provision could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board. A Trustee may be removed from office only for cause, by action taken by a majority of the remaining Trustees followed by the vote of the holders of at least 75% of the shares then entitled to vote in an election of such Trustee. The Declaration of Trust also limits the ability of shareholders to call meetings of the shareholders.

In addition, the Declaration of Trust requires the favorable vote or consent of the holders of not less than 75% of each class and series of shares outstanding and entitled to vote (with each class and series separately voting thereon or consenting thereto as a separate class and series), to approve certain transactions with 5%-or-greater holders of a class of shares and their associates. These provisions are not applicable to any such transaction if the Trustees by resolution have approved such transaction or to any such transaction with any corporation of which a majority of the outstanding shares of stock normally entitled to vote in elections of directors is owned of record or beneficially by the Fund and its subsidiaries. For purposes of these provisions, a 5%-or-greater holder of a class of shares (a "Principal Shareholder") refers to any corporation, person or other entity who, whether directly or indirectly and whether alone or together with its affiliates and associates, beneficially owns 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of beneficial interest of the Fund. The transactions subject to these special approval requirements are: (i) the merger or consolidation of the Fund or any subsidiary of the Fund with or into any Principal Shareholder; (ii) the issuance of any securities of the Fund to any Principal Shareholder for cash, other than pursuant to any automatic dividend reinvestment program; (iii) the sale, lease or exchange of all or any substantial part of the assets of the Fund to any Principal Shareholder (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than 2% of the total assets of the Fund, aggregating for the purpose of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a twelve-month period or assets sold, leased or exchanged in the ordinary course of business); or (iv) the sale, lease or exchange to the Fund or any subsidiary thereof, in exchange for securities of the Fund, of any assets of any Principal Shareholder (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than 2% of the total assets of the Fund, aggregating for the purposes of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a twelve-month period, or assets sold, leased or exchanged in the ordinary course of business).

The provisions with respect to the Board and the 75% voting requirements described above, are greater than the minimum requirements under Delaware law or the 1940 Act. This description of the provisions is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Declaration of Trust. The Declaration of Trust is on file with the SEC and contains the full text of these provisions.

Further, the Bylaws require that advance notice be given to the Fund in the event a shareholder desires to nominate a person for election to the Board or to transact any other business at a meeting of shareholders. In general, a shareholder must provide the Fund with notice during a thirty (30) day period ending sixty (60) days before the anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting.

Derivative Claims

The Declaration of Trust provides that no person, other than a Trustee, who is not a shareholder of a particular series or class shall be entitled to bring any derivative action, suit or other proceeding on behalf of the Fund with respect to such series or class (a "Derivative Claim"). Further, no shareholder of a series or a class may maintain a Derivative Claim on behalf of the Fund with respect to such series or class unless holders of at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares of such series or class join in the bringing of such action. In addition to requirements under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, a shareholder may bring a Derivative Claim on behalf of the Fund with respect to a series or class only if the following conditions are met: (i) the shareholder or shareholders must make a pre-suit demand upon the Trustees to bring the subject action unless an effort to cause the Trustees to bring such an action is not likely to succeed; and (ii) unless a demand is not required under clause (i), the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim.

CLOSED-END FUND STRUCTURE

The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end registered management investment company (commonly referred to as a closed-end fund). Closed-end funds differ from open-end funds (which are generally referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds generally list their shares for trading on a stock exchange and do not redeem their shares at the request of the shareholder. This means that if you wish to sell your shares of the Fund, you must trade them on the market like any other stock at the prevailing market price at that time. In a mutual fund, if a shareholder wishes to sell shares of the fund, the mutual fund will redeem or buy back the shares at NAV. Also, mutual funds generally offer new shares on a continuous basis to new investors, and closed-end funds generally do not. The continuous inflows and outflows of assets in a mutual fund can make it difficult to manage the fund's investments. By comparison, closed-end funds are generally able to stay more fully invested in securities that are consistent with their investment objectives, and also have greater flexibility to make certain types of investments, and to use certain investment strategies, such as financial leverage and investments in illiquid securities.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount to their NAV, although it is also possible that they may trade at a premium above NAV. The market price of the Fund's Common Shares will be determined by such factors as relative demand for and supply of such Common Shares in the market, the Fund's NAV, general market and economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Fund. See "Net Asset Value." Because of the possibility and the recognition that any discount to the NAV may not be in the interest of shareholders, the Fund's Board might consider from time to time engaging in open-market repurchases, tender offers for shares or other programs intended to reduce the discount. The Board may also approve efforts by the Fund to communicate with shareholders and disseminate information to the market. The Fund cannot guarantee or assure, however, that the Fund's Board will decide to engage in any of these actions. Nor is there any guarantee or assurance that such actions, if undertaken, would result in the shares trading at a price equal or close to NAV per share. The Board might also consider converting the Fund to an open-end mutual fund, which would require a vote of the shareholders of the Fund.

Conversion to Open-End Fund

The Trustees may at any time propose conversion of the Fund to an open-end management investment company depending upon their judgment as to the advisability of such action in light of circumstances then prevailing. In considering whether to submit an open-ending proposal to shareholders, the Trustees might consider, among other factors, any discount in the market value of the Fund's shares to its NAV, the differences in operating expenses between open-end and closed-end funds (due to the expenses of continuously selling shares

and of standing ready to effect redemptions), the potentially adverse tax consequences to non-redeeming shareholders once a fund is open-ended, and the impact of open-ending on portfolio management policies. Approval of conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company requires: (i) approval of both a majority of the Fund's outstanding Common Shares and preferred shares voting together as a single class and a majority of the outstanding preferred shares voting separately; and (ii) either (a) approval by a majority of the Trustees followed by approval by not less than seventy five percent (75%) of shares of each class or series outstanding, voting separately, or (b) unanimous approval by the Trustees, followed by approval by a majority of outstanding shares. Such approval is in addition to any vote or consent of the shareholders otherwise required by law, or any agreement between the Fund and any national exchange.

Conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company would require the redemption of any outstanding preferred shares, which would eliminate a leveraged capital structure of the Fund with respect to the Common Shares. A delay in conversion could result following shareholder approval due to the Fund's inability to redeem the preferred shares.

Shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their next computed NAV less any redemption charge as might be in effect at the time of redemption. If the Fund is converted to an open-end management investment company, it could be required to liquidate portfolio securities to meet requests for redemption, and its shares would no longer be listed on the NYSE. The Fund may have to limit its holdings of illiquid securities and the inflows and outflows of open-end fund shares may alter the options strategies that the Fund may use. If the Fund were to experience significant redemptions as an open-end fund, the decrease in total assets could result in a higher expense ratio and inefficiencies in portfolio management. In this regard, the Fund could reserve the right to effect redemptions in-kind with portfolio securities, which would subject redeeming shareholders to transaction costs in liquidating those securities. The Fund may also impose a redemption fee.

REPURCHASE OF COMMON SHARES

Although there are no current plans to do so, the Fund may take action to repurchase Common Shares in the open market or make tender offers for its Common Shares. This may have the effect of reducing any market discount from NAV.

Share repurchases and tenders could have a favorable effect on the market price of the Fund's Common Shares; however, you should be aware that the acquisition of Common Shares by the Fund will decrease the capital of the Fund and, therefore, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's expense ratio and decreasing the asset coverage with respect to any preferred shares outstanding. Any share repurchases or tender offers will be made in accordance with requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the 1940 Act and the principal market on which the Common Shares are traded.

TAX MATTERS

Investments in the Fund have U.S. federal income tax consequences that you should consider. The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. shareholders who hold their shares as a "capital asset." A U.S. shareholder is an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, a U.S. domestic corporation, or any other person that is subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of an investment in the Common Shares. This summary does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to shareholders who are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (including shareholders who are financial institutions, insurance companies, investors in pass-through

entities, U.S. shareholders whose "functional currency" is not the United States dollar, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities or commodities that elect mark to market treatment, or persons that will hold Common Shares as a position in a "straddle," "hedge" or as part of a "constructive sale" for U.S. federal income tax purposes). Please see the SAI for additional information. You should rely on your own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, foreign, state and local tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Code. Accordingly, the Fund intends to satisfy certain requirements relating to sources of its income and diversification of its assets and to distribute substantially all of its net income and net short-term and long-term capital gains (after reduction by any available capital loss carry-forwards) in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code, so as to maintain its RIC status and to generally avoid paying U.S. federal income or excise tax. Assuming that it satisfies the requirements, the Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income paid to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. However, if the Fund retains any net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) or any investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained.

If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, the Fund's taxable income (including its net capital gain) will be subject to corporate income taxes, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including distributions of net capital gain (if any), will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make certain distributions. If the Fund fails to satisfy the requirements relating to sources of its income and diversification of its assets described above, however, it may be able to avoid losing its status as a RIC by timely providing notice of such failure to the IRS, curing such failure and possibly paying an additional tax.

Taxes on Distributions

Although the Fund will generally not be taxed on certain amounts it distributes, most shareholders will be taxed on amounts they receive. Distributions will generally be taxable as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Common Shares. Dividends paid to you out of the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (which includes dividends the Fund receives, any interest income and net short-term capital gain) will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, except as described below with respect to "qualified dividend income." Distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that are properly designated as capital gain dividends will generally be taxable to you as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Common Shares.

Distributions of "qualified dividend income" paid by the Fund (whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Common Shares) to individual taxpayers may be taxed at rates applicable to net long-term capital gains (15%, or 0% for individuals in the 10% or 15% tax brackets). To be eligible for the reduced rate on qualified dividends, a shareholder must satisfy certain holding period (generally more than 60 days with respect to each distribution) and other requirements. In the case of a RIC, such as the Fund, the amount of dividends paid by the Fund that may be eligible for the reduced rate may not exceed the amount of aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund. For this purpose, qualified dividends means dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations and certain "qualified foreign corporations," provided that the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the stock of such corporations. Without further legislative change, the rate reductions enacted by the Tax Act will lapse, and the previous rates will be reinstated, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. As a result, in the absence of further legislative change, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the maximum tax rate on dividends for individual investors will increase to 39.6%.

The Fund may also be able to designate a portion of its distributions as being eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction to the extent that the Fund derives dividend income from stock in U.S. corporations, provided that the Fund also satisfies certain holding period and other requirements with respect to such stock. A corporate shareholder of the Fund would also need to satisfy certain holding period and other requirements with respect to Fund shares in order to qualify for any corporate dividends received deduction.

There can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as long-term capital gains. There can also be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions will qualify for either the reduced rates on qualified dividends (for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2013 in the absence of further legislative change) or the corporate dividends received deduction. To the extent that the Fund derives net short-term capital gains from its investment activities, distributions of such gains generally would be taxed as ordinary income. Further, certain of the Fund's option writing strategies and securities lending activities could reduce the amount of the Fund's distributions that may qualify for either the reduced rates on qualified dividends or the corporate dividends received deduction. Additional requirements apply in determining whether distributions by foreign issuers should be regarded as qualified dividend income. An investor should also be aware that the benefits of the reduced tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income may be impacted by the application of the alternative minimum tax to individual shareholders.

In most cases, some or all of the net gains from the Fund's option strategy are expected to be short-term capital gains that would be taxable as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

Common Shareholders receiving dividends or distributions in the form of additional Common Shares pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment Plan will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as receiving a distribution in an amount equal to: (i) the fair market value of any new Common Shares issued to the Common Shareholder by the Fund if Common Shares are trading at or above NAV; or (ii) if Common Shares are trading below NAV, the cash allocated to the Common Shareholder for the purchase of Common Shares on its behalf, and such Common Shareholder will have a cost basis in the Common Shares received equal to the amount of the distribution.

In light of the Fund's plans regarding its initial distribution and its plan to adopt either a level distribution plan or a managed distribution policy, you may receive a so-called "return of capital" distribution. To the extent that a distribution exceeds the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, it will generally be treated by a shareholder as a return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Common Shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his or her Common Shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of the Common Shares. If the Fund has capital loss carryovers from prior years that offset capital gains in a current year, the distribution of such current year capital gains will generally be taxed as ordinary income and not as a return of capital. Although a return of capital distribution by the Fund may not be currently taxable, because it results in a reduction in the tax basis of Fund shares, it will generally result in a higher taxable capital gain on the sale of your shares or a lower capital loss if you lose money on your investment.

If you invest through a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan, you generally will not have to pay tax on dividends until they are distributed from the account. These accounts are subject to complex tax rules, and you should consult your tax adviser about an investment through a tax-deferred account.

An investor should be aware that, if Common Shares are purchased shortly before the record date for any taxable distribution (including a capital gain distribution), the purchase price likely will reflect the value of the distribution and the investor then would receive a taxable distribution likely to reduce the trading value of such Common Shares, in effect resulting in a taxable return of some of the purchase price.

The Fund's distributions are taxable when they are paid, except that distributions declared in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid in January of the following calendar year are taxable as if paid on December 31 of the current calendar year.

The Fund will inform shareholders of the source and tax status of all distributions promptly after the close of each calendar year.

Tax Aspects of Sales of Fund Shares

Upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund, such shareholder may realize a capital gain or loss which will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares. Generally, a shareholder's gain or loss will be a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. As discussed above, the maximum tax rate on long-term capital gains for individual investors is 15% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013. This rate will lapse and the previous rates at 20% will be reinstated for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013 unless further Congressional action is taken.

Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent that shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of the original shares. In such a case, the tax basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on a disposition of Fund shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received by the shareholder (or amounts designated as undistributed capital gains) with respect to such shares.

Taxation of Fund Investments

Although the Fund will generally not be subject to tax on certain amounts that the Fund distributes, as discussed above, the tax treatment of the Fund's investments will affect the timing and tax character of the Fund's distributions.

Certain of the Fund's investments (including transactions in options) are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things: (i) convert dividends that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income; (ii) treat dividends that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as ineligible for such treatment; (iii) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions; (iv) convert long-term capital gain into short-term capital gain or ordinary income; (v) convert an ordinary loss or deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited); (vi) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash; and (vii) produce income that may not qualify as good income for purposes of satisfying the Fund's qualification as a RIC. The Fund will monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections that may mitigate the effect of these provisions.

In most cases, net gains from the Fund's option strategy are expected to be short-term capital gains that would be taxable as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

The taxation of equity options that the Fund expects to write is generally governed by Code Section 1234. Pursuant to Code Section 1234, the premium received by the Fund for writing a call option is not included in income at the time of receipt. If the option expires, the premium is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the amount paid to close-out its position and the premium received is short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by the Fund is exercised, thereby

requiring the Fund to sell the underlying security, the premium will increase the amount realized upon the sale of the security and any resulting gain or loss will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the holding period of the security. Because the Fund does not have control over the exercise of the call options it writes, such exercise or other required sales of the underlying securities may cause the Fund to realize capital gains or losses at inopportune times.

With respect to a put option or call option that is purchased by the Fund, if the option is sold, any resulting gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss, and will be short-term or long-term, depending upon the holding period for the option. If the option expires, the resulting loss is a capital loss and is short-term or long-term, depending upon the holding period for the option. If the option is exercised, the cost of the option, in the case of a call option, is added to the basis of the purchased stock and, in the case of a put option, reduces the amount realized on the underlying stock in determining gain or loss.

In the case of Fund transactions in so-called "Section 1256 Contracts," such as many listed index options and any listed non-equity options, Code Section 1256 generally will require any gain or loss arising from the lapse, closing out or exercise of such positions to generally be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss regardless of the Fund's holding period. In addition, the Fund generally will be required to "mark to market" (i.e., treat as sold for fair market value) each such position that it holds at the close of each taxable year. If a Section 1256 Contract held by the Fund at the end of a taxable year is sold in the following year, the amount of any gain or loss realized on such sale will be adjusted to reflect the gain or loss previously taken into account under the "mark to market" rules.

The Code contains special rules that apply to "straddles," defined generally as the holding of "offsetting positions with respect to personal property." For example, the straddle rules normally apply when a taxpayer holds stock and an offsetting option with respect to such stock or substantially identical stock or securities. In general, investment positions will be offsetting if there is a substantial diminution in the risk of loss from holding one position by reason of holding one or more other positions. The Fund may write call options on portfolio securities that are "qualified covered call options" that are exempt from the straddle rules. To meet the qualified covered call option exemption, a stock-plus-covered-call position cannot be part of a larger straddle and must meet a number of other conditions, including that the option is written more than 30 days prior to expiration and is not "deep-in-the-money" as defined in the Code. The Fund may enter into certain investments that may constitute positions in a straddle. If two or more positions constitute a straddle, recognition of a realized loss from one position must be deferred to the extent of unrecognized gain in an offsetting position. In addition, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, or short-term capital loss as long-term capital loss. Interest and other carrying charges allocable to personal property that are part of a straddle are not currently deductible but must instead be capitalized. Similarly, "wash sale" rules apply to prevent the recognition of loss by the Fund from the disposition of stock or securities at a loss in a case in which identical or substantially identical stock or securities (or an option to acquire such property) is or has been acquired within a prescribed period. With respect to straddles, certain elections may be available to the Fund that would result in tax treatment different from that described above.

The Fund's income from foreign securities may be subject to non-U.S. taxes. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign issuers, the Fund may make an election that will generally enable its shareholders to obtain the benefit of deductions or credits for certain foreign taxes paid by the Fund. In the event of such an election, the shareholders would need to include the amount of such foreign taxes in their income and the shareholders may be able to take a deduction or credit for such taxes, subject to certain limitations.

The Fund may invest in the stock of "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"). A PFIC is any foreign corporation (with certain exceptions) that, in general, meets either of the following tests: (1) at least 75%

of its gross income is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" received on the stock of a PFIC or of any gain from disposition of that stock (collectively "PFIC income"), plus interest thereon, even if the Fund distributes the PFIC income as a taxable dividend to its shareholders. The balance of the PFIC income will be included in the Fund's investment company taxable income and, accordingly, will not be taxable to it to the extent it distributes that income to its shareholders.

If the Fund invests in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF"), then in lieu of the foregoing tax and interest obligation, the Fund will be required to include in income each year its *pro rata* share of the QEF's annual ordinary earnings and net capital gain which it may have to distribute to satisfy the distribution requirement and avoid imposition of the excise tax even if the QEF does not distribute those earnings and gain to the Fund. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because of certain of its requirements. Alternatively, the Fund may elect to "mark-to-market" its stock in any PFIC. "Marking-to-market," in this context, means including in ordinary income for each taxable year the excess, if any, of the fair market value of a PFIC's stock over the Fund's adjusted basis therein as of the end of that year. Pursuant to the election, the Fund also would be allowed to deduct (as an ordinary, not capital, loss) the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis in PFIC stock over the fair market value thereof as of the taxable year-end, but only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains (reduced by any prior deductions) with respect to that stock included by the Fund for prior taxable years under the election. The Fund's adjusted basis in each PFIC's stock with respect to which it has made this election will be adjusted to reflect the amounts of income included and deductions taken thereunder. Under either election, the Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above). Dividends paid by PFICs will not be treated as qualified dividend income.

Backup Withholding

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax from all taxable distributions payable to shareholders who fail to provide their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding percentage is 28% for amounts paid through 2012, after which time the rate will increase to 31% absent legislative change. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. This withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Shareholders

Any non-U.S. shareholders will generally be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate if applicable) on the Fund's ordinary distributions, including any amounts that would otherwise qualify for reduced rates on qualified dividends for U.S. shareholders. Non-U.S. shareholders may also potentially be subject to U.S. estate tax with respect to their shares in the Fund. Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, dated the date of this prospectus, the Underwriters named below, for whom _____ and _____ are acting as Representatives, have severally agreed to purchase, and the Fund has agreed to sell to them, the number of Common Shares indicated below.

Name	Number of Common Shares
Total	

The Underwriters are offering the Common Shares subject to their acceptance of the Common Shares from the Fund and subject to prior sale. The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the several Underwriters to pay for and accept delivery of the Common Shares offered by this prospectus are subject to the approval of legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions. The Underwriters are obligated to take and pay for all of the Common Shares offered by this prospectus if any such Common Shares are taken. However, the Underwriters are not required to take or pay for the Common Shares covered by the Underwriters' over-allotment option described below.

The Underwriters initially propose to offer part of the Common Shares directly to the public at the initial offering price listed on the cover page of this prospectus and part to certain dealers at a price that represents a concession not in excess of \$ _____ per Common Share under the initial offering price. Any Underwriter may allow, and such dealers may reallocate, a concession not in excess of \$ _____ per Common Share to the other Underwriters or to certain dealers. After the initial offering of the Common Shares, the offering price and other selling terms may from time to time be varied by the Representatives. The underwriting discounts and commissions (sales load) of \$ _____ per Common Share are equal to _____ % of the initial offering price. Investors must pay for any Common Shares purchased on or before _____, 2011.

The Fund has granted to the Underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to an aggregate of _____ Common Shares at the initial offering price per Common Share listed on the cover page of this prospectus, less underwriting discounts and commissions. The Underwriters may exercise this option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, made in connection with the offering of the Common Shares offered by this prospectus. To the extent the option is exercised, each Underwriter will become obligated, subject to limited conditions, to purchase approximately the same percentage of the additional Common Shares as the number listed next to the Underwriter's name in the preceding table bears to the total number of Common Shares listed next to the names of all Underwriters in the preceding table. If the Underwriters' over-allotment option is exercised in full, the total price to the public would be \$ _____, the total Underwriters' discounts and commissions (sales load) would be \$ _____ and the total proceeds to the Fund would be \$ _____.

The following table summarizes the estimated expenses and compensation that the Fund will pay:

	Per Common Share		Total	
	Without Overallotment	With Overallotment	Without Overallotment	With Overallotment
Public offering price	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$	\$
Sales load	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90	\$	\$
Estimated offering expenses	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$	\$
	\$ 19.06	\$ 19.06	\$	\$

Proceeds, after expenses, to
the Fund

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The fees described below under "Additional Compensation to Be Paid by the Adviser" are not reimbursable to the Adviser by the Fund, and are therefore not reflected in expenses payable by the Fund in the table above.

Offering expenses paid by the Fund (other than sales load) will not exceed \$0.04 per Common Share sold by the Fund in this Offering. If the offering expenses referred to in the preceding sentence exceed this amount, the Adviser will pay the excess. The Fund may reimburse ING Investments for all or a portion of its expenses incurred in connection with this offering (other than those described in "Additional Compensation to Be Paid by the Adviser"), to the extent that the other offering expenses of the Fund do not equal or exceed the \$0.04 per Common Share the Fund has agreed to pay for the offering expenses of the Fund. The aggregate offering expenses (excluding sales load) are estimated to be \$ in total, \$ of which will be borne by the Fund (or \$ if the Underwriters exercise their overallotment option in full). See "Summary of Fund Expenses."

The Underwriters have informed the Fund that they do not intend sales to discretionary accounts to exceed five percent of the total number of Common Shares offered by them.

In order to meet requirements for listing the Common Shares on the NYSE, the Underwriters have undertaken to sell lots of 100 or more shares to a minimum of 400 beneficial owners in the United States. The minimum investment requirement is 100 Common Shares (\$2,000).

The Fund has been approved for listing of its Common Shares on the NYSE, subject to notice of issuance, under the trading or "ticker" symbol " ."

The Fund has agreed that, without the prior written consent of and on behalf of the Underwriters, it will not, during the period ending 180 days after the date of this prospectus:

- offer, pledge, sell, contract to sell, sell any option or contract to purchase, purchase any option or contract to sell, grant any option, right or warrant to purchase, lend, or otherwise transfer or dispose of, directly or indirectly, any Common Shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Shares; or
- enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the Common Shares,

whether any such transaction described above is to be settled by delivery of Common Shares or such other securities, in cash or otherwise; or file any registration statement with the SEC relating to the offering of any Common Shares or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for Common Shares. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if: (i) during the last 17 days of the 180-day restricted period, the Fund issues an earnings release or announces material news or a material event relating to the Fund; or (ii) prior to the expiration of the 180-day restricted period, the Fund announces that it will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the 180-day restricted period, the restrictions described above shall continue to apply until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the earnings release or the announcement of the material news or material event. This lock-up agreement will not apply to the Common Shares to be sold pursuant to the underwriting agreement or any Common Shares issued pursuant to the Plan.

In order to facilitate the offering of the Common Shares, the Underwriters may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Common Shares. The Underwriters currently expect to sell more Common Shares than they are obligated to purchase under the underwriting agreement, creating a short position in the Common Shares for their own account. A short sale is covered if the short position is no greater than the number of Common Shares available for purchase by the Underwriters under the over-allotment option (exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus). The Underwriters can close out a covered short sale by exercising the over-allotment

option or purchasing Common Shares in the open market. In determining the source

of Common Shares to close out a covered short sale, the Underwriters will consider, among other things, the open market price of the Common Shares compared to the price available under the over-allotment option. The Underwriters may also sell Common Shares in excess of the over-allotment option, creating a naked short position. The Underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing Common Shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the Underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Common Shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. As an additional means of facilitating the offering, the Underwriters may bid for, and purchase, Common Shares in the open market to stabilize the price of the Common Shares. Finally, the underwriting syndicate may also reclaim selling concessions allowed to an Underwriter or a dealer for distributing the Common Shares in the offering, if the syndicate repurchases previously distributed Common Shares in transactions to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the price of the Common Shares. Any of these activities may raise or maintain the market price of the Common Shares above independent market levels or prevent or retard a decline in the market price of the Common Shares. The Underwriters are not required to engage in these activities, and may end any of these activities at any time.

Prior to this Offering, there has been no public or private market for the Common Shares or any other securities of the Fund. Consequently, the offering price for the Common Shares was determined by negotiation among the Fund, the Adviser and the Representatives. There can be no assurance, however, that the price at which the Common Shares trade after this offering will not be lower than the price at which they are sold by the Underwriters or that an active trading market in the Common Shares will develop and continue after this Offering.

The Fund anticipates that the Representatives and certain other Underwriters may from time to time act as brokers and dealers in connection with the execution of its portfolio transactions after they have ceased to act as underwriters and, subject to certain restrictions, may act as such brokers while they act as underwriters.

In connection with this offering, certain of the Underwriters or selected dealers may distribute prospectuses electronically. The Fund, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and the Underwriters have agreed to indemnify each other against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act").

Prior to the public offering of Common Shares, the Adviser purchased Common Shares from the Fund in an amount satisfying the net worth requirements of Section 14(a) of the 1940 Act. As of the date of this prospectus, the Adviser owned 100% of the outstanding Common Shares. The Adviser may be deemed to control the Fund until such time as it owns less than 25% of the outstanding Common Shares, which is expected to occur as of the completion of the Offering of Common Shares.

ING Financial Partners, Inc. ("IFP") may be a member of the selling group in the Offering. IFP is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). Additionally, IFP is affiliated with ING Investments and ING Investments Distributor, LLC (formerly, ING Funds Distributor, LLC) ("IID").

The principal business address of _____ is _____. The principal business address of _____ is _____.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the Underwriters or their respective affiliates from time to time have provided in the past, and may provide in the future, investment banking, securities trading, hedging, brokerage activities, commercial lending and financial advisory services to us, certain of our executive officers and our affiliates and the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates in the ordinary course of business, for which they have received, and may receive, customary fees and expenses.

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction (except in the United States) that would permit a public offering of the Common Shares, or the possession, circulation or distribution of this prospectus or any other material relating to the Fund or the Common Shares in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Common Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this prospectus nor any other offering material or advertisements in connection with the Common Shares may be distributed or published, in or from any country or jurisdiction except in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of any such country or jurisdiction.

Additional Compensation to Be Paid by the Adviser

ING Investments (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay _____ from its own assets, an upfront marketing and structuring fee in the amount of \$ _____ for advice relating to the structure, design and organization of the Fund, including without limitation, views from an investor market and distribution perspective on (i) diversification, proportion and concentration approaches for the Fund's investments in light of current market conditions, (ii) marketing issues with respect to the Fund's investment policies and proposed investments, (iii) the proportion of the Fund's assets to invest in the Fund's strategies and (iv) the overall marketing and positioning thesis for the offering of the Fund's Common Shares. The upfront marketing and structuring fee paid to _____ will not exceed _____ % of the total public offering price of the Common Shares. These services provided by _____ to ING Investments are unrelated to ING Investments' function of advising the Fund as to its investments in securities or use of investment strategies and investment techniques.

ING Investments (and not the Fund) has agreed to pay _____ from its own assets, an upfront marketing and structuring fee in the amount of \$ _____ for advice relating to the structure, design and organization of the Fund, including without limitation, views from an investor market and distribution perspective on (i) diversification, proportion and concentration approaches for the Fund's investments in light of current market conditions, (ii) marketing issues with respect to the Fund's investment policies and proposed investments, (iii) the proportion of the Fund's assets to invest in the Fund's strategies and (iv) the overall marketing and positioning thesis for the offering of the Fund's Common Shares. The upfront marketing and structuring fee paid to _____ will not exceed _____ % of the total public offering price of the Common Shares. These services provided by _____ to ING Investments are unrelated to ING Investments' function of advising the Fund as to its investments in securities or use of investment strategies and investment techniques.

ING Investments (and not the Fund) has also agreed to pay from its own assets a commission to certain registered personnel of IID (a broker-dealer affiliate of ING Investments and the Sub-Adviser), who participate as wholesalers in the marketing of the Fund's Common Shares, in an amount which will not exceed \$ _____. These commissions, in the aggregate, will not exceed _____ % of the total public offering price of the Common Shares.

As part of the Fund's payment of the Fund's offering expenses, the Fund has agreed to pay expenses related to the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters in connection with the review by FINRA of the terms of the sale of the Common Shares, and the transportation and other expenses incurred in connection with presentations to prospective purchasers of the Common Shares. Such expenses will not exceed \$ _____ in the aggregate.

Total underwriting compensation determined in accordance with FINRA rules is summarized as follows. The sales load the Fund will pay of \$ _____ per share is equal to _____ % of gross proceeds. The Fund has agreed to reimburse the Underwriters the expenses related to the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters in connection with the review by FINRA of the terms of the sale of the Common Shares, and the transportation and other expenses incurred in connection with presentations to prospective purchasers of the Common Shares, in an amount not to exceed \$ _____ in the aggregate, which amount will not exceed _____ % of gross proceeds. ING Investments (and not the Fund) will pay upfront marketing and structuring fees to

and _____, as described above, which will not exceed \$ _____. ING Investments (and not the Fund) will pay a commission to certain registered personnel of IID (a broker-dealer affiliate of ING Investments and the Sub-Adviser), who participate as wholesalers in the marketing of the Fund's Common Shares, in an amount which will not exceed \$ _____. Total compensation to the Underwriters will not exceed _____% of gross proceeds.

Offering expenses paid by the Fund (other than sales load but inclusive of the \$ _____ expense reimbursement to ING Investments referred to above) will not exceed \$0.04 per share sold by the Fund in this offering. If the offering expenses referred to above exceed this amount, ING Investments will pay the excess. The aggregate offering expenses (excluding sales load but inclusive of the \$ _____ expense reimbursement to ING Investments referred to above) are estimated to be \$ _____ in total, \$ _____ of which will be borne by the Fund (assuming no exercise of the Underwriters' overallotment option).

The following table summarizes total underwriting compensation determined in accordance with FINRA rules.

	Per Share (Without Over-Allotment)		Total (Without Over-Allotment)	
	Dollar Amount	As a percentage of Gross Proceeds	Dollar Amount	As a percentage of Gross Proceeds
Underwriting Compensation				
Sales Load	\$ _____	%	\$ _____	%
Expense Reimbursement to Underwriters(1)	\$ _____	%	\$ _____	%
Total Underwriting Compensation Borne by Purchasers of Common Shares	\$ _____	%	\$ _____	%
Marketing and Structuring Fees	\$ _____	%	\$ _____	%
Commissions to Certain Personnel of IID	\$ _____	%	\$ _____	%
Total Underwriting Compensation Borne by ING Investments	\$ _____	%	\$ _____	%

(1) The Fund has agreed to reimburse the Underwriters up to \$ _____ for the expenses related to the reasonable fees and disbursements of counsel to the Underwriters in connection with the review by FINRA of the terms of the sale of the Common Shares, and the transportation and other expenses incurred in connection with presentations to prospective purchasers of the Common Shares. These payments by the Fund are subject to the overall \$0.04 per share cap on offering expenses (other than the sales load) payable by the Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Fund is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the 1940 Act and in accordance therewith files reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements and other information filed by the Fund with the SEC pursuant to the informational requirements of such Acts can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The SEC maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) containing reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants, including the Fund, that file electronically with the SEC.

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The Fund's Common Shares are expected to be listed on the NYSE subject to notice of issuance, and reports, proxy statements and other information concerning the Fund and filed with the SEC by the Fund can be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, NY 10005.

This prospectus constitutes part of a Registration Statement filed by the Fund with the SEC under the 1933 Act, and the 1940 Act. This prospectus omits certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement, and

reference is hereby made to the Registration Statement and related exhibits for further information with respect to the Fund and the Common Shares offered hereby. Any statements contained herein concerning the provisions of any document are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement or otherwise filed with the SEC. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC free of charge through the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). You may also copy and review the Registration Statement at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information relating to the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. You may obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549.

Certain legal matters in connection with the Common Shares offered hereby will be passed upon for the Fund by _____, and for the Underwriters by _____ and _____ may rely as to certain matters of Delaware law on the opinion of _____.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The financial statements of the Fund have been audited by _____, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report filed as an exhibit to the SAI, and are included in reliance upon their report given upon _____ authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The address of _____ is _____.

CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The custodian, transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent and registrar for the Fund is The Bank of New York, whose principal address is 101 Barclay Street (11E), New York, NY 10286.

PRIVACY PRINCIPLES OF THE FUND

The Fund is committed to maintaining the privacy of its shareholders and to safeguarding their non-public personal information. The following information is provided to help you understand what personal information the Fund collects, how the Fund protects that information and why, in certain cases, the Fund may share information with select other parties. Generally, the Fund does not receive any non-public personal information relating to its shareholders, although certain non-public personal information of its shareholders may become available to the Fund. The Fund does not disclose any non-public personal information about its shareholders or former shareholders to anyone, except as permitted by law or as is necessary in order to service shareholder accounts (for example, to a transfer agent or third party administrator).

The Fund restricts access to non-public personal information about its shareholders to employees of the Fund's Adviser and their delegates and affiliates with a legitimate business need for the information. The Fund maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards designed to protect the non-public personal information of its shareholders. For information about the privacy policy of ING Investments and IID, see "ING's Privacy Promise" on the Fund's website (www.ingfunds.com).

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Until _____, 2011 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the Common Shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligations to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

Shares

ING Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund

Common Shares
\$20.00 per Share

PROSPECTUS

, 2011

[PRPRO-XXX]

The information in this Statement of Additional Information is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Statement of Additional Information is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where such offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION,

DATED July 14, 2010

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100

Scottsdale, Arizona 85258-2034

(800) 992-0180

ING EMERGING MARKETS HIGH DIVIDEND EQUITY FUND

This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) relates to the ING Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund (the Fund). The Fund is a newly organized, diversified, closed-end management investment company.

THIS SAI IS NOT A PROSPECTUS AND IS AUTHORIZED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ONLY IF PRECEDED OR ACCOMPANIED BY THE PROSPECTUS OF ING EMERGING MARKETS HIGH DIVIDEND EQUITY FUND DATED JULY 14, 2010 (THE PROSPECTUS), AS SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME, WHICH IS INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE. THIS SAI SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROSPECTUS, A COPY OF WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT CHARGE BY CONTACTING YOUR FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY OR CALLING THE FUND AT 1-800-992-0180. YOU MAY ALSO OBTAIN A COPY OF THE FUND S PROSPECTUS ON THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION S (SEC) WEBSITE ([HTTP://WWW.SEC.GOV](http://www.sec.gov)).

Capitalized terms used in this SAI and not otherwise defined have the meanings given them in the Fund s Prospectus.

This Statement of Additional Information is dated , 2011

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ING EMERGING MARKETS HIGH DIVIDEND EQUITY FUND

HISTORY OF THE FUND

The Fund is a statutory trust organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and is registered as a closed-end, management investment company. The Fund was organized on July 6, 2010.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Primary investment strategies are described in the Prospectus. The following is a description of the various investment policies that the Fund may be engaged in, whether as a primary or secondary strategy, and a summary of certain attendant risks. ING Investment Management Advisors B.V. (IIM B.V. or the Sub-Adviser) will use the following techniques only to the extent it believes that doing so will help to achieve the Fund's investment objective. The fact that the Fund may use a technique does not mean that the technique will actually be used.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS. As described in the Prospectus, the Fund seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of equity securities, primarily of issuers in emerging market countries.

PREFERRED STOCKS. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks of both domestic and foreign issuers. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects, with respect to that portion of its managed assets invested in preferred stocks, if any, to invest only in preferred stocks of investment grade quality as determined by rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), Fitch Ratings or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by the Sub-Adviser. The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a preferred stock is purchased, and the Fund is not required to dispose of a preferred stock in the event of a downgrade of an assessment of credit quality or the withdrawal of a rating. Preferred stocks involve credit risk, which is the risk that a preferred stock will decline in price or fail to pay dividends when expected because the issuer experiences a decline in its financial status. In addition to credit risk, investment in preferred stocks involves certain other risks as described in the Prospectus.

EMERGING MARKET ISSUERS. The risks of foreign (non-U.S.) investments described in the Prospectus apply to an even greater extent to investments in countries with emerging markets. The securities markets of countries with emerging markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of the U.S. and developed foreign markets. Disclosure and regulatory standards in many respects are less stringent than in the U.S. and developed foreign markets. There also may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of securities markets in countries with emerging markets, and the activities of investors in such markets and enforcement of existing regulations have been extremely limited. Many countries with emerging markets have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain countries with emerging markets. Economies in countries with emerging markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of these countries also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade. The economies of countries with emerging markets may also be predominantly based on only a few industries or dependent on revenues from particular commodities. In addition, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in foreign markets may be more expensive in countries with emerging markets than in many developed foreign markets, which could reduce the Fund's income from such securities.

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

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. Derivative instruments (which are instruments that derive their value from another instrument, security or index) may be purchased or sold for hedging, risk management and investment purposes. These strategies may be executed through the use of derivative contracts in the U.S. or abroad. In the course of pursuing these investment strategies, the Fund may purchase and sell exchange-listed and over-the-counter (OTC) put and call options on common stocks and other securities, instruments based upon equity and fixed-income indices and other instruments, purchase and sell futures contracts and options thereon, and enter into various transactions such as swaps, caps, or floors or combinations of the above. In addition, derivatives may also include new techniques, instruments or strategies that are permitted as regulatory changes occur.

Transactions in derivative instruments involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, interest rates, indices or other financial instruments' prices; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge; tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed an investment in these instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing positions. Derivative instruments may sometimes increase or leverage exposure to a particular market risk, thereby increasing price volatility.

OVER THE COUNTER (OTC). OTC derivative instruments including, equity swaps and forward sales of stocks involve an enhanced risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations. Some derivative instruments are not readily marketable or may become illiquid under adverse market conditions. In addition, during periods of market volatility, a commodity exchange or other exchanges may suspend or limit trading in an exchange-traded derivative instrument, which may make the contract temporarily illiquid and difficult to price. Exchanges may also establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or futures option can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. This may prevent the closing out of positions to limit losses. Certain purchased OTC options, and assets used as cover for written OTC options, are generally illiquid. The ability to terminate OTC derivative instruments may depend on the cooperation of the counterparties to such contracts. For thinly traded derivative instruments, the only source of price quotations may be the selling dealer or counterparty. In addition, certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), limit the Fund's use of derivative instruments. The Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of a Commodity Pool Operator (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act and therefore is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO. There can be no assurance that the use of derivative instruments will benefit the Fund.

SWAPS. Swap contracts may be purchased or sold to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or market conditions, to mitigate non-payment or default risk or to gain exposure to particular securities, baskets of securities, indices or currencies for hedging purposes. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount," *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, or in a particular security, "basket" of securities or index. The Fund will enter into swaps only on a net basis, *i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. If the other party to a swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund's custodian. The Fund will not enter into any swap unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be investment grade by the Sub-Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. Swaps are traded in the OTC market. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund would be unfavorably affected.

Total return swaps. Total return swaps are a type of swaps in which one party agrees to make payments of the total return from the underlying asset(s), which may include securities, baskets of securities or securities indices during the specified period, in return for payments equal to a fixed or floating rate of interest or the total return from other underlying asset(s).

Interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (*e.g.*, an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments).

FUTURES AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES. The Fund may purchase and sell various kinds of financial futures contracts and options thereon to seek to hedge against changes in stock prices or interest rates, for other risk management purposes or to gain exposure to certain securities, indices and currencies for hedging purposes. Futures contracts may be based on various securities indices and securities. Such transactions

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involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to adverse changes in securities prices, which may exceed the Fund's initial investment in these contracts. The Fund will only purchase or sell futures contracts or related options for hedging purposes and in compliance with the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and any other regulatory body having jurisdiction over such contracts. These transactions involve transaction costs. Sales of futures contracts and related options generally result in realization of short-term or long-term

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capital gain depending on the period for which the investment is held. To the extent that any futures contract or options on futures contract held by the Fund is a Section 1256 contract under the Code, the contract will generally be marked-to-market annually and any gain or loss will be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term, regardless of the holding period for such contract.

Foreign exchange traded futures contracts and options thereon may be used only if the Sub-Adviser determines that trading on such foreign exchange does not entail risks, including credit and liquidity risks, that are materially greater than the risks associated with trading on U.S. exchanges.

SHORT SALES. Short sales of securities in which the Fund may engage are sales of securities already owned or in which there is a right to be acquired at no added cost through conversion or exchange of other securities owned (referred to as short sales against the box).

If the Fund makes a short sale against the box, the Fund would not immediately deliver the securities sold and would not receive the proceeds from the sale. The seller is said to have a short position in the securities sold until it delivers the securities sold, at which time it receives the proceeds of the sale. To secure its obligation to deliver securities sold short, the Fund will deposit in escrow in a separate account with the Custodian an equal amount of the securities sold short or securities convertible into or exchangeable for such securities. The Fund can close out its short position by purchasing and delivering an equal amount of the securities sold short, rather than by delivering securities already held by the Fund, because the Fund might want to continue to receive interest and dividend payments on securities in its portfolio that are convertible into the securities sold short.

The Fund's decision to make a short sale against the box may be a technique to hedge against market risks when ING Investments, LLC (ING Investments or the Adviser) or the Sub-Adviser believes that the price of a security may decline, causing a decline in the value of a security owned by the Fund or a security convertible into or exchangeable for such security. In such case, any future losses in the Fund's long position would be reduced by a gain in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses in the long position are reduced will depend upon the amount of securities sold short relative to the amount of the securities the Fund owns, either directly or indirectly, and, in the case where the Fund owns convertible securities, changes in the investment values or conversion premiums of such securities.

In the view of the SEC, a short sale involves the creation of a senior security as such term is defined in the 1940 Act, unless the sale is against the box and the securities sold short are placed in a segregated account (not with the broker), or unless the Fund's obligation to deliver the securities sold short is covered by placing in a segregated account (not with the broker) cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid debt or equity securities in an amount equal to the difference between the market value of the securities sold short at the time of the short sale and any such collateral required to be deposited with a broker in connection with the sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale), which difference is adjusted daily for changes in the value of the securities sold short. The total value of the cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid debt or equity securities deposited with the broker and otherwise segregated may not at any time be less than the market value of the securities sold short at the time of the short sale. The Fund will comply with these requirements.

SECURITIES LENDING. As described in the Prospectus, the Fund may lend a portion of its portfolio securities to broker-dealers or other institutional borrowers. Loans will be made only to organizations whose credit quality or claims paying ability is considered by the Sub-Adviser to be at least investment grade (rated BBB- or higher by S&P, Baa3 or higher by Moody's). All securities loans will be collateralized on a continuous basis by cash or U.S. government securities having a value, marked-to-market daily, of at least 100% of the market value of the loaned securities. The Fund may receive loan fees in connection with loans that are collateralized by securities or on loans of securities for which there is special demand. The Fund may also seek to earn income on securities loans by reinvesting cash collateral in securities consistent with its investment objectives and policies, seeking to invest at rates that are higher than the rebate rate that it normally will pay to the borrower with respect to such cash collateral. Any such reinvestment will be subject to the investment policies, strategies, restrictions and risk considerations described in the Prospectus and in this SAI.

Securities loans may result in delays in recovering, or a failure of the borrower to return, the loaned securities. The defaulting borrower ordinarily would be liable to the Fund for any losses resulting from such delays or failures, and the collateral provided in connection with the loan normally would also be available for that purpose. Securities loans normally may be terminated by either the Fund or the borrower at any time. Upon termination and the return of the loaned securities, the Fund would be required to return the related cash or securities collateral to the borrower and it may be required to liquidate longer term portfolio securities in order to do so. To the extent that such securities have decreased in value, this may result in the Fund realizing a loss at a time when it would not otherwise do so. The Fund also may incur losses if it is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates higher than applicable rebate rates paid to borrowers and related administrative costs. These

risks are substantially the same as those incurred through investment leverage, and will be subject to the investment policies, strategies, restrictions and risk considerations described in the Prospectus and in this SAI.

The Fund will receive amounts equivalent to any interest or other distributions paid on securities while they are on loan, and the Fund will not be entitled to exercise voting or other beneficial rights on loaned securities. The Fund will exercise its right to terminate loans and thereby regain these rights whenever the Sub-Adviser considers it to be in the Fund's interest to do so, taking into account the related loss of reinvestment income and other factors.

WARRANTS. A warrant gives the holder a right to purchase at any time during a specified period a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price. Unlike convertible debt securities or preferred stock, warrants do not pay a fixed dividend. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of the Fund's entire investment therein).

Put and call index warrants (Index Warrants) are instruments whose values vary depending on the change in the value of one or more specified securities indices. Index Warrants are generally issued by banks or other financial institutions and give the holder the right, at any time during the term of the warrant, to receive upon exercise of the warrant a cash payment from the issuer, based on the value of the underlying index at the time of exercise. In general, if the value of the underlying index rises above the exercise price of the Index Warrant, the holder of a call warrant will be entitled to receive a cash payment from the issuer upon exercise, based on the difference between the value of the index and the exercise price of the warrant; if the value of the underlying index falls, the holder of a put warrant will be entitled to receive a cash payment from the issuer upon exercise, based on the difference between the exercise price of the warrant and the value of the index. The holder of a warrant would not be entitled to any payments from the issuer at any time when, in the case of a call warrant, the exercise price is greater than the value of the underlying index, or, in the case of a put warrant, the exercise price is less than the value of the underlying index. If the Fund were to not exercise an Index Warrant prior to its expiration, then the Fund would lose the amount of the purchase price paid by it for the warrant. The Fund will normally use Index Warrants in a manner similar to its use of options on securities indices. The risks of using Index Warrants are generally similar to those relating to its use of index options. Unlike most index options, however, Index Warrants are issued in limited amounts and are not obligations of a regulated clearing agency, but are backed only by the credit of the bank or other institution that issues the warrant. Also, Index Warrants generally have longer terms than index options. Index Warrants are not likely to be as liquid as certain index options backed by a recognized clearing agency. In addition, the terms of Index Warrants may limit the Fund's ability to exercise the warrants at such time, or in such quantities, as the Fund would otherwise wish to do.

WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES AND DELAYED DELIVERY TRANSACTIONS. In order to secure prices or yields deemed advantageous at the time, the Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or a delayed-delivery basis generally 15 to 45 days after the commitment is made. The Fund will enter into a when-issued transaction for the purpose of acquiring portfolio securities and not for the purpose of leverage. In such transactions, delivery of the securities occurs beyond the normal settlement periods, but no payment or delivery is made by, and no interest accrues to, the Fund prior to the actual delivery or payment by the other party to the transaction. Due to fluctuations in the value of securities purchased on a when-issued or a delayed-delivery basis, the yields obtained on such securities may be higher or lower than the yields available in the market on the dates when the investments are actually delivered to the buyers. Similarly, the sale of securities for delayed-delivery can involve the risk that the prices available in the market when delivery is made may actually be higher than those obtained in the transaction itself. The Fund will establish a segregated account with the Custodian consisting of cash and/or liquid assets in an amount equal to the amount of its when-issued and delayed-delivery commitments which will be marked to market daily. The Fund will only make commitments to purchase such securities with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but the Fund may sell these securities before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy. In these cases, the Fund may realize a taxable gain or loss. When the Fund engages in when-issued, forward commitment and delayed settlement transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of such party to do so may result in the Fund incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price credited to be advantageous.

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When the time comes to pay for the securities acquired on a delayed-delivery basis, the Fund will meet its obligations from the available cash flow, sale of the securities held in the segregated account, sale of other securities or, although it would not normally expect to do so, from sale of the when-issued securities themselves (which may have a market value greater or less than the Fund's payment obligation). Depending on market conditions, the Fund could experience fluctuations in share price as a result of delayed delivery or when-issued purchases.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS. Because the Fund may buy and sell securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and receive interest, dividends and sale proceeds in currencies other than the U.S.

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dollar, the Fund may enter into foreign currency exchange transactions to convert to and from different foreign currencies and to convert foreign currencies to and from the U.S. dollar. The Fund either enters into these transactions on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or uses forward foreign currency contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. A forward foreign currency exchange contract is an agreement to exchange one currency for another—for example, to exchange a certain amount of U.S. dollars for a certain amount of Korean won at a future date. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are included in the group of instruments that can be characterized as derivatives. Neither spot transactions for forward foreign currency exchange contracts eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the Fund's portfolio securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline.

Although these transactions tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they tend to limit any potential gain that might be realized should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of these securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Use of currency hedging techniques may also be limited by management's need to protect the status of the Fund as a regulated investment company under the Code.

OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES. An investment company is a company engaged in the business of pooling investors' money and trading in securities for them. Examples include face-amount certificate companies, unit investment trusts and management companies. When the Fund invests in other investment companies, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of the underlying investment companies' fees and expenses. Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are investment companies whose goal is to track or replicate a desired index, such as a sector, market or global segment. ETFs are traded on exchanges similar to a publicly traded company. Similarly, the risks and costs of ETFs are similar to that of a publicly traded company. The goal of an ETF is to correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses of its underlying index. The risk of not correlating to the index is an additional risk to the investors of ETFs. Because ETFs trade on an exchange, they may not trade at net asset value (NAV). Sometimes, the prices of ETFs may vary significantly from the NAVs of the ETFs' underlying securities. Additionally, if the Fund elects to redeem its ETF shares rather than sell them on the secondary market, the Fund may receive the underlying securities which it must then sell in order to obtain cash. Additionally, when the Fund invests in ETFs, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of the underlying ETFs' fees and expenses.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND OBLIGATIONS. Some U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the U.S. Treasury. These include direct obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, bills and bonds, as well as indirect obligations such as the Government National Mortgage Association. Other U.S. government securities are not direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, but rather are backed by the ability to borrow directly from the U.S. Treasury. Still others are supported solely by the credit of the agency or instrumentality itself and are neither guaranteed nor insured by the U.S. government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to such agencies if needed. U.S. government securities may be subject to varying degrees of credit risk and all U.S. government securities may be subject to price declines due to changing interest rates. Securities directly supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government have less credit risk.

DEBT SECURITIES. The value of debt securities may fall when interest rates rise. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter maturities. In addition, debt securities, such as bonds, involve credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if a bond issuer (debtor) fails to repay interest and principal in a timely manner or if it goes bankrupt. This is especially true during periods of economic uncertainty or economic downturns. High-yield/high-risk bonds are especially subject to credit risk and are considered to be mostly speculative in nature. The securities are also subject to interest rate risk. This is the risk that the value of the security may fall when interest rates rise. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities tends to be more volatile in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities.

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CALL RISK. During periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer may call, or repay, its high yielding bond before the bond maturity date. If forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, the Fund would experience a decline in income.

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS. The Fund may temporarily invest to a significant degree in cash, cash equivalents or investment grade debt securities including U.S. government securities. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term

securities such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. government obligations.

FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

The following investment restrictions of the Fund are designated as fundamental policies and as such cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, which as used in this SAI means the lesser of: (a) 67% of the shares of the Fund present or represented by proxy at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented at the meeting; or (b) more than 50% of outstanding shares of the Fund. As a matter of fundamental policy the Fund may not:

1. purchase securities of any issuer if, as a result, with respect to 75% of the Fund's total assets, more than 5% of the value of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any one issuer or the Fund's ownership would be more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer, provided that this restriction does not limit the Fund's investments in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, or investments in securities of other investment companies.
2. issue any senior security, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act), including the rules, regulations, interpretations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund.
3. purchase a security if, as a result, more than 25% of the value of its total assets would be invested in securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation shall not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities.
4. purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase and sell securities which are secured by interests in real estate, securities of issuers which invest or deal investment trusts and other securities that represent a similar indirect interest in real estate. The Fund reserves the freedom of action to hold and to sell real estate acquired as a result of the ownership of securities.
5. make loans to other persons, except by: (a) the acquisition of obligations in which the Fund is authorized to invest in accordance with its investment objectives and policies; (b) entering into repurchase agreements and (c) lending its portfolio securities.
6. borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations, interpretations thereunder and any exemptive relief obtained by the Fund.
7. underwrite securities issued by other persons, except insofar as it may technically be deemed to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) in selling or disposing of a portfolio investment, or participating in a secondary offering of a portfolio investment.

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8. purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts for the purposes except to the extent permitted by applicable law without the Fund becoming subject to registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a commodity pool.

9. purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities). The purchase of investment assets with the proceeds of a permitted borrowing or securities offering will not be deemed to be the purchase of securities on margin.

The Fund has also adopted the following non-fundamental investment policies which may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the Board or the Trustees) without approval of the Fund's shareholders. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, under normal market conditions the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 80% of its managed assets in dividend producing equity securities of, or derivatives having economic characteristics similar to the equity securities of, issuers in emerging markets. The Fund will provide its shareholders with at least 60 days prior written notice of any material change in such investment policy. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, the Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this policy. Solely for the purpose of compliance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund will calculate its 80% investment test using net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) rather than managed.

Whenever an investment policy or investment restriction set forth in the Prospectus or this SAI states a maximum percentage of assets that may be invested in any security or other assets or describes a policy regarding quality standards, such percentage limitation or standard shall be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or asset. Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, assets or other circumstances or any subsequent rating change made by a rating service (or as determined by the Sub-Adviser if the security is not rated by a rating agency) will not compel the Fund to dispose of such security or other asset. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund must always be in compliance with the borrowing policies set forth above.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INFORMATION REGARDING INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE FUND

The Board is responsible for the overall management and supervision of the affairs of the Fund. The Trustees and officers of the Fund are listed below. Except as indicated, each individual has held the office shown or other offices in the same company for the last five years.

Set forth in the table below is information about each Trustee of the Fund.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served(1)	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex overseen by Trustee(2)	Other Directorships/Trusteeships held by Trustee
<u>Independent Trustees</u>					
Colleen D. Baldwin 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, Arizona 85258 Age: 50	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	President, Glantuum Partners, LLC, a business consulting firm, (January 2009 - Present); and Consultant (January 2005 to Present).	134	None.
John V. Boyer 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, Arizona 85258 Age: 57	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	President, Bechtler Arts Foundation (January 2008 - Present). Formerly, Consultant (July 2007 - February 2008); President and Chief Executive Officer, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (March 2006 - July 2007), and Executive Director, The Mark Twain House & Museum (3) (September 1989 - March 2006).	134	None.
Patricia W. Chadwick 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, Arizona 85258	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	Consultant and President, Ravengate Partners LLC a consulting firm that provides advice regarding financial markets and the global economy (January 2000 - Present).	134	Wisconsin Energy Corporation (June 2006 - Present) and the Royce Fund (2009 - Present).

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Age: 62

Peter S. Drotch	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	Retired.	134	First Marblehead Corporation (September 2003-Present) and BlackRock Funds (February 2005 2007).
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Age: 69

J. Michael Earley	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	Retired. Formerly, President, Chief Executive Officer, Bankers Trust Company, N.A. Des Moines (June 1992 December 2008).	134	Bankers Trust Company, N.A. Des Moines (June 1992-June 2009) and Midamerica Financial Corporation (December 2002 - December 2009).
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Age: 65

Patrick W. Kenny	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	Retired. Formerly, President and Chief Executive Officer, International Insurance Society (June 2001 - June 2009).	134	Assured Guaranty Ltd. (April 2004 - Present); and Odyssey Re Holdings Corp. (November 2006 October 2009).
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Age: 68

Sheryl K. Pressler	Trustee	August 2010 - Present	Consultant (May 2001 Present).	134	Stillwater Mining Company (May 2002 Present).
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Scottsdale, Arizona 85258

Age: 60

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Name and Age	Position(s) held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served(1)	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex overseen by Trustee(2)	Other Directorships/Trustee ships held by Trustee
Roger B. Vincent					