

PROSPECTUS

29,000,000 Shares

Tekla World Healthcare Fund

Common Shares

\$20.00 per Share

Tekla World Healthcare Fund (the "Trust") is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history. The Trust's investment objective is to seek current income and long-term capital appreciation. The Trust may not be able to achieve its investment objective. Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets (as defined below) in U.S. and non-U.S. companies engaged in the healthcare industries ("Healthcare Companies") including equity securities, convertible securities and debt securities. The Trust will concentrate its investments in the healthcare industries. A company will be deemed to be a Healthcare Company if, at the time the Trust makes an investment in a company, 50% or more of such company's sales, earnings or assets arise from or are dedicated to healthcare products or services or medical technology activities. Healthcare Companies may include companies in one or more of the following sub-sectors: pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, managed care, life science and tools, healthcare technology, healthcare services, healthcare supplies, healthcare facilities, healthcare equipment, healthcare distributors and Healthcare REITs (as defined herein). Tekla Capital Management LLC (the "Investment Adviser") determines, in its discretion, whether a company is a Healthcare Company. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Trust (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Trust's accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Trust's 80% policy may only be changed with 60 days' prior notice to the Trust's shareholders ("Shareholders").

Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 40% of its Managed Assets in companies organized or located outside the United States or companies that do a substantial amount of business outside the United States. The Investment Adviser determines, in its discretion, whether a company does a substantial amount of business outside of the United States. The Trust may invest up to 5% of its Managed Assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries. The Trust initially intends to hedge non-U.S. dollar exposure.

The Trust expects to invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities (which may include common stock, preferred stock and warrants or other rights to acquire common or preferred stock). The Trust will invest in foreign securities and may buy and sell currencies for the purpose of settlement of transactions in foreign securities. The Trust may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in convertible securities, which may include securities that are non-investment grade. The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets as measured at the time of investment in all non-convertible debt securities, including corporate debt obligations and debt securities that are rated non-investment grade (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("S&P"), or BB+ by Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch") or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality). The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody's and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. The Trust's investments in non-investment grade investments and those deemed to be of similar quality are considered speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as "junk" or "high yield" securities. See "Risk Factors—Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk."

(continued on inside front cover)

**No Prior History.** Because the Trust is newly organized, its common shares of beneficial interest (the "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. This risk may be greater for investors expecting to sell their shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the public offering.

**Listing.** It is anticipated that the Shares will be approved for listing on the New York Stock Exchange, subject to notice of issuance, under the trading or "ticker" symbol "THW."

**Investors should consider their investment goals, time horizons and risk tolerance before investing in the Trust. An investment in the Trust is not appropriate for all investors, and the Trust is not intended to be a complete investment program. Before buying any Shares, you should read the discussion of the principal risks of investing in the Trust, which are summarized in "Prospectus Summary—Risk Considerations" beginning on page 12 and in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 68.**

Neither the securities and exchange commission 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.

	Per Share	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
Public offering price .....	\$20.00	\$580,000,000
Sales load <sup>(2)</sup> .....	\$0.90	\$26,100,000
Estimated offering expenses .....	\$0.04	\$1,160,000
Proceeds, after expenses, to the Trust <sup>(3)</sup> .....	\$19.06	\$552,740,000

The underwriters expect to deliver the Shares to purchasers on or about June 30, 2015.

**Wells Fargo Securities**  
**BofA Merrill Lynch**  
**Morgan Stanley**  
**UBS Investment Bank**  
**Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.**  
**Stifel**

**Oppenheimer & Co.**  
**BB&T Capital Markets**  
**Janney Montgomery Scott**  
**MLV & Co.**  
**Pershing LLC**  
**Wedbush Securities Inc.**

**RBC Capital Markets**  
**Dawson James Securities, Inc.**  
**J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC**  
**National Securities Corporation**  
**RCS Capital**  
**Wunderlich**

**D.A. Davidson & Co.**  
**Ladenburg Thalmann**  
**Newbridge Securities Corporation**  
**Southwest Securities**  
**B.C. Ziegler**

The date of this prospectus is June 25, 2015.

(footnotes from previous page)

- (1) The Trust has granted the underwriters an option to purchase up to 4,350,000 additional Shares at the public offering price, less the sales load, within 45 days of the date of this prospectus solely to cover overallocments, if any. If such option is exercised in full, the public offering price, sales load, estimated offering expenses and proceeds, after expenses, to the Trust will be \$667,000,000, \$30,015,000, \$1,334,000 and \$635,651,000, respectively. See “Underwriting.”
- (2) The Investment Adviser (and not the Trust) has agreed to pay from its own assets a structuring fee to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, and a sales incentive fee to each of Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC, Southwest Securities, Inc., Wedbush Securities Inc. and Wunderlich Securities, Inc. The Investment Adviser (and not the Trust) has agreed to pay Destra Capital Investments LLC for distribution assistance in connection with this offering of up to \$1,481,200. Because the fees described in this footnote are paid by the Investment Adviser, they are not reflected under sales load in the table above. See “Underwriting.”
- (3) The Investment Adviser has agreed to pay (i) all organizational expenses of the Trust and (ii) offering expenses of the Trust (other than the sales load) that exceed \$0.04 per Share. The Trust will pay offering expenses of the Trust (other than the sales load) up to \$0.04 per Share. Any offering expenses paid by the Trust will be deducted from the proceeds of the offering received by the Trust. After payment of such expenses, proceeds to the Trust will be \$19.06 per Share. The aggregate offering expenses (other than the sales load) to be borne by the Trust are estimated to be \$1,160,000 (approximately \$0.04 per Share); therefore, offering expenses payable by the Investment Adviser are estimated to be \$647,000 (approximately \$0.02 per Share). See “Trust Expenses.”

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The Trust may invest in derivatives, including but not limited to options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps, options on swaps and other derivatives. Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust's Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust. Other than the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives.

The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in real estate investment trusts that derive their income from the ownership, leasing, or financing of properties in the healthcare sector (“Healthcare REITs”).

The Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in restricted securities, including private investments in public equity (“PIPEs”) and venture capital investments.

The Trust may from time-to-time lend its portfolio securities.

**Leverage.** As soon as practicable following the initial public offering of the Shares (subject to market conditions), the Trust intends to use leverage to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Trust may issue Preferred Shares, borrow money and/or issue debt securities (“traditional leverage”). The Trust initially intends to use traditional leverage through a credit facility representing up to 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets. In addition, the Trust may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, swaps, futures, forward contracts, securities lending, short sales, and other derivative transactions, that have similar effects as leverage (collectively referred to as “effective leverage”). At no time will the Trust's overall use of leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, exceed 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective leverage incurred through the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes will not be counted toward the Trust's limit on the use of effective leverage or the overall 30% leverage limitation. The Trust's use of leverage is subject to risks and may cause the Trust's NAV, market price or distributions to be more volatile than if leverage was not used. For example, a rise in short-term interest rates, which currently are near historically low levels, will cause the Trust's NAV to decline more than if the Trust had not used leverage. A reduction in the Trust's NAV may cause a reduction in the market price of its Shares. There is no assurance that the Trust's leveraging strategies, if employed, will be successful. See “Risk Factors—Leverage Risk.”

The Trust is permitted to obtain traditional leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (i.e., a credit facility), margin facilities or notes issued by the Trust and the leverage attributable to similar transactions entered into by the Trust. Although it has no current intention to do so, the Trust may also issue preferred shares of beneficial interest (“Preferred Shares”) in an aggregate amount of up to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets immediately after such issuance. If the Trust uses leverage, the amount of fees paid to the Investment Adviser for its services will be higher than if the Trust does not use traditional leverage, because the fees paid are calculated based on Managed Assets, which includes assets purchased with leverage. Therefore, the Investment Adviser has a financial incentive to use traditional leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between the Investment Adviser and common shareholders, as only the common shareholders would bear the fees and expenses incurred through the Trust's use of traditional leverage, including the issuance of Preferred Shares, if any. The Trust's willingness to use traditional leverage, and the extent to which traditional leverage is used at any time, will depend on many factors. See “Trust Expenses.”

In addition, the Trust may obtain effective leverage through the use of forward foreign currency exchange contracts, futures contracts, call and put options (including options on futures contracts, swaps, bonds, stocks and indexes), swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), forward contracts, loans of portfolio securities, short sales, when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions and other derivative instruments. The Trust may use effective leverage opportunistically, though not at all times, and may choose to increase or decrease its effective leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, based on the Investment Adviser's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment, and the costs that the Trust would incur as a result of such effective leverage. There is no assurance that the Trust will utilize any form or combination of effective leverage. To the extent the Trust uses effective leverage, such transactions (with the exception of the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes) will be included in calculating the aggregate amount of leverage for purposes of the overall 30% leverage limitation on both traditional and effective leverage set forth above.

This prospectus sets forth concisely the information about the Trust you should know before investing, including information about risks. You should read this prospectus and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information dated June 25, 2015 (the “SAI”) containing additional information about the Trust has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC” or “Commission”) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this prospectus. A copy of the SAI, the table of contents of which appears on page 120 of this prospectus, may be obtained without charge by contacting the Investment Adviser at (617) 772-8500. The Trust also will produce both annual and semi-annual reports that will contain important information about the Trust. The Trust's annual and semi-annual reports will be available free upon request by contacting the Investment Adviser at (617) 772-8500. The Commission maintains a website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that will contain reports and any material incorporated by reference and other information regarding the Trust. You can also access and download the annual and semi-annual reports, when available, and the SAI at the Trust's website: [www.teklacap.com](http://www.teklacap.com).

Information about the Trust can be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Call (202) 551-8090 for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. This information is also available in the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies may be obtained upon payment of a duplicating fee by writing the Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

**The Shares do not represent a deposit or an 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.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Summary .....	1
Trust Expenses .....	47
Use of Proceeds .....	50
Description of the Trust .....	50
Investment Objective and Policies .....	50
Investment Philosophy .....	52
Investment Techniques .....	52
Leverage .....	65
Risk Factors .....	68
Management of the Trust .....	101
Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage .....	107
Net Asset Value .....	107
Dividends and Distributions .....	109
Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan .....	110
Taxation .....	113
Custodian, Administrator, Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Registrar .....	114
Investor Support Services .....	115
Underwriting .....	116
Legal Matters .....	120
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm .....	120
Additional Information .....	120
Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements .....	120
Table of Contents of Statement of Additional Information .....	121

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**You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. The Trust has not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Trust is not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of this prospectus. The Trust's business, financial condition and prospects may have changed since that date.**

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## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

*This is only a summary. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Trust. You should review the more detailed information contained in this prospectus and in the (Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), dated June 25, 2015, especially the information set forth in this prospectus under the heading "Risk Factors."*

- The Trust** ..... Tekla World Healthcare Fund (the "Trust") is a newly organized, non-diversified closed-end management investment company with no operating history. See "Description of the Trust."
- The Offering** ..... The Trust is offering 29,000,000 common shares of beneficial interest ("Shares") of the Trust at \$20.00 per Share through a group of underwriters (the "Underwriters") led by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC and Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. You must purchase at least 100 Shares (\$2,000) in order to participate in this offering. The Trust's investment adviser, Tekla Capital Management LLC (the "Investment Adviser") has agreed to pay (i) all organizational expenses of the Trust and (ii) offering expenses (other than the sales load) that exceed \$0.04 per Share. See "Underwriting."
- Investment Objective and Strategies** ... The Trust's investment objective is to seek current income and long-term capital appreciation.
- Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in U.S. and non-U.S. companies engaged in the healthcare industries ("Healthcare Companies") including equity securities and debt securities. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the Trust (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Trust's accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Trust's 80% policy may only be changed with 60 days' prior notice to the Trust's shareholders (the "Shareholders"). The Trust will concentrate its investments in the healthcare industries.
- A company will be deemed to be a Healthcare Company if, at the time the Trust makes an investment in the company, 50% or more of such company's sales, earnings or assets arise from or are dedicated to healthcare products or services or medical technology activities. Healthcare Companies may include companies in one or more of the following sub-sectors: pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, managed care, life science and tools, healthcare technology, healthcare services, healthcare supplies, healthcare facilities, healthcare equipment, healthcare distributors and Healthcare REITs (as defined herein). The Investment Adviser determines, in its discretion, whether a company is a Healthcare Company.

Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 40% of its Managed Assets in companies organized or located outside the United States or companies that do a substantial amount of business outside the United States. The Trust may invest up to 5% of its Managed Assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries (“Emerging Markets”). The Trust initially intends to hedge non-U.S. dollar exposure.

The Trust expects to invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities (which may include common stock, preferred stock and warrants or other rights to acquire common or preferred stock). The Trust will invest in foreign securities and may buy and sell currencies for the purpose of settlement of transactions in foreign securities. The Trust may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in convertible securities, which may include securities that are non-investment grade. The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets as measured at the time of investment in non-convertible debt securities, including corporate debt obligations and debt securities that are rated non-investment grade (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), BB+ or lower by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group (“S&P”), or BB+ by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”) or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”), or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality) and not including convertible securities. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody’s and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. The Trust’s investments in non-investment grade investments and those deemed to be of similar quality are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as “junk” or “high yield” securities.

The Trust may invest in derivatives, including but not limited to options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), options on swaps and other derivatives. Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This

option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust's Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust. Other than the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives.

The Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in restricted securities, including private investments in public equity ("PIPEs") and venture capital investments.

The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets in Healthcare REITs.

The Trust may from time-to-time lend its portfolio securities. See "Investment Techniques – Securities Lending."

**Investment Philosophy** .....

The Investment Adviser manages the Trust with a global healthcare focus, using its operating knowledge and experience of research and development; the startup and growth of venture companies; clinical trials design and execution; and involvement in breakthrough products. The Investment Adviser believes that its unique skill set and long tenure in evaluating healthcare companies has provided it with the experience to identify investment opportunities across the capital structure in companies at all stages of their development. The Investment Adviser intends to invest the Trust's assets across the full capital structure of healthcare securities. A company's capital structure refers to the way it finances its business and can include some combination of equity securities, debt securities or hybrid securities, such as convertible securities. Medical progress and scientific breakthroughs are not unique to the United States. Inventions, drug discovery, and development occur worldwide. Such advancement often lags the attention of U.S. investors until much later in the value creation cycle for a host of reasons. Often times these products and companies are acquired or in-licensed by more mature multi-national pharmaceutical companies before U.S. investors can invest. The Trust will seek to make significant investments in developed and emerging healthcare companies that are not readily available in U.S. markets

(both pre-public and public securities). The Investment Adviser's unique and deep understanding of relevant scientific and market trends may provide insight into attractive investments possibly earlier on the value creation curve. The Investment Adviser pursues its investment objective through the use of multiple sources of potential income, by varying the Trust's exposure across the global healthcare industry, and by seeking to gain access to special opportunities such as PIPEs and convertible securities.

**The Trust's Investments .....**

**Healthcare Companies.** The Trust expects to invest in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and debt securities of companies in the healthcare industry, including, but not limited to, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, medical devices and healthcare services companies. See "Investment Techniques – Healthcare Companies." These investments are designed to take advantage of recent developments in certain healthcare sectors. For example, demographic changes are driving an increase in medical products due to the high growth rate of individuals age 65 and older. Recent developments in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical technology industries have produced a series of products that will extend or improve the quality of patients' lives, especially in the areas of oncology, infectious disease, inflammation and orphan diseases. The Investment Adviser also believes that the following trends have investment potential: (i) biopharmaceuticals, including products for novel targets; (ii) treatments for orphan and ultra-orphan (i.e., rare and extremely rare) diseases, including gene therapy; (iii) specialty pharmaceuticals; (iv) generic pharmaceuticals; (v) novel medical devices; (vi) life sciences tools and diagnostics; and (vii) products that will benefit from changes in the medical regulatory landscape.

**Equity Securities.** The Trust expects to invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities, which may include common stock, preferred stock and warrants or other rights to acquire common or preferred stock. Common stock represents shares of a corporation or other entity that entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the profits of the entity, if any, without preference over any other shareholder or class of shareholders, including holders of the entity's preferred stock and other senior equity. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and frequently an exclusive right to do so. Preferred stock represents shares of a corporation or other entity that pay dividends at a specified rate and have precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. If the corporation or other entity is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of preferred stock will have precedence over the claims of owners of common stock, but not over the claims of owners of bonds or other debt securities. Rights and warrants are instruments which entitle

the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Rights are similar to warrants but typically have shorter durations and are offered to current stockholders of the issuer. Changes in the value of a right or a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security.

**Convertible Securities.** The Trust may invest in convertible securities. The Trust may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in convertible securities, which may include securities that are non-investment grade (commonly referred to as “junk” securities). Convertible securities are preferred stock or debt obligations that are convertible into common stock. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Convertible securities in which the Trust invests are subject to the same ratings criteria as its other investments in fixed-income securities. Convertible securities have both equity and fixed-income risk characteristics. Like all fixed-income securities, the value of convertible securities is susceptible to the risk of market losses attributable to changes in interest rates. Generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price of the convertible security, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security, like a fixed-income security, tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock.

**Debt Securities.** The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets as measured at the time of investment in debt securities, including corporate debt obligations and debt securities rated non-investment grade (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody’s, BB+ or lower by S&P, or BB+ by Fitch or comparably rated by another NRSRO, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality) and not including convertible securities. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody’s and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. These securities are commonly called “high yield” or “junk” bonds. The Trust may invest in debt securities of any maturity.

Corporate debt obligations include bonds, notes, debentures, commercial paper and other obligations of corporations to pay interest and repay principal. The Trust may invest in corporate debt obligations issued by U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. In addition to obligations of corporations, corporate debt obligations include securities issued by banks and other financial institutions and supranational entities (*i.e.*, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, etc.).

The Trust may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. or foreign banks. Bank obligations, including without limitation, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit, may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligations or by government regulations. Banks are subject to extensive but different governmental regulations which may limit both the amount and types of loans which may be made and interest rates which may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operation of this industry.

**Foreign Securities.** Foreign securities are non-U.S. securities, which may include securities denominated in U.S. dollars or in non-U.S. currencies or multinational currency units. The Trust may invest in non-U.S. securities of so-called emerging market issuers. For purposes of the Trust, a company is deemed to be a non-U.S. company if it meets one of the following tests: (i) such company was not organized in the United States; or (ii) such company's primary business office is not in the United States. Non-U.S. securities markets generally are not as developed or efficient as those in the United States. Securities of some non-U.S. issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Similarly, volume and liquidity in most non-U.S. securities markets are less than in the United States and, at times, price volatility can be greater than in the United States.

**REITs.** The Trust may invest up to 20% of Managed Assets in Healthcare REITs. The value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or securing mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are dependent upon the ability of the REITs' managers, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and the qualification of the REITs under applicable regulatory requirements for favorable income tax treatment.

REITs are also subject to risks generally associated with investments in real estate including possible declines in the value of real estate, general and local economic conditions, environmental problems and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying a REIT are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, these risks may be heightened. The Trust will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses, including management fees, paid by a REIT in which it invests. Healthcare REITs are REITs that derive their income from the ownership, leasing, or financing of properties in the healthcare sector.

**Derivatives.** Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to individual debt or equity instruments, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates and related indexes. The Trust may invest in derivative instruments including options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), options on swaps and other derivatives for hedging purposes, although suitable derivative instruments may not always be available to the Investment Adviser for these purposes for investment. Other than the Trust's option strategy and the use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives. To the extent that the security or index underlying the derivative or synthetic instrument is or is composed of securities of Healthcare Companies, the Trust will include such derivative and synthetic instruments for the purposes of the Trust's 80% policy. The Trust may engage in short sales and short sales against the box in an amount not to exceed 5% of its Managed Assets.

The Trust may invest in structured instruments (such as equity-linked notes) for investment purposes as an alternative or complement to its options writing strategy or for risk management or leveraging purposes.

**The Trust's Option Strategy.** Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust's Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of

the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust.

**Initial Public Offerings.** The Trust may invest a portion of its assets in shares of issuers which are engaging in initial public offerings (“IPOs”), if consistent with the Trust’s investment objective and policies. IPOs may have a magnified impact on the performance of a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on a fund’s performance likely will decrease as such fund’s asset size increases, which could reduce such fund’s returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Trust for investing. IPO shares frequently are volatile in price due to the absence of a prior public market, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. Therefore, the Trust may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase turnover and may lead to increased expenses, such as commissions and transaction costs all of which will be borne indirectly by the Trust’s Shareholders. In addition, IPO shares can experience an immediate drop in value if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price.

**Restricted Securities.** The Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in U.S. securities and other U.S. financial instruments that are not registered or that are offered in an exempt non-public offering (“Restricted Securities”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), including securities eligible for resale to “qualified institutional buyers” pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, PIPEs and venture capital investments.

The purchase price and subsequent valuation of Restricted Securities may reflect a discount from the price at which such securities trade when they are not restricted, because the restriction makes them less liquid. The amount of the discount from the prevailing market price is expected to vary depending upon the type of security, the character of the issuer, the length and nature of the restriction, the party who will bear the expenses of registering the Restricted Securities and prevailing supply and demand conditions.

**Other Investment Companies.** The Trust may invest in securities of other investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds, business development companies (“BDCs”) and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the Investment Company

Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). These limitations include in certain circumstances a prohibition on the Trust acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any other investment company, and a prohibition on investing more than 5% of the Trust’s total assets in securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of the Trust’s total assets in securities of all investment companies.

For additional information about the Trust’s investments, see “Investment Techniques.”

**Leverage.....**

The Trust currently intends to use leverage to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Trust is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), the issuance of Preferred Shares, margin loan facilities or notes (collectively, “traditional leverage”). The Trust initially intends to use traditional leverage through a credit facility representing up to 20% of the Trust’s Managed Assets. In addition, the Trust may enter into investment management techniques that have similar effects as leverage, including, among others, swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), futures and forward contracts, reverse repurchase agreements, options (including options on futures contracts, swaps, bonds, stocks and indexes) and other derivative transactions (collectively, “effective leverage”). At no time will the Trust’s overall use of leverage, either through traditional or effective leverage, exceed 30% of the Trust’s Managed Assets. To the extent the Trust uses effective leverage, such transactions (with the exception of the Trust’s option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes) will be included in calculating the aggregate amount of leverage for purposes of the overall 30% limitation on both traditional and effective leverage set forth above. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective leverage incurred through the Trust’s option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes will not be counted toward the Trust’s limit on the use of effective leverage or the overall 30% leverage limitation. The Trust may use leverage opportunistically, though not at all times, and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, based on the Investment Adviser’s assessment of market conditions and the investment environment, and the costs that the Trust would incur as a result of such leverage. There is no assurance that the Trust will utilize any form or combination of leverage.

The Trust’s use of leverage is subject to risks and may cause the Trust’s net asset value (“NAV”), market price and

distributions to be more volatile than if leverage was not used. For example, a rise in short-term interest rates, which currently are near historically low levels, will cause the Trust's NAV to decline more than if the Trust had not used leverage. A reduction in the Trust's NAV may cause a reduction in the market price of its Shares. There is no assurance that the Trust's leveraging strategies will be successful. See "Risk Factors – Leverage Risk."

**Investment Adviser** ..... Tekla Capital Management LLC (the "Investment Adviser") serves as investment adviser to the Trust. The Investment Adviser is a registered investment adviser based in Boston, Massachusetts at 100 Federal Street, 19th Floor, Boston, MA 02110. The Investment Adviser is a leading healthcare investment management firm with a unique ability to invest in both private and public opportunities across the capital structure. The Investment Adviser is currently a privately held investment adviser focused on the healthcare sector. The Investment Adviser manages three existing closed-end funds with total assets of approximately \$2.7 billion as of March 31, 2015.

The Investment Adviser also serves as investment adviser to Tekla Life Sciences Investors (formerly known as H&Q Life Sciences Investors) ("HQL"), Tekla Healthcare Investors (formerly known as H&Q Healthcare Investors) ("HQH") and Tekla Healthcare Opportunities Fund ("THQ"), publicly traded, closed-end management investment companies that invest in companies in the healthcare industries. See "Management of the Trust – Investment Adviser." The Trust may be subject to certain potential conflicts of interest. See "Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage."

For the services provided by the Investment Adviser under the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Investment Adviser and the Trust (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Trust pays a fee, computed and payable monthly, of 1.00% (annualized) of the average daily value of the Trust's Managed Assets.

**Distributions** ..... The Trust currently anticipates making distributions to its Shareholders each month in cash out of legally available funds. The Trust expects to declare the initial monthly dividend on the Trust's Shares approximately 45 days after completion of this offering and to pay that initial monthly dividend approximately 60 to 90 days after completion of this offering, depending on market conditions.

The Trust's distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its monthly distributions may be changed at any time by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") without Shareholder approval. Pursuant to an exemptive order obtained from the Commission under Section 19(b) of the Investment Company Act, the Trust is permitted to

distribute long-term capital gains to shareholders more than once per year. See “Dividends and Distributions.”

**Dividend Reimbursement and Stock**

**Purchase Plan**.....

Shareholders will automatically have all dividends and distributions reinvested in Shares of the Trust in accordance with the Trust’s Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (“DRIP”). A Shareholder may terminate his or her participation in the DRIP at any time by contacting the Plan Agent (as defined herein) before the record date of the next distribution by telephone, on the Internet, or in writing. Shareholders whose Shares are held in the name of a broker or other nominee and who wish to elect to receive any dividends and distributions in cash must contact their broker or nominee. All distributions to Shareholders who do not participate in the DRIP, or who have elected to terminate their participation in the DRIP, will be paid by check mailed directly to the record holder by or under the direction of the Plan Agent when the Board declares a distribution. See “Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan.”

**Taxation**.....

The Trust intends to elect to be treated and to qualify in each of its taxable years as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As a RIC, the Trust generally will not be required to pay U.S. federal income taxes on any ordinary income or capital gains that the Trust distributes to its Shareholders. To qualify as a RIC and maintain RIC status, the Trust must meet specific source-of-income and asset diversification requirements and must generally distribute an amount at least equal to the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, but determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) plus 90% of any net tax-exempt income for the Trust’s taxable year. If, in any year, the Trust fails to qualify as a RIC under U.S. federal income tax laws, the Trust would be taxed as an ordinary corporation. In such circumstances, the Trust could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment. See “Taxation.”

**Independent Registered Public**

**Accounting Firm**.....

Deloitte & Touche LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and will audit the Trust’s financial statements.

**Investor Support Services**.....

The Trust has retained Destra Capital Investments LLC (“Destra”) to provide investor support services in connection with the ongoing operation of the Trust. Such services include providing ongoing contact with respect to

the Trust and its performance with financial advisors that are representatives of financial intermediaries, communicating with the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) specialist for the Shares, and with the closed-end fund analyst community regarding the Trust on a regular basis, and hosting and maintaining a website for the Trust. The Trust will pay Destra a services fee in an annual amount equal to 0.12% of the average aggregate daily value of the Trust’s Managed Assets from the closing through the first anniversary of the closing and (ii) 0.10% of the average aggregate daily value of the Trust’s Managed Assets from the date immediately following such first anniversary through the remaining term of the investor support services agreement. The investor support services agreement will be in effect for a period of two years from the closing and will continue for successive one year periods unless either party to the agreement provides written notice to the other party at least 30 days prior to the end of the applicable period. The compensation received by Destra pursuant to the investor support services agreement is separate from the compensation Destra will receive for providing distribution assistance in connection with this offering.

**Listing** ..... The Trust intends to apply for listing on the NYSE under the ticker symbol “THW.”

**Risk Considerations** ..... The following are the principal risks of investing in the Trust that you should carefully consider before investing in the Shares. In addition, see “Risk Factors” beginning on page 68 for a more detailed discussion of the principal risks as well as certain other risks you should consider carefully before investing in the Shares.

**No Operating History.** The Trust is a newly organized, non-diversified closed-end management investment company with no operating history. It is designed for long-term investing and not as a vehicle for trading. This risk may be greater for investors expecting to sell their shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the public offering. See “Risk Factors – No Operating History.”

**Market Risk.** As with any investment company that invests in equity securities, the Trust is subject to market risk – the possibility that the prices of equity securities will decline over short or extended periods of time. As a result, the value of an investment in the Trust’s Shares will fluctuate with the market. You could lose some or all of your investment over short or long periods of time. See “Risk Factors – Market Risk.”

Political and economic news can influence market-wide trends and can cause disruptions in the U.S. or world financial markets. Other factors may be ignored by the market as a whole but may cause movements in the price of

one company's stock or the stock of companies in one or more industries. All of these factors may have a greater impact on initial public offerings and emerging company shares.

**Equity Securities Risk.** The Trust expects to invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities. Equity risk is the risk that equity securities held by the Trust will fall due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Trust participate, changes in interest rates, and the particular circumstances and performance of particular companies whose securities the Trust holds. The price of an equity security of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market, or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the equity securities held by the Trust. In addition, equity securities held by the Trust may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated distributions or dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer experiences a decline in its financial condition. The Trust's expected investments in preferred stocks carries its own unique risks. Preferred stocks are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. In addition, unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. The prices of preferred stock also tend to move upwards slower than common stock prices and the preferred stock may be substantially less liquid than common stock or other securities. See "Risk Factors — Equity Securities Risk."

**Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible Securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar quality. The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or is greater than the convertible security's conversion price, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the associated stock. Consequently, a unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so

may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer but more risk than the issuer's debt obligations. See "Risk Factors – Convertible Securities Risk."

**Selection Risk.** Different types of equity securities tend to shift into and out of favor with investors, depending on market and economic conditions. The performance of funds that invest in healthcare industry equity securities may at times be better or worse than the performance of funds that focus on other types of securities or that have a broader investment style. See "Risk Factors – Selection Risk."

**Concentration in the Healthcare Industries.** Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in securities of Healthcare Companies. As a result, the Trust's portfolio will likely be more sensitive to, and possibly more adversely affected by, regulatory, economic or political factors or trends relating to the healthcare industries than a portfolio of companies representing a larger number of industries. As a result of its concentration policy, the Trust's investments may be subject to greater risk and market fluctuation than a fund that has securities representing a broader range of investments. The healthcare industries can be volatile. Currently, companies in the healthcare industries are highly valued relative to the broad market and may decline. The Trust may occasionally make investments in a company with the objective of controlling or influencing the management and policies of that company, which could potentially make the Trust more susceptible to declines in the value of the company's stock. The Investment Adviser may seek control in public companies only occasionally and most often in companies with a small capitalization.

Healthcare Companies have in the past been characterized by limited product focus, rapidly changing technology and extensive government regulation. In particular, technological advances can render an existing product, which may account for a disproportionate share of a company's revenue, obsolete. Obtaining governmental approval from U.S. governmental agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration (the "FDA"), and from non-U.S. governmental agencies for new products can be lengthy, expensive and uncertain as to outcome. These factors may result in abrupt advances and declines in the securities prices of particular companies and, in some cases, may have a broad effect on the prices of securities of companies in particular healthcare industries.

Intense competition exists within and among certain healthcare industries, including competition to obtain and sustain proprietary technology protection, including patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights, upon which Healthcare Companies can be highly dependent for maintenance of profit margins and market exclusivity. The complex nature of the technologies involved can lead to patent disputes, including litigation that may be costly and that could result in a company losing an exclusive right to a patent.

Cost containment measures implemented by national governments, state or provincial governments and the private sector have adversely affected certain sectors of the healthcare industries. The implementation of any such further cost containment measures may have an adverse effect on some companies in the healthcare industries.

Product development efforts by Healthcare Companies may not result in commercial products. Even after a product is commercially released, governmental agencies may require additional clinical trials or change the labeling requirements for products if additional product side effects are identified, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of the securities of those Healthcare Companies.

Certain Healthcare Companies in which the Trust may invest may be exposed to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of pharmaceuticals, medical devices or other products. A product liability claim may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or securities prices of a company in which the Trust has invested.

All of these factors may cause the value of the Trust's Shares to fluctuate significantly over relatively short periods of time. See "Risk Factors – Concentration in Healthcare Industries."

**Pharmaceutical Sector Risk.** The success of companies in the pharmaceutical sector is highly dependent on the development, procurement and marketing of drugs. The values of pharmaceutical companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of pharmaceutical companies may be significantly affected by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights.

The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research

and expenditures are unpredictable. There can be no assurance that those efforts or costs will result in the development of a profitable drug. Pharmaceutical companies may be susceptible to product obsolescence. Pharmaceutical companies also face challenges posed by the increased presence of counterfeit pharmaceutical products, which may negatively impact revenues and patient confidence. Many pharmaceutical companies face intense competition from new products and less costly generic products. Moreover, the process for obtaining regulatory approval by the FDA or other U.S. and non-U.S. governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained.

The pharmaceutical sector is also subject to rapid and significant technological change and competitive forces that may make drugs obsolete or make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Companies in the pharmaceutical sector may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Failure of pharmaceutical companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in the imposition of civil and criminal fines, penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Companies in the pharmaceutical sector may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. The ability of many pharmaceutical companies to commercialize and monetize current and any future products depends in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of such products and related treatments are available from third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations. Third-party payors are increasingly challenging the price and cost-effectiveness of many medical products.

Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of health care products, and there can be no assurance that adequate third-party coverage will be available for pharmaceutical companies to obtain satisfactory price levels for their products.

The international operations of many pharmaceutical companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Additionally, a pharmaceutical company's valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited

number of products. A pharmaceutical company's valuation can also be greatly affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies also may be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel, as well as dependence on wholesale distributors. The stock prices of companies in the pharmaceutical industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile.

***Biotechnology Industry Risk.*** The success of biotechnology companies is highly dependent on the development, procurement and/or marketing of drugs. The values of biotechnology companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of biotechnology companies may be significantly affected by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights.

The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs, products or technologies and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable. There can be no assurance that those efforts or costs will result in the development of a profitable drug, product or technology. Moreover, the process for obtaining regulatory approval by the FDA or other U.S. and non-U.S. governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained.

The biotechnology sector is also subject to rapid and significant technological change and competitive forces that may make drugs, products or technologies obsolete or make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Companies in the biotechnology sector may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Failure of biotechnology companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in the imposition of civil and/or criminal fines, penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Companies in the biotechnology sector may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. Healthcare providers, principally hospitals, that transact with companies in the biotechnology industry, often rely on third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations to reimburse all or a portion of the cost of healthcare related products or services.

Biotechnology companies will continue to be affected by the efforts of governments and third party payors to contain or reduce health care costs. For example, certain foreign markets control pricing or profitability of biotechnology products and technologies. In the United States, there has been, and there will likely continue to be, a number of federal and state proposals to implement similar controls.

A biotechnology company's valuation could be based on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products and could be adversely affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies may also be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel. The stock prices of companies involved in the biotechnology sector have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile.

***Managed Care Sector Risk.*** Companies in the managed care sector often assume the risk of both medical and administrative costs for their customers in return for monthly premiums. The profitability of these products depends in large part on the ability of such companies to predict, price for, and effectively manage medical costs. Managed care companies base the premiums they charge and their Medicare bids on estimates of future medical costs over the fixed contract period; however, many factors may cause actual costs to exceed what was estimated and reflected in premiums or bids. These factors may include medical cost inflation, increased use of services, increased cost of individual services, natural catastrophes or other large-scale medical emergencies, epidemics, the introduction of new or costly treatments and technology, new mandated benefits (such as the expansion of essential benefits coverage) or other regulatory changes and insured population characteristics. Relatively small differences between predicted and actual medical costs or utilization rates as a percentage of revenues can result in significant changes in financial results.

Managed care companies are regulated at the federal, state, local and international levels. Insurance and HMO subsidiaries must be licensed by and are subject to the regulations of the jurisdictions in which they conduct business. U.S. health plans and insurance companies are also regulated under state insurance holding company regulations, and some of their activities may be subject to other health care-related regulations. The health care industry is also regularly subject to negative publicity, including as a result of governmental investigations, adverse media coverage and political debate surrounding industry regulation. Negative publicity may adversely affect stock price, damage the reputation of managed care

companies in various markets or foster an increasingly active regulatory environment, which, in turn, could further increase the regulatory burdens under which such companies operate and their costs of doing business.

The implementation of the Affordable Care Act (“ACA”) and other reforms could materially and adversely affect the manner in which U.S. managed care companies conduct business and their results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The ACA includes guaranteed coverage and expanded benefit requirements, eliminates pre-existing condition exclusions and annual and lifetime maximum limits, restricts the extent to which policies can be rescinded, establishes minimum medical loss ratios, creates a federal premium review process, imposes new requirements on the format and content of communications (such as explanations of benefits) between health insurers and their members, grants to members new and additional appeal rights, and imposes new and significant taxes on health insurers and health care benefits.

Managed care companies contract with physicians, hospitals, pharmaceutical benefit service providers, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and other health care providers for services. Such companies’ results of operations and prospects are substantially dependent on their continued ability to contract for these services at competitive prices. Failure to develop and maintain satisfactory relationships with health care providers, whether in-network or out-of-network, could materially and adversely affect business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

***Life Science and Tools Industry Risk.*** Life sciences industries are characterized by limited product focus, rapidly changing technology and extensive government regulation. In particular, technological advances can render an existing product, which may account for a disproportionate share of a company’s revenue, obsolete. Obtaining governmental approval from agencies such as the FDA, U.S. Department of Agriculture and other U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies for new products can be lengthy, expensive and uncertain as to outcome. Such delays in product development may result in the need to seek additional capital, potentially diluting the interests of existing investors such as the Trust. In addition, governmental agencies may, for a variety of reasons, restrict the release of certain innovative technologies of commercial significance, such as genetically altered material. These various factors may result in abrupt advances and declines in the securities prices of particular companies and, in some cases, may have a broad effect on the prices of securities of companies in particular life sciences industries.

Intense competition exists within and among certain life sciences industries, including competition to obtain and sustain proprietary technology protection. Life sciences companies can be highly dependent on the strength of patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights for maintenance of profit margins and market share. The complex nature of the technologies involved can lead to patent disputes, including litigation that could result in a company losing an exclusive right to a patent. Competitors of life sciences companies may have substantially greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Such competitors may succeed in developing technologies and products that are more effective or less costly than any that may be developed by life sciences companies in which the Trust invests and may also prove to be more successful in production and marketing. Competition may increase further as a result of potential advances in health services and medical technology and greater availability of capital for investment in these fields.

With respect to healthcare, cost containment measures already implemented by national governments, state or provincial governments, international organizations and the private sector have adversely affected certain sectors of these industries. The implementation of the ACA may create increased demand for healthcare products and services but also may have an adverse effect on some companies in the healthcare industries. Increased emphasis on managed care in the United States may put pressure on the price and usage of products sold by life sciences companies in which the Trust may invest and may adversely affect the sales and revenues of life sciences companies.

Product development efforts by life sciences companies may not result in commercial products for many reasons, including, but not limited to, failure to achieve acceptable clinical trial results, limited effectiveness in treating the specified condition or illness, harmful side effects, failure to obtain regulatory approval, and high manufacturing costs. Even after a product is commercially released, governmental agencies may require additional clinical trials or change the labeling requirements for products if additional product side effects are identified, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of the securities of those life sciences companies.

Certain life sciences companies in which the Trust may invest may be exposed to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of pharmaceuticals, medical devices or other products. There can be no assurance that a product liability

claim would not have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or securities prices of a company in which the Trust has invested.

***Healthcare Technology Sector Risk.*** Companies in the healthcare technology sector may incur substantial costs related to product-related liabilities. Many of the software solutions, health care devices or services developed by such companies are intended for use in collecting, storing and displaying clinical and health care-related information used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients and in related health care settings such as admissions, billing, etc. The limitations of liability set forth in the companies' contracts may not be enforceable or may not otherwise protect these companies from liability for damages. Healthcare technology companies may also be subject to claims that are not covered by contract, such as a claim directly by a patient. Although such companies may maintain liability insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that such coverage will cover any particular claim that has been brought or that may be brought in the future, that such coverage will prove to be adequate or that such coverage will continue to remain available on acceptable terms, if at all.

Healthcare technology companies may experience interruption at their data centers or client support facilities. The business of such companies often relies on the secure electronic transmission, data center storage and hosting of sensitive information, including protected health information, financial information and other sensitive information relating to clients, company and workforce. In addition, such companies may perform data center and/or hosting services for certain clients, including the storage of critical patient and administrative data and support services through various client support facilities. If any of these systems are interrupted, damaged or breached by an unforeseen event or actions of a third party, including a cyber-attack, or fail for any extended period of time, it could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations for such companies.

The proprietary technology developed by healthcare technology companies may be subject to claims for infringement or misappropriation of intellectual property rights of others, or may be infringed or misappropriated by others. Despite protective measures and intellectual property rights, such companies may not be able to adequately protect against theft, copying, reverse-engineering, misappropriation, infringement or unauthorized use or disclosure of their intellectual property, which could have an adverse effect on their competitive position. In addition, these companies are routinely involved in intellectual property infringement or misappropriation

claims and it is expected that this activity will continue or even increase as the number of competitors, patents and patent enforcement organizations in the healthcare technology market increases, the functionality of software solutions and services expands, the use of open-source software increases and new markets such as health care device innovation, health care transactions, revenue cycle, population health management and life sciences are entered into. These claims, even if not meritorious, are expensive to defend and are often incapable of prompt resolution.

The success of healthcare technology companies depends upon the recruitment and retention of key personnel. To remain competitive, such companies must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled managerial, sales, marketing, consulting and technical personnel, including executives, consultants, programmers and systems architects skilled in healthcare technology, health care devices, health care transactions, population health management, revenue cycle and life sciences industries and the technical environments in which solutions, devices and services are needed.

Competition for such personnel in the healthcare technology sector is intense in both the United States and abroad. The failure to attract additional qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on healthcare technology companies' prospects for long-term growth.

***Healthcare Services Sector Risk.*** The operations of healthcare services companies are subject to extensive federal, state and local government regulations, including Medicare and Medicaid payment rules and regulations, federal and state anti-kickback laws, the physician self-referral law ("Stark Law") and analogous state self-referral prohibition statutes, Federal Acquisition Regulations, the False Claims Act and federal and state laws regarding the collection, use and disclosure of patient health information and the storage, handling and administration of pharmaceuticals. The Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement rules related to claims submission, enrollment and licensing requirements, cost reporting, and payment processes impose complex and extensive requirements upon dialysis providers as well. A violation or departure from any of these legal requirements may result in government audits, lower reimbursements, significant fines and penalties, the potential loss of certification, recoupment efforts or voluntary repayments. If healthcare services companies fail to adhere to all of the complex government regulations that apply to their businesses, such companies could suffer severe consequences that would substantially reduce revenues, earnings, cash flows and stock prices.

A substantial percentage of a healthcare services company's service revenues may be generated from patients who have

state Medicaid or other non-Medicare government-based programs, such as coverage through the Department of Veterans Affairs (“VA”), as their primary coverage. As state governments and other governmental organizations face increasing budgetary pressure, healthcare services companies may in turn face reductions in payment rates, delays in the receipt of payments, limitations on enrollee eligibility or other changes to the applicable programs.

Adverse economic conditions, such as those recently experienced in the United States and currently being experienced in many non-U.S. countries, could adversely affect the business and profitability of healthcare services companies. Among other things, the potential decline in federal, non-U.S. government and state revenues that may result from such conditions may create additional pressures to contain or reduce reimbursements for services from Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs. Increasing job losses or slow improvement in the unemployment rate in the United States and elsewhere as a result of adverse or recent economic conditions may result in a smaller percentage of patients being covered by an employer group health plan and a larger percentage being covered by lower paying Medicare and Medicaid programs. Employers may also select more restrictive commercial plans with lower reimbursement rates. To the extent that payors are negatively impacted by a decline in the economy, healthcare services companies may experience further pressure on commercial rates, a further slowdown in collections and a reduction in the amounts they expect to collect. In addition, uncertainty in the financial markets could adversely affect the variable interest rates payable under credit facilities or could make it more difficult to obtain or renew such facilities or to obtain other forms of financing in the future, if at all. Any or all of these factors, as well as other consequences of the adverse economic conditions which cannot currently be anticipated, could have a material adverse effect on a healthcare services company’s revenues, earnings and cash flows and otherwise adversely affect its financial condition.

***Healthcare Supplies Sector Risk.*** If healthcare supplies companies are unable to successfully expand their product lines through internal research and development and acquisitions, their business may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, if these companies are unable to successfully grow their businesses through marketing partnerships and acquisitions, their business may be materially and adversely affected.

Consolidation of healthcare providers has increased demand for price concessions and caused the exclusion of suppliers from significant market segments. It is expected that market

demand, government regulation, third-party reimbursement policies, government contracting requirements and societal pressures will continue to change the worldwide healthcare industry, resulting in further business consolidations and alliances among customers and competitors. This may exert further downward pressure on the prices of healthcare supplies companies' products and adversely impact their businesses, financial conditions or results of operations.

Quality is extremely important to healthcare supplies companies and their customers due to the serious and costly consequences of product failure. Quality certifications are critical to the marketing success of their products and services. If a healthcare supplies company fails to meet these standards or fails to adapt to evolving standards, its reputation could be damaged, it could lose customers, and its revenue and results of operations could decline.

The ACA was enacted into law in the United States in March 2010. In addition to a medical device tax, effective as of January 2013, there are many programs and requirements for which the details have not yet been fully established or consequences not fully understood. It is unclear what healthcare programs and regulations will be ultimately implemented (or rescinded) at either the federal or state level, but any changes that may decrease reimbursement for healthcare supplies companies' products, reduce medical procedure volumes or increase cost containment measures could adversely impact the businesses of such companies.

***Healthcare Facilities Sector Risk.*** A healthcare facility's ability to negotiate favorable contracts with HMOs, insurers offering preferred provider arrangements and other managed care plans significantly affects the revenues and operating results of such healthcare facilities. In addition, private payers are increasingly attempting to control health care costs through direct contracting with hospitals to provide services on a discounted basis, increased utilization reviews and greater enrollment in managed care programs, such as HMOs and PPOs. The trend toward consolidation among private managed care payers tends to increase their bargaining power over prices and fee structures. It is not clear what impact, if any, the increased obligations on private payers imposed by the health care reform law will have on a healthcare facility's ability to negotiate reimbursement increases. However, as various provisions of the ACA are implemented, including the establishment of the exchanges, non-government payers may increasingly demand reduced fees. If a healthcare facility is unable to enter into and maintain managed care contractual arrangements on acceptable terms, if it experiences material reductions in the contracted rates received from managed care payers, or if it

has difficulty collecting from managed care payers, its results of operations could be adversely affected.

Further changes in the Medicare and Medicaid programs or other government health care programs could have an adverse effect on a healthcare facility's business. In addition to the changes affected by the ACA, the Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to other statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, interpretations and determinations concerning patient eligibility requirements, funding levels and the method of calculating payments or reimbursements, among other things, requirements for utilization review, and federal and state funding restrictions. All of these could materially increase or decrease payments from government programs in the future, as well as affect the cost of providing services to patients and the timing of payments to facilities, which could in turn adversely affect a healthcare facility's overall business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Healthcare facilities continue to be adversely affected by a high volume of uninsured and underinsured patients, as well as declines in commercial managed care patients. As a result, healthcare facilities continue to experience a high level of uncollectible accounts, and, unless their business mix shifts toward a greater number of insured patients as a result of the ACA or otherwise, the trend of higher co-pays and deductibles reverses, or the economy improves and unemployment rates decline, it is anticipated that this high level of uncollectible accounts will continue or increase. In addition, even after implementation of the ACA, healthcare facilities may continue to experience significant levels of bad debt expense and may have to provide uninsured discounts and charity care for undocumented aliens who are not permitted to enroll in a health insurance exchange or government health care program.

***Healthcare Equipment Sector Risk.*** The medical device markets are highly competitive and a healthcare equipment company may be unable to compete effectively. These markets are characterized by rapid change resulting from technological advances and scientific discoveries.

Development by other companies of new or improved products, processes, or technologies may make a healthcare equipment company's products or proposed products less competitive. In addition, these companies face competition from providers of alternative medical therapies such as pharmaceutical companies.

Medical devices and related business activities are subject to rigorous regulation, including by the FDA, U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ"), and numerous other federal, state, and foreign governmental authorities. These

authorities and members of Congress have been increasing their scrutiny of the healthcare equipment industry. In addition, certain states have recently passed or are considering legislation restricting healthcare equipment companies' interactions with health care providers and requiring disclosure of certain payments to them. It is anticipated that governmental authorities will continue to scrutinize this industry closely, and that additional regulation may increase compliance and legal costs, exposure to litigation, and other adverse effects to operations.

Healthcare equipment companies are substantially dependent on patent and other proprietary rights and failing to protect such rights or to be successful in litigation related to such rights may result in the payment of significant monetary damages and/or royalty payments, may negatively impact the ability of healthcare equipment companies to sell current or future products, or may prohibit such companies from enforcing their patent and other proprietary rights against others.

Quality problems with the processes, goods and services of a healthcare equipment company could harm the company's reputation for producing high-quality products and erode its competitive advantage, sales and market share. Quality is extremely important to healthcare equipment companies and their customers due to the serious and costly consequences of product failure. Quality certifications are critical to the marketing success of goods and services. If a healthcare equipment company fails to meet these standards, its reputation could be damaged, it could lose customers, and its revenue and results of operations could decline.

***Healthcare Distributors Sector Risk.*** Companies in the healthcare distribution sector operate in markets that are highly competitive. Because of competition, many of these companies face pricing pressures from customers and suppliers. If these companies are unable to offset margin reductions caused by pricing pressures through steps such as effective sourcing and enhanced cost control measures, the financial condition of such companies could be adversely affected. In addition, in recent years, the healthcare industry has continued to consolidate. Further consolidation among customers and suppliers (including branded pharmaceutical manufacturers) could give the resulting enterprises greater bargaining power, which may adversely impact the financial condition of companies in the healthcare distribution sector.

Fewer generic pharmaceutical launches or launches that are less profitable than those previously experienced may have

an adverse effect on the profits of companies in the healthcare distribution sector. Additionally, prices for existing generic pharmaceuticals generally decline over time, although this may vary. Price deflation on existing generic pharmaceuticals may have an adverse effect on company profits. With respect to branded pharmaceutical price appreciation, if branded manufacturers increase prices less frequently or by amounts that are smaller than have been experienced historically, healthcare distribution companies may profit less from branded pharmaceutical agreements.

The healthcare industry is highly regulated, and healthcare distribution companies are subject to regulation in the United States at both the federal and state level and in foreign countries. If healthcare distribution companies fail to comply with these regulatory requirements, the financial condition of such companies could be adversely affected.

Due to the nature of the business of healthcare distribution companies, such companies may from time to time become involved in disputes or legal proceedings. For example, some of the products that these companies distribute may be alleged to cause personal injury or violate the intellectual property rights of another party, subjecting such companies to product liability or infringement claims. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, and the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these legal proceedings could adversely affect the cash flows of healthcare distribution companies.

Healthcare distribution companies depend on the availability of various components, compounds, raw materials and energy supplied by others for their operations. Any of these supplier relationships could be interrupted due to events beyond the control of such companies, including natural disasters, or could be terminated. A sustained supply interruption could have an adverse effect on business.

**Healthcare REIT Risk.** The healthcare industry is highly regulated, and changes in government regulation and reimbursement can have material adverse consequences on its participants, including Healthcare REITs, some of which may be unintended. The healthcare industry is also highly competitive, and the operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs may encounter increased competition for residents and patients, including with respect to the scope and quality of care and services provided, reputation and financial condition, physical appearance of the properties, price and location. If tenants, operators and managers of the underlying properties of Healthcare REITs are unable to successfully compete with other operators and managers by maintaining profitable occupancy and rate levels, their ability to meet their

respective obligations to Healthcare REITs may be materially adversely affected. There can be no assurance that future changes in government regulation will not adversely affect the healthcare industry, including seniors housing and healthcare operations, tenants and operators, nor can it be certain that tenants, operators and managers of the underlying properties of Healthcare REITs will achieve and maintain occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to satisfy their obligations to a Healthcare REIT. Any adverse changes in the regulation of the healthcare industry or the competitiveness of the tenants, operators and managers of the underlying properties of Healthcare REITs could have a more pronounced effect on a Healthcare REIT than if it had investments outside the seniors housing and healthcare industries. Regulation of the long-term healthcare industry generally has intensified over time both in the number and type of regulations and in the efforts to enforce those regulations. Federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry include those relating to, among other things, licensure, conduct of operations, ownership of facilities, addition of facilities and equipment, allowable costs, services, prices for services, qualified beneficiaries, quality of care, patient rights, fraudulent or abusive behavior, and financial and other arrangements that may be entered into by healthcare providers. In addition, changes in enforcement policies by federal and state governments have resulted in an increase in the number of inspections, citations of regulatory deficiencies and other regulatory sanctions, including terminations from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, bars on Medicare and Medicaid payments for new admissions, civil monetary penalties and even criminal penalties. It is not possible to predict the scope of future federal, state and local regulations and legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulations and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could have a material adverse effect on the tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on Healthcare REITs themselves.

If tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs fail to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their businesses and the operation of properties, they could become ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental and private third-party payor programs, face bans on admissions of new patients or residents, suffer civil or criminal penalties or be required to make significant changes to their operations. Tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs also

could face increased costs related to healthcare regulation, such as the ACA, or be forced to expend considerable resources in responding to an investigation or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs and the results of operations of properties operated or managed by those entities could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on Healthcare REITs.

Certain tenants and operators of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs may rely on reimbursement from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, for substantially all of their revenues. Federal and state legislators and regulators have adopted or proposed various cost-containment measures that would limit payments to healthcare providers, and budget crises and financial shortfalls have caused states to implement or consider Medicaid rate freezes or cuts. Private third-party payors also have continued their efforts to control healthcare costs. There is no assurance that tenants and operators of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs who currently depend on governmental or private payor reimbursement will be adequately reimbursed for the services they provide. Significant limits by governmental and private third-party payors on the scope of services reimbursed or on reimbursement rates and fees, whether from legislation, administrative actions or private payor efforts, could have a material adverse effect on the liquidity, financial condition and results of operations of certain tenants and operators of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs, which could affect adversely their ability to comply with the terms of leases and have a material adverse effect on Healthcare REITs.

REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry, such as the healthcare industry, or geographic region are subject to risks affecting such industries or regions. The securities of REITs involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements because of interest rate changes, economic conditions and other factors. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Trust to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

***Foreign Securities Risk.*** Foreign investments involve special risks that are not typically associated with U.S. dollar denominated or quoted securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign investments may be affected by changes in currency rates, changes in foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to

such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g., currency blockage). A decline in the exchange rate of the currency (i.e., weakening of the currency against the U.S. dollar) in which a portfolio security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the portfolio security. In addition, if the currency in which the Trust receives dividends, interest or other payments declines in value against the U.S. dollar before such income is distributed as dividends to shareholders or converted to U.S. dollars, the Trust may have to sell portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to pay such dividends.

The Trust may invest in foreign securities which take the form of sponsored and unsponsored American depositary receipts (“ADRs”), global depositary receipts (“GDRs”), European depositary receipts (“EDRs”) or other similar instruments representing securities of foreign issuers (together, “Depositary Receipts”). ADRs represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a domestic bank or a correspondent bank. ADRs are traded on domestic exchanges or in the U.S. over-the-counter (“OTC”) market and, generally, are in registered form. EDRs and GDRs are receipts evidencing an arrangement with a non-U.S. bank similar to ADRs and are designed for use in the non-U.S. securities markets. EDRs and GDRs are not necessarily quoted in the same currency as the underlying security. To the extent the Trust acquires Depositary Receipts through banks which do not have a contractual relationship with the foreign issuer of the security underlying the Depositary Receipts to issue and service such unsponsored Depositary Receipts, there is an increased possibility that the Trust will not become aware of and be able to respond to corporate actions, such as stock splits or rights offerings, involving the foreign issuer in a timely manner. In addition, the lack of information may result in inefficiencies in the valuation of such instruments. Investment in Depositary Receipts does not eliminate all the risks inherent in investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The market value of Depositary Receipts is dependent upon the market value of the underlying securities and fluctuations in the relative value of the currencies in which the Depositary Receipts and the underlying securities are quoted. However, by investing in Depositary Receipts, such as ADRs, which are quoted in U.S. dollars, the Trust may avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchases and sales.

Brokerage commissions, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets generally are more expensive than in the United States. In addition, clearance and settlement procedures may be

different in foreign countries and, in certain markets, such procedures have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making it difficult to conduct such transactions.

Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than about a U.S. issuer. In addition, there is generally less government regulation of foreign markets, companies and securities dealers than in the United States, and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. Foreign securities markets may have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and securities of many foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. Furthermore, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividend or interest payments (or, in some cases, capital gains distributions), limitations on the removal of funds or other assets from such countries, and risks of political or social instability or diplomatic developments which could adversely affect investments in those countries.

The Trust may invest in securities of issuers located in Emerging Markets. The risks of foreign investment are heightened when the issuer is located in an emerging country. Emerging Markets are generally located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Central and South America. Investments in securities of issuers located in Emerging Markets may be subject to heightened risks, including relative illiquidity, price volatility and potential restrictions on repatriation of investment capital and income. The Trust's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in Emerging Markets may be constrained by limitations relating to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. Such limitations may be computed based on the aggregate trading volume by or holdings of the Trust, the Investment Adviser, or its affiliates and respective clients and other service providers. The Trust may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain Emerging Markets is restricted or controlled to varying degrees which may limit investment in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. For example, certain Asian countries require governmental

approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit investment by foreign persons to only a specified percentage of an issuer's outstanding securities or a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the issuer available for purchase by nationals. In addition, certain countries may restrict or prohibit investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. Such restrictions may affect the market price, liquidity and rights of securities that may be purchased by the Trust. The repatriation of both investment income and capital from certain Emerging Markets is subject to restrictions such as the need for governmental consents. In situations where a country restricts direct investment in securities (which may occur in certain Asian and other countries), the Trust may invest in such countries through other investment funds in such countries.

Many Emerging Markets have recently experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation. Other Emerging Markets have experienced economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of those Emerging Markets.

Economies in Emerging Markets generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade.

Many Emerging Markets are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability. Governments of some emerging countries are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, while governments in other Emerging Markets have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, among other factors, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labor unrest in some Emerging Markets. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in Emerging Markets involves greater risk of loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested. As an example, in the past, some Eastern European governments have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and many claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that similar expropriations will not occur in other countries.

The Trust's investment in Emerging Markets may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the return to the Trust from an investment in issuers in such countries.

Settlement procedures in Emerging Markets are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve the Trust's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement or registration problems may make it more difficult for the Trust to value its portfolio securities and could cause the Trust to miss attractive investment opportunities, to have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Trust has delivered or the Trust's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

The creditworthiness of the local securities firms used by the Trust in Emerging Markets may not be as sound as the creditworthiness of firms used in more developed countries. As a result, the Trust may be subject to a greater risk of loss if a securities firm defaults in the performance of its responsibilities.

The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain Emerging Markets and the limited volume of trading in securities in those countries may make the Trust's investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the United States, Japan and most Western European countries). The Trust's investments in Emerging Markets are subject to the risk that the liquidity of a particular investment, or investments generally, in such countries will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political conditions or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, the Trust may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and only then at a substantial drop in price. Investments in Emerging Markets may be more difficult to value precisely because of the characteristics discussed above and lower trading volumes.

The Trust's use of foreign currency management techniques in Emerging Markets may be limited. A significant portion of the Trust's currency exposure in Emerging Markets may not be covered by these techniques.

***Derivatives Risk.*** The Trust may invest in derivative instruments including options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), options on swaps and

other derivatives, although suitable derivative instruments may not always be available to the Investment Adviser for these purposes. Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust's Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust. Other than the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives. Derivative instruments can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and may have a potentially large adverse impact on Trust performance.

Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Trust may conduct its transactions in derivative instruments may prevent prompt liquidation of positions, subjecting the Trust to the potential of greater losses. Losses from investments in derivative instruments can result from a lack of correlation between changes in the value of derivative instruments and the portfolio assets (if any) being hedged, the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments, the failure of the counterparty to perform its contractual obligations, or the risks arising from margin requirements and related leverage factors associated with such transactions. Losses may also arise if the Trust receives cash collateral under the transactions and some or

all of that collateral is invested in the market. To the extent that cash collateral is so invested, such collateral will be subject to market depreciation or appreciation, and the Trust may be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the counterparty's cash collateral. The use of these management techniques also involves the risk of loss if the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of the timing or level of fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency prices. Investments in derivative instruments may be harder to value, subject to greater volatility and more likely subject to changes in tax treatment than other investments. For these reasons, the Investment Adviser's attempts to hedge portfolio risks through the use of derivative instruments may not be successful. Trading in derivative instruments can result in large amounts of effective leverage. Thus, the leverage offered by trading in derivative instruments will magnify the gains and losses experienced by the Trust and could cause the Trust's net asset value to be subject to wider fluctuations than would be the case if the Trust did not use the leverage feature in derivative instruments. See "Risk Factors — Derivatives Risk."

***Risks Associated with the Trust's Option Strategy.*** The ability of the Trust to achieve its investment objective is partially dependent on the successful implementation of its option strategy. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities used in connection with the Trust's option strategy. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options 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.

As the writer of a call option covered with a security held by the Trust, the Trust forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunities to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. As the Trust writes such covered calls over more of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation becomes more limited. To the extent the Trust writes call options that are not fully covered by securities in its portfolio (such as calls on an index or sector), it will lose money if the portion of the security or securities underlying the option that is not covered by securities in the Trust's portfolio appreciate in value above the exercise price of the

option by an amount that exceeds the premium received on the option plus the exercise price of the option. The amount of this loss theoretically could be unlimited. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligations as a writer of the option.

When the Trust writes put options, it bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Trust could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Trust received when it wrote the option. While the Trust's potential gain as the writer of a covered put option is limited to the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Trust risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

Risks that may adversely affect the ability of the Trust to successfully implement its option strategy include the following: "Risks Associated with Options on Securities Generally," "Risks of Writing Options," "Exchange-Listed Option Risks," "Over-the-Counter Option Risk," "Index Option Risk," "Limitations on Option Writing Risk" and "Tax Risk." See "Risk Factors – Risks Associated with the Trust's Option Strategy."

**Interest Rate Risk.** Prices of fixed-income securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes. Generally, the prices of fixed-rate instruments held by the Trust will tend to fall as interest rates rise. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of fixed-rate instruments held by the Trust can be expected to rise. The Trust may be subject to greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates. Expectations of higher inflation generally cause interest rates to rise. The longer the duration, or price sensitivity to changes in interest rates, of the security, the more sensitive the security is to this risk. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-rate instruments tend to fluctuate more in price in response to changes in market interest rates than prices of shorter-term fixed-rate instruments. A 1% increase in interest rates would reduce the value of a \$100 note by approximately one dollar if it had a one-year duration. See "Risk Factors – Interest Rate Risk."

**Credit/Default Risk.** Loans and other debt obligation investments are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of the party obligated to make principal and interest payments on such instruments and may lead to defaults.

Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the value of the Shares and income distributions. The value of loans and other income investments also may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. In addition, the credit ratings of loans or other income investments may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such instruments changes. Because the Trust will invest in non-investment grade securities, it will be exposed to a greater amount of credit risk than a fund which invests solely in investment grade securities. The prices of lower grade instruments are generally more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher grade instruments. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and do not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of loans or other income investments, the Trust could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the instrument. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, the Trust may be required to retain legal or similar counsel and incur additional costs. See "Risk Factors – Credit/Default Risk."

***Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk.*** The Trust may invest in securities that are rated, at the time of investment, non-investment grade quality (rated "Ba/BB+/BB+" or below by Moody's, S&P or Fitch, respectively), or securities that are unrated but determined to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody's and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. Securities of non-investment grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Non-investment grade securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. The value of high yield, lower quality bonds is affected by the creditworthiness of the issuers of the securities and by general economic and specific industry conditions. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate or municipal developments, interest rate

sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity. Issuers of high yield bonds are not as strong financially as those with higher credit ratings. These issuers are more vulnerable to financial setbacks and recession than more creditworthy issuers, which may impair their ability to make interest and principal payments. Non-investment grade securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns, specific corporate or municipal developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity. An economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities. Non-investment grade securities, though higher yielding, are characterized by high risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated securities. The retail secondary market for non-investment grade securities may be less liquid than that for higher rated securities. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Trust to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Trust's NAV. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in non-investment grade securities, you could lose money on your investment in Shares of the Trust, both in the short-term and the long-term.

**Counterparty Risk.** Many of the protections afforded to participants on some organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house, might not be available in connection with uncleared OTC transactions. Therefore, in those instances in which the Trust enters into uncleared OTC transactions, the Trust will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Trust will sustain losses. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt, the Trust may experience significant delays in obtaining recovery (if at all) under the derivative contract in bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding; if the Trust's claim is unsecured, the Trust will be treated as a general creditor of such prime broker or counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. The Trust may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared OTC derivatives since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance

under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing house, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Trust. These risks may also apply to the Trust's securities lending activities. See "Risk Factors – Counterparty Risk."

**Regulation as a "Commodity Pool".** The Investment Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Trust pursuant to Regulation 4.5 promulgated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). For the Investment Adviser to continue to qualify for the exclusion under CFTC Regulation 4.5 with respect to the Trust, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish our positions in derivative instruments subject to the jurisdiction of the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended ("CEA") (other than positions entered into for hedging purposes) may not exceed five percent of the Trust's liquidation value or, alternatively, the net notional value of the Trust's aggregate investments in CEA-regulated derivative instruments (other than positions entered into for hedging purposes) may not exceed 100% of the Trust's liquidation value. In the event the Investment Adviser fail to qualify for the exclusion with respect to the Trust and is required to register as a "commodity pool operator," it will become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Trust, which may increase the Trust's expenses.

**Failure of Futures Commission Merchants and Clearing Organizations.** The Trust may deposit funds required to margin open positions in derivative instruments subject to the CEA with a clearing broker registered as a "futures commission merchant" ("FCM"). The CEA requires an FCM to segregate all funds received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of U.S. domestic futures contracts and cleared swaps from the FCM's proprietary assets. Similarly, the CEA requires each FCM to hold in a separate secure account all funds received from customers with respect to any orders for the purchase or sale of foreign futures contracts and segregate any such funds from the funds received with respect to domestic futures contracts. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing broker from its customers are held by the clearing broker on a commingled basis in an omnibus account and may be freely accessed by the clearing broker, which may also invest any such funds in certain instruments permitted under the applicable regulation. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Trust with any swaps or futures clearing broker as margin for futures contracts or cleared swaps may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other

clients of the Trust's clearing broker. In addition, the assets of the Trust may not be fully protected in the event of the clearing broker's bankruptcy, as the Trust would be limited to recovering only a *pro rata* share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing broker's combined domestic customer accounts.

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

**Liquidity Risk.** Illiquid securities include securities the disposition of which is subject to substantial legal or contractual restrictions. The sale of illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. The continued liquidity of such securities may not be as well assured as that of publicly traded securities. During certain periods the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within particular investment categories, may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. See "Risk Factors – Liquidity Risk."

**Equity-Linked Notes.** Equity-linked notes ("ELNs") are hybrid securities with characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities. An ELN is a debt instrument, usually a bond, that pays interest based upon the performance of an underlying equity, which can be a single stock, basket of stocks or an equity index. The interest payment on an ELN may in some cases be leveraged so that, in percentage terms, it exceeds the relative performance of the market. ELNs generally are subject to the risks associated with the securities of equity issuers, default risk and counterparty

risk. Additionally, because the Trust may use ELNs as an alternative or complement to its options strategy, the use of ELNs in this manner would expose the Trust to the risk that such ELNs will not perform as anticipated, and the risk that the use of ELNs will expose the Trust to different or additional default and counterparty risk as compared to a similar investment executed in an options strategy.

***PIPEs Risk.*** PIPE transactions typically involve the purchase of securities directly from a publicly traded company or its affiliates in a private placement transaction, typically at a discount to the market price of the company's common stock. Equity issued in this manner is often subject to transfer restrictions and is therefore less liquid than equity issued through a registered public offering. In a PIPE transaction, the Trust may bear the price risk from the time of pricing until the time of closing. The Trust may be subject to lock-up agreements that prohibit transfers for a fixed period of time. In addition, because the offering of the securities in a PIPE transaction is not registered under the Securities Act, the securities are "restricted" and cannot be immediately resold by the investors into the public markets. The Trust may enter into a registration rights agreement with the issuer pursuant to which the issuer commits to file a resale registration statement allowing the Trust to publicly resell its securities. Accordingly, PIPE securities may be deemed illiquid. However, the ability of the Trust to freely transfer the shares is conditioned upon, among other things, the Commission's preparedness to declare effective the resale registration statement covering the resale of the shares sold in the private financing and the issuer's right to suspend the Trust's use of the resale registration statement if the issuer is pursuing a transaction or some other material non-public event is occurring. Accordingly, PIPE securities may be subject to risks associated with illiquid securities. See "Risk Factors – PIPEs Risk."

***Venture Capital Investments Risk.*** The Trust may occasionally invest in venture capital opportunities. While these securities offer the opportunity for significant capital gains, such investments also involve a degree of risk that can result in substantial losses. Some of the venture capital opportunities in which the Trust may invest are expected to be companies that are in a "start-up" stage of development, have little or no operating history, operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, have limited products, markets, financial resources or management depth, or have the need for substantial additional "follow-on" capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such additional investments may dilute the interests of prior investors, such as the Trust. Some of these companies may be emerging

companies at the research and development stage with no marketable or approved products or technology. There can be no assurance that securities of start-up or emerging growth companies will, in the future, yield returns commensurate with their associated risks.

These investments, which are considered Restricted Securities, will be made primarily in convertible preferred stock. The Trust may also purchase non-convertible debt securities in connection with its venture capital investments, and otherwise when the Investment Adviser believes that such investments would be consistent with the Trust's investment objective. While these debt investments typically will not be rated, the Investment Adviser believes that, in light of the risk characteristics associated with investments in emerging growth companies, if such investments were to be compared with investments rated by S&P or Moody's, they may be rated as low as "C" in the rating categories established by S&P and Moody's. Such securities are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered, on balance, as predominantly speculative.

**ETFs Risk.** An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (*i.e.*, one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies. In addition, an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, and the Trust could lose money investing in an ETF. Moreover, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional open-end funds: (i) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a premium or a discount to their NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of an ETF will continue to be met or remain unchanged.

**Leverage Risk.** The Trust intends to use financial leverage for investment purposes. The Trust may issue Preferred Shares, borrow money and/or issue debt securities ("traditional leverage"). The Trust initially intends to use traditional leverage through a credit facility representing up to 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets. In addition, the Trust may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, swaps, futures, forward contracts, securities lending, short sales, and other derivative transactions, that have similar effects as leverage (collectively referred to as "effective leverage"). Furthermore, at no time will the Trust's use of leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, exceed 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective leverage incurred through the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes

will not be counted toward the Trust's limit on the use of effective leverage or in the overall 30% leverage limitation.

The Trust's leveraged capital structure creates special risks not associated with unleveraged funds having a similar investment objective and policies. These include the possibility of greater loss and the likelihood of higher volatility of the NAV, market price and distributions of the Trust and the asset coverage for Preferred Shares, if any. Such volatility may increase the likelihood of the Trust having to sell investments in order to meet its obligations to make distributions on the Preferred Shares, or to redeem Preferred Shares when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Also, if the Trust is utilizing leverage, a decline in NAV could affect the ability of the Trust to make distributions and such a failure to pay dividends or make distributions could result in the Trust ceasing to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code, as amended. See "Risk Factors – Leverage Risk."

Other risks and special considerations include the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the interest or dividend rates on any leverage that the Trust must pay will reduce the return to the Shareholders; the effects of leverage in a declining market, which are likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Shares than if the Trust were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Shares. If the Trust uses leverage, the amount of fees paid to the Investment Adviser for its services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated based on Managed Assets, which includes assets purchased with leverage. Therefore, the Investment Adviser has a financial incentive to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between the Investment Adviser and common shareholders, as only the Trust's common shareholders would bear the fees and expenses incurred through the Trust's use of leverage, including the issuance of Preferred Shares, if any. Leverage may increase operating costs, which may reduce total return. For more information regarding the issuance of Preferred Shares, please see "Leverage – Preferred Shares."

***Restricted Securities and Valuation Risk.*** Some of the Trust's investments are subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market or are otherwise illiquid with little or no trading activity. The valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. The Trust's fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, (i) the existence of any contractual restrictions on the disposition of the securities; (ii) information obtained from the issuer which may include an analysis of the company's financial statements, the

company's products or intended markets, or the company's technologies; and (iii) the price of a security sold at arm's length in an issuer's subsequent completed round of financing. As there is typically no readily available market value for some of the Restricted Securities in the Trust's portfolio, such Restricted Securities in the Trust's portfolio are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board pursuant to the Trust's valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the Trust's investments determined in good faith by the Board may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material. There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment, while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments the Trust makes. See "Risk Factors – Valuation of Restricted Securities."

**Key Personnel Risk.** There may be only a limited number of securities professionals who have comparable experience to that of the Trust's existing portfolio management team in the area of Healthcare Companies. If one or more of the team members dies, resigns, retires or is otherwise unable to act on behalf of the Investment Adviser, there can be no assurance that a suitable replacement could be found immediately. See "Risk Factors – Key Personnel Risk."

**Discount to NAV Risk.** Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Trust's NAV per Share could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Shares in a relatively short period of time following completion of this offering. The NAV per Share will be reduced immediately following this offering as a result of the payment of the sales load and certain offering costs. Although the value of the Trust's net assets is generally considered by market participants in determining whether to purchase or sell Shares, whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of the Shares will depend entirely upon whether the market price of the Shares at the time of sale is above or below the investor's purchase price for the Shares. Because the market price of the Shares will be determined by supply of and demand for the Shares which will be affected by factors such as (i) NAV, (ii) dividend and distribution levels and their

stability (which will in turn be affected by levels of dividend and interest payments by the Trust's portfolio holdings, the timing and success of the Trust's investment strategies, regulations affecting the timing and character of Trust distributions, Trust expenses and other factors), (iii) trading volume of the Shares, (iv) general market, interest rate and economic conditions and (v) other factors that may be beyond the control of the Trust. The Trust cannot predict whether the Shares will trade at, below or above NAV or at, below or above the initial public offering price. See "Risk Factors – Discount to NAV Risk."

***Anti-Takeover Provisions Risk.*** The Trust's Declaration of Trust ("Declaration of Trust"), dated March 5, 2015, has provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to (1) acquire control of the Trust, (2) cause it to engage in certain transactions, or (3) modify its structure. See "Risk Factors – Anti-Takeover Provisions Risk."

***Related Party Transactions Risk.*** The majority of the Board will be unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser; nevertheless, the Trust may be subject to certain potential conflicts of interest. Although the Trust has no obligation to do so, it may place brokerage orders with brokers who provide supplemental investment research and market and statistical information about Healthcare Companies and the healthcare industries. In addition, other investment companies advised by the Investment Adviser may concurrently invest with the Trust in restricted securities under certain conditions. The Trust also may invest, subject to applicable law, in companies in which the principals of the Investment Adviser or Trustees of the Trust have invested, or for which they serve as directors or executive officers. See "Risk Factors – Related Party Transactions Risk."

***Non-Diversification Risk.*** The Trust is non-diversified, meaning that the Trust is permitted to invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" funds. Thus, the Trust may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting any single issuer held in its portfolio, and may be more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments. See "Risk Factors – Non-Diversification Risk."

***Government Intervention.*** The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government and certain foreign governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity, including through direct purchases of equity and debt

securities. Federal, state, and foreign governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the issuers in which the Trust invests in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Trust is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective. See "Risk Factors – Government Intervention."

***Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk.*** The ongoing U.S. military and related action in Afghanistan and events in the Middle East, as well as the continuing threat of terrorist attacks, could have significant adverse effects on the U.S. economy, the stock market and world economies and markets generally. A disruption of financial markets or other terrorist attacks could adversely affect Trust service providers and/or the Trust's operations as well as interest rates, secondary trading, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the Shares. The Trust cannot predict the effects or likelihood of similar events in the future on the U.S. and world economies, the value of the Shares or the NAV of the Trust.

***Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk.*** The Investment Adviser's investment team is responsible for managing the Trust as well as three other closed-end investment companies. In the future, the investment team may manage other funds and accounts, including proprietary accounts, separate accounts and other pooled investment vehicles, such as unregistered hedge funds. In the future, a portfolio manager may manage a separate account or other pooled investment vehicle which may have materially higher fee arrangements than the Trust and may also have a performance-based fee. The side-by-side management of these funds or accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross trading, the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades.

For additional risks relating to investments in the Trust, including "Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Risk," "Delay in Use of Proceeds Risk," "Temporary Defensive Strategies Risk," "U.S. Government Securities Risk," "Foreign Custody Risk," "Deflation Risk," "Inflation Risk," "Legal and Regulatory Risks," "Information Technology Systems," "Legislation Risk," "Management Risk," "Misconduct of Employees and of Service Providers," "Portfolio Turnover Risk," "Reliance on Service Providers," "When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions Risk," "Risks Relating to Trust's RIC Status" and "RIC-Related Risks of Investments Generating Non-Cash Taxable Income" see "Risk Factors."

## TRUST EXPENSES

The following table shows estimated Trust expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Shares. The purpose of the following table and the example below is to help you understand the fees and expenses that you, as a common shareholder, would bear directly or indirectly. Shareholders should understand that some of the percentages indicated in the tables below are estimates and may vary. The expenses shown in the table under “Estimated Annual Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the Trust’s first full year of operations and assume that the Trust issues 29,000,000 Shares. This table assumes the use of leverage through a credit facility by the Trust in an amount of 20% of its Managed Assets (after leverage is incurred). See “Management of the Trust” and “Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan.” The following table should not be considered a representation of the Trust’s future expenses. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown below.

	<b>Percentage of Offering Price</b>
<b>Shareholder Transaction Expenses</b>	
Sales Load Paid by You .....	4.50% <sup>(1)</sup>
Offering Expenses Borne by the Trust .....	0.20% <sup>(2)</sup>
Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan Fees .....	None <sup>(3)</sup>
	<b>Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Shares (Assuming the Use of Leverage)<sup>(4)</sup></b>
<b>Estimated Annual Expenses</b>	
Management Fees .....	1.25% <sup>(5)</sup>
Interest Expense .....	0.28% <sup>(6)</sup>
Other Expenses .....	0.33% <sup>(7)</sup>
Total Annual Expenses .....	1.86%

- (1) The sales load in the table above does not reflect structuring fees and certain other compensation paid to the Underwriters and Destra by the Investment Adviser. For a description of the sales load, structuring fees and of other compensation paid to the Underwriters and Destra by the Trust and the Investment Adviser, see “Underwriting.”
- (2) The Investment Adviser has agreed to pay (i) all organizational expenses and (ii) offering expenses (other than the sales load) over \$0.04 per Share. The Trust will pay offering expenses of the Trust (other than the sales load) up to \$0.04 per Share. Any offering expenses paid by the Trust will be deducted from the proceeds of the offering received by the Trust. The aggregate offering expenses (other than the sales load) to be borne by the Trust are estimated to be \$1,160,000 (approximately \$0.04 per Share). Offering expenses borne by the Trust are indirectly borne by the Common Shareholders. The Investment Adviser (and not the Trust) has agreed to pay from its own assets a structuring fee to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, and a sales incentive fee to each of Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC, Southwest Securities, Inc., Wedbush Securities Inc. and Wunderlich Securities, Inc. The Investment Adviser (and not the Trust) has agreed to pay Destra for distribution assistance in connection with this offering. The structuring fees and the distribution fees are

not reflected in the sales load in the table above because they are paid by the Investment Adviser and not the Trust. The offering costs to be paid by the Trust are not included in the Total Annual Expenses amount shown in the table. Offering costs borne by the Trust's Shareholders will result in a reduction of capital of the Trust and immediate dilution to Shareholders.

- (3) The expenses of administering the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan are included in "Other Expenses." You will pay brokerage charges if you direct your broker or the plan agent to sell your Shares that you acquired pursuant to the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan. You may also pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred in connection with open-market purchases pursuant to the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan. See "Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan."
- (4) The table in this footnote reflects that fact that you, as a common shareholder, will bear the expenses of the Trust's use of leverage in the form of higher fees as a percentage of the Trust's net assets attributable to Shares than if the Trust did not use leverage. In order to help you better understand the costs associated with the Trust's leveraging strategy, and to better understand the range of costs you will bear as a common shareholder, as the Trust moves toward full implementation of its leveraging strategy after the completion of this offering, the table presented below estimates what the Trust's annual expenses would be, stated as percentages of the Trust's net assets attributable to Shares, assuming the Trust is the same size as in the table above and does not use leverage in the form of a credit facility. In accordance with these assumptions, the Trust's expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Shares would be estimated to be as follows:

	<b>Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Shares (Assuming no Leverage is Used)</b>
<b>Estimated Annual Expenses</b>	
Management Fees .....	1.00%
Other Expenses .....	0.30% <sup>(7)</sup>
Total Annual Expenses .....	1.30%

- (5) The Trust pays a management fee to the Investment Adviser in an annual amount equal to 1.00% of the Trust's average daily Managed Assets. The management fee of 1.00% of the Trust's Managed Assets represents 1.25% of net assets attributable to Shares assuming the use of leverage through a credit facility by the Trust in an amount of 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets.
- (6) Assumes the initial use of leverage through a credit facility of up to 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets (after leverage is incurred) at an annual interest rate expense to the Trust of 1.1%, which is based on current market conditions. The interest on the credit facility is a variable rate and will increase in a rising interest rate environment. The Trust may use other forms of leverage, which may be subject to different interest expenses than those estimated above. The actual amount of interest expense borne by the Trust will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Trust's use of leverage and variations in market interest rates. Fees and expenses in respect of other forms of leverage that may be used by the Trust in the future will be borne entirely by the Trust's common shareholders.

- (7) The “Other Expenses” shown in the tables above and related footnotes are based upon estimated amounts for the current fiscal year. These amounts include estimated payments of approximately \$829,000 by the Trust to Destra under an Investor Support Services Agreement between the Trust and Destra, assuming the use of leverage through a credit facility of up to 20% of the Trust’s Managed Assets (after leverage is incurred), and \$663,000 assuming no leverage is used for purposes of the table in footnote 4. See “Investor Support Services.”

#### **HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE**

The following hypothetical example demonstrates the projected dollar amount of total cumulative expenses that would be incurred over various periods with respect to a hypothetical investment in Shares of the Trust. These amounts are based upon payment by the Trust of investment advisory fees and other expenses at the levels set forth in the table above.

You would directly or indirectly pay the following expenses (including the sales load of \$45 and estimated offering costs of \$2) on a \$1,000 investment in the Trust, assuming (1) total net annual expenses of 1.86% of net assets attributable to Shares in years 1 through 10 (which assumes the Trust’s use of leverage through borrowings in an aggregate amount equal to 20% of the Trust’s Managed Assets), and (2) a 5% annual return\*:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$65	\$103	\$143	\$255

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\* **The 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 Estimated Annual Expenses table is accurate and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at NAV. **Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed.** Moreover, the Trust’s actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% return shown in the example.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the offering of Shares will be approximately \$552,740,000 (\$635,651,000 if the Underwriters exercise the overallotment option in full) after payment of the maximum offering costs (including sales load). The Investment Adviser has agreed to pay (i) all organizational expenses of the Trust and (ii) offering expenses (other than the sales load) that exceed \$0.04 per Share. The net proceeds of the offering will be invested in accordance with the Trust's investment objective and policies. See "Investment Objective and Policies." The Trust currently anticipates that it will be able to fully invest the proceeds of the offering within six months following completion of the offering, depending on market conditions and the availability of appropriate securities. Restricted Securities may be purchased as appropriate opportunities arise, which could take up to one year or longer, and the Trust may choose to be more fully invested in publicly-traded securities during such period. Pending investment in the securities described above, the proceeds will be held in obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities ("U.S. Government Securities"), highly rated money market instruments or mutual funds that invest in such instruments. As a result of this short-term investment of the proceeds, during the Trust's ramp-up period, a lower return may be realized than if the Trust had been fully invested in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

Tekla World Healthcare Fund (the "Trust") is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history. The Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on March 5, 2015 pursuant to a Declaration of Trust governed by Massachusetts law. As a newly organized entity, the Trust has no operating history. The Trust's principal offices are located at 100 Federal Street, 19th Floor, Boston, MA 02110.

The Trust's capitalization consists of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value. Each Share represents an equal proportionate beneficial interest in the Trust and, when issued and outstanding, will be fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. Upon any liquidation of the Trust, Shareholders will be entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Trust available for distribution after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all outstanding liabilities. The Trust will send annual and semi-annual financial statements to Shareholders and may also issue more abbreviated interim reports to update Shareholders on a quarterly basis. The Trust will hold annual meetings of its Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Trust's by-laws (the "By-laws") and the rules of the NYSE.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each whole Share held and a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional Share held. The Trust's Shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the Shares of the Trust voting for the election of Trustees can elect all of the Trustees, and, in such event, the holders of the remaining Shares will not be able to elect any Trustees. The Trust has a staggered Board, whereby one class of Trustees is elected each year.

For information regarding risk factors pertaining to the Trust, see "Risk Factors."

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Trust's investment objective is to seek current income and long-term capital appreciation. The Trust's investment objective is a non-fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust upon 60 days' notice to Shareholders. For a more detailed description of the Trust's investment objective and policies see "Additional Information about Investments and Investment Techniques" and "Investment Restrictions" in the SAI. For a description of the risks that may be associated with an investment in the Trust, see the section of this prospectus entitled "Risk Factors."

Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in U.S. and non-U.S. Healthcare Companies including equity securities and debt securities. The Trust intends to concentrate its investments in the healthcare industries.

“Managed Assets” means the total assets of the Trust (including any assets attributable to borrowings for investment purposes) minus the sum of the Trust’s accrued liabilities (other than liabilities representing borrowings for investment purposes). The Trust’s 80% policy is a non-fundamental policy and may only be changed with 60 days’ prior notice to Shareholders.

A company will be deemed to be a Healthcare Company if, at the time the Trust makes an investment in the company, 50% or more of such company’s sales, earnings or assets arise from or are dedicated to healthcare products or services or medical technology activities. Healthcare Companies may include companies in one or more of the following sub-sectors: pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, managed care, life science and tools, healthcare technology, healthcare services, healthcare supplies, healthcare facilities, healthcare equipment, healthcare distributors and Healthcare REITs. The Investment Adviser determines, in its discretion, whether a company is a Healthcare Company.

Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 40% of its Managed Assets in companies organized or located outside the United States or companies that do a substantial amount of business outside the United States. The Trust may invest up to 5% of its Managed Assets in securities of issuers located in Emerging Markets. The Trust initially intends to hedge non-U.S. dollar exposure.

The Trust expects to invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities (which may include common stock, preferred stock and warrants or other rights to acquire common or preferred stock). The Trust will invest in foreign securities and may buy and sell currencies for the purpose of settlement of transactions in foreign securities. The Trust may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in convertible securities, which may include securities that are non-investment grade. The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets as measured at the time of investment in all non-convertible debt securities, including corporate debt obligations and debt securities that are rated non-investment grade (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody’s, BB+ or lower by S&P, or BB+ by Fitch or comparably rated by another NRSRO, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality) and not including convertible securities. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody’s and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. The Trust’s investments in non-investment grade investments and those deemed to be of similar quality are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as “junk” instruments.

The Trust also may invest in derivatives, including but not limited to options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), options on swaps and other derivatives. Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust’s Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust’s Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust. Other than the Trust’s option strategy

and use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives.

The Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in restricted securities, including PIPEs and venture capital investments.

The Trust may from time-to-time lend its portfolio securities. See “Investment Techniques – Securities Lending.”

See “Risk Factors” and “Investment Techniques.”

## INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY

The Investment Adviser manages the Trust with a global healthcare focus, using its operating knowledge and experience of research and development; the startup and growth of venture companies; clinical trials design and execution; FDA interactions, and involvement in breakthrough products. The Investment Adviser believes that its unique skill set and long tenure in evaluating healthcare companies has provided it with the experience to identify investment opportunities across the capital structure in companies at all stages of their development. The Investment Adviser intends to invest the Trust’s assets across the full capital structure of healthcare securities. A company’s capital structure refers to the way it finances its business and can include some combination of equity securities, debt securities or hybrid securities, such as convertible securities. Medical progress and scientific breakthroughs are not unique to the United States. Inventions, drug discovery, and development occur worldwide. Such advancement often lags the attention of U.S. investors until much later in the value creation cycle for a host of reasons. Often times these products and companies are acquired or in-licensed by more mature multinational pharmaceutical companies before U.S. investors can invest. The Trust will seek to make significant investments in developed and emerging healthcare companies that are not readily available in U.S. markets (both pre-public and public securities). The Investment Adviser’s unique and deep understanding of relevant scientific and market trends may provide insight into attractive investments possibly earlier on the value creation curve. The Investment Adviser pursues its investment objective through the use of multiple sources of potential income, by varying the Trust’s exposure across the global healthcare industry, and by seeking to gain access to special opportunities such as PIPEs and convertible securities.

## INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES

**Healthcare Companies.** The Trust expects to invest in U.S. and non-U.S. equity and debt securities of companies in the healthcare industry, including, but not limited to, biotechnology, pharmaceutical, medical devices and healthcare services companies. These investments are designed to take advantage of recent developments in certain healthcare sectors. For example, demographic changes are driving an increase in medical products due to the high growth rate of the population of Americans age 65 and older. Recent developments in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical technology industries have produced a series of products that will extend or improve the quality of patients’ lives, especially in the areas of oncology, infectious disease, inflammation and orphan diseases. The Investment Adviser believes that the following trends have investment potential: (i) biopharmaceuticals including products for novel targets; (ii) treatments for orphan and ultra-orphan (*i.e.*, rare and extremely rare) diseases, including gene therapy; (iii) specialty pharmaceuticals; (iv) generic pharmaceuticals; (v) novel medical devices; (vi) life sciences tools and diagnostics; and (vii) products that will benefit from changes in the regulatory landscape.

Healthcare Companies provide multiple diverse investment opportunities, including opportunities in the following sub-sectors: (i) pharmaceuticals, which includes large and small pharmaceutical, specialty pharmaceutical and generic drug companies; (ii) biotechnology, which includes companies engaged in research into, and development of, biological substances for the purposes of drug discovery

and diagnostic development; (iii) managed care, which is a segment that represents HMOs and insurers; (iv) life sciences and tools, which includes research organizations that help design and run clinical trials, as well as life sciences research tools companies that offer instruments, reagents and services to scientists in academic, BioPharma and applied market laboratories; (v) healthcare technology, which include companies involved in automating various processes for hospitals and HMOs; (vi) healthcare services, which includes pharmacy benefits managers, alternative site care providers and laboratory services companies; (vii) healthcare supplies, which include companies that provide products such as tubes and bandages used every day in healthcare facilities and laboratories; (viii) healthcare facilities, which include hospitals and other brick and mortar facilities used to treat patients; (ix) healthcare equipment, which include medical diagnostic and device companies; (x) healthcare distributors, which distribute drugs and products to patients, hospitals and other facilities; and (xi) Healthcare REITs.

**Equity Securities.** The Trust expects invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities, which may include common stock, preferred stock and warrants or other rights to acquire common or preferred stock. Common stock represents shares of a corporation or other entity that entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the profits of the entity, if any, without preference over any other shareholder or class of shareholders, including holders of the entity's preferred stock and other senior equity. Common stock usually carries with it the right to vote and frequently an exclusive right to do so. Preferred stock represents shares of a corporation or other entity that pay dividends at a specified rate and have precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. If the corporation or other entity is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of preferred stock will have precedence over the claims of owners of common stock, but not over the claims of owners of bonds. Rights and warrants are instruments which entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Rights are similar to warrants but typically have shorter durations and are offered to current stockholders of the issuer. Changes in the value of a right or a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security.

**Debt Securities.** The Trust may invest up to 20% of its Managed Assets as measured at the time of investment in all non-convertible debt securities, including corporate debt obligations and debt securities rated non-investment grade (that is, rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's, BB+ or lower by S&P, or BB+ or lower by Fitch or comparably rated by another NRSRO, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality) and not including convertible securities. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody's and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. These securities are commonly called "high yield" or "junk" bonds. The Trust may invest in debt securities of any maturity.

Corporate debt obligations include bonds, notes, debentures, commercial paper and other obligations of corporations to pay interest and repay principal. The Trust may invest in corporate debt obligations issued by U.S. and certain non-U.S. issuers, which issue securities denominated in the U.S. dollar (including Yankee and Euro obligations as well as other non-U.S. dollar currencies). In addition to obligations of corporations, corporate debt obligations include securities issued by banks and other financial institutions and supranational entities (*i.e.*, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, etc.).

The Trust may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. or foreign banks. Bank obligations, including without limitation, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit, which may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligations or by government regulations. Banks are subject to extensive but different governmental regulations which may limit both the amount and types of loans which may be made and interest rates which may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses

arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operation of this industry.

**Foreign Securities.** The Trust will invest in securities of foreign issuers, including securities quoted or denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars. Investments in foreign securities may offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in U.S. dollar-denominated or quoted securities of domestic issuers. Such benefits may include the opportunity to invest in foreign issuers that appear, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser, to offer the potential for better long term growth of capital and income than investments in U.S. securities, the opportunity to invest in foreign countries with economic policies or business cycles different from those of the United States and the opportunity to reduce fluctuations in portfolio value by taking advantage of foreign securities markets that do not necessarily move in a manner parallel to U.S. markets. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers also involves, however, certain special risks, which are not typically associated with investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities or quoted securities of U.S. issuers. Many of these risks are more pronounced for investments in emerging economies.

With respect to investments in certain foreign countries, there exist certain economic, political and social risks, including the risk of adverse political developments, nationalization, military unrest, social instability, war and terrorism, confiscation without fair compensation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the movement of funds and other assets between different countries, or diplomatic developments, any of which could adversely affect the Trust's investments in those countries. Governments in certain foreign countries continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and dividend payments.

Many countries throughout the world are dependent on a healthy U.S. economy and are adversely affected when the U.S. economy weakens or its markets decline. Additionally, many foreign country economies are heavily dependent on international trade and are adversely affected by protective trade barriers and economic conditions of their trading partners. Protectionist trade legislation enacted by those trading partners could have a significant adverse affect on the securities markets of those countries. Individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position.

Investments in foreign securities often involve currencies of foreign countries. Accordingly, the Trust may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency rates and in exchange control regulations and may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Trust may be subject to currency exposure independent of its securities positions. To the extent that the Trust is fully invested in foreign securities while also maintaining net currency positions, it may be exposed to greater combined risk. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad.

Because foreign issuers generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a U.S. company. Volume and liquidity in most foreign securities markets are less than in the United States and securities of many foreign companies are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. The securities of foreign issuers may be listed on foreign securities exchanges or traded in foreign OTC markets. Fixed commissions on foreign securities exchanges are generally higher than negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges, although the Trust endeavors to achieve the most favorable net results on its

portfolio transactions. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers, dealers and listed and unlisted companies than in the United States, and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. For example, there may be no comparable provisions under certain foreign laws to insider trading and similar investor protections that apply with respect to securities transactions consummated in the United States. Mail service between the United States and foreign countries may be slower or less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Such delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when some of the Trust's assets are uninvested and no return is earned on such assets. The inability of the Trust to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Trust to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Trust due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio securities or, if the Trust has entered into a contract to sell the securities, in possible liability to the purchaser.

The Trust may invest in foreign securities which take the form of sponsored and unsponsored ADRs, GDRs, EDRs or other similar instruments representing securities of foreign issuers (together, "Depository Receipts"). ADRs represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a domestic bank or a correspondent bank. ADRs are traded on domestic exchanges or in the U.S. OTC market and, generally, are in registered form. EDRs and GDRs are receipts evidencing an arrangement with a non-U.S. bank similar to that for ADRs and are designed for use in the non-U.S. securities markets. EDRs and GDRs are not necessarily quoted in the same currency as the underlying security. To the extent the Trust acquires Depository Receipts through banks which do not have a contractual relationship with the foreign issuer of the security underlying the Depository Receipts to issue and service such unsponsored Depository Receipts, there is an increased possibility that the Trust will not become aware of and be able to respond to corporate actions such as stock splits or rights offerings involving the foreign issuer in a timely manner. In addition, the lack of information may result in inefficiencies in the valuation of such instruments. Investment in Depository Receipts does not eliminate all the risks inherent in investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The market value of Depository Receipts is dependent upon the market value of the underlying securities and fluctuations in the relative value of the currencies in which the Depository Receipts and the underlying securities are quoted. However, by investing in Depository Receipts, such as ADRs, which are quoted in U.S. dollars, the Trust may avoid currency risks during the settlement period for purchases and sales.

The Trust may invest in countries with emerging economies or securities markets. Political and economic structures in many of such countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries. Certain of such countries have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. As a result, the risks described above, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, may be heightened.

**REITs.** The Trust may invest up to 20% of Managed Assets in Healthcare REITs. The value of a REIT is affected by changes in the value of the properties owned by the REIT or securing mortgage loans held by the REIT. REITs are dependent upon the ability of the REITs' managers, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and the qualification of the REITs under applicable regulatory requirements for favorable income tax treatment. REITs are also subject to risks generally associated with investments in real estate including possible declines in the value of real estate, general and local economic conditions, environmental problems and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying a REIT are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects,

these risks may be heightened. The Trust will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses, including management fees, paid by a REIT in which it invests. Healthcare REITs are REITs that derive their income from the ownership, leasing, or financing of properties in the healthcare sector.

**Derivatives.** Generally, derivatives are financial contracts whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to individual debt or equity instruments, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates and related indexes. The Trust may invest in derivative instruments including options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps (including credit default, index, basis, total return, volatility and currency swaps), options on swaps and other derivatives, although suitable derivative instruments may not always be available to the Investment Adviser for these purposes for investment. To the extent that the security or index underlying the derivative or synthetic instrument is or is composed of securities of Healthcare Companies, the Trust will include such derivative and synthetic instruments for the purposes of the Trust's 80% policy. The Trust may engage in short sales and short sales against the box in an amount not to exceed 5% of Managed Assets.

The Trust may invest in structured instruments (such as equity-linked notes) for investment purposes as an alternative or complement to its options writing strategy or for risk management or leveraging purposes.

The Trust's Option Strategy. Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust's Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust. Other than the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives.

**Initial Public Offerings.** The Trust may invest a portion of its assets in shares of IPOs, if consistent with the Trust's investment objective and policies. IPOs may have a magnified impact on the performance of a fund with a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on a fund's performance likely will decrease as such fund's asset size increases, which could reduce such fund's returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Trust for investing. IPO shares frequently are volatile in price due to the absence of a prior public market, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. Therefore, the Trust may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase turnover and may lead to increased expenses, such as commissions and transaction costs all of which will be borne indirectly by the holders of Shares. In addition, IPO shares can experience an immediate drop in value if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price.

**Convertible Securities.** The Trust may invest in convertible securities. The Trust may invest up to 30% of its Managed Assets in convertible securities, which may include securities that are non-investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). Convertible securities are preferred stock or debt obligations that are convertible into common stock. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Convertible securities in which the Trust invests are subject to the same ratings criteria as its other investments in fixed-income securities. Convertible securities have both equity and fixed-income risk characteristics. Like all fixed-income securities, the value of convertible securities is susceptible to the risk of market losses attributable to changes in interest

rates. Generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price of the convertible security, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security, like a fixed-income security, tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock.

**Restricted Securities.** The Trust may purchase Restricted Securities under the Securities Act, including securities eligible for resale to “qualified institutional buyers” pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in restricted securities, including PIPEs and venture capital investments.

The purchase price and subsequent valuation of Restricted Securities may reflect a discount from the price at which such securities trade when they are not restricted, because the restriction makes them less liquid. The amount of the discount from the prevailing market price is expected to vary depending upon the type of security, the character of the issuer, the party who will bear the expenses of registering the Restricted Securities and prevailing supply and demand conditions.

**Other Investment Companies.** The Trust may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the Investment Company Act. These limitations include in certain circumstances a prohibition on the Trust acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any other investment company, and a prohibition on investing more than 5% of the Trust’s total assets in securities of any one investment company or more than 10% of its total assets in securities of all investment companies. Many ETFs, however, have obtained exemptive relief from the Commission to permit unaffiliated funds to invest in the ETFs’ shares beyond these statutory limitations, subject to certain conditions and pursuant to a contractual arrangement between the ETFs and the investing funds. The Trust may rely on these exemptive orders to invest in unaffiliated ETFs. Under an exemptive rule adopted by the Commission, the Trust may invest in certain other investment companies and money market funds beyond the statutory limits described above.

The use of ETFs is intended to help the Trust match the total return of the particular market segments or indices represented by those ETFs, although that may not be the result. Most ETFs are passively-managed investment companies whose shares are purchased and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF represents a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index.

The Trust will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by such other investment companies, in addition to the fees and expenses regularly borne by the Trust.

**Options on Securities and Securities Indices.** A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer (seller) of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument during the option period. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer (seller) of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument during the option period. As an investment company registered with the Commission, the Trust may “set aside” (often referred to as “asset segregation”) liquid assets, or engage in other Commission or Commission-staff approved measures to “cover” open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivative instruments. The Trust may write (sell) covered call and put options and purchase put and call options on any securities in which the Trust may invest or on any securities index consisting of securities in which it may invest.

The writing and purchase of options is a highly specialized activity which involves special investment risks. Options may be used for hedging or cross-hedging purposes, or to seek to increase total return (which is considered a speculative activity). The successful use of options depends in part on the ability of the Investment Adviser to anticipate future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the

options and securities markets. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of changes in market prices or determination of the correlation between the instruments or indices on which options are written and purchased and the instruments in the Trust's investment portfolio, the Trust may incur losses that it would not otherwise incur. The use of options can also increase the Trust's transaction costs, which will be borne exclusively by common shareholders. Options written or purchased by the Trust may be traded on either U.S. or foreign exchanges or OTC. Foreign and OTC options will present greater possibility of loss because of their greater illiquidity and credit risks.

In lieu of entering into "protective put" transactions, the Trust may engage in barrier options transactions as an alternative means to offset or hedge against a decline in the market value of the Trust's securities. Barrier options are similar to standard options except that they become activated or are extinguished when the underlying asset reaches a predetermined level or barrier. "Down and out" barrier options are canceled or "knocked out" if the underlying asset falls to a pre-determined level. "Down and in" barrier options are activated or "knocked in" if the underlying asset falls to a pre-determined level. "Up and out" barrier options are extinguished or "knocked out" if the underlying asset rises to a predetermined level. "Up and in" barrier options are activated or "knocked in" if the underlying asset rises to a predetermined level. If the Investment Adviser sets too high or too low a barrier, and the option is either extinguished or "knocked out" or the options are never activated or "knocked in," the benefits to the Trust of using a barrier option strategy may be limited and the costs associated with a barrier option strategy could be detrimental to the Trust's performance. When writing an option, the Trust may "set aside" liquid assets, or engage in other appropriate measures to "cover" its obligation under the option contract.

**Futures Contracts and Options and Swaps on Futures Contracts.** Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that provide for the sale or purchase of a specified asset at a future time at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right (and the writer of the option the obligation) to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price within a specified period of time. A swap on a futures contract provides an investor with the ability to gain economic exposure to a particular futures market; however, unlike a futures contract that is exchange-traded, a swap on a futures contract is typically an OTC transaction. A futures contract may be based on particular securities, foreign currencies, securities indices and other financial instruments and indices. The Trust may engage in futures transactions on both U.S. and foreign exchanges.

The Trust may purchase and sell futures contracts, purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts and enter into swaps on futures contracts, in order to seek to increase total return or to hedge against changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates, or to otherwise manage its term structure, sector selections and duration in accordance with its investment objective and policies. The Trust may also enter into closing purchase and sale transactions with respect to such contracts and options.

**Forward Contracts.** Forward contracts involve the purchase or sale of a specific quantity of a commodity, government security, foreign currency, or other asset at a specified price, with delivery and settlement at a specified future date.

Because it is a completed contract, a purchase forward contract can be a cover for the sale of a futures contract. The Trust may enter into forward contracts for hedging purposes and non-hedging purposes (*i.e.*, to increase returns). Forward contracts may be used by the Trust for hedging purposes to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates, such as when the Trust anticipates purchasing or selling a foreign security. For example, this technique would allow the Trust to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security. Forward contracts may also be used to attempt to protect the value of the Trust's existing holdings of foreign securities. There may be, however, an imperfect correlation between the Trust's foreign securities holdings and the forward contracts entered into with respect to those holdings. Forward contracts may also be used for non-hedging purposes to pursue the

Trust's investment objective, such as when the Trust's Investment Adviser anticipates that particular foreign currencies will appreciate or depreciate in value, even though securities denominated in those currencies are not then held in the Trust's portfolio. There is no requirement that the Trust hedge all or any portion of its exposure to foreign currency risks.

Forward contracts, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded by the Investment Adviser due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading to less than that which the Investment Adviser would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Trust. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Trust. In addition, the Trust will be exposed to credit risks with regard to counterparties with which it trades as well as risks relating to settlement default. Such risks could result in substantial losses to the Trust.

**Equity Swaps and Index Swaps.** The Trust may invest in equity swaps and index swaps. Equity swaps allow the parties to a swap agreement to exchange the dividend income or other components of return on an equity investment (for example, a group of equity securities or an index) for another payment stream. An equity swap may be used by the Trust to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in circumstances in which direct investment may be restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise deemed impractical or disadvantageous. Index swaps allow the Trust to receive one or more payments based off of the return, performance or volatility of an index or of certain securities which comprise the index.

The value of swaps can be very volatile. To the extent that the Investment Adviser does not accurately analyze and predict the potential relative fluctuation of the components swapped with another party, or the creditworthiness of the counterparty, the Trust may suffer a loss, which may be substantial. The value of some components of a swap (such as the dividends on a common stock) may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates. Furthermore, swaps may be illiquid, and the Trust may be unable to terminate its obligations when desired.

Currently, certain standardized swap transactions are subject to mandatory central clearing. Although central clearing is expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally negotiated swaps, central clearing does not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely.

The Trust may be required to set aside liquid assets, or engage in other Commission approved measures to "cover" open swap positions. In the case of swaps that do not cash settle, for example, the Trust must set aside liquid assets equal to the full notional amount of the swaps while the positions are open. With respect to swaps that cash settle, however, the Trust may set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Trust's daily marked-to-market net obligations (i.e., the Trust's daily net liability) under the swaps, if any, rather than their full notional amount. The Trust reserves the right to modify its asset segregation policies in the future in its discretion. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash settled swaps, the Trust will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Trust were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional amount of the swaps. The Trust's use of these techniques is subject to the Trust's overall limitation on leverage of up to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets.

**Interest Rate Swaps, Credit Swaps, Total Return Swaps, Options on Swaps and Interest Rate Caps, Floors and Collars.** The Trust may enter into swap transactions and option agreements, including interest rate caps, floors and collars. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Trust with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating rate payments. Credit swaps involve the receipt of floating or fixed rate payments in exchange for assuming potential credit losses on an underlying security. Credit swaps give one party to a transaction (the buyer of the credit swap) the right to dispose of or acquire an asset (or group of assets), or the right to receive a payment from the other party, upon the occurrence of specified credit events. Total return swaps give the Trust the right to receive the appreciation in the value of a specified security, index or other instrument in return for a fee paid to the counterparty, which will typically be based on an agreed upon interest rate. If the underlying asset in a total return swap declines in value over the term of the swap, the Trust may also be required to pay the dollar value of that decline to the counterparty. The Trust may also purchase and write (sell) options contracts on swaps, commonly referred to as swaptions. A swaption is an option to enter into a swap agreement. Like other types of options, the buyer of a swaption pays a non-refundable premium for the option and obtains the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap or to modify the terms of an existing swap on agreed-upon terms. The seller of a swaption, in exchange for the premium, becomes obligated (if the option is exercised) to enter into or modify an underlying swap on agreed-upon terms, which generally entails a greater risk of loss than the Trust incurs in buying a swaption.

The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payment of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. An interest rate collar is the combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates.

The Trust may enter into the transactions described above for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. As an example, when the Trust is the buyer of a credit default swap (commonly known as buying protection), it may make periodic payments to the seller of the credit default swap to obtain protection against a credit default on a specified underlying asset (or group of assets). If a default occurs, the seller of a credit default swap may be required to pay the Trust the “notional value” of the credit default swap on a specified asset (or group of assets). On the other hand, when the Trust is a seller of a credit default swap (commonly known as selling protection), in addition to the credit exposure the Trust has on the other assets held in its portfolio, the Trust is also subject to the credit exposure on the notional amount of the swap since, in the event of a credit default, the Trust may be required to pay the “notional value” of the credit default swap on a specified asset (or group of assets) to the buyer of the credit default swap.

The use of interest rate, credit and total return swaps, options on swaps, and interest rate caps, floors and collars is a highly specialized activity which creates effective leverage and involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its forecasts of market values and interest rates, or in its evaluation of the creditworthiness of swap counterparties (with respect to bilateral swap transactions) and the issuers of the underlying assets, the investment performance of the Trust would be less favorable than it would have been if these investment techniques were not used.

Currently, certain standardized swap transactions are subject to mandatory central clearing. Although central clearing is expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to bilaterally negotiated swaps, central clearing does not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely.

**When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments.** The Trust may purchase when-issued securities and make contracts to purchase or sell securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. When-issued securities are securities that have been authorized, but not yet issued. When-issued securities are purchased in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price or yield to the Trust at the time of entering into the transaction. A forward commitment involves entering into a contract to purchase or sell securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond the customary settlement period.

The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines before the settlement date. Conversely, the sale of securities on a forward commitment basis involves the risk that the value of the securities sold may increase before the settlement date. Although the Trust will generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of acquiring the securities for its portfolio, the Trust may dispose of when-issued securities or forward commitments prior to settlement if the Investment Adviser deems it appropriate. When purchasing a security on a when-issued basis or entering into a forward commitment, the Trust must “set aside” liquid assets, or engage in other appropriate measures to “cover” its obligations.

**Repurchase Agreements.** Repurchase agreements involve the purchase of securities subject to the seller’s agreement to repurchase them at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The Trust may enter into repurchase agreements with securities dealers and banks which furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of their repurchase obligation.

If the other party or “seller” defaults, the Trust might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Trust are less than the repurchase price and the Trust’s costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the seller, the Trust could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Trust’s interest in the collateral is not enforceable.

The Trust, together with other registered investment companies having advisory agreements with the Investment Adviser or any of its affiliates, may transfer uninvested cash balances into a single joint account, the daily aggregate balance of which will be invested in one or more repurchase agreements.

**Reverse Repurchase Agreements.** Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Trust with an agreement by the Trust to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price (including interest). Reverse repurchase agreements may be entered into when the Investment Adviser expects that the return to be earned from the investment of the transaction proceeds will be greater than the related interest expense. Reverse repurchase agreements create effective leverage. If the securities held by the Trust decline in value while these transactions are outstanding, the NAV of the Trust’s outstanding shares will decline in value proportionately more than the decline in value of the securities. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the investment return earned by the Trust (from the investment of the proceeds) will be less than the interest expense of the transaction, that the market value of the securities sold by the Trust will decline below the price the Trust is obligated to pay to repurchase the securities, and that the securities may not be returned to the Trust.

The Trust may “set aside” liquid assets, or engage in other appropriate measures to “cover” its obligations with respect to its transactions in reverse repurchase agreements. As a result of such segregation, the Trust’s obligations under such transactions will not be considered senior securities representing indebtedness for purposes of the Investment Company Act and the Trust’s use of leverage through reverse repurchase agreements will not be limited by the Investment Company Act, although it will be limited by the Trust’s overall limitation on leverage. The Trust’s use of leverage through reverse repurchase agreements may be limited by the availability of cash or liquid securities to earmark or segregate in connection with such transactions.

If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Trust's obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Trust's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision. Also, the Trust would bear the risk of loss to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement are less than the value of the securities subject to such agreement.

With respect to any reverse repurchase agreement or similar transaction, the Trust's Managed Assets shall include any proceeds from the sale of an asset of the Trust to a counterparty in such a transaction, in addition to the value of the underlying asset as of the relevant measuring date.

**Short Sales.** The Trust may engage in short sales and short sales against the box in an amount not to exceed 5% of Managed Assets. Short sales are transactions in which the Trust sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. To complete such a transaction, the Trust must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The Trust then is obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Trust. Until the security is replaced, the Trust is required to pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividend which accrues during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Trust also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. There will also be other costs associated with short sales, which will be borne solely by the Trust's common Shareholders.

The Trust will incur a loss, which may be unlimited, as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Trust replaces the borrowed security. The Trust will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. This result is the opposite of what one would expect from a cash purchase of a long position in a security. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of any premium or amounts in lieu of interest the Trust may be required to pay in connection with a short sale, and will be also decreased by any transaction or other costs.

Until the Trust replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, the Trust will (a) segregate cash or liquid assets at such a level that the segregated assets plus any amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current value of the security sold short or (b) otherwise cover its short position in accordance with applicable law.

There is no guarantee that the Trust will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. During the time that the Trust is short a security, it is subject to the risk that the lender of the security will terminate the loan at a time when the Trust is unable to borrow the same security from another lender. If that occurs, the Trust may be "bought in" at the price required to purchase the security needed to close out the short position, which may be a disadvantageous price.

The Trust may engage in short sales against the box. As noted above, a short sale is made by selling a security the seller does not own. A short sale is "against the box" to the extent that the seller contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain, at no added cost, securities identical to those sold short. The Trust may enter into a short sale against the box, for example, to lock in a sales price for a security the Trust does not wish to sell immediately. If the Trust sells securities short against the box, it may protect itself from loss if the price of the securities declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit on such securities if the price rises. If the Trust effects a short sale of securities at a time when it has an unrealized gain on the securities, it may be required to recognize that gain as if it had actually sold the securities (as a "constructive sale") on the date it effects the short sale. However, such constructive sale treatment may not apply if the Trust closes out the short sale with securities other than the appreciated securities held at the time of the short sale and if certain other conditions are satisfied. Uncertainty regarding the tax consequences of effecting short sales may limit the extent to which the Trust may effect short sales.

**Preferred Stock, Warrants and Stock Purchase Rights.** The Trust may invest in preferred stock, warrants and stock purchase rights (or “rights”). Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer’s earnings and assets before common stock owners but after creditors. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock.

Warrants and other rights are securities/contracts that are similar to call options but with different terms that entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. The Trust will invest in warrants and rights only if such equity securities are deemed appropriate by the Investment Adviser for investment by the Trust. Warrants and rights have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

**Exchange-Traded Notes (“ETNs”).** ETNs are a type of senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt security issued by financial institutions that combines both aspects of bonds and ETFs. An ETN’s returns are based on the performance of a market index minus fees and expenses. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market. However, unlike an ETF, an ETN can be held until the ETN’s maturity, at which time the issuer will pay a return linked to the performance of the market index to which the ETN is linked minus certain fees. ETNs do not make periodic interest payments and principal is not protected. ETNs are subject to credit risk and the value of an ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer’s credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer’s credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When the Trust invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. The Trust’s decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. In addition, although an ETN may be listed on an exchange, the issuer may not be required to maintain the listing and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will exist for an ETN.

**Unseasoned Companies.** The Trust may invest in companies which (together with their predecessors) have operated for less than three years. The securities of such companies may have limited liquidity, which can result in their being priced higher or lower than might otherwise be the case. In addition, investments in unseasoned companies are more speculative and entail greater risk than investments in companies with a longer and more established operating history.

**U.S. Government Securities.** The Trust may invest in U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government Securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. U.S. Government Securities may be supported by (i) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; (ii) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the issuer; or (iv) only the credit of the issuer. U.S. Government Securities also include Treasury receipts, zero coupon bonds and other stripped U.S. Government Securities, where the interest and principal components are traded independently. U.S. Government Securities may also include Treasury inflation-protected securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation.

U.S. Government Securities are deemed to include (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities; and (ii) participations in loans made to foreign governments or their agencies that are so guaranteed. Certain of these participations may be regarded as illiquid.

U.S. Government Securities have historically involved little risk of loss of principal if held to maturity. However, no assurance can be given that loss of principal will not occur or that the U.S. government

will provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law.

**Custodial Receipts and Trust Certificates.** The Trust may invest in custodial receipts and trust certificates representing interests in securities held by a custodian or trustee. The securities so held may include U.S. Government Securities or other types of securities in which the Trust may invest. The custodial receipts or trust certificates may evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on the underlying securities, or, in some cases, the payment obligation of a third party that has entered into an interest rate swap or other arrangement with the custodian or trustee. For certain securities laws purposes, custodial receipts and trust certificates may not be considered obligations of the U.S. government or other issuer of the securities held by the custodian or trustee. If for tax purposes the Trust is not considered to be the owner of the underlying securities held in the custodial or trust account, the Trust may suffer adverse tax consequences. As a holder of custodial receipts and trust certificates, the Trust will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses charged to the custodial account or trust. The Trust may also invest in separately issued interests in custodial receipts and trust certificates.

**Non-Investment Grade Securities.** Non-investment grade securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) are considered speculative. In some cases, these obligations may be highly speculative and have poor prospects for reaching investment grade standing. Non-investment grade securities are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest obligations. These securities, also referred to as high yield securities, may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate or municipal developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity.

Non-investment grade securities are often issued in connection with a corporate reorganization or restructuring or as part of a merger, acquisition, takeover or similar event. They are also issued by less established companies seeking to expand. Such issuers are often highly leveraged and generally less able than more established or less leveraged entities to make scheduled payments of principal and interest in the event of adverse developments or business conditions. Non-investment grade securities are also issued by governmental bodies that may have difficulty in making all scheduled interest and principal payments.

The market value of non-investment grade securities tends to reflect individual corporate or municipal developments to a greater extent than that of higher rated securities which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. As a result, the Trust’s ability to achieve its investment objective may depend to a greater extent on the Investment Adviser’s judgment concerning the creditworthiness of issuers than funds which invest in higher-rated securities. Issuers of non-investment grade securities may not be able to make use of more traditional methods of financing and their ability to service debt obligations may be affected more adversely than issuers of higher-rated securities by economic downturns, specific corporate or financial developments or the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts. Negative publicity about the junk bond market and investor perceptions regarding lower rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may depress the prices for such securities.

A holder’s risk of loss from default is significantly greater for non-investment grade securities than is the case for holders of other debt securities because such non-investment grade securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to the rights of other creditors of the issuers of such securities. Investment by the Trust in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by the Trust of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation is uncertain.

The secondary market for non-investment grade securities is concentrated in relatively few market makers and is dominated by institutional investors, including mutual funds, insurance companies and

other financial institutions. Accordingly, the secondary market for such securities is not as liquid as, and is more volatile than, the secondary market for higher-rated securities. In addition, market trading volume for high yield securities is generally lower and the secondary market for such securities could shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse market or economic conditions, independent of any specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. The lack of sufficient market liquidity may cause the Trust to incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and then only at a substantial drop in price. These factors may have an adverse effect on the market price and the Trust's ability to dispose of particular portfolio investments. A less liquid secondary market also may make it more difficult for the Trust to obtain precise valuations of the high yield securities in its portfolio.

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of non-investment grade securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality.

**Securities Lending.** The Trust may lend its portfolio securities, subject to the limitation that the Trust will not lend a security if, as a result of such loan, all securities then subject to loans would exceed 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. Under applicable regulatory requirements (which are subject to change), the loan collateral must, on each business day, be at least equal to the value of the loaned securities and must consist of cash, bank letters of credit or U.S. Government Securities. To be acceptable as collateral, letters of credit must obligate a bank to pay amounts demanded by the Trust if the demand meets the terms of the letter. Such terms and the issuing bank must be satisfactory to the Trust. When the Trust lends a security, it is entitled to receive substitute payments in the amount of any dividends or interest on the loaned security and also receive one or more of: (1) a negotiated loan fee; (2) interest on securities used as collateral for the loan; or (3) interest on short-term debt securities purchased with the loan collateral. Either type of interest may be shared with the borrower of the security. The Trust may also pay reasonable finder's, custodian and administrative fees. The terms of the Trust's loans of securities must meet certain requirements under the Code, such as providing that the Trust may terminate the loan upon no more than five days' notice, and must permit the Trust to reacquire loaned securities in time to vote on any important matter. The Trust will make such loans only to banks and dealers with which it may enter into repurchase agreements. If the borrower fails to return the loaned security, the Trust's risks include: (1) any costs in disposing of the collateral; (2) loss from a decline in value of the collateral to an amount less than 100% of the securities loaned; (3) being unable to exercise its voting or consent rights with respect to the security; (4) any loss arising from a delay in the Trust's ability to recover such securities in a timely manner; (5) the inability of the Trust to reacquire the loaned securities; and (6) counterparty risk.

## LEVERAGE

The Trust currently intends to use leverage to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Trust is permitted to obtain leverage using any form or combination of financial leverage instruments, including through funds borrowed from banks or other financial institutions (*i.e.*, a credit facility), margin loan facilities, or by issuing Preferred Shares (collectively, "traditional leverage"). The Trust initially intends to leverage through a credit facility to a maximum of 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets. In addition, the Trust may enter into investment management techniques that have similar effects as leverage, including, among others, swaps, futures and forward contracts, options and other derivative transactions (collectively, "effective leverage"). At no time will the Trust's overall use of leverage, either through traditional or effective leverage, exceed 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective leverage incurred through the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes will not be counted toward the Trust's limit on the use of effective leverage or the overall 30% leverage

limitation. The Trust may use leverage opportunistically, though not at all times, and may choose to increase or decrease its leverage, or use different types or combinations of leveraging instruments, based on the Investment Adviser's assessment of market conditions and the investment environment, and the costs that the Trust would incur as a result of such leverage. There is no assurance that the Trust will utilize any form or combination of leverage.

Under the Investment Company Act, the Trust may not incur indebtedness if, immediately after incurring such indebtedness, the Trust would have an asset coverage ratio (as defined in the Investment Company Act) of less than 300% (the value of the Trust's total assets less liabilities other than the principal amount represented by indebtedness must be at least 300% of the principal amount represented by indebtedness at the time of issuance).

The terms of any such indebtedness may impose specific restrictions as a condition to borrowing and may require the Trust to pay a fee to maintain a line of credit, such as a commitment fee, or to maintain minimum average balances with a lender in addition to the traditional interest expense on amounts borrowed and may be stricter than what is required under the Investment Company Act. Any such requirements would increase the cost of such indebtedness over the stated interest rate. Such lenders would have the right to receive interest on and repayment of principal of any such indebtedness, which right will be senior to those of the common shareholders. If the Trust utilizes indebtedness, the common shareholders will bear all of the offering costs of the issuance of any indebtedness. In addition, the Trust expects that any credit facility that it enters into, or any notes that it issues, would contain provisions limiting certain activities of the Trust, including the payment of dividends to common shareholders in certain circumstances.

The Trust may also leverage through investments in reverse repurchase agreements and economically similar transactions, as well as derivatives that have economic characteristics similar to leverage. In connection with such investments, the Trust intends to earmark or segregate cash or liquid securities in accordance with applicable interpretations of the staff of the Commission. As a result of such segregation, the Trust's obligations under such transactions will not be considered senior securities representing indebtedness for purposes of the Investment Company Act, or included in calculating the aggregate amount of the Trust's leverage, however such transactions (with the exception of the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes) will be included in calculating the aggregate amount of leverage for purposes of the 30% limitation on effective leverage, as well as the overall 30% combined limitation on both traditional and effective leverage. To the extent that the Trust's obligations under such transactions are not so segregated or covered, such obligations may be considered "senior securities representing indebtedness" under the Investment Company Act and therefore subject to Investment Company Act asset coverage requirements.

The use of leverage can create risks. Changes in the value of the Trust's portfolio, including securities bought with the proceeds of leverage, will be borne entirely by the holders of Shares. The Trust's use of leverage is subject to risks and may cause the Trust's NAV, market price or distributions to be more volatile than if leverage was not used. If there is a net decrease or increase in the value of the Trust's investment portfolio, leverage will decrease or increase, as the case may be, the NAV per Share to a greater extent than if the Trust did not utilize leverage. A reduction in the Trust's NAV may cause a reduction in the market price of its shares. During periods in which the Trust is using leverage, the fees paid to the Investment Adviser for advisory services will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage, because the fees paid will be calculated on the basis of the Trust's Managed Assets, which includes the proceeds from leverage. The Trust's leverage strategy may not be successful.

Certain types of leverage by the Trust may result in the Trust being subject to covenants relating to asset coverage and portfolio composition requirements. The Trust may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed by one or more lenders or by guidelines of one or more rating agencies, which may issue ratings for any short-term debt securities or Preferred Shares issued by the Trust. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the Investment Company Act. The Investment Adviser does not believe that

these covenants or guidelines will impede it from managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with its investment objective and policies if the Trust were to utilize leverage.

The Trust's willingness to utilize leverage, and the amount of leverage the Trust will assume, will depend on many factors. Successful use of a leveraging strategy may depend on the Trust's ability to predict correctly interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Any leveraging of the Shares cannot be achieved until the proceeds resulting from the use of leverage have been invested in accordance with the Trust's investment objectives and policies.

### Effects of Leverage

Assuming that leverage through the use of a credit facility will represent approximately 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets and that the Trust will bear expenses relating to that leverage at an average annual rate of 1.10%, the income generated by the Trust's portfolio (net of estimated expenses) must exceed 0.28% in order to cover the expenses specifically related to the Trust's use of leverage. These numbers are estimates used for illustration only. Actual leverage expenses will vary frequently and may be significantly higher or may be lower than the rate estimated above. The Trust expects to fully implement its intended amount of leverage as soon as reasonably practicable following the completion of the public offering of the Trust's Shares, subject to then favorable market conditions.

The following table is furnished in response to requirements of the Commission. It is designed to illustrate the effect of leverage on common share total return, assuming hypothetical annual investment portfolio total returns, net of expenses (comprised of income and changes in the value of securities held in the Trust's portfolio) of -10%, -5%, 0%, 5% and 10%. These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns experienced or expected to be experienced by the Trust. The table further assumes that the Trust uses borrowings representing 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets (which includes the amounts of leverage obtained through such borrowings) and a projected annual rate of interest on the borrowings of 1.10%. See "Risk Factors."

Assumed Portfolio Total Return (net of expenses) . . . . .	-10.00%	-5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Trust Share Total Return . . . . .	-12.78%	-6.53%	-0.28%	5.97%	12.22%

Trust Share total return is composed of two elements: net investment income of the Trust and gains or losses on the value of the securities the Trust owns. As required by Commission rules, the table assumes that the Trust is more likely to suffer capital losses than to enjoy capital appreciation. For example, to assume a total return of 0% the Trust must assume that the return it receives on its investments is entirely offset by losses in the value of those investments.

If the Trust uses leverage, the amount of fees paid to the Investment Adviser for its services will be higher than if the Trust does not use leverage because the fees paid are calculated based on Managed Assets, which includes assets purchased with leverage. Therefore, the Investment Adviser has a financial incentive to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between the Investment Adviser and common shareholders, as only the common shareholders would bear the fees and expenses incurred through the Trust's use of leverage. The Trust's willingness to use leverage, and the extent to which leverage is used at any time, will depend on many factors. See "Trust Expenses."

### Preferred Shares

The Trust is permitted to leverage its portfolio by issuing Preferred Shares, although it has no current intention of doing so. The Investment Company Act permits the issuance of Preferred Shares if, immediately after such issuance, the liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares exceeds 50% of its assets (including the proceeds from the issuance) less liabilities other than borrowings (*i.e.*, the value of the Trust's assets must be at least 200% of the liquidation value of its outstanding Preferred Shares).

In addition, the Trust would not be permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the value of the Trust's assets less liabilities other than borrowings is at least 200% of such liquidation value.

Notwithstanding the Investment Company Act requirement noted above with respect to asset coverage of any Preferred Shares, if Preferred Shares are issued, the Trust intends, in accordance with the overall 30% limitation on both traditional and effective leverage, to maintain an asset coverage ratio of at least 300%. The Trust expects that if Preferred Shares are issued, it will be subject to certain restrictions imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for Preferred Shares issued by the Trust. These guidelines are expected to impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Trust by the Investment Company Act which will require the redemption of the Preferred Shares in the event of non-compliance by the Trust and may also prohibit dividends and other distributions on the Shares in such circumstances. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines would impede the Investment Adviser from managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with the Trust's investment objective and policies.

In order to meet redemption requirements, the Trust may have to liquidate portfolio securities. Such liquidations and redemptions would cause the Trust to incur related transaction costs and could result in capital losses to the Trust. If the Trust has Preferred Shares outstanding, two of the Trust's Trustees will be elected by the holders of Preferred Shares voting separately as a class. The remaining Trustees of the Trust will be elected by holders of Shares and Preferred Shares voting together as a single class.

## **RISK FACTORS**

*An investment in the Shares of the Trust involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors in addition to the other information set forth in this prospectus. For additional information of the risks that may be associated with an investment in the Trust, see "Additional Information About Investments and Investment Techniques" in the SAI.*

*Because the Trust expects to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in the securities of Healthcare Companies, you should be aware of certain special considerations and risk factors relating to investments in such companies. No assurance can be given that Healthcare Companies will grow, that a sufficient number of appropriate investments will be available or that the Trust's particular investment choices will be successful. You should also be aware of considerations and risks relating to the Trust's investment practices. You should not consider an investment in the Trust by itself to be a balanced investment program. An investment in the Trust should be treated as a way to provide potential diversification as part of a more complete investment program. The Trust is intended for long-term investors seeking current income and long-term capital appreciation. You should carefully consider your ability to assume the risks described below before you make an investment in the Trust. An investment in Shares of the Trust is not appropriate for all investors.*

### **No Operating History**

The Trust is a newly organized, non-diversified, closed-end management investment company with no operating history. It is designed for long-term investing and not as a vehicle for trading. This risk may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the public offering.

### **Market Risk**

As with any investment company that invests in equity securities, the Trust is subject to market risk — the possibility that the prices of equity securities will decline over short or extended periods of

time. As a result, the value of an investment in the Trust's Shares will fluctuate with the market. You could lose some or all of your investment over short or long periods of time.

Political and economic news can influence market-wide trends and can cause disruptions in the U.S. or world financial markets. Other factors may be ignored by the market as a whole but may cause movements in the price of one company's stock or the stock of companies in one or more industries. All of these factors may have a greater impact on initial public offerings and emerging company shares.

### **Equity Securities Risk**

The Trust expects to invest 60-90% of its Managed Assets in equity securities. Equity risk is the risk that equity securities held by the Trust will fall due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Trust participate, changes in interest rates, and the particular circumstances and performance of particular companies whose securities the Trust holds. The price of an equity security of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market, or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the equity securities held by the Trust.

In addition, equity securities held by the Trust may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated distributions or dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer experiences a decline in its financial condition.

### **Selection Risk**

Different types of equity securities tend to shift into and out of favor with investors, depending on market and economic conditions. The performance of funds that invest in healthcare industry equity securities may at times be better or worse than the performance of funds that focus on other types of securities or that have a broader investment style.

### **Concentration in the Healthcare Industries**

Under normal market conditions, the Trust expects to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in securities of Healthcare Companies. As a result, the Trust's portfolio will likely be more sensitive to, and possibly more adversely affected by, regulatory, economic or political factors or trends relating to the healthcare, agricultural and environmental technology industries than a portfolio of companies representing a larger number of industries. This risk is in addition to the risks normally associated with any strategy seeking capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of equity securities. As a result of its concentration policy, the Trust's investments may be subject to greater risk and market fluctuation than a fund that has securities representing a broader range of investments. The healthcare industries can be volatile. Currently, companies in the healthcare industries are highly valued relative to the broad market and may decline. The Trust may occasionally make investments in a company with the objective of controlling or influencing the management and policies of that company, which could potentially make the Trust more susceptible to declines in the value of the company's stock. The Investment Adviser may seek control in public companies only occasionally and most often in companies with a small capitalization.

Healthcare Companies have in the past been characterized by limited product focus, rapidly changing technology and extensive government regulation. In particular, technological advances can render an existing product, which may account for a disproportionate share of a company's revenue, obsolete. Obtaining governmental approval from U.S. governmental agencies, such as the FDA, and from non-U.S. governmental agencies for new products can be lengthy, expensive and uncertain as to outcome. Such delays in product development may result in the need to seek additional capital, potentially diluting the interests of existing investors such as the Trust. In addition, governmental agencies may, for a variety of reasons, restrict the release of certain innovative technologies of commercial significance. These various

factors may result in abrupt advances and declines in the securities prices of particular companies and, in some cases, may have a broad effect on the prices of securities of companies in particular healthcare industries.

A concentration of investments in any healthcare industry or in Healthcare Companies generally may increase the risk and volatility of an investment company's portfolio. Such volatility is not limited to the biotechnology industry, and companies in other industries may be subject to similar abrupt movements in the market prices of their securities. No assurance can be given that future declines in the market prices of securities of companies in the industries in which the Trust may invest will not occur, or that such declines will not adversely affect the NAV or the price of the Shares.

Intense competition exists within and among certain healthcare industries, including competition to obtain and sustain proprietary technology protection. Healthcare Companies can be highly dependent on the strength of patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights for maintenance of profit margins and market exclusivity. The complex nature of the technologies involved can lead to patent disputes, including litigation that may be costly and that could result in a company losing an exclusive right to a patent. Competitors of Healthcare Companies, particularly of the emerging growth Healthcare Companies in which the Trust may invest, may have substantially greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Such competitors may succeed in developing technologies and products that are more effective or less costly than any that may be developed by Healthcare Companies in which the Trust invests and may also prove to be more successful in production and marketing. Competition may increase further as a result of potential advances in health services and medical technology and greater availability of capital for investment in these fields.

With respect to healthcare industries, cost containment measures already implemented by national governments, state or provincial governments and the private sector have adversely affected certain sectors of these industries. The implementation of the ACA may create increased demand for healthcare products and services but also may have an adverse effect on some companies in the healthcare industries, as discussed further below under "Risks Associated with Implementation of ACA." Increased emphasis on managed care in the United States may put pressure on the price and usage of products sold by Healthcare Companies in which the Trust may invest and may adversely affect the sales and revenues of Healthcare Companies.

Product development efforts by Healthcare Companies may not result in commercial products for many reasons, including, but not limited to, failure to achieve acceptable clinical trial results, limited effectiveness in treating the specified condition or illness, harmful side effects, failure to obtain regulatory approval, and high manufacturing costs. Even after a product is commercially released, governmental agencies may require additional clinical trials or change the labeling requirements for products if additional product side effects are identified, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of the securities of those Healthcare Companies.

Certain Healthcare Companies in which the Trust may invest may be exposed to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of pharmaceuticals, medical devices or other products. A product liability claim may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or securities prices of a company in which the Trust has invested.

All of these factors may cause the value of the Trust's Shares to fluctuate significantly over relatively short periods of time.

### **Pharmaceutical Sector Risk**

The success of companies in the pharmaceutical sector is highly dependent on the development, procurement and marketing of drugs. The values of pharmaceutical companies are also dependent on

the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of pharmaceutical companies may be significantly affected by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights.

The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable. There can be no assurance that those efforts or costs will result in the development of a profitable drug. Pharmaceutical companies may be susceptible to product obsolescence. Pharmaceutical companies also face challenges posed by the increased presence of counterfeit pharmaceutical products, which may negatively impact revenues and patient confidence. Many pharmaceutical companies face intense competition from new products and less costly generic products. Moreover, the process for obtaining regulatory approval by the FDA or other U.S. and non-U.S. governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained.

The pharmaceutical sector is also subject to rapid and significant technological change and competitive forces that may make drugs obsolete or make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Companies in the pharmaceutical sector may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Failure of pharmaceutical companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in the imposition of civil and criminal fines, penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Companies in the pharmaceutical sector may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. The ability of many pharmaceutical companies to commercialize and monetize current and any future products depends in part on the extent to which reimbursement for the cost of such products and related treatments are available from third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations. Third-party payors are increasingly challenging the price and cost-effectiveness of many medical products.

Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of health care products, and there can be no assurance that adequate third-party coverage will be available for pharmaceutical companies to obtain satisfactory price levels for their products.

The international operations of many pharmaceutical companies expose them to risks associated with instability and changes in economic and political conditions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in foreign regulations and other risks inherent to international business. Additionally, a pharmaceutical company's valuation can often be based largely on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products. A pharmaceutical company's valuation can also be greatly affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies also may be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel, as well as dependence on wholesale distributors. The stock prices of companies in the pharmaceutical industry have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile.

### **Biotechnology Industry Risk**

The success of biotechnology companies is highly dependent on the development, procurement and/or marketing of drugs. The values of biotechnology companies are also dependent on the development, protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights and other proprietary information, and the profitability of biotechnology companies may be significantly affected by such things as the expiration of patents or the loss of, or the inability to enforce, intellectual property rights.

The research and other costs associated with developing or procuring new drugs, products or technologies and the related intellectual property rights can be significant, and the results of such research and expenditures are unpredictable. There can be no assurance that those efforts or costs will result in

the development of a profitable drug, product or technology. Moreover, the process for obtaining regulatory approval by the FDA or other U.S. and non-U.S. governmental regulatory authorities is long and costly and there can be no assurance that the necessary approvals will be obtained or maintained.

The biotechnology sector is also subject to rapid and significant technological change and competitive forces that may make drugs, products or technologies obsolete or make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Companies in the biotechnology sector may also be subject to expenses and losses from extensive litigation based on intellectual property, product liability and similar claims. Failure of biotechnology companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations can result in the imposition of civil and/or criminal fines, penalties and, in some instances, exclusion of participation in government sponsored programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Companies in the biotechnology sector may be adversely affected by government regulation and changes in reimbursement rates. Healthcare providers, principally hospitals, that transact with companies in the biotechnology industry, often rely on third party payors, such as Medicare, Medicaid, private health insurance plans and health maintenance organizations to reimburse all or a portion of the cost of healthcare related products or services. Biotechnology companies will continue to be affected by the efforts of governments and third party payors to contain or reduce health care costs. For example, certain foreign markets control pricing or profitability of biotechnology products and technologies. In the United States, there has been, and there will likely to continue to be, a number of federal and state proposals to implement similar controls.

A biotechnology company's valuation could be based on the potential or actual performance of a limited number of products and could be adversely affected if one of its products proves unsafe, ineffective or unprofitable. Such companies may also be characterized by thin capitalization and limited markets, financial resources or personnel. The stock prices of companies involved in the biotechnology sector have been and will likely continue to be extremely volatile.

### **Managed Care Sector Risk**

Companies in the managed care sector often assume the risk of both medical and administrative costs for their customers in return for monthly premiums. The profitability of these products depends in large part on the ability of such companies to predict, price for, and effectively manage medical costs. Managed care companies base the premiums they charge and their Medicare bids on estimates of future medical costs over the fixed contract period; however, many factors may cause actual costs to exceed what was estimated and reflected in premiums or bids. These factors may include medical cost inflation, increased use of services, increased cost of individual services, natural catastrophes or other large-scale medical emergencies, epidemics, the introduction of new or costly treatments and technology, new mandated benefits (such as the expansion of essential benefits coverage) or other regulatory changes and insured population characteristics. Relatively small differences between predicted and actual medical costs or utilization rates as a percentage of revenues can result in significant changes in financial results.

Managed care companies are regulated at the federal, state, local and international levels. Insurance and HMO subsidiaries must be licensed by and are subject to the regulations of the jurisdictions in which they conduct business. U.S. health plans and insurance companies are also regulated under state insurance holding company regulations, and some of their activities may be subject to other health care-related regulations. The health care industry is also regularly subject to negative publicity, including as a result of governmental investigations, adverse media coverage and political debate surrounding industry regulation. Negative publicity may adversely affect stock price, damage the reputation of managed care companies in various markets or foster an increasingly active regulatory environment, which, in turn, could further increase the regulatory burdens under which such companies operate and their costs of doing business.

The implementation of the ACA and other reforms could materially and adversely affect the manner in which U.S. managed care companies conduct business and their results of operations, financial position

and cash flows. The ACA includes guaranteed coverage and expanded benefit requirements, eliminates pre-existing condition exclusions and annual and lifetime maximum limits, restricts the extent to which policies can be rescinded, establishes minimum medical loss ratios, creates a federal premium review process, imposes new requirements on the format and content of communications (such as explanations of benefits) between health insurers and their members, grants to members new and additional appeal rights, and imposes new and significant taxes on health insurers and health care benefits.

Managed care companies contract with physicians, hospitals, pharmaceutical benefit service providers, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and other health care providers for services. Such companies' results of operations and prospects are substantially dependent on their continued ability to contract for these services at competitive prices. Failure to develop and maintain satisfactory relationships with health care providers, whether in-network or out-of-network, could materially and adversely affect business, results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

### **Life Science and Tools Industry Risk**

Life sciences industries are characterized by limited product focus, rapidly changing technology and extensive government regulation. In particular, technological advances can render an existing product, which may account for a disproportionate share of a company's revenue, obsolete. Obtaining governmental approval from agencies such as the FDA, U.S. Department of Agriculture and other U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies for new products can be lengthy, expensive and uncertain as to outcome. Such delays in product development may result in the need to seek additional capital, potentially diluting the interests of existing investors such as the Trust. In addition, governmental agencies may, for a variety of reasons, restrict the release of certain innovative technologies of commercial significance, such as genetically altered material. These various factors may result in abrupt advances and declines in the securities prices of particular companies and, in some cases, may have a broad effect on the prices of securities of companies in particular life sciences industries.

Intense competition exists within and among certain life sciences industries, including competition to obtain and sustain proprietary technology protection. Life sciences companies can be highly dependent on the strength of patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights for maintenance of profit margins and market share. The complex nature of the technologies involved can lead to patent disputes, including litigation that could result in a company losing an exclusive right to a patent. Competitors of life sciences companies may have substantially greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing and service capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Such competitors may succeed in developing technologies and products that are more effective or less costly than any that may be developed by life sciences companies in which the Trust invests and may also prove to be more successful in production and marketing. Competition may increase further as a result of potential advances in health services and medical technology and greater availability of capital for investment in these fields.

With respect to healthcare, cost containment measures already implemented by national governments, state or provincial governments, international organizations and the private sector have adversely affected certain sectors of these industries. The implementation of the ACA may create increased demand for healthcare products and services but also may have an adverse effect on some companies in the healthcare industries. Increased emphasis on managed care in the United States may put pressure on the price and usage of products sold by life sciences companies in which the Trust may invest and may adversely affect the sales and revenues of life sciences companies.

Product development efforts by life sciences companies may not result in commercial products for many reasons, including, but not limited to, failure to achieve acceptable clinical trial results, limited effectiveness in treating the specified condition or illness, harmful side effects, failure to obtain regulatory approval, and high manufacturing costs. Even after a product is commercially released,

governmental agencies may require additional clinical trials or change the labeling requirements for products if additional product side effects are identified, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of the securities of those life sciences companies.

Certain life sciences companies in which the Trust may invest may be exposed to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of pharmaceuticals, medical devices or other products. There can be no assurance that a product liability claim would not have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition or securities prices of a company in which the Trust has invested.

### **Healthcare Technology Sector Risk**

Companies in the healthcare technology sector may incur substantial costs related to product-related liabilities. Many of the software solutions, health care devices or services developed by such companies are intended for use in collecting, storing and displaying clinical and health care-related information used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients and in related health care settings such as admissions, billing, etc. The limitations of liability set forth in the companies' contracts may not be enforceable or may not otherwise protect these companies from liability for damages. Healthcare technology companies may also be subject to claims that are not covered by contract, such as a claim directly by a patient. Although such companies may maintain liability insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that such coverage will cover any particular claim that has been brought or that may be brought in the future, that such coverage will prove to be adequate or that such coverage will continue to remain available on acceptable terms, if at all.

Healthcare technology companies may experience interruption at their data centers or client support facilities. The business of such companies often relies on the secure electronic transmission, data center storage and hosting of sensitive information, including protected health information, financial information and other sensitive information relating to clients, company and workforce. In addition, such companies may perform data center and/or hosting services for certain clients, including the storage of critical patient and administrative data and support services through various client support facilities. If any of these systems are interrupted, damaged or breached by an unforeseen event or actions of a third party, including a cyber-attack, or fail for any extended period of time, it could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations for such companies.

The proprietary technology developed by healthcare technology companies may be subject to claims for infringement or misappropriation of intellectual property rights of others, or may be infringed or misappropriated by others. Despite protective measures and intellectual property rights, such companies may not be able to adequately protect against theft, copying, reverse-engineering, misappropriation, infringement or unauthorized use or disclosure of their intellectual property, which could have an adverse effect on their competitive position. In addition, these companies are routinely involved in intellectual property infringement or misappropriation claims and it is expected that this activity will continue or even increase as the number of competitors, patents and patent enforcement organizations in the healthcare technology market increases, the functionality of software solutions and services expands, the use of open-source software increases and new markets such as health care device innovation, health care transactions, revenue cycle, population health management and life sciences are entered into. These claims, even if not meritorious, are expensive to defend and are often incapable of prompt resolution.

The success of healthcare technology companies depends upon the recruitment and retention of key personnel. To remain competitive, such companies must attract, motivate and retain highly skilled managerial, sales, marketing, consulting and technical personnel, including executives, consultants, programmers and systems architects skilled in healthcare technology, health care devices, health care transactions, population health management, revenue cycle and life sciences industries and the technical environments in which solutions, devices and services are needed. Competition for such personnel in

the healthcare technology sector is intense in both the United States and abroad. The failure to attract additional qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on healthcare technology companies' prospects for long-term growth.

### **Healthcare Services Sector Risk**

The operations of healthcare services companies are subject to extensive federal, state and local government regulations, including Medicare and Medicaid payment rules and regulations, federal and state anti-kickback laws, Stark Law and analogous state self-referral prohibition statutes, Federal Acquisition Regulations, the False Claims Act and federal and state laws regarding the collection, use and disclosure of patient health information and the storage, handling and administration of pharmaceuticals. The Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement rules related to claims submission, enrollment and licensing requirements, cost reporting, and payment processes impose complex and extensive requirements upon dialysis providers as well. A violation or departure from any of these legal requirements may result in government audits, lower reimbursements, significant fines and penalties, the potential loss of certification, recoupment efforts or voluntary repayments. If healthcare services companies fail to adhere to all of the complex government regulations that apply to their businesses, such companies could suffer severe consequences that would substantially reduce revenues, earnings, cash flows and stock prices.

A substantial percentage of a healthcare services company's service revenues may be generated from patients who have state Medicaid or other non-Medicare government-based programs, such as coverage through the VA, as their primary coverage. As state governments and other governmental organizations face increasing budgetary pressure, healthcare services companies may in turn face reductions in payment rates, delays in the receipt of payments, limitations on enrollee eligibility or other changes to the applicable programs.

Adverse economic conditions, such as recently experienced in the United States and currently being experienced in many non-U.S. countries, could adversely affect the business and profitability of healthcare services companies. Among other things, the potential decline in federal non-U.S. government and state revenues that may result from such conditions may create additional pressures to contain or reduce reimbursements for services from Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored programs. Increasing job losses or slow improvement in the unemployment rate in the United States and elsewhere as a result of adverse economic conditions may result in a smaller percentage of patients being covered by an employer group health plan and a larger percentage being covered by lower paying Medicare and Medicaid programs. Employers may also select more restrictive commercial plans with lower reimbursement rates. To the extent that payors are negatively impacted by a decline in the economy, healthcare services companies may experience further pressure on commercial rates, a further slowdown in collections and a reduction in the amounts they expect to collect. In addition, uncertainty in the financial markets could adversely affect the variable interest rates payable under credit facilities or could make it more difficult to obtain or renew such facilities or to obtain other forms of financing in the future, if at all. Any or all of these factors, as well as other consequences of the adverse economic conditions which cannot currently be anticipated, could have a material adverse effect on a healthcare services company's revenues, earnings and cash flows and otherwise adversely affect its financial condition.

### **Healthcare Supplies Sector Risk**

If healthcare supplies companies are unable to successfully expand their product lines through internal research and development and acquisitions, their business may be materially and adversely affected. In addition, if these companies are unable to successfully grow their businesses through marketing partnerships and acquisitions, their business may be materially and adversely affected.

Consolidation of healthcare providers has increased demand for price concessions and caused the exclusion of suppliers from significant market segments. It is expected that market demand, government regulation, third-party reimbursement policies, government contracting requirements and societal pressures will continue to change the worldwide healthcare industry, resulting in further business consolidations and alliances among customers and competitors. This may exert further downward pressure on the prices of healthcare supplies companies' products and adversely impact their businesses, financial conditions or results of operations.

Quality is extremely important to healthcare supplies companies and their customers due to the serious and costly consequences of product failure. Quality certifications are critical to the marketing success of their products and services. If a healthcare supplies company fails to meet these standards or fails to adapt to evolving standards, its reputation could be damaged, it could lose customers, and its revenue and results of operations could decline.

The ACA was enacted into law in the United States in March 2010. In addition to a medical device tax, effective as of January 2013, there are many programs and requirements for which the details have not yet been fully established or consequences not fully understood. It is unclear what healthcare programs and regulations will be ultimately implemented at either the federal or state level, but any changes that may decrease reimbursement for healthcare supplies companies' products, reduce medical procedure volumes or increase cost containment measures could adversely impact the business of such companies.

### **Healthcare Facilities Sector Risk**

A healthcare facility's ability to negotiate favorable contracts with HMOs, insurers offering preferred provider arrangements and other managed care plans significantly affects the revenues and operating results of such healthcare facilities. In addition, private payers are increasingly attempting to control health care costs through direct contracting with hospitals to provide services on a discounted basis, increased utilization reviews and greater enrollment in managed care programs, such as HMOs and PPOs. The trend toward consolidation among private managed care payers tends to increase their bargaining power over prices and fee structures. It is not clear what impact, if any, the increased obligations on private payers imposed by the health care reform law will have on a healthcare facility's ability to negotiate reimbursement increases. However, as various provisions of the ACA are implemented, including the establishment of the exchanges, non-government payers may increasingly demand reduced fees. If a healthcare facility is unable to enter into and maintain managed care contractual arrangements on acceptable terms, if it experiences material reductions in the contracted rates received from managed care payers, or if it has difficulty collecting from managed care payers, its results of operations could be adversely affected.

Further changes in the Medicare and Medicaid programs or other government health care programs could have an adverse effect on a healthcare facility's business. In addition to the changes affected by the ACA, the Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to other statutory and regulatory changes, administrative rulings, interpretations and determinations concerning patient eligibility requirements, funding levels and the method of calculating payments or reimbursements, among other things, requirements for utilization review, and federal and state funding restrictions. All of these could materially increase or decrease payments from government programs in the future, as well as affect the cost of providing services to patients and the timing of payments to facilities, which could in turn adversely affect a healthcare facility's overall business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Healthcare facilities continue to be adversely affected by a high volume of uninsured and underinsured patients, as well as declines in commercial managed care patients. As a result, healthcare facilities continue to experience a high level of uncollectible accounts, and, unless their business mix shifts toward

a greater number of insured patients as a result of the ACA or otherwise, the trend of higher co-pays and deductibles reverses, or the economy improves and unemployment rates decline, it is anticipated that this high level of uncollectible accounts will continue or increase. In addition, even after implementation of the ACA, healthcare facilities may continue to experience significant levels of bad debt expense and may have to provide uninsured discounts and charity care for undocumented aliens who are not permitted to enroll in a health insurance exchange or government health care program.

### **Healthcare Equipment Sector Risk**

The medical device markets are highly competitive and a healthcare equipment company may be unable to compete effectively. These markets are characterized by rapid change resulting from technological advances and scientific discoveries. Development by other companies of new or improved products, processes, or technologies may make a healthcare equipment company's products or proposed products less competitive. In addition, these companies face competition from providers of alternative medical therapies such as pharmaceutical companies.

Medical devices and related business activities are subject to rigorous regulation, including by the FDA, DOJ, and numerous other federal, state, and foreign governmental authorities. These authorities and members of Congress have been increasing their scrutiny of the healthcare equipment industry. In addition, certain states have recently passed or are considering legislation restricting healthcare equipment companies' interactions with health care providers and requiring disclosure of certain payments to them. It is anticipated that governmental authorities will continue to scrutinize this industry closely, and that additional regulation may increase compliance and legal costs, exposure to litigation, and other adverse effects to operations.

Healthcare equipment companies are substantially dependent on patent and other proprietary rights and failing to protect such rights or to be successful in litigation related to such rights may result in the payment of significant monetary damages and/or royalty payments, may negatively impact the ability of healthcare equipment companies to sell current or future products, or may prohibit such companies from enforcing their patent and other proprietary rights against others.

Quality problems with the processes, goods and services of a healthcare equipment company could harm the company's reputation for producing high-quality products and erode its competitive advantage, sales and market share. Quality is extremely important to healthcare equipment companies and their customers due to the serious and costly consequences of product failure. Quality certifications are critical to the marketing success of goods and services. If a healthcare equipment company fails to meet these standards, its reputation could be damaged, it could lose customers, and its revenue and results of operations could decline.

### **Healthcare Distributors Sector Risk**

Companies in the healthcare distribution sector operate in markets that are highly competitive. Because of competition, many of these companies face pricing pressures from customers and suppliers. If these companies are unable to offset margin reductions caused by pricing pressures through steps such as effective sourcing and enhanced cost control measures, the financial condition of such companies could be adversely affected. In addition, in recent years, the healthcare industry has continued to consolidate. Further consolidation among customers and suppliers (including branded pharmaceutical manufacturers) could give the resulting enterprises greater bargaining power, which may adversely impact the financial condition of companies in the healthcare distribution sector.

Fewer generic pharmaceutical launches or launches that are less profitable than those previously experienced may have an adverse effect on the profits of companies in the healthcare distribution sector. Additionally, prices for existing generic pharmaceuticals generally decline over time, although this may

vary. Price deflation on existing generic pharmaceuticals may have an adverse effect on company profits. With respect to branded pharmaceutical price appreciation, if branded manufacturers increase prices less frequently or by amounts that are smaller than have been experienced historically, healthcare distribution companies may profit less from branded pharmaceutical agreements.

The healthcare industry is highly regulated, and healthcare distribution companies are subject to regulation in the United States at both the federal and state level and in foreign countries. If healthcare distribution companies fail to comply with these regulatory requirements, the financial condition of such companies could be adversely affected.

Due to the nature of the business of healthcare distribution companies, such companies may from time to time become involved in disputes or legal proceedings. For example, some of the products that these companies distribute may be alleged to cause personal injury or violate the intellectual property rights of another party, subjecting such companies to product liability or infringement claims. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, and the unfavorable resolution of one or more of these legal proceedings could adversely affect the cash flows of healthcare distribution companies.

Healthcare distribution companies depend on the availability of various components, compounds, raw materials and energy supplied by others for their operations. Any of these supplier relationships could be interrupted due to events beyond the control of such companies, including natural disasters, or could be terminated. A sustained supply interruption could have an adverse effect on business.

### **Healthcare REIT Risk**

The healthcare industry is highly regulated, and changes in government regulation and reimbursement can have material adverse consequences on its participants, including Healthcare REITs, some of which may be unintended. The healthcare industry is also highly competitive, and the operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs may encounter increased competition for residents and patients, including with respect to the scope and quality of care and services provided, reputation and financial condition, physical appearance of the properties, price and location. If tenants, operators and managers of the underlying properties of Healthcare REITs are unable to successfully compete with other operators and managers by maintaining profitable occupancy and rate levels, their ability to meet their respective obligations to Healthcare REITs may be materially adversely affected. There can be no assurance that future changes in government regulation will not adversely affect the healthcare industry, including seniors housing and healthcare operations, tenants and operators, nor can it be certain that tenants, operators and managers of the underlying properties of Healthcare REITs will achieve and maintain occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to satisfy their obligations to a Healthcare REIT. Any adverse changes in the regulation of the healthcare industry or the competitiveness of the tenants, operators and managers of the underlying properties of Healthcare REITs could have a more pronounced effect on a Healthcare REIT than if it had investments outside the seniors housing and healthcare industries. Regulation of the long-term healthcare industry generally has intensified over time both in the number and type of regulations and in the efforts to enforce those regulations. Federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry include those relating to, among other things, licensure, conduct of operations, ownership of facilities, addition of facilities and equipment, allowable costs, services, prices for services, qualified beneficiaries, quality of care, patient rights, fraudulent or abusive behavior, and financial and other arrangements that may be entered into by healthcare providers. In addition, changes in enforcement policies by federal and state governments have resulted in an increase in the number of inspections, citations of regulatory deficiencies and other regulatory sanctions, including terminations from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, bars on Medicare and Medicaid payments for new admissions, civil monetary penalties and even criminal penalties. It is not possible to predict the scope of future federal, state and local regulations and legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulations and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could have a

material adverse effect on the tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on Healthcare REITs themselves.

If tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs fail to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their businesses and the operation of properties, they could become ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental and private third-party payor programs, face bans on admissions of new patients or residents, suffer civil or criminal penalties or be required to make significant changes to their operations. Tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs also could face increased costs related to health-care regulation, such as the ACA, or be forced to expend considerable resources in responding to an investigation or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of tenants, operators and managers of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs and the results of operations of properties operated or managed by those entities could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on Healthcare REITs.

Certain tenants and operators of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs may rely on reimbursement from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, for substantially all of their revenues. Federal and state legislators and regulators have adopted or proposed various cost-containment measures that would limit payments to healthcare providers, and budget crises and financial shortfalls have caused states to implement or consider Medicaid rate freezes or cuts. Private third-party payors also have continued their efforts to control healthcare costs. There is no assurance that tenants and operators of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs who currently depend on governmental or private payor reimbursement will be adequately reimbursed for the services they provide. Significant limits by governmental and private third-party payors on the scope of services reimbursed or on reimbursement rates and fees, whether from legislation, administrative actions or private payor efforts, could have a material adverse effect on the liquidity, financial condition and results of operations of certain tenants and operators of underlying properties of Healthcare REITs, which could affect adversely their ability to comply with the terms of leases and have a material adverse effect on Healthcare REITs.

REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry, such as the healthcare industry, or geographic region are subject to risks affecting such industries or regions. The securities of REITs involve greater risks than those associated with larger, more established companies and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements because of interest rate changes, economic conditions and other factors. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to enable the Trust to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

### **Risks Associated with Implementation of ACA**

In March 2010, the ACA was enacted. The ACA contains a number of provisions that could affect the Trust and its investments over the next several years. These provisions include establishing health insurance exchanges to facilitate the purchase of qualified health plans, expanding Medicaid eligibility, subsidizing insurance premiums and creating requirements and incentives for businesses to provide healthcare benefits. Other provisions contain changes to healthcare fraud and abuse laws and expand the scope of the Federal False Claims Act. The ACA contains numerous other measures that could also affect the Trust. For example, payment modifiers are to be developed that will differentiate payments to physicians under federal healthcare programs based on quality of care. In addition, other provisions authorize voluntary demonstration projects relating to the bundling of payments for episodes of hospital care and the sharing of cost savings achieved under the Medicare program. In October 2011, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) issued a final rule under the ACA that is intended to allow physicians, hospitals and other health care providers to coordinate care for Medicare beneficiaries through Accountable Care Organizations (“ACOs”). ACOs are entities consisting of healthcare providers and suppliers organized to deliver services to Medicare beneficiaries and eligible to receive a share of any cost savings the entity can achieve by delivering services to those beneficiaries at a cost below a set

baseline and with sufficient quality of care. The Investment Adviser continues to evaluate the impact of the ACO regulations on the Trust's business and operations.

Many of the ACA's most significant reforms, such as the establishment of state-based and federally facilitated insurance exchanges that provide a marketplace for eligible individuals and small employers to purchase health care insurance, became effective only recently. On October 1, 2013, individuals began enrolling in health care insurance plans offered under these state-based and federally-facilitated insurance exchanges, notwithstanding significant technical issues in accessing and enrolling in the federal online exchange. Such issues may have delayed or reduced the purchase of health care insurance by uninsured persons. In order to be covered on the effective date of January 1, 2014 individuals were required to enroll and pay their first premium by December 24, 2013, however, extensions may be granted on a case by case basis depending on specific circumstances. Uninsured persons who have not enrolled in health care insurance plans by March 31, 2014 are required to pay a penalty to the Internal Revenue Service, unless a hardship exception applies. The patient responsibility costs related to health care plans obtained through the insurance exchanges may be high, and we may experience increased bad debt due to patients' inability to pay for certain services.

The ACA also allows states to expand their Medicaid programs through an increase in the Medicaid eligibility income limit from a state's current eligibility levels to 133% of the federal poverty level. It remains unclear to what extent states will expand their Medicaid programs by raising the income limit to 133% of the federal poverty level. As a result of these and other uncertainties, we cannot predict whether there will be more uninsured patients in 2015 than anticipated when the ACA was enacted.

Federal and state agencies are expected to continue to develop regulations and implement provisions of the ACA. However, given the complexity and the number of changes expected as a result of the ACA, as well as the implementation timetable for many of them, it is not possible to predict the ultimate impacts of the ACA, as they may not be known for several years. The ACA also remains subject to continuing legislative scrutiny, including efforts by Congress to amend or repeal a number of its provisions as well as administrative actions delaying the effectiveness of key provisions. As a result, it is not possible to predict with any assurance the ultimate effect of the ACA on the Trust, nor provide any assurance that its provisions will not have a material adverse effect on the Trust.

### **Foreign Securities Risks**

Foreign investments involve special risks that are not typically associated with U.S. dollar denominated or quoted securities of U.S. issuers. Foreign investments may be affected by changes in currency rates, changes in foreign or U.S. laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g., currency blockage). A decline in the exchange rate of the currency (i.e., weakening of the currency against the U.S. dollar) in which a portfolio security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the portfolio security. In addition, if the currency in which the Trust receives dividends, interest or other payments declines in value against the U.S. dollar before such income is distributed as dividends to shareholders or converted to U.S. dollars, the Trust may have to sell portfolio securities to obtain sufficient cash to pay such dividends.

Brokerage commissions, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in international securities markets generally are more expensive than in the United States. In addition, clearance and settlement procedures may be different in foreign countries and, in certain markets, such procedures have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thus making it difficult to conduct such transactions.

Foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than about a U.S. issuer. In addition, there is generally less government regulation

of foreign markets, companies and securities dealers than in the United States, and the legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States. Foreign securities markets may have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and securities of many foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. Furthermore, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividend or interest payments (or, in some cases, capital gains distributions), limitations on the removal of funds or other assets from such countries, and risks of political or social instability or diplomatic developments which could adversely affect investments in those countries.

The Trust may invest in securities of issuers located in Emerging Markets. The risks of foreign investment are heightened when the issuer is located in an emerging country. Emerging Markets are generally located in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Central and South America. Investments in securities of issuers located in Emerging Markets may be subject to heightened risks, including relative illiquidity, price volatility and potential restrictions on repatriation of investment capital and income. The Trust's purchase and sale of portfolio securities in Emerging Markets may be constrained by limitations relating to daily changes in the prices of listed securities, periodic trading or settlement volume and/or limitations on aggregate holdings of foreign investors. Such limitations may be computed based on the aggregate trading volume by or holdings of the Trust, the Investment Adviser, or its affiliates and respective clients and other service providers. The Trust may not be able to sell securities in circumstances where price, trading or settlement volume limitations have been reached.

Foreign investment in the securities markets of certain Emerging Markets is restricted or controlled to varying degrees which may limit investment in such countries or increase the administrative costs of such investments. For example, certain Asian countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit investment by foreign persons to only a specified percentage of an issuer's outstanding securities or a specific class of securities which may have less advantageous terms (including price) than securities of the issuer available for purchase by nationals. In addition, certain countries may restrict or prohibit investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests. Such restrictions may affect the market price, liquidity and rights of securities that may be purchased by the Trust. The repatriation of both investment income and capital from certain Emerging Markets is subject to restrictions such as the need for governmental consents. In situations where a country restricts direct investment in securities (which may occur in certain Asian and other countries), the Trust may invest in such countries through other investment funds in such countries.

Many Emerging Markets have recently experienced currency devaluations and substantial (and, in some cases, extremely high) rates of inflation. Other Emerging Markets have experienced economic recessions. These circumstances have had a negative effect on the economies and securities markets of those Emerging Markets.

Economies in Emerging Markets generally are dependent heavily upon commodity prices and international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be affected adversely by the economies of their trading partners, trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade.

Many Emerging Markets are subject to a substantial degree of economic, political and social instability. Governments of some Emerging Markets are authoritarian in nature or have been installed or removed as a result of military coups, while governments in other Emerging Markets have periodically used force to suppress civil dissent. Disparities of wealth, the pace and success of democratization, and ethnic, religious and racial disaffection, among other factors, have also led to social unrest, violence and/or labor unrest in some Emerging Markets. Unanticipated political or social developments may result in sudden and significant investment losses. Investing in Emerging Markets involves greater risk of

loss due to expropriation, nationalization, confiscation of assets and property or the imposition of restrictions on foreign investments and on repatriation of capital invested. As an example, in the past, some Eastern European governments have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and many claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that similar expropriations will not occur in other countries.

The Trust's investment in Emerging Markets may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the return to the Trust from an investment in issuers in such countries.

Settlement procedures in Emerging Markets are frequently less developed and reliable than those in the United States and may involve the Trust's delivery of securities before receipt of payment for their sale. In addition, significant delays may occur in certain markets in registering the transfer of securities. Settlement or registration problems may make it more difficult for the Trust to value its portfolio securities and could cause the Trust to miss attractive investment opportunities, to have a portion of its assets uninvested or to incur losses due to the failure of a counterparty to pay for securities the Trust has delivered or the Trust's inability to complete its contractual obligations because of theft or other reasons.

The creditworthiness of the local securities firms used by the Trust in Emerging Markets may not be as sound as the creditworthiness of firms used in more developed countries. As a result, the Trust may be subject to a greater risk of loss if a securities firm defaults in the performance of its responsibilities.

The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain Emerging Markets and the limited volume of trading in securities in those countries may make the Trust's investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the United States, Japan and most Western European countries). The Trust's investments in Emerging Markets are subject to the risk that the liquidity of a particular investment, or investments generally, in such countries will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political conditions or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, the Trust may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and only then at a substantial drop in price. Investments in Emerging Markets may be more difficult to value precisely because of the characteristics discussed above and lower trading volumes.

The Trust's use of foreign currency management techniques in Emerging Markets may be limited. A significant portion of the Trust's currency exposure in emerging countries may not be covered by these techniques.

### **Derivatives Risk**

The Trust may invest in derivative instruments including options, futures, options on futures, forwards, swaps, options on swaps and other derivatives, although suitable derivative instruments may not always be available to the Investment Adviser for these purposes. Initially, the Trust intends to employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio, writing (selling) put options on a portion of the common stocks in its portfolio and, to a lesser extent, writing (selling) covered call and writing (selling) put options on indices of securities and sectors of securities generally within the healthcare industry. This option strategy is intended to generate current income from option premiums as a means to enhance distributions payable to the Trust's Shareholders and will be limited to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. These option strategies are not always profitable. The sale of a covered call option exposes the Trust during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or to possible loss due to continued holding of a security that might otherwise have been sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security. Therefore, the Investment Adviser may choose to decrease its use

of the option writing strategy to the extent that it may negatively impact the Trust. Other than the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes, the Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in derivatives. Derivative instruments can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and may have a potentially large adverse impact on Trust performance.

Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Trust may conduct its transactions in derivative instruments may prevent prompt liquidation of positions, subjecting the Trust to the potential of greater losses. Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience the lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention, and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Trust may conduct its transactions in derivative instruments may prevent prompt liquidation of positions, subjecting the Trust to the potential of greater losses. Losses from investments in derivative instruments can result from a lack of correlation between changes in the value of derivative instruments and the portfolio assets (if any) being hedged, the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments, the failure of the counterparty to perform its contractual obligations, or the risks arising from margin requirements and related leverage factors associated with such transactions. Losses may also arise if the Trust receives cash collateral under the transactions and some or all of that collateral is invested in the market. To the extent that cash collateral is so invested, such collateral will be subject to market depreciation or appreciation, and the Trust may be responsible for any loss that might result from its investment of the counterparty's cash collateral. The use of these management techniques also involves the risk of loss if the Investment Adviser is incorrect in its expectation of the timing or level of fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency prices. Investments in derivative instruments may be harder to value, subject to greater volatility and more likely subject to changes in tax treatment than other investments. For these reasons, the Investment Adviser's attempts to hedge portfolio risks through the use of derivative instruments may not be successful. Trading in derivative instruments can result in large amounts of effective leverage. Thus, the leverage offered by trading in derivative instruments will magnify the gains and losses experienced by the Trust and could cause the Trust's net asset value to be subject to wider fluctuations than would be the case if the Trust did not use the leverage feature in derivative instruments.

Futures contracts and related options and swaps present the following risks:

- While the Trust may benefit from the use of futures and options and swaps on futures, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates may result in poorer overall performance than if the Trust had not entered into any futures contracts, options transactions or swaps.
- Because perfect correlation between a futures position and a portfolio position that is intended to be protected is impossible to achieve, the desired protection may not be obtained and the Trust may be exposed to additional risk of loss.
- The loss incurred by the Trust in entering into futures contracts and in writing call options and entering into swaps on futures is potentially unlimited and may exceed the amount of the premium received.

- Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Trust's NAV.
- As a result of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the Trust.
- Futures contracts and options and swaps on futures may be illiquid, and exchanges may limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day.
- Foreign exchanges may not provide the same protection as U.S. exchanges.

### **Risks Associated with the Trust's Option Strategy**

The ability of the Trust to achieve current gains is partially dependent on the successful implementation of its option strategy. Risks that may adversely affect the ability of the Trust to successfully implement its option strategy include the following:

*Risks Associated with Options on Securities Generally.* There are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objective. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived strategy or transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events.

*Risks of Writing Options.* As the writer of a covered call option, the Trust forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. As the Trust writes covered calls over more of its portfolio, its ability to benefit from capital appreciation becomes more limited and the risk of net asset value erosion increases. If the Trust experiences net asset value erosion, which itself may have an indirect negative effect on the market price of the Trust's shares, the Trust will have a reduced asset base over which to write covered calls, which may eventually lead to reduced distributions to shareholders. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price.

When the Trust writes covered put options, it bears the risk of loss if the value of the underlying stock declines below the exercise price minus the put premium. If the option is exercised, the Trust could incur a loss if it is required to purchase the stock underlying the put option at a price greater than the market price of the stock at the time of exercise plus the put premium the Trust received when it wrote the option. While the Trust's potential gain as the writer of a covered put option is limited to the premium received from the purchaser of the put option, the Trust risks a loss equal to the entire exercise price of the option minus the put premium.

*Exchange-Listed Option Risks.* There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Trust seeks to close out an option position on an options exchange. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options). If trading were discontinued, the secondary market on

that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist. However, outstanding options on that exchange that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms. If the Trust were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise.

The hours of trading for options on an exchange may not conform to the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets. Call options are marked to market daily and their value will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the underlying common stocks and the remaining time to the options' expiration. Additionally, the exercise price of an option may be adjusted downward before the option's expiration as a result of the occurrence of certain corporate events affecting the underlying equity security, such as extraordinary dividends, stock splits, merger or other extraordinary distributions or events. A reduction in the exercise price of an option would reduce the Trust's capital appreciation potential on the underlying security.

*Over-the-Counter Option Risk.* The Trust may write (sell) unlisted OTC options to a significant extent. Options written by the Trust with respect to non-U.S. securities, indices or sectors generally will be OTC options. OTC options differ from exchange-listed options in that they are two-party contracts, with exercise price, premium and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-listed options. The counterparties to these transactions typically will be major international banks, broker-dealers and financial institutions. The Trust may be required to treat as illiquid securities being used to cover certain written OTC options. The OTC options written by the Trust will not be issued, guaranteed or cleared by the Options Clearing Corporation. In addition, the Trust's ability to terminate the OTC options may be more limited than with exchange-traded options. Banks, broker-dealers or other financial institutions participating in such transactions may fail to settle a transaction in accordance with the terms of the option as written. In the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, the Trust may be unable to liquidate an OTC option position.

*Index Option Risk.* The Trust may sell index call and put options from time to time. The purchaser of an index call option has the right to any appreciation in the value of the index over the exercise price of the option on or before the expiration date. The purchaser of an index put option has the right to any depreciation in the value of the index below the exercise price of the option on or before the expiration date. Because the exercise of an index option is settled in cash, sellers of index call options, such as the Trust, cannot provide in advance for their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. The Trust will lose money if it is required to pay the purchaser of an index option the difference between the cash value of the index on which the option was written and the exercise price and such difference is greater than the premium received by the Trust for writing the option. The value of index options written by the Trust, which will be priced daily, will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying common stocks in the respective index, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market and the remaining time to the options' expiration. The value of the index options also may be adversely affected if the market for the index options becomes less liquid or smaller. Distributions paid by the Trust on its common shares may be derived in part from the net index option premiums it receives from selling index call and put options, less the cost of paying settlement amounts to purchasers of the options that exercise their options. Net index option premiums can vary widely over the short term and long term.

*Limitation on Option Writing Risk.* The number of call options the Trust can write is limited by the total assets the Trust holds and is further limited by the fact that all options represent 100 share lots of the underlying common stock. Furthermore, the Trust's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class which may be

written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options which the Trust may write or purchase may be affected by options written or purchased by other investment advisory clients of the advisors. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain other sanctions.

*Tax Risk.* Income on options on individual stocks will not be recognized by the Trust for tax purposes until an option is exercised, lapses or is subject to a “closing transaction” (as defined by applicable regulations) pursuant to which the Trust’s obligations with respect to the option are otherwise terminated. If the option lapses without exercise or is otherwise subject to a closing transaction, the premiums received by the Trust from the writing of such options will generally be characterized as short-term capital gain. If an option written by the Trust is exercised, the Trust may recognize taxable gain depending on the exercise price of the option, the option premium, and the fair market value of the security underlying the option. The character of any gain on the sale of the underlying security as short-term or long-term capital gain will depend on the holding period of the Trust in the underlying security. In general, distributions received by shareholders of the Trust that are attributable to short-term capital gains recognized by the Trust from its option writing activities will be taxed to such shareholders as ordinary income and will not be eligible for the reduced tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income.

Options on indices of securities and sectors of securities will generally be “marked-to-market” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Trust will generally recognize gain or loss on the last day of each taxable year equal to the difference between the value of the option on that date and the adjusted basis of the option. The adjusted basis of the option will consequently be increased by such gain or decreased by such loss. Any gain or loss with respect to options on indices and sectors will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss to the extent of 40% of such gain or loss and long-term capital gain or loss to the extent of 60% of such gain or loss. Because the mark-to-market rules may cause the Trust to recognize gain in advance of the receipt of cash, the Trust may be required to dispose of investments in order to meet its distribution requirements. Mark-to-market losses may be suspended or otherwise limited if such losses are part of a straddle or similar transaction. See “Tax Matters” in the SAI for more information.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

Prices of fixed-income securities generally rise and fall in response to interest rate changes. Generally, the prices of fixed-rate instruments held by the Trust will tend to fall as interest rates rise. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of fixed-rate instruments held by the Trust can be expected to rise. The Trust may be subject to greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates. Expectations of higher inflation generally cause interest rates to rise. The longer the duration, or price sensitivity to changes in interest rates, of the security, the more sensitive the security is to this risk. In typical market interest rate environments, the prices of longer-term fixed-rate instruments tend to fluctuate more in price in response to changes in market interest rates than prices of shorter-term fixed-rate instruments. A 1% increase in interest rates would reduce the value of a \$100 note by approximately one dollar if it had a one-year duration.

### **Credit/Default Risk**

Loans and other debt obligation investments are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of the party obligated to make principal and interest payments on such instruments and may lead to defaults. Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the value of the Shares and income distributions.

The value of loans and other income investments also may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. In addition, the credit ratings of loans or other income investments may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such instruments changes. Because the Trust will invest in non-investment grade securities (commonly referred to as "junk" securities), it will be exposed to a greater amount of credit risk than a fund which invests solely in investment grade securities. The prices of lower grade instruments are generally more sensitive to negative developments, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues or a general economic downturn, than are the prices of higher grade instruments. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and do not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of loans or other income investments, the Trust could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the instrument. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, the Trust may be required to retain legal or similar counsel and incur additional costs.

### **Counterparty Risk**

Many of the protections afforded to participants on some organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house, might not be available in connection with uncleared OTC transactions. Therefore, in those instances in which the Trust enters into uncleared OTC transactions, the Trust will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Trust will sustain losses. In addition, cleared derivative transactions benefit from daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Uncleared OTC derivative transactions generally do not benefit from such protections. This exposes the Trust to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Trust to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Trust has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. OTC trades submitted for clearing will be subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearinghouse, as well as possible Commission or CFTC mandated margin requirements. The regulators also have broad discretion to impose margin requirements on non-cleared OTC derivatives. OTC derivatives dealers have also become subject to new business conduct standards, disclosure requirements, reporting and recordkeeping requirements, transparency requirements, position limits, limitations on conflicts of interest, and other regulatory burdens. These new margin and regulatory requirements will increase the overall costs for OTC derivatives dealers. Dealers can be expected to try to pass those increased costs along, at least partially, to market participants such as the Trust in the form of higher fees or less advantageous dealer marks. The overall impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act") on the Trust is highly uncertain and it is unclear how the OTC derivatives markets will adapt to this new regulatory regime.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt, the Trust may experience significant delays in obtaining recovery (if at all) under the derivative contract in bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding; if the Trust's claim is unsecured, the Trust will be treated as a general creditor of such prime broker or counterparty and will not have any claim with respect to the underlying security. The Trust may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared OTC derivatives since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing house for performance of financial obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing house, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to the Trust. These risks may also apply to the Trust's securities lending activities.

Historically, swap transactions have been individually negotiated non-standardized transactions entered into in OTC markets and have not been subject to the same type of government regulation as exchange-traded instruments. However, the OTC derivatives markets have recently become subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations. In particular, in the United States, the Dodd-Frank Act requires that certain derivatives with U.S. persons must be executed on a regulated market and a substantial portion of OTC derivatives must be submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. As a result, swap transactions entered into by the Trust may become subject to various requirements applicable to swaps under the Dodd-Frank Act, including clearing, exchange-execution, reporting and recordkeeping requirements, which may make it more difficult and costly for the Trust to enter into swap transactions and may also render certain strategies in which the Trust might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement. Furthermore, the number of counterparties that may be willing to enter into swap transactions with the Trust may also be limited if the swap transactions with the Trust are subject to the swap regulation under the Dodd-Frank Act.

### **Regulation as a “Commodity Pool”**

The Investment Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” with respect to the Trust pursuant to Regulation 4.5 promulgated by the CFTC. For the Investment Adviser to continue to qualify for the exclusion under CFTC Regulation 4.5 with respect to the Trust, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish our positions in derivative instruments subject to the jurisdiction of the CEA (other than positions entered into for hedging purposes) may not exceed five percent of the Trust’s liquidation value or, alternatively, the net notional value of the Trust’s aggregate investments in CEA-regulated derivative instruments (other than positions entered into for hedging purposes) may not exceed 100% of the Trust’s liquidation value. In the event the Investment Adviser fails to qualify for the exclusion with respect to the Trust and is required to register as a “commodity pool operator”, it will become subject to additional disclosure, recordkeeping and reporting requirements with respect to the Trust, which may increase the Trust’s expenses.

### **Failure of Futures Commission Merchants and Clearing Organizations**

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

Similarly, the CEA requires a clearing organization approved by the CFTC as a derivatives clearing organization to segregate all funds and other property received from a clearing member’s clients in connection with domestic futures, swaps and options contracts from any funds held at the clearing organization to support the clearing member’s proprietary trading. Nevertheless, with respect to futures and options contracts, a clearing organization may use assets of a non-defaulting customer held in an omnibus account at the clearing organization to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the

clearing member to the clearing organization. As a result, in the event of a default or the clearing broker's other clients or the clearing broker's failure to extend its own funds in connection with any such default, the Trust would not be able to recover the full amount of assets deposited by the clearing broker on its behalf with the clearing organization.

### **Liquidity Risk**

Illiquid securities include securities the disposition of which is subject to substantial legal or contractual restrictions. The sale of illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. The continued liquidity of such securities may not be as well assured as that of publicly traded securities.

During certain periods the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities within particular investment categories, may shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.

### **Convertible Securities Risk**

Convertible Securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar quality. The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or is greater than the convertible security's "common price," the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price at which the convertible security could be exchanged for the discounted stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Consequently, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer. But more risk than the issuer's debt obligations.

### **Equity-Linked Notes**

ELNs are hybrid securities with characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities. An ELN is a debt instrument, usually a bond, that pays interest based upon the performance of an underlying equity, which can be a single stock, basket of stocks or an equity index. The interest payment on an ELN may in some cases be leveraged so that, in percentage terms, it exceeds the relative performance of the market. ELNs generally are subject to the risks associated with the securities of equity issuers, default risk and counterparty risk. Additionally, because the Trust may use ELNs as an alternative or complement to its options strategy, the use of ELNs in this manner would expose the Trust to the risk that such ELNs will not perform as anticipated, and the risk that the use of ELNs will expose the Trust to different or additional default and counterparty risk as compared to a similar investment executed in an options strategy.

### **PIPEs Risk**

PIPE transactions typically involve the purchase of securities directly from a publicly traded company or its affiliates in a private placement transaction, typically at a discount to the market price of the company's common stock. In a PIPE transaction, the Trust may bear the price risk from the time of pricing until the time of closing. Equity issued in this manner is often subject to transfer restrictions and is

therefore less liquid than equity issued through a registered public offering. The Trust may be subject to lock-up agreements that prohibit transfers for a fixed period of time. In addition, because the offering of the securities in a PIPE transaction is not registered under the Securities Act, the securities are “restricted” and cannot be immediately resold by the investors into the public markets. The Trust may enter into a registration rights agreement with the issuer pursuant to which the issuer commits to file a resale registration statement allowing the Trust to publicly resell its securities. Accordingly, PIPE securities may be deemed illiquid. However, the ability of the Trust to freely transfer the shares is conditioned upon, among other things, the Commission’s preparedness to declare effective the resale registration statement covering the resale of the shares sold in the private financing and the issuer’s right to suspend the Trust’s use of the resale registration statement if the issuer is pursuing a transaction or some other material non-public event is occurring. Accordingly, PIPE securities may be subject to risks associated with illiquid securities.

### **Venture Capital Investments Risk**

The Trust may occasionally invest in venture capital opportunities. While these securities offer the opportunity for significant capital gains, such investments also involve a degree of risk that can result in substantial losses. Some of the venture capital opportunities in which the Trust may invest are expected to be companies that are in a “start-up” stage of development, have little or no operating history, operate at a loss or with substantial variations in operating results from period to period, have limited products, markets, financial resources or management depth, or have the need for substantial additional “follow-on” capital to support expansion or to achieve or maintain a competitive position. Such additional investments may dilute the interests of prior investors, such as the Trust. Some of these companies may be emerging companies at the research and development stage with no marketable or approved products or technology. There can be no assurance that securities of start-up or emerging growth companies will, in the future, yield returns commensurate with their associated risks.

These investments, which are considered Restricted Securities, will be made primarily in convertible preferred stock. The Trust may also purchase non-convertible debt securities in connection with its venture capital investments, and otherwise when the Investment Adviser believes that such investments would be consistent with the Trust’s investment objective. While these debt investments typically will not be rated, the Investment Adviser believes that, in light of the risk characteristics associated with investments in emerging growth companies, if such investments were to be compared with investments rated by S&P or Moody’s, they may be rated as low as “C” in the rating categories established by S&P and Moody’s. Such securities are commonly referred to as “junk bonds” and are considered, on balance, as predominantly speculative.

### **ETFs Risk**

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (*i.e.*, one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies and policies. In addition, an ETF may fail to accurately track the market segment or index that underlies its investment objective. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, and the Trust could lose money investing in an ETF. Moreover, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional open-end funds: (i) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a premium or a discount to their NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) there is no assurance that the requirements of the exchange necessary to maintain the listing of an ETF will continue to be met or remain unchanged.

### **Leverage Risk**

The Trust currently intends to use financial leverage to seek to achieve its investment objective. The Trust may issue Preferred Shares, borrow money and/or issue debt securities (“traditional leverage”). The

Trust initially intends to use traditional leverage through a credit facility to a maximum of 20% of the Trust's Managed Assets. In addition, the Trust may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, swaps, futures, forward contracts, securities lending, short sales, and other derivative transactions, that have similar effects as leverage (collectively referred to as "effective leverage"). At no time will the Trust's overall use of leverage, either through traditional leverage or effective leverage, exceed 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective leverage incurred through the Trust's option strategy and use of derivatives for hedging purposes will not be counted toward the Trust's limit on the use of effective leverage or the overall 30% leverage limitation.

The Trust's leveraged capital structure creates special risks not associated with unleveraged funds having a similar investment objective and policies. These include the possibility of greater loss and the likelihood of higher volatility of the NAV, market price and distributions of the Trust and the asset coverage for Preferred Shares. Such volatility may increase the likelihood of the Trust having to sell investments in order to meet its obligations to make distributions on the Preferred Shares, or to redeem preferred shares when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Also, if the Trust is utilizing leverage, a decline in NAV could affect the ability of the Trust to make distributions and such a failure to pay dividends or make distributions could result in the Trust ceasing to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code.

Other risks and special considerations include the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the interest or dividend rates on any leverage that the Trust must pay will reduce the return to the Shareholders; the effects of leverage in a declining market, which are likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Shares than if the Trust were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Shares; when the Trust uses financial leverage, the investment advisory fees payable to the Investment Adviser will be higher than if the Trust did not use leverage; and leverage may increase operating costs, which may reduce total return.

### **Restricted Securities and Valuation Risk**

Some of the Trust's investments are subject to restrictions on resale and generally have no established trading market or are otherwise illiquid with little or no trading activity. The Trust may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in such restricted securities. The valuation process requires an analysis of various factors. The Trust's fair value methodology includes the examination of, among other things, (i) the existence of any contractual restrictions on the disposition of the securities; (ii) information obtained from the issuer which may include an analysis of the company's financial statements, the company's products or intended markets, or the company's technologies; and (iii) the price of a security sold at arm's length in an issuer's subsequent completed round of financing.

As there is typically no readily available market value for some of the securities in the Trust's portfolio, such securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board pursuant to the Trust's valuation policy and a consistently applied valuation process. Because of the inherent uncertainty of determining the fair value of investments that do not have a readily available market value, the fair value of the Trust's investments determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board, or in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board, may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the investments, and the differences could be material. There is no single standard for determining fair value in good faith. As a result, determining fair value requires that judgment be applied to the specific facts and circumstances of each portfolio investment, while employing a consistently applied valuation process for the types of investments the Trust makes.

Investing in 144A Securities may decrease the liquidity of the Trust's portfolio to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid securities normally reflect a

discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Investments purchased by the Trust, particularly debt securities and over-the-counter traded instruments that are liquid at the time of purchase, may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, markets events, economic conditions or investor perceptions. Domestic and foreign markets are becoming more and more complex and interrelated, so that events in one sector of the market or the economy, or in one geographical region, can reverberate and have negative consequences for other market, economic or regional sectors in a manner that may not be reasonably foreseen. With respect to over-the-counter traded securities, the continued viability of any over-the-counter secondary market depends on the continued willingness of dealers and other participants to purchase the instruments.

### **Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk**

The Trust may invest in securities that are rated, at the time of investment, non-investment grade quality (rated “Ba/BB+/BB+” or below by Moody’s, S&P or Fitch, respectively), or securities that are unrated but determined to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its Managed Assets in non-convertible debt securities that are, at the time of investment, rated Caa1 or lower by Moody’s and CCC+ or lower by S&P or Fitch, or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Such securities are subject to a very high credit risk. Securities of non-investment grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” Non-investment grade securities and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. The value of high yield, lower quality bonds is affected by the creditworthiness of the issuers of the securities and by general economic and specific industry conditions. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate or municipal developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity. Issuers of high yield bonds are not as strong financially as those with higher credit ratings. These issuers are more vulnerable to financial setbacks and recession than more creditworthy issuers, which may impair their ability to make interest and principal payments. Non-investment grade securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns, specific corporate or municipal developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity. An economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities. Non-investment grade securities, though higher yielding, are characterized by high risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated securities. The retail secondary market for non-investment grade securities may be less liquid than that for higher rated securities. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for the Trust to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Trust’s NAV. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in non-investment grade securities, you could lose money on your investment in Shares of the Trust, both in the short-term and the long-term.

Ratings are relative and subjective and not absolute standards of quality. Securities ratings are based largely on an issuer’s historical financial condition and the rating agencies’ analyses at the time of rating. Consequently, the rating assigned to any particular security or instrument is not necessarily a reflection of an issuer’s current financial condition. Subsequent to its purchase by the Trust, the security or instrument may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced. In addition, it is possible that NRSROs might not change their ratings of a particular security or instrument to reflect subsequent events on a

timely basis. Moreover, such ratings do not assess the risk of a decline in market value. None of these events will require the sale of such securities or instruments by the Trust, although the Investment Adviser will consider these events in determining whether the Trust should continue to hold the securities.

### **Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Risk**

Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies involve greater risk and portfolio price volatility than investments in larger capitalization stocks. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility of these investments are the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms and the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities. Mid- and small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded and may have to be sold at a discount from current market prices or in small lots over an extended period of time. In addition, these securities are subject to the risk that during certain periods the liquidity of particular issuers or industries, or all securities in particular investment categories, will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic or market conditions, or adverse investor perceptions whether or not accurate. Because of the lack of sufficient market liquidity, the Trust may incur losses because it will be required to effect sales at a disadvantageous time and only then at a substantial drop in price. Mid- and small-capitalization companies include “unseasoned” issuers that do not have an established financial history; often have limited product lines, markets or financial resources; may depend on or use a few key personnel for management; and may be susceptible to losses and risks of bankruptcy.

Mid- and small-capitalization companies may be operating at a loss or have significant variations in operating results; may be engaged in a rapidly changing business with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence; may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position; and may have substantial borrowings or may otherwise have a weak financial condition. In addition, these companies may face intense competition, including competition from companies with greater financial resources, more extensive development, manufacturing, marketing, and other capabilities, and a larger number of qualified managerial and technical personnel. Transaction costs for these investments are often higher than those of larger capitalization companies. Investments in mid- and small-capitalization companies may be more difficult to price precisely than other types of securities because of their characteristics and lower trading volumes.

### **Delay in Use of Proceeds Risk**

Although the Trust intends to invest the proceeds from the sale of the securities offered hereby as soon as practicable following the completion of the offering, such investments may be delayed if suitable investments are unavailable at the time. Prior to the time the proceeds of this offering are invested, such proceeds may be invested in short-term money market instruments and U.S. Government Securities. See “Use of Proceeds.”

### **Key Personnel Risk**

Investment decisions on behalf of the Trust are made by a team of individuals. Some members of the group have experience in financial analysis of public and private companies. Others have deep scientific backgrounds and considerable operating experience in biotechnology and/or pharmaceutical companies. Still others have medical degrees. The Investment Adviser believes that the investment process benefits from a considered evaluation of potential investments by a group containing a variety of specialized backgrounds. The team currently in place is composed of members with a variety of specialized backgrounds. The Investment Adviser believes that no single individual in the group is individually critical but believes that the overall capability is key. There may be only a limited number of professionals who have, in total, comparable relevant experience to that of the current group. If one or more team members dies, resigns, retires or is otherwise unable to act on behalf of the Investment Adviser, there can be no assurance that a suitable replacement could be found immediately.

### **Temporary Defensive Strategies Risk**

When the Investment Adviser anticipates unusual market or other conditions, the Trust may temporarily depart from its primary investment strategy as a defensive measure and invest all or a portion of its assets in obligations of the U.S. Government; commercial paper rated at least A-2 by S&P, P-2 by Moody's or having a comparable rating by another NRSRO; certificates of deposit; bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; non-convertible preferred stocks and non-convertible corporate bonds with a remaining maturity of less than one year; ETFs; other investment companies; cash items; or any other fixed-income securities that the Investment Adviser considers consistent with this strategy. To the extent that the Trust invests defensively, it may not achieve its investment objective.

### **U.S. Government Securities Risk**

The U.S. government may not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. U.S. Government Securities issued by those agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises, including those issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks, are neither issued nor guaranteed by the United States Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government Securities held by the Trust may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that issuers of U.S. Government Securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have been operating under conservatorship, with the Federal Housing Finance Agency (the "FHFA") acting as their conservator, since September 2008. The entities are dependent upon the continued support of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and FHFA in order to continue their business operations. These factors, among others, could affect the future status and role of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the values of their securities and the securities which they guarantee. Additionally, the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, which may fluctuate.

### **Discount to NAV Risk**

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their NAV. This characteristic is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the Trust's NAV per Share could decrease as a result of its investment activities and may be greater for investors expecting to sell their Shares in a relatively short period of time following completion of this offering. The NAV per Share will be reduced immediately following this offering as a result of the payment of the sales load and certain offering costs. Although the value of the Trust's net assets is generally considered by market participants in determining whether to purchase or sell Shares, whether investors will realize gains or losses upon the sale of the Shares will depend entirely upon whether the market price of the Shares at the time of sale is above or below the investor's purchase price for the Shares. Because the market price of the Shares will be determined by supply of and demand for the Shares which will be affected by factors such as (i) NAV, (ii) dividend and distribution levels and their stability (which will in turn be affected by levels of dividend and interest payments by the Trust's portfolio holdings, the timing and success of the Trust's investment strategies, regulations affecting the timing and character of Trust distributions, Trust expenses and other factors), (iii) trading volume of the Shares, (iv) general market, interest rate and economic conditions and (v) other factors that may be beyond the control of the Trust. The Trust cannot predict whether the Shares will trade at, below or above NAV or at, below or above the initial public offering price.

### **Anti-Takeover Provisions Risk**

The Trust's Declaration of Trust, dated March 5, 2015, has provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to (1) acquire control of the Trust, (2) cause it to engage in certain transactions, or (3) modify its structure.

### **Related Party Transactions Risk**

The majority of the Board will be unaffiliated with the Investment Adviser; nevertheless, the Trust may be subject to certain potential conflicts of interest. Although the Trust has no obligation to do so, it may place brokerage orders with brokers who provide supplemental investment research and market and statistical information about Healthcare Companies and the healthcare industries. In addition, other investment companies advised by the Investment Adviser may concurrently invest with the Trust in restricted securities under certain conditions.

The Trust also may invest, subject to applicable law, in companies in which the principals of the Investment Adviser or Trustees of the Trust have invested, or for which they serve as directors or executive officers. The Investment Company Act prohibits the Trust from engaging in certain transactions involving its “affiliates,” including, among others, the Trust’s Trustees, officers and employees, the Investment Adviser and any “affiliates” of such affiliates except pursuant to an exemptive order or the provisions of certain rules under the Investment Company Act. In the view of the staff of the Commission, other investment companies advised by the Investment Adviser may, in some instances, be viewed to be affiliates of the Trust. Such legal restrictions and delays and costs involved in obtaining necessary regulatory approvals may preclude or discourage the Trust from making certain investments and no assurance can be given that any exemptive order sought by the Trust will be granted.

### **Non-Diversification Risk**

The Trust is non-diversified, meaning that the Trust is permitted to invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than “diversified” funds. Thus, the Trust may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting any single issuer held in its portfolio, and may be more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments.

### **Foreign Custody Risk**

The Trust may hold foreign securities and cash with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories appointed by the Trust’s custodian (each a “Foreign Custodian”). Some Foreign Custodians may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, Foreign Custodians may be subject to little or no regulatory oversight over or independent evaluation of their operations. Further, the laws of certain countries may place limitations on the Trust’s ability to recover its assets if a Foreign Custodian enters bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks than investments in more developed markets. Custody services in emerging market countries are very often undeveloped and may be considerably less well regulated than in more developed countries, and thus may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in developed countries.

### **Deflation Risk**

Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time, which may have an adverse effect on the market valuation of companies, their assets and their revenues. In addition, deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Trust’s portfolio.

### **Inflation Risk**

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the Shares and distributions on those shares can decline. In addition, during any periods of rising inflation, leverage expenses would likely increase, which would tend to further reduce returns to the holders of Shares.

## **Legal and Regulatory Risks**

Legal and regulatory changes could occur and may adversely affect the Trust and its ability to pursue its investment strategies and/or increase the costs of implementing such strategies. New or revised laws or regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the Commission, the U.S. Federal Reserve, other banking regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Trust. In particular, these agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of new rules pursuant to recently enacted financial reform legislation in the United States. The Trust also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

Congress recently enacted legislation that provides for new regulation of the derivatives market, including clearing, margin, reporting, recordkeeping, and registration requirements. Because the legislation leaves much to agency rule making, its ultimate impact remains unclear. New regulations could, among other things, restrict the Trust's ability to engage in derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the Trust) and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements), and the Trust may be unable to execute its investment strategy as a result. It is unclear how the regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk.

The CFTC and certain futures exchanges have established limits, referred to as "position limits," on the maximum net long or net short positions which any person may hold or control in particular options and futures contracts; those position limits may also apply to certain other derivatives positions the Trust may wish to take. Under the exchange rules, all positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if the Trust does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different clients managed by the Investment Adviser and its affiliates may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore it is possible that the trading decisions of the Investment Adviser may have to be modified and that positions held by the Trust may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the performance of the Trust.

## **Government Intervention**

The recent instability in the financial markets has led the U.S. government and certain foreign governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity, including through direct purchases of equity and debt securities. Federal, state, and foreign governments, their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the issuers in which the Trust invests in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Trust is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Congress has enacted sweeping financial legislation, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), signed into law by President Obama on July 21, 2010, regarding the operation of banks, private fund managers and other financial institutions, which includes provisions regarding the regulation of derivatives. Many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented through regulatory rulemakings and similar processes over a period of time. The impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and of follow-on regulation, on trading strategies and operations is impossible to predict, and may be adverse. Practices and areas of operation subject to significant change based on the impact, direct or indirect, of the Dodd-Frank Act and follow-on regulation, may change in manners that are unforeseeable, with uncertain effects. By way of example and not limitation, direct and indirect

changes from the Dodd-Frank Act and follow-on regulation may occur to a significant degree with regard to, among other areas, financial consumer protection, bank ownership of and involvement with private funds, proprietary trading, registration of investment advisers, and the trading and use of many derivative instruments, including swaps. There can be no assurance that such legislation or regulation will not have a material adverse effect on the Trust. In addition, Congress may address tax policy, which also could have uncertain direct and indirect impact on trading and operations, as well as, potentially, operations and structure of the Trust.

Further, the Dodd-Frank Act created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (“FSOC”), an interagency body charged with identifying and monitoring systemic risks to financial markets. The FSOC has the authority to require that non-bank financial companies that are “predominantly engaged in financial activities,” such as the Trust and the Investment Adviser, whose failure it determines would pose systemic risk, be placed under the supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (“Federal Reserve”). The FSOC has the authority to recommend that the Federal Reserve adopt more stringent prudential standards and reporting and disclosure requirements for non-bank financial companies supervised by the Federal Reserve. The FSOC also has the authority to make recommendations to the Federal Reserve on various other matters that may affect the Trust, including requiring financial firms to submit resolution plans, mandating credit exposure reports, establishing concentration limits, and limiting short-term debt. The FSOC may also recommend that other federal financial regulators impose more stringent regulation upon, or ban altogether, financial activities of any financial firm that poses what it determines are significant risks to the financial system.

The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act could also adversely affect the Investment Adviser and the Trust by increasing transaction and/or regulatory compliance costs. In addition, greater regulatory scrutiny and the implementation of enhanced and new regulatory requirements may increase the Investment Adviser’s and the Trust’s exposure to potential liabilities, and in particular liabilities arising from violating any such enhanced and/or new regulatory requirements. Increased regulatory oversight could also impose administrative burdens on the Investment Adviser and the Trust, including, without limitation, responding to investigations and implementing new policies and procedures. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and any resulting regulation, is not yet certain and the Investment Adviser and the Trust may be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are currently unforeseeable.

In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The CFTC, the Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized under these statutes, regulations and otherwise to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies.

In the aftermath of the recent financial crisis, there appears to be a renewed popular, political and judicial focus on finance related consumer protection. Financial institution practices are also subject to greater scrutiny and criticism generally. In the case of transactions between financial institutions and the general public, there may be a greater tendency toward strict interpretation of terms and legal rights in favor of the consuming public, particularly where there is a real or perceived disparity in risk allocation and/or where consumers are perceived as not having had an opportunity to exercise informed consent to the transaction. In the event of conflicting interests between retail investors holding common shares of a closed-end investment company such as the Trust and a large financial institution, a court may similarly seek to strictly interpret terms and legal rights in favor of retail investors.

### **Information Technology Systems**

The Trust is dependent on the Investment Adviser for certain management services as well as back-office functions. The Investment Adviser depends on information technology systems in order to assess investment opportunities, strategies and markets and to monitor and control risks for the Trust. It is possible that a failure of some kind which causes disruptions to these information technology systems could materially limit the Investment Adviser’s ability to adequately assess and adjust investments, formulate

strategies and provide adequate risk control. Any such information technology-related difficulty could harm the performance of the Trust. Further, failure of the back-office functions of the Investment Adviser to process trades in a timely fashion could prejudice the investment performance of the Trust.

### **Legislation Risk**

At any time after the date of this prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of the Trust. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which the Trust itself is regulated. The Investment Adviser cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect the Trust's ability to achieve its investment objective.

### **Management Risk**

The Trust is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Investment Adviser and the individual portfolio managers will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Trust, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Trust may be subject to a relatively high level of management risk because the Trust may invest in derivative instruments, which may be highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with bonds.

### **Misconduct of Employees and of Service Providers**

Misconduct or misrepresentations by employees of the Investment Adviser or the Trust's service providers could cause significant losses to the Trust. Employee misconduct may include binding the Trust to transactions that exceed authorized limits or present unacceptable risks and unauthorized trading activities or concealing unsuccessful trading activities (which, in any case, may result in unknown and unmanaged risks or losses) or making misrepresentations regarding any of the foregoing. Losses could also result from actions by the Trust's service providers, including, without limitation, failing to recognize trades and misappropriating assets. In addition, employees and service providers may improperly use or disclose confidential information, which could result in litigation or serious financial harm, including limiting the Trust's business prospects or future marketing activities. Despite the Investment Adviser's compliance program, misconduct and intentional misrepresentations may be undetected or not fully comprehended, thereby potentially undermining the Investment Adviser's compliance efforts. As a result, no assurances can be given that the compliance and oversight performed by the Investment Adviser will identify or prevent any such misconduct.

### **Portfolio Turnover Risk**

The Trust's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year, as well as within a given year. Portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for the Trust. High portfolio turnover may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income, which may have a negative impact on the Trust's performance over time.

### **Reliance on Service Providers**

The Trust must rely upon the performance of service providers to perform certain functions, which may include functions that are integral to the Trust's operations and financial performance. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the Trust in accordance with the terms of its appointment, to exercise due care and skill, or to perform its obligations to the Trust at all as a result of insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes could have a material adverse effect on the Trust's performance and returns to shareholders. The termination of the Trust's relationship with any service provider, or any delay in appointing a

replacement for such service provider, could materially disrupt the business of the Trust and could have a material adverse effect on the Trust's performance and returns to shareholders.

### **Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk**

The ongoing U.S. military and related action in Afghanistan and events in the Middle East, as well as the continuing threat of terrorist attacks, could have significant adverse effects on the U.S. economy, the stock market and world economies and markets generally. A disruption of financial markets or other terrorist attacks could adversely affect Trust service providers and/or the Trust's operations as well as interest rates, secondary trading, credit risk, inflation and other factors relating to the Shares. The Trust cannot predict the effects or likelihood of similar events in the future on the U.S. and world economies, the value of the Shares or the NAV of the Trust.

Over the past several years global financial markets experienced periods of unprecedented turmoil, which contributed to severe market volatility and caused severe liquidity strains in the credit markets. Volatile financial markets can expose the Trust to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Trust. Recently, markets have witnessed more stabilized economic activity as expectations for an economic recovery increased. The Investment Adviser does not know how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these recent events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. and world economies and securities in the Trust's portfolio.

As a result of recent events involving Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the United States and the European Union have imposed sanctions on certain Russian individuals and a Russian bank. The United States and other nations or international organizations may impose additional, broader economic sanctions or take other actions that may adversely affect Russian-related issuers in the future. These sanctions, any future sanctions or other actions, or even the threat of further sanctions or other actions, may negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Trust's investments. For example, the Trust may be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such sanctions. In addition, the sanctions may require the Trust to freeze its existing investments in Russian companies, prohibiting the Trust from buying, selling or otherwise transacting in these investments. Russia may undertake countermeasures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of the Trust's portfolio and potentially disrupt its operations.

### **When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions Risk**

The Trust may purchase fixed-income securities on a when-issued basis, and may purchase or sell those securities for delayed delivery. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions occur when securities are purchased or sold by the Trust with payment and delivery taking place in the future to secure an advantageous yield or price. Securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis may expose the Trust to counterparty risk of default as well as the risk that securities may experience fluctuations in value prior to their actual delivery. The Trust will not accrue income with respect to a when-issued or delayed delivery security prior to its stated delivery date. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis can involve the additional risk that the price or yield available in the market when the delivery takes place may not be as favorable as that obtained in the transaction itself.

### **Risks Relating to Trust's RIC Status**

To qualify and remain eligible for the special tax treatment accorded to RICs under the Code, the Trust must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements. Very generally, in order to qualify as a RIC, the Trust must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, net income from certain qualified

publicly traded partnerships, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in stock or other securities. The Trust must also meet certain asset diversification requirements at the end of each quarter of each of its taxable years. Failure to meet these diversification requirements on the last day of a quarter may result in the Trust having to dispose of certain investments quickly in order to prevent the loss of RIC status. Any such dispositions could be made at disadvantageous prices or times, and may result in substantial losses to the Trust. In addition, in order to be eligible for the special tax treatment accorded RICs, the Trust must meet the annual distribution requirement, requiring it to generally distribute an amount at least equal to the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, but determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) plus 90% of any net tax-exempt income for the Trust's taxable year. If the Trust fails to qualify as a RIC for any reason and becomes subject to corporate tax (and applicable state corporate income or similar taxes), the resulting taxes could substantially reduce its net assets, the amount of income available for distribution and the amount of its distributions. Such a failure would have a material adverse effect on the Trust and its shareholders. In addition, the Trust could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions in order to re-qualify as a RIC.

### **RIC-Related Risks of Investments Generating Non-Cash Taxable Income**

Certain of the Trust's investments may require the Trust to recognize taxable income in a taxable year in excess of the cash generated on those investments during that year. In particular, the Trust may invest in loans and other debt obligations that will be treated as having "market discount" and/or "original issue discount" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Because the Trust may be required to recognize income in respect of these investments before, or without, receiving cash representing such income, the Trust may have difficulty satisfying the annual distribution requirements applicable to RICs and avoiding Trust-level U.S. federal income and/or excise taxes. Accordingly, the Trust may be required to sell assets, including at potentially disadvantageous times or prices, raise additional debt or equity capital, make taxable distributions of its shares or debt securities, or reduce new investments, to obtain the cash needed to make these income distributions. If the Trust liquidates assets to raise cash, the Trust may realize gain or loss on such liquidations; in the event the Trust realizes net capital gains from such liquidation transactions, the Trust's shareholders may receive larger capital gain distributions than they would in the absence of such transactions.

### **Secondary Market for the Trust's Shares**

The issuance of Shares through the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Shares. The increase in the number of outstanding Shares resulting from issuances pursuant to the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and the discount to the market price at which such Shares may be issued, may put downward pressure on the market price for the Shares. Shares will not be issued pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan at any time when Shares are trading at a lower price than the Trust's NAV per Share. When the Trust's Shares are trading at a premium, the Trust may also issue Shares that may be sold through private transactions effected on the NYSE or through broker-dealers. The increase in the number of outstanding Shares resulting from these offerings may put downward pressure on the market price for Shares.

### **Potential Conflicts of Interest Risk**

The Investment Adviser's investment team is responsible for managing the Trust as well as three other closed-end investment companies. In the future, the investment team may manage other funds and accounts, including proprietary accounts, separate accounts and other pooled investment vehicles, such as unregistered hedge funds. In the future, a portfolio manager may manage a separate account or other

pooled investment vehicle which may have materially higher fee arrangements than the Trust and may also have a performance-based fee. The side-by-side management of these funds or accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to cross trading, the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades.

## **MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST**

### **Board of Trustees**

Under the Trust's Declaration of Trust and the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Trust's business and affairs are managed under the direction of its Board. Investment decisions for the Trust are made by the Investment Adviser, subject to any direction it may receive from the Board, which periodically reviews the Trust's investment performance. The Statement of Additional Information includes additional information about the members of the Board and is available, without charge, upon request, by calling (617) 772-8500.

### **Investment Adviser**

Tekla Capital Management LLC, a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, serves as the Investment Adviser to the Trust. The Investment Adviser is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Adviser is located at 100 Federal Street, 19th Floor, Boston, MA 02110. The Investment Adviser is owned by Daniel R. Omstead and Mary N. Omstead. Dr. Omstead is currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Adviser. Mary N. Omstead is Dr. Omstead's wife.

The Investment Adviser also provides investment advisory services to other closed-end investment companies, HQL, HQH and THQ, which invest in companies in the healthcare and life sciences industries. As of March 31, 2015, the Investment Adviser had assets under management of over \$2.7 billion.

The Advisory Agreement provides that, subject to the supervision and direction of the Board, the Investment Adviser is responsible for the actual management of the Trust's portfolio. The Investment Adviser is also obligated to supervise or perform certain administrative and management services for the Trust and is obligated to provide the office space, facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to perform its duties under the Advisory Agreement. The responsibility for making decisions to buy, sell or hold a particular security rests with the Investment Adviser. However, the Investment Adviser may consider investment analysis from various sources, including broker-dealers with which the Trust does business.

Subject to the supervision and direction of the Board, the Investment Adviser manages the Trust's portfolio in accordance with the Trust's investment objective and policies as stated in the prospectus; makes investment decisions for the Trust; places purchase and sale orders for portfolio transactions for the Trust; supplies the Trust with office facilities (which may be in the Investment Adviser's own offices), statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, internal executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; directs and supervises a third party administrator or custodian in the provision to the Trust of accounting and bookkeeping services, the calculation of the net asset value of shares of the Trust, internal auditing services, and other clerical services in connection therewith, and prepares or supervises and directs a third party administrator or custodian in the preparation of reports to shareholders of the Trust, tax returns and reports to and filings with the Commission and state securities authorities. In providing these services, the Investment Adviser provides investment research and supervision of the Trust's investments and conducts a continual program of investment, evaluation and, if appropriate, sale and reinvestment of the Trust's assets. In addition, the Investment Adviser furnishes the Trust with whatever statistical information the Trust may reasonably request with respect to the securities that the Trust may hold or contemplate purchasing.

For the services provided by the Investment Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, the Trust will pay a fee, computed and payable monthly, equal when annualized to 1.00% of the average daily value of the Trust's Managed Assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's initial approval of the Advisory Agreement for the Trust will be available in the Trust's annual report for the period ending September 30, 2015.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Investment Adviser has agreed to bear all expenses in connection with the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement, including compensation of and office space for officers and employees of the Trust connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management of the Trust, as well as the fees of all Trustees of the Trust who are "affiliated persons" of the Investment Adviser, as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act, or any of its "affiliated persons." Under the Advisory Agreement, the Trust must pay (or, if Trust expenses are paid by the Investment Adviser, shall reimburse the Investment Adviser for) all other expenses incurred in the operation of the Trust including, among other things, expenses for legal and auditing services, costs of printing proxy statements, prospectuses, share certificates and shareholder reports, charges of the custodian, any sub-custodian and transfer agent, expenses in connection with the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, the Commission, and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") fees, fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not "affiliated persons" of the Investment Adviser or any of its "affiliated persons," accounting and valuation costs, administrator's fees, membership fees in trade associations, fidelity bond coverage for the Trust's officers and employees, errors and omissions insurance coverage for Trustees and officers, interest, brokerage costs, taxes, stock exchange listing fees and expenses, expenses of qualifying the Shares for sale in various states, expenses associated with personnel performing exclusively shareholder servicing functions, litigation and other extraordinary or non-recurring expenses, and other expenses properly payable by the Trust.

## **Portfolio Management**

Currently Daniel R. Omstead, Ph.D., Jason C. Akus, M.D./M.B.A, Pete Savitscus, Mark Charest, Ph.D, Christian Richard, Timothy Gasperoni, Ph.D., MBA, Amanda Birdsey-Benson, Ph.D., Alan Kwan, Ph.D. and William Hite, CFA. are members of the team that analyzes investments on behalf TCM. The team's business experience for at least the last five years is included below. Dr. Omstead exercises ultimate decision-making authority with respect to investments.

Daniel R. Omstead, Ph.D., is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Adviser since 2001. He is also President of the Trust, HQL, HQH and THQ and serves on their Valuation Committees. Prior to joining the Investment Adviser, Dr. Omstead was President and CEO of Reprogenesis, Inc., a private development stage biotech company developing therapies in the field of regenerative medicine. In 2000, Reprogenesis was merged with two other biotech companies to form Curis, Inc. Before joining Reprogenesis, Dr. Omstead was Senior Vice President, Research and Development at Cytotherapeutics, Inc., a public biotech company that developed CNS therapies. Before entering the biotech industry, Dr. Omstead was employed for 14 years in the pharmaceutical industry at Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation and at the R.W. Johnson Pharmaceutical Research Institute, both divisions of Johnson & Johnson and at Merck Sharpe & Dohme Research Laboratories, a division of Merck & Company, Inc. While at Johnson & Johnson, Dr. Omstead participated in the development of Orthoclone OKT3™, Eprex™/Procrit™ and other biological products. While at Merck, he worked on the development of Recombivax™, Mefoxin™, Heartguard™ and other traditional drug products. Dr. Omstead holds a Ph.D. and Master's Degree in Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry from Columbia University and a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from Lehigh University.

Jason Akus is responsible for investment research and due diligence in the Medical Device, Diagnostic, and Biopharmaceutical areas. He joined the Investment Adviser in July of 2001 after graduating from Tufts with an M.D. and M.B.A. Dr. Akus graduated from Tufts with a B.S. in Mathematics. During medical school, Dr. Akus consulted for a variety of Healthcare IT companies.

Peter Savitscus joined the Investment Adviser in April 2005 as Head Trader. Mr. Savitscus is responsible for trading operations and technical research of potential and existing portfolio securities. Mr. Savitscus has over nine years of equity trading experience. Mr. Savitscus previously worked as Proprietary Trader with Fair Haven Capital, LLC. He graduated with a B.A. from Villanova University.

Mark Charest joined the Investment Adviser in February 2015. Previously, he was a Portfolio Manager at New Leaf Venture Partners focused on public healthcare technology investments. Prior to New Leaf, Dr. Charest was a Kauffman Fellow at Panorama Capital focused on public and private healthcare technology investments. Dr. Charest was the recipient of the 2012 Jeff Timmons Memorial Award in recognition of his contributions to the Kauffman Fellows organization and service to the Kauffman Fellows program. Dr. Charest has also previously worked as a Consultant at ZS Associates, a healthcare-focused management consultancy, as an Associate at Great Point Partners, a healthcare-focused public and private equity investment firm, and he was a Medicinal Chemistry Lab Manager in the Oncology Group at the Novartis Institutes for BioMedical Research. Dr. Charest received his Ph.D. in Chemistry and Chemical Biology from Harvard University as a National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellow and his B.A. in Chemistry with the highest honors from Rutgers University. During his graduate studies, Mark completed the chemical synthesis of tetracycline and made key contributions to intellectual property out-licensed to found Tetrphase Pharmaceuticals.

Christian Richard joined the Investment Adviser in March of 2015. Previously, he was a Partner/Head of Research for Merlin Biomed Private Equity/Merlin Nexus for 12 years. Merlin Nexus is a cross-over life sciences fund focused on negotiated transactions in both late-stage private and public companies. Prior to Merlin Nexus, he spent almost five years in the Allergy/Immunology Group at the Schering-Plough Research Institute. He has a BS in Cellular and Molecular Biology from Purchase College and both an MS in Biochemistry and an MBA in Finance from NYU.

Timothy Gasperoni joined the Investment Adviser in March 2015. Previously he was a Senior Analyst and Founding Member of Sabby Capital, a public and private equity fund focused on biotechnology and medical devices. Dr. Gasperoni was head of Sabby's research function and led the firm's venture investment arm. Previously, Dr. Gasperoni was a Partner and Senior Analyst at Crosswind Investments, LLC, a spin-off of Cowen & Co that managed small- and mid-cap growth funds. During Dr. Gasperoni's tenure at the firm, the funds outperformed their respective benchmarks by over 2500 basis points. Prior to Crosswind, Dr. Gasperoni was the Senior Analyst at Andesite, LLC, a healthcare-dedicated long-short fund. He led the firm's research function and was responsible for all syndicate transactions. Prior to his career in financial services, Dr. Gasperoni served in consulting, operating, and scientific roles in the biopharmaceutical industry. Dr. Gasperoni holds a B.A. from Swarthmore College, an M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, a Ph.D. in Neuroscience from UCLA, and an MBA from MIT.

Amanda Birdsey-Benson joined the Investment Adviser in October of 2014. Previously, she was an analyst for R.A. Capital Management, where she covered investment opportunities in indications such as dermatology, chronic kidney disease, women's health, cystic fibrosis and diabetes. Prior to R.A. Capital, Dr. Birdsey-Benson completed her post-doctoral work at the McGovern Institute of Brain Research at MIT. Dr. Birdsey-Benson holds a B.S. degree in Biology from University of Connecticut and a Ph.D in Biochemistry from Dartmouth College. Dr. Birdsey-Benson is responsible for investment research of private and public companies in the fields of biotechnology, diagnostics and orphan diseases and is a member of the team responsible for making investments on behalf of HQH, HQL and THQ.

Alan Kwan joined the Investment Adviser in June 2014 as Senior Analyst. Dr. Kwan previously was a Principal Investigator at GlaxoSmithKline, plc., where he designed and established proprietary experimental and analytical methodologies that leveraged platform technologies in oncology, immunology, haematology, antibacterials, vaccines, safety and toxicology, and other R&D units. Dr. Kwan also directed the installation and global deployment of genomics platform technologies throughout GSK R&D. Dr. Kwan holds a B.S. in Computer Science from The University of British Columbia, an M.S. in

Computational Genetics from Washington University in St. Louis, a Ph.D. in Computational Genomics from Washington University School of Medicine, and an MBA from The Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

William Hite joined the Investment Adviser in March 2015. Previously, he was an Associate Analyst at Columbia Management where he covered the Global Healthcare. Prior to Columbia Management, Mr. Hite was an Associate Analyst at Lazard Capital Markets, focusing on Biotechnology, Life Science Tools and Diagnostics. Mr. Hite has also previously worked at Leerink Partners where he focused on Healthcare Investing and Binary Event Strategies. Mr. Hite graduated from Ithaca College with B.S. in Organizational Communication, Learning, and Design and is a CFA Charter holder. Mr. Hite is responsible for investment research in Large Cap Pharmaceutical, Large Cap Biotechnology, Orphan Disease, Virology, and Medical Technology companies for making investments on behalf of HQH, HQL, and THQ.

The portfolio management team applies both bottom-up and top-down strategies in its investment process. A bottom-up strategy is taken on the company level where individual opportunities are evaluated in three fundamental bases as appropriate: the scientific basis, the market basis, and the financial basis. Scientifically, assets are evaluated on first principals; the market basis evaluates the regulatory and competitive landscape faced by each company; financial evaluation takes place through a variety of metrics relative to the subsector to which each company belongs. A top-down approach is taken on the level of sector allocation within the portfolio. The investment team divides healthcare into 14 major subsectors and utilizes a battery of measures to identify relative value on a subsector basis. These measures include sector revenue multiples, earnings multiples, and forward growth estimates and prospects. To stay current, the investment team evaluates subsectors on a continually rotating basis and allocation flows are adjusted as appropriate.

For additional information regarding the portfolio management of the Trust, see “Investment Adviser and Investment Advisory Agreement – Portfolio Management” in the SAI.

### **Code of Ethics**

The Board approved a joint Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act that covers the Trust, HQH, HQL, THQ, and the Investment Adviser. The joint Code of Ethics establishes procedures for personal investing and restricts certain transactions. Employees subject to the joint Code of Ethics may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including, in certain cases, securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust. See “Code of Ethics” in the SAI.

### **Certain Provisions of the Declaration of Trust**

The Trust’s Declaration of Trust has provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to (1) acquire control of the Trust, (2) cause it to engage in certain transactions or (3) modify its structure. The Board is divided into three classes, each having a term of three years. Each year the term of office of one class will expire. This provision could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board. A Trustee may be removed from office by Shareholders only by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding Shares. Subject to the requirements of the Investment Company Act, vacancies on the Board may be filled by the remaining Trustees for the balance of the term of the class.

When a Principal Shareholder (as defined below) is a Party to the transaction, the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of 75% of the Shares outstanding and entitled to vote will be required to authorize any of the following types of transactions:

- (i) the merger or consolidation of the Trust with or into any Principal Shareholder;

- (ii) the issuance of any securities of the Trust (in one or more series of transactions in any twelve-month period) to any Principal Shareholder for cash, securities or other property (or combination thereof) having an aggregate fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more, excluding (i) sales of any securities of the Trust in connection with a public offering thereof; (ii) issuances of securities of the Trust pursuant to any dividend reinvestment program available to all Shareholders and approved by the Trustees; and (iii) issuances of securities of the Trust upon the exercise of any stock subscription rights distributed by the Trust.
- (iii) the sale, lease or exchange of all or a substantial part of the assets of the Trust to or with any Principal Shareholder (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000, aggregating for the purpose of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a 12-month period); or
- (iv) the sale or lease to the Trust, in exchange for securities of the Trust, of any assets of any Principal Shareholder (except assets having an aggregate fair market value of less than \$1,000,000, aggregating for the purpose of such computation all assets sold, leased or exchanged in any series of similar transactions within a 12-month period).

However, such 75% vote or consent will not be required with respect to the foregoing transactions where the Board, by a vote of 75% or more of the Trustees, approves by resolution a memorandum of understanding or agreement with the Principal Shareholder with respect to and substantially consistent with such transaction. For this purpose, a “Principal Shareholder” is any corporation, person or other entity which is the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 5% of the outstanding Shares or any “affiliate” or “associate” (as those terms are defined in Rule 12b-2 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as in effect on April 21, 1987) of a Principal Shareholder. In addition to the Shares which a corporation, person or other entity beneficially owns directly, (a) any corporation, person or other entity shall be deemed to be the beneficial owner of any Shares (i) which it has the right to acquire pursuant to any agreement or upon exercise of the conversion rights or warrants, or otherwise (but excluding share options granted by the Trust) or (ii) which are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly (including Shares deemed owned through application of clause (i) above), by any other corporation, person or entity with which it or its affiliate or associate has any agreement, arrangement or understanding for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting or disposing of Shares, or which is its affiliate or associate, and (b) the outstanding Shares shall include Shares deemed owned through application of clauses (i) and (ii) above but shall not include any other Shares which may be issuable pursuant to any agreement, or upon exercise of conversion rights or warrant, or otherwise.

These provisions could have the effect of depriving Shareholders of an opportunity to sell their Shares at a premium over prevailing market price by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Trust in a tender offer or similar transaction. The Board has determined that the 75% voting requirements described above, which are greater than the minimum requirements under state law or the Investment Company Act, are in the best interests of the Shareholders.

### **Repurchase of Shares**

You may dispose of your Shares on the NYSE or other markets on which the Shares may trade, but because the Trust is a closed-end investment company, you do not have the right to redeem your Shares directly with the Trust. The Board, however, intends to consider, from time to time, but not less frequently than annually, the desirability of open market purchases of the Trust’s Shares or tender offers. Any Share repurchases will be made in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Investment Company Act, applicable federal law and Massachusetts law in open market transactions. Shares repurchased by the Trust will be held in its treasury. Although the Trust has no present intention of doing so, it reserves the right to incur debt to finance such repurchases or tender offers. Interest on any borrow-

ings to finance Share repurchase transactions will increase the Trust's expenses and will reduce the Trust's net income. There can be no assurance that Share repurchases, if any, will cause the Shares to trade at a price equal to or in excess of their NAV. Nevertheless, the possibility that a portion of the Trust's outstanding Shares may be the subject of repurchases may reduce the spread between market price and NAV that might otherwise exist. The Trust may not repurchase Shares except (i) on a securities exchange and after notification to Shareholders of its intent to purchase Shares within the six months preceding the purchase, (ii) pursuant to a tender offer to all Shareholders, or (iii) as otherwise permitted by the Commission. Any related interest charges will be paid by the Trust and borne pro rata by the Shareholders indirectly through their interest in the Trust.

If the Trust repurchases its Shares for a price below their NAV, the NAV of those Shares that remain outstanding would be enhanced, but this does not necessarily mean that the market price of those outstanding Shares would be affected, either positively or negatively. There is no assurance that any action undertaken to repurchase Shares will result in the Shares trading at a price which approximates net asset value. Repurchases of Shares by the Trust would also decrease its total assets and accordingly may increase its expenses as a percentage of average net assets. Further, interest on any borrowings to finance any such share repurchase transactions would reduce the Trust's net income. The Trust has no current plans to repurchase its Shares.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 23(c) of the Investment Company Act that the Trust may, from time to time, purchase at market price its common Shares but is under no obligation to do so.

### **Conversion to Open-End Investment Company**

Under the Declaration of Trust, the conversion of the Trust from a closed-end to an open-end investment company would require (1) the approval of the Board, and (2) the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of 75% of the Shares outstanding and entitled to vote. Such a vote would be in addition to any vote or consent required in addition to the vote or consent of Shareholders otherwise required by law or any agreement between the Trust and the NYSE. The Investment Company Act requires that the Trust receive a vote of a majority of its outstanding voting Shares in order to convert the Trust from a closed-end to an open-end investment company.

The conversion of the Trust from a closed-end to an open-end investment company would have to be approved by the Board prior to its submission to Shareholders. A proposal to convert the Trust to an open-end company might be supported or opposed by the Board depending on the Board's judgment as to its advisability in light of circumstances prevailing at the time.

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 Investment Company Act) at their NAV, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of a redemption. Conversion to an open-end investment company could require the disposal of illiquid investments to meet current requirements of the Commission that no more than 15% of an open-end investment company's assets consist of illiquid securities, and would likely require involuntary liquidation of portfolio securities, and the inherent realization of net long-term capital gains in connection therewith, to meet periodic requests for redemption. Moreover, Shares of the Trust would no longer be listed on the NYSE.

### **Control Person**

Prior to the offering, the Investment Adviser will purchase Shares from the Trust in an amount sufficient to satisfy the Trust's net worth requirements under Section 14(a) of the Investment Company Act. At that time, the Investment Adviser will own 100% of the outstanding Shares. The Investment Adviser may be deemed to directly control the Trust until such time as it owns less than 25% of the outstanding

Shares. However, it is anticipated that the Investment Adviser will no longer be a direct control person due to its ownership position once the offering is completed.

### **PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE**

Subject to policies established by the Board, the Investment Adviser is primarily responsible for the execution of the Trust's portfolio transactions and the allocation of brokerage. In executing such transactions, the Investment Adviser will seek to obtain the best price and execution for the Trust, taking into account such factors as price, size of order, difficulty of execution, operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities, and research, market and statistical information provided by such firm. While the Investment Adviser generally seeks reasonably competitive commission rates, the Trust will not necessarily pay the lowest commission available.

The Trust intends to purchase and hold securities for capital appreciation and it is not anticipated that frequent portfolio changes will be made for short-term trading purposes or to take advantage of short-term swings in the market. However, changes may be made in the portfolio consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Trust whenever changes are believed by the Investment Adviser to be in the best interest of the Trust and its Shareholders. Risk factors, particularly those relating to a specific security investment or to the market and economic conditions, may also affect the rate at which the Trust buys and sells its portfolio holdings. The Trust has no fixed policy with respect to portfolio turnover rate. The Trust may engage in short-term trading or portfolio securities, including initial public offerings, which may result in increasing the Trust's portfolio turnover rate. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of long-term portfolio securities by the average monthly value of the Trust's long-term portfolio securities. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Trust's performance.

### **NET ASSET VALUE**

The NAV of the Trust's Shares is calculated at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) every day that the NYSE is open. The Trust makes this information available daily by telephone (800) 451-2597, via its web site ([www.teklacap.com](http://www.teklacap.com)) and through electronic distribution for media publication, including major internet-based financial services web sites and portals (e.g., [bloomberg.com](http://bloomberg.com), [yahoo.com](http://yahoo.com), [cbsmarketwatch.com](http://cbsmarketwatch.com), etc.). Currently, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times and Barron's publish NAVs for closed-end investment companies at least weekly.

NAV is calculated by dividing the Trust's total assets (the value of the securities held by the Trust plus any cash or other assets, including interest payable but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses, dividends payable and any borrowings of the Trust) by the total number of Shares outstanding at such time. If any Preferred Shares are outstanding, net assets available for common Shareholders are determined by deducting from net assets the liquidation preference and any accrued dividends on the Preferred Shares.

Securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market price. Portfolio securities that are traded on one or more U.S. national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market that are National Market System securities are valued at the last sale price or, lacking any sales, at the mean between last bid and asked prices. Other over-the-counter securities are valued at the most recent bid prices as obtained from one or more dealers that make markets in the securities. Redeemable securities issued by a registered open-end investment company are valued at net asset value per share. Other securities are valued at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices. Short-term investments that mature in 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, unless the Board determines that such valuation does not constitute fair value.

Bonds, other than convertible bonds, are valued using a third-party pricing system. Convertible bonds are valued using this pricing system only on days when there is no sale reported. Temporary cash investments with maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. Puts and calls generally are valued at the close of regular trading on the securities or commodities exchange on which they are primarily traded. Options on securities generally are valued at their last bid price in the case of exchange-traded options or, in the case of OTC-traded options, the average of the last bid price as obtained from two or more dealers unless there is only one dealer, in which case that dealer's price is used. Forward foreign currency contracts are valued on the basis of the value of the underlying currencies at the prevailing currency exchange rate. The prevailing currency exchange rate shall be determined within one hour of when the most recently available exchange rate information has been received based on information obtained from a bank or banks.

Securities that are primarily traded on foreign securities exchanges generally are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which they are primarily traded. Foreign securities that are primarily traded on the foreign over-the-counter market are generally valued at the last sale quotation, if market quotations are available, or the last reported bid price if there is no active trading in a particular security on a given day. However, if intervening events result in market volatility that significantly affects the value of any such foreign securities after the close of trading on the relevant foreign market, but before the Trust values its Shares on any particular day on which the Trust is required to value its Shares, the Trust may, but is not required to, determine the value of such securities at "fair value," as determined in good faith by or under the direction of the Board.

Quotations of foreign securities in foreign currencies are converted, at current exchange rates, to their U.S. dollar equivalents to determine their current value. In addition, to the extent that the Trust values its foreign securities (other than American Depositary Receipts ("ADR") and American Depositary Shares ("ADS")) as of the close of trading on various exchanges and over-the-counter markets throughout the world, the calculation of the Trust's net asset value may not take place contemporaneously with the valuation of foreign securities held by the Trust.

The value of any security or other asset for which market quotations are not readily available shall be determined in a manner that most fairly reflects the security's (or asset's) "fair value," which is the amount that the Trust might reasonably expect to receive for the security (or asset) upon its current sale. Each such determination is based on a consideration of all relevant factors, which are likely to vary from one pricing context to another. Examples of such factors may include, but are not limited to: (1) the type of the security; (2) the size of the holding (including percent of outstanding securities of issuer held by the Trust); (3) the initial cost of the security; (4) the existence of any contractual restrictions on the security's disposition and the time to freedom from such restrictions; (5) the price and extent of public trading in similar securities of the issuer or of comparable companies; (6) quotations or prices from broker-dealers and/or pricing services; (7) information obtained from the issuer, analysts, and/or the appropriate stock exchange (for exchange-traded securities); (8) an analysis of the company's financial statements; (9) an evaluation of the forces that influence the issuer and the market(s) in which the security is purchased and sold (e.g., the existence of pending merger activity, public offerings or tender offers that might affect the value of the security); and (10) the price of securities in a subsequent round of financing of an issuer in an arm's-length transaction, if the round includes a new third party investor.

Sometimes a "significant valuation event" may cause the market value of a security to differ from the fair market value of that security. A "significant valuation event" is an event that causes or is likely to cause a market quotation to be unavailable or unreliable, and may include: situations relating to a single issue in a market sector; significant fluctuations in U.S. or foreign markets; market disruptions or closings caused by human error, equipment failures, natural disasters, armed conflicts, acts of God, governmental actions or other developments, as well as the same or similar events which may affect specific issues or the securities markets even though not tied directly to the securities markets. A significant valuation event occurring after the close of trading but before the time of valuation may mean that the clos-

ing price for the security does not constitute a readily available market quotation. If a significant valuation event has occurred, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board in accordance with the procedures described above. Such valuations and procedures will be reviewed periodically by the Board.

The Trust shall initially value an investment in a private placement or in a private company at cost. The valuation of an investment in a private placement or in a private company will be adjusted to reflect its fair valuation, as internal and external events are deemed to have a known or likely impact on the financial condition or market value of the investment. Internal or external factors affecting the fair valuation may include items such as a subsequent financing round, a material deviation from the business plan, or a change in market conditions that may impair the company's ability to meet its capital requirements. If a subsequent round of financing includes a new third-party investor in an arms-length transaction, then the securities shall be marked up or down to the value used in that financing round. Equity investments in exchange for marketing or development rights do not constitute arms-length transactions.

Venture investments that have an initial public offering shall be valued at a discount to the public market value of the securities. The discount in each case is determined by appraisal, considering such factors as market liquidity, time to freedom from restrictions, fundamental outlook for the company and such other factors as are enumerated above that are deemed to be relevant. Private placements in public companies are similarly priced at a discount to the public market generally until the restrictions on sale of the security expire.

Other assets, which include cash, prepaid and accrued items, accounts receivable and income on investments and from the sale of portfolio securities, are carried in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as are all liabilities. Liabilities primarily include accrued expenses, sums owed for securities purchased and dividends payable.

## **DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

For federal income tax purposes, the Trust is required to distribute substantially all of its investment company taxable income for each year. Net capital gain (*i.e.*, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, may be distributed or may be retained at the discretion of the Board. "Investment company taxable income," as used herein, includes all interest and other ordinary income earned by the Trust on its portfolio holdings and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses, less the Trust's expenses. See "Taxation – Distributions."

If the Trust is precluded from making distributions on the Shares because of any applicable asset coverage requirements, the terms of the Preferred Shares (if any) may provide that any amounts so precluded from being distributed, but required to be distributed for the Trust to meet the distribution requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will be paid to the holders of the Preferred Shares as a special distribution. This distribution can be expected to decrease the amount that holders of Preferred Shares would be entitled to receive upon redemption or liquidation of the shares.

The Trust currently anticipates making distributions in cash to its shareholders of all or a portion of its net investment income to Shareholders each month out of legally available funds. The Trust expects to declare the initial monthly dividend on the Trust's Shares approximately 45 days after completion of this offering and to pay that initial quarterly dividend approximately 60 to 90 days after completion of this offering, depending on market conditions. The Trust will pay Shareholders at least annually all or substantially all of its net investment income after the payment of interest, fees or dividends, if any, owed with respect to any forms of leverage utilized by the Trust.

The Trust intends to pay any capital gains distributions at least annually. Pursuant to an exemptive order obtained from the Commission under Section 19(b) of the Investment Company Act, the Trust is permitted to distribute long-term capital gains to shareholders more than once per year.

The Trust's monthly distribution policy and the basis for establishing the rate of its monthly distributions may be changed at any time by the Board without Shareholder approval.

Various factors will affect the level of the Trust's income, including the asset mix, the performance of the companies represented in the Trust's portfolio, and the Trust's use of hedging and fluctuations in the rate of exchange between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar to the extent the Trust has invested in Foreign Securities.

Notices will be provided in accordance with Section 19(a) of the Investment Company Act.

### **DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND STOCK PURCHASE PLAN**

Under the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan, dividends and/or distributions to a Shareholder will automatically be reinvested in additional Shares of the Trust. Each registered Shareholder may elect to have dividends and distributions distributed in cash (*i.e.*, "opt-out") rather than participate in the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan. For any registered Shareholder that does not so elect (each, a "Participant" and collectively, "Participants"), dividends and/or distributions on such Shareholder's Shares will be reinvested by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the "Plan Agent"), as agent for Shareholders in additional Shares, as set forth below. Participation in the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan is completely voluntary, and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by internet, telephone or 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. Participants who hold their Shares through a broker or other nominee and who wish to elect to receive any dividends and distributions in cash must contact their broker or nominee. It is contemplated that the Fund will pay a monthly dividend or other distribution (herein, a "Dividend").

The Plan Agent will open an account for each holder of Shares under the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan in the same name in which such holder of Shares is registered. Whenever the Trust declares a Dividend payable in cash, non-participants in the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan will receive cash and Participants will receive the equivalent in Shares. The Shares will be acquired by the Plan Agent for the Participants' accounts, depending upon the circumstances described below, either through (i) receipt of additional unissued but authorized Shares from the Trust ("Newly Issued Shares") or (ii) by purchase of outstanding Shares on the open market ("Open-Market Purchases") on the NYSE or elsewhere.

If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the NAV per Share is equal to or less than the closing market price plus estimated per Share fees (which include any applicable brokerage commissions the Plan Agent is required to pay) (such condition often referred to as a "premium"), the Plan Agent will invest the Dividend amount in Newly Issued Shares on behalf of the Participants. The number of Newly Issued Shares to be credited to each Participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the Dividend by the NAV per Share on the payment date; provided that, if the NAV is less than or equal to 95% of the closing market value on the payment date, the dollar amount of the Dividend will be divided by 95% of the closing market price per Share on the payment date. If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the NAV per Share is greater than the closing market price per share plus per Share fees (such condition referred to as a "market discount"), the Plan Agent will invest the Dividend amount in 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 (or Plan Agent's broker) will have until the last business day before the next date on which the Shares trade on an "ex-dividend" basis or 30 days after the payment date for such Dividend, whichever is sooner (the "Last Purchase Date"), to invest the Dividend amount in Shares acquired in Open-Market Purchases. Open-market purchases may be made on any securities exchange where Shares are traded, in the over-the-counter market or in negotiated transactions, and may be on such terms as to price, delivery and otherwise as the Plan Agent shall determine. The per Share purchase price for Open-Market Purchases will be the weighted average price of the Shares on the payment date. If, before the Plan Agent has completed its Open-Market Purchases, the market price per Share exceeds the NAV per Share, the average per Share purchase price paid by the Plan Agent may exceed the NAV of the Shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer Shares than if the Dividend had been paid in Newly Issued Shares on the Dividend payment date. Because of the foregoing difficulty with respect to Open-Market Purchases, the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan provides that 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 uninvested portion of the Dividend amount in Newly Issued Shares at the NAV per Share at the close of business on the Last Purchase Date provided that, if the NAV is less than or equal to 95% of the then current market price per Share; the dollar amount of the Dividend will be divided by 95% of the market price on the payment date.

Each Participant can voluntarily purchase additional Shares at any time through the Plan Agent. The Plan Agent will purchase additional Shares through Open-Market Purchases. The minimum investment under this option is \$50. To make an investment online, participants may log on to [www.computershare.com/investor](http://www.computershare.com/investor), in order to authorize recurring automatic monthly deductions from a U.S. bank account or a one-time online bank debit from a U.S. bank account. Participants may also make optional cash investments in Shares by sending a check in U.S. dollars and drawn against a U.S. bank to the Plan Agent along with a completed transaction form appended to each statement received from the Plan Agent. The Plan Agent will not accept cash, traveler's checks, money orders or third party checks. The Plan Agent will purchase whole and fractional Shares to equal each amount a Participant invests, less any applicable fees. Each optional cash investment by check or one-time online bank debit will entail a transaction fee of \$5.00 plus \$0.05 per Share purchased. If funds are deducted monthly and automatically from a U.S. bank account, for each debit the transaction fee is \$2.50 plus \$0.05 per Share purchased. Shares will be purchased by the Plan Agent at least monthly. The transaction will occur within five (5) business days after a Participant's funds are received by the Plan Agent, assuming the applicable market is open for trading. If due to unusual circumstances, the Plan Agent is unable to purchase Shares from optional cash payments within 35 days, the Plan Agent will return such funds by check. If any Participant's check for an optional cash payment is returned unpaid for any reason, or an authorized electronic funds transfer is rejected, the Plan Agent will consider the request for the investment of such funds null and void. The Plan Agent will immediately remove from the Participant's Plan account those Shares, if any, purchased upon the prior credit of such funds and will immediately sell such Shares. The Plan Agent will also sell any additional Shares from the Participant's Plan fee account as necessary to cover any costs, losses or fees. Participants will be charged \$25.00 for each returned check or rejected electronic funds transfer.

The Plan Agent maintains all Participants' accounts in the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by Participants for tax records. Shares in the account of each Participant will be held by the Plan Agent on behalf of the Participant in book entry form in the Plan Agent's name or the Plan Agent's nominee. Each shareholder proxy will include those Shares purchased or received pursuant to the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan. The Plan Agent will forward all proxy solicitation materials to Participants and vote proxies for Shares held under the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase 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 Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan on the basis of the number of Shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder and held for the account of beneficial owners who participate in the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan.

Any stock dividends or split of Shares distributed by the Trust on Shares held by the Plan Agent for Participants will be credited to their accounts. In the event that the Trust makes available to its stockholders rights to purchase additional Shares or other securities, the Shares held for each Participant under the Plan will be added to other Shares held by the Participant in calculating the number of rights to be issued to each Participant.

The Plan Agent's fees for the handling of the reinvestment of dividends and distributions will be paid by the Trust. However, each Participant will pay a per Share (currently \$0.05) fee 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 dividend. If a Participant elects by telephone, internet or written notice to the Plan Agent to have the Plan Agent sell all or a part of his or her Shares and remit the proceeds to the Participant, the Plan Agent is authorized to deduct a \$15 sales fee per trade and a per Share fee of \$0.12 from such proceeds. All per Share fees include any applicable brokerage commissions the Plan Agent is required to pay.

If a Participant elects by telephone, internet or written notice to the Plan Agent to have the Plan Agent sell all or a part of his or her Shares and remit the proceeds to the Participant, the Plan Agent will process all sale instructions received no later than five (5) business days after the date on which the order is received. Such sale will be made through the Plan Agent's broker on the relevant market and the sale price will not be determined until such time as the broker completes the sale. In each case, the price to each Participant shall be the weighted average sale price obtained by the Plan Agent's broker net of fees for each aggregate order placed by the Plan Agent and executed by the broker. To maximize cost savings, the Plan Agent will seek to sell Shares in round lot transactions. For this purpose the Plan Agent may combine a Participant's Shares with those of other selling Participants.

Each Participant may terminate his or her account under the Plan by notifying the Plan Agent by telephone, through the internet or in writing prior to the dividend record date. Such termination will be effective immediately if received by the Plan Agent prior to any dividend or distribution record date; otherwise such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution. Upon any withdrawal or termination, the Plan Agent will cause to be delivered to each terminating Participant a statement of holdings for the appropriate number of the Trust's whole book-entry Shares and a check for the cash adjustment of any fractional share at the then current market value per Share less any applicable fees.

The Trust reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan upon notice in writing to each Participant at least 30 days prior to any record date for the payment of any dividend or distribution by the Trust. Notice will be sent to Participants of any amendments as soon as practicable after such action by the Trust.

All correspondence from a registered owner of Shares concerning the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan should be directed to the Plan Agent at Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 30170, College Station, TX 77842-3170, with overnight correspondence being directed to the Plan Agent at Computershare Trust Company, N.A., 211 Quality Circle, Suite 210, College Station, TX 77845; by calling 1-800-426-5523; or through the Plan Agent's website at [www.computershare.com/investor](http://www.computershare.com/investor). Participants who hold their Shares through a broker or other nominee should direct correspondence or questions concerning the Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan to their broker or nominee.

## TAXATION

The following discussion is based upon the advice of Dechert LLP, counsel for the Trust, and is a general summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations regarding an investment in the Trust. The discussion is based on laws, regulations, rulings and decisions currently in effect, all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) or different interpretations. The discussion below does not purport to deal with all of the federal income tax consequences applicable to the Trust, or to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules. Unless otherwise noted, the following discussion assumes that an investor is a United States person and holds Shares as a capital asset. Each prospective shareholder is urged to consult with his or her own tax adviser with respect to the specific federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences of investing in Shares of the Trust.

### **Taxation of the Trust**

The Trust intends to qualify and elect to be treated each taxable year as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Code. The principal federal income tax benefits of qualifying as a RIC, as compared to an ordinary taxable corporation, are that a RIC generally is not itself subject to federal income tax on ordinary investment income and net capital gains that are currently distributed to its shareholders, and that the character of long-term capital gains which are recognized and properly designated by a RIC flows through to its shareholders, who receive (or are deemed to receive) distributions of such income. However, the Trust would be subject to corporate income tax (currently at a maximum marginal rate of 35%) on any undistributed income.

### **Distributions**

Dividends paid from investment company taxable income generally will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income whether paid in cash or reinvested in the Trust’s Shares. The Trust intends to distribute to its shareholders substantially all of its investment company taxable income, if any, for each year.

A portion of the dividends paid by the Trust may be treated as “qualified dividend income” which is taxable to individuals at the same rates that are applicable to long-term capital gains. A Trust distribution is treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that the Trust receives dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain qualified foreign corporations, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are met. Trust distributions generally will not qualify as qualified dividend income to the extent attributable to interest, capital gains, REIT distributions and certain distributions from non-U.S. corporations.

If a portion of the Trust’s income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Trust may be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction.

Distributions of the excess, if any, of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses designated by the Trust as capital gain dividends will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, whether paid in cash or reinvested in the Trust’s Shares, regardless of how long the shareholders have held the Trust’s Shares, and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations.

Each year, Shareholders will be notified as to the amount and federal tax status of all dividends and capital gains paid during the prior year. Such dividends and capital gains may also be subject to state or local taxes. Dividends declared in October, November, or December with a record date in such month and paid during the following January will be treated as having been paid by the Trust and received by Shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared, rather than the calendar year in which the dividends are actually received.

## **Sale of Shares**

Gain or loss realized upon the sale or exchange of Shares will be a capital gain or loss if the Shares are capital assets in the Shareholder's hands and generally will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the Shareholder's holding period for the Shares. You should be aware that any loss realized upon the sale or exchange of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions or deemed distributions of long-term capital gain to the Shareholder with respect to such Shares. In addition, any loss realized on a sale or exchange of Shares will be disallowed to the extent the Shares disposed of are replaced within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the Shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to the Plan. In such case, the basis of Shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

## **Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income**

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Trust and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Trust shares) of U.S. individuals, and undistributed net investment income of estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

## **Backup Withholding**

If a Shareholder has not furnished a certified correct taxpayer identification number (generally a Social Security number) and has not certified that withholding does not apply, or if the Internal Revenue Service has notified the Trust that the taxpayer identification number listed on the account is incorrect according to their records or that the Shareholder is subject to backup withholding, federal law generally requires the Trust to withhold 28% from any dividends and/or redemptions (including exchange redemptions). Amounts withheld are applied to federal tax liability; a refund may be obtained from the Service if withholding results in overpayment of taxes. Federal law also requires the Trust to withhold up to 30% or the applicable tax treaty rate from ordinary dividends paid to certain nonresident alien and other non-U.S. shareholder accounts.

This is a brief summary of some of the tax laws that affect an investment in the Trust. Moreover, the foregoing does not address the many factors that may determine whether an investor will be liable for the federal alternative minimum tax. Please see the SAI and a tax adviser for further information.

## **CUSTODIAN, ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSFER AGENT, DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT AND REGISTRAR**

The Trust's securities and cash are held under a custodian contract by State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "Custodian"), whose principal business address is One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111. The Custodian also performs certain accounting related functions for the Trust, including calculation of NAV and net income.

State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "Administrator") serves as administrator to the Trust pursuant to an administration agreement between the Administrator and the Trust (the "Administration Agreement"). Under the Administration Agreement the Trust's assets are combined with assets of HQL, HQH and THQ. The combined assets are charged fees computed and payable monthly at an annual rate of: 3.40% of the Trust's average monthly net assets on assets up to \$150 million; 2.40% of the Trust's average monthly net assets on assets up to \$150 million, and 1.40% of the Trust's average monthly net assets on as-

sets in excess of \$300 million, with a minimum fee of \$77,500 per year. The Administrative Agreement also covers administrative costs including out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the ordinary course of providing services under the Administration Agreement.

Computershare Inc. serves as Dividend Disbursing Agent for the Trust. Computershare Trust Company, N.A., a fully owned subsidiary of Computershare Inc., serves as (1) the Plan Agent for the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment Plan and (2) the Transfer Agent and Registrar for Shares of the Trust. Computershare Trust Company, N.A. and Computershare Inc. have their principal business at 250 Royall Street, Canton, MA 02021.

### **INVESTOR SUPPORT SERVICES**

The Trust has retained Destra to provide investor support services in connection with the ongoing operation of the Trust. Such services include providing ongoing contact with respect to the Trust and its performance with financial advisors that are representatives of financial intermediaries, communicating with the NYSE specialist for the Shares, and with the closed-end fund analyst community regarding the Trust on a regular basis, and hosting and maintaining a website for the Trust. The Trust will pay Destra a services fee in an annual amount equal to (i) 0.12% of the average aggregate daily value of the Trust's Managed Assets from the closing through the first anniversary of the closing and (ii) 0.10% of the average aggregate daily value of the Trust's Managed Assets from the date immediately following such first anniversary through the remaining term of the investor support services agreement. The investor support services agreement will be in effect for a period of two years from the closing and will continue for successive one year periods unless either party to the agreement provides written notice to the other party at least 30 days prior to the end of the applicable period.

## UNDERWRITING

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC and Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. are acting as the representatives of the Underwriters named below. Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus, each Underwriter named below has agreed to purchase, and the Trust has agreed to sell to that Underwriter, the number of Shares set forth opposite the Underwriter's name.

<u>Underwriter</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC .....	5,800,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated .....	3,000,000
Morgan Stanley & Co LLC .....	8,900,000
UBS Securities LLC .....	2,325,000
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. ....	1,530,000
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ....	740,000
RBC Capital Markets, LLC .....	1,175,000
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated .....	926,900
BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC .....	190,000
Dawson James Securities, Inc. ....	150,000
D.A. Davidson & Co. ....	430,000
Janney Montgomery Scott LLC .....	340,000
J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC .....	203,000
Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc. ....	735,300
MLV & Co. LLC. ....	420,000
National Securities Corporation .....	115,500
Newbridge Securities Corporation .....	40,000
Pershing LLC .....	215,000
Realty Capital Securities, LLC .....	247,900
Southwest Securities, Inc. ....	330,100
Wedbush Securities Inc. ....	365,900
Wunderlich Securities, Inc. ....	212,900
B.C. Ziegler and Company .....	125,800
Aegis Capital Corp. ....	24,600
Bernard Herold & Co., Inc. ....	35,000
Capitol Securities Management, Inc. ....	83,600
Dinosaur Securities, L.L.C. ....	34,200
Feltl & Company .....	29,800
Gilford Securities Incorporated .....	32,650
Henley & Company LLC .....	42,700
Huntleigh Securities Corporation .....	27,000
IFS Securities .....	41,100
J.V.B. Financial Group, LLC .....	30,650
Joseph Gunnar & Co., LLC .....	8,500
Maxim Group LLC .....	14,700
Revere Securities Corp. ....	6,000
R.M. Stark & Co., Inc. ....	5,300
Source Capital Group, Inc. ....	8,500
Synovus Securities, Inc. ....	57,400
Total .....	<u>29,000,000</u>

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the Underwriters to purchase the Shares included in this offering are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The Underwriters are obligated to purchase all the Shares (other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below) shown above if any of the Shares are purchased.

The Underwriters propose to offer some of the Shares directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus and some of the Shares to dealers at the public offering price less a concession not to exceed \$ 0.60 per Share. The sales load the investors in the Trust will pay of \$0.90 per Share is equal to 4.5% of the initial offering price. If all of the Shares are not sold at the initial offering price, the representatives may change the public offering price and other selling terms. Investors must pay for any Shares purchased on or before June 30, 2015. The representatives have advised the Trust that the Underwriters do not intend to confirm any sales to any accounts over which they exercise discretionary authority.

At the Trust's request, the Underwriters will make available Shares for sale in this public offering to employees of the Investment Adviser and one or more members of the Board of Trustees of the Trust at the offering price of \$20.00 per Share.

### **Additional Compensation to be Paid by the Investment Adviser**

The Investment Adviser (and not the Trust) has agreed to pay Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated from its own assets, a structuring fee for advice relating to the structure, design and organization of the Trust as well as services related to the sale and distribution of the Shares in the amount of \$4,630,588.58, \$945,405.81, \$2,823,422.94, \$736,051.59, \$480,455.28, \$216,250.00, \$359,100.00, and \$271,202.50, respectively. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the structuring fees paid to Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated will not exceed 0.7984%, 0.1630%, 0.4868%, 0.1269%, 0.0828%, 0.0373%, 0.0619% and 0.0468% of the total public offering price, respectively.

The Investment Adviser (and not the Trust) has agreed to pay each of Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC, Southwest Securities, Inc., Wedbush Securities Inc. and Wunderlich Securities, Inc. from its own assets, a sales incentive fee related to the sale and distribution of the Shares in the amount of \$31,400.00, \$77,250.00, \$39,500.00, \$172,717.00, \$83,550.00, \$30,442.10, \$25,065.00, \$29,111.50, \$38,769.10, \$42,900.00 and \$25,000.00, respectively. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the sales incentive fees paid to Dawson James Securities, Inc., D.A. Davidson & Co., Janney Montgomery Scott LLC, Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., MLV & Co. LLC, Newbridge Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC, Realty Capital Securities, LLC, Southwest Securities, Inc., Wedbush Securities Inc. and Wunderlich Securities, Inc. will not exceed 0.0054%, 0.0133%, 0.0068%, 0.0298%, 0.0144%, 0.0052%, 0.0043%, 0.0050%, 0.0067%, 0.0074% and 0.0043% of the total public offering price, respectively.

The amount of these structuring fees and sales incentive fees are calculated based on the total respective sales of Shares by these Underwriters, including those Shares included in the Underwriters' overallotment option, and will be paid regardless of whether some or all of the overallotment option is exercised.

The Investment Adviser has entered into a distribution agreement with Destra under which Destra provides assistance to the Adviser with respect to distribution of the Shares. The fees and reimbursement of expenses due pursuant to this distribution agreement will be paid exclusively by the Investment Adviser (and not the Trust). The Investment Adviser has agreed to compensate Destra, including

reimbursement of expenses, in the amount of up to \$1,481,200. If the over-allotment option is not exercised, the compensation paid to Destra will not exceed 0.2554% of the total public offering price. Destra is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) and may be deemed an “underwriter” for purposes of this offering under the Securities Act, although Destra will not purchase or resell any of the Shares in connection with the offering.

The Trust 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 Shares, the filing fees incident to the filing of marketing materials with FINRA and the transportation and other expenses incurred by the Underwriters in connection with presentations to prospective purchasers of the Shares, Such expenses will not exceed \$20,000 in the aggregate.

Total underwriting compensation determined in accordance with FINRA rules is summarized as follows. The sales load of \$0.90 per Share is equal to 4.5% of the public offering price of the Shares. The total amount of the Underwriters’ additional compensation payments by the Investment Adviser described above will not exceed 1.9066% of the total public offering price of the Shares offered hereby. The sum total of all compensation to the Underwriters in connection with this public offering of the Shares, including the sales load and all forms of additional compensation or structuring or sales incentive fee payments, if any, to the Underwriters, the payments to Destra pursuant to the distribution agreement and other expenses (including reimbursed expenses), will be limited to not more than 6.6654% of the total public offering price of the Shares sold in this offering.

The Trust has granted to the Underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of this prospectus, to purchase up to 4,350,000 additional Shares at the public offering price less the sales load. The Underwriters may exercise the option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments, if any, in connection with this offering. To the extent such option is exercised, each Underwriter must purchase a number of additional Shares approximately proportionate to that Underwriter’s initial purchase commitment.

The Trust and the Investment Adviser have agreed, for a period of 180 days from the date of this prospectus, that they will not, without the prior written consent of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC and Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., on behalf of the Underwriters, with certain exceptions, dispose of or hedge any Shares or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for Shares, provided that the Trust may issue Shares pursuant to the Trust’s Plan.

To meet the NYSE distribution requirements for trading, the Underwriters have undertaken to sell Shares in a manner such that shares are held by a minimum of 400 beneficial owners in lots of 100 or more, the minimum stock price will be at least \$4.00 at the time of listing on the NYSE, at least 1,100,000 Shares will be publicly held in the United States and the aggregate market value of publicly held shares in the United States will be at least \$60 million. The Trust intends to apply for listing on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “THW.”

The following table shows the sales load that investors in the Trust will pay to the Underwriters in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the Underwriters’ option to purchase additional Shares.

	<b>No Exercise</b>	<b>Full Exercise</b>
Per Share .....	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90
Total .....	\$26,100,000	\$30,015,000

The Trust and the Investment Adviser have agreed to indemnify the Underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the Underwriters may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

Certain Underwriters may make a market in Shares after trading in Shares has commenced on the NYSE. No Underwriter is, however, obligated to conduct market-making activities and any such activities may be discontinued at any time without notice, at the sole discretion of the Underwriters. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the Shares as a result of any market-making activities undertaken by any Underwriter. This prospectus is to be used by any Underwriter in connection with the offering and, during the period in which a prospectus must be delivered, with offers and sales of the Shares in market-making transactions in the over-the-counter market at negotiated prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of the sale.

In connection with the offering, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, on behalf of themselves and the other Underwriters, may purchase and sell the Shares in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Short sales involve syndicate sales of Shares in excess of the number of Shares to be purchased by the Underwriters in the offering, which creates a syndicate short position. "Covered" short sales are sales of Shares made in an amount up to the number of Shares represented by the Underwriters' over-allotment option. In determining the source of Shares to close out the covered syndicate short position, the Underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of the Shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase Shares through the over-allotment option.

If the Underwriters create a short position in the Shares in connection with the offering (*i.e.*, if they will use Shares that are listed on the cover of this prospectus), Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, on behalf of themselves and the other Underwriters, may reduce the short position by managing in transactions to close out the short position. Transactions to close out the covered syndicate short position involve either purchases of Shares in the open market after the distribution has been completed or the exercise of the over-allotment option. The Underwriters may also make "naked" short sales of the Shares in excess of the over-allotment option. The Underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing 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 Shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of bids for or purchases of Shares in the open market while the offering is in progress.

The Underwriters may impose a penalty bid. Penalty bids allow the underwriting syndicate to reclaim selling concessions allowed to an Underwriter or a dealer for distributing Shares in this offering if the syndicate repurchases Shares to cover syndicate short positions or to stabilize the purchase price of the Shares.

Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Shares. They may also cause the price of the Shares to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The Underwriters may conduct these transactions on the NYSE or in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise. If the Underwriters commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the websites maintained by one or more of the Underwriters. Other than this prospectus in electronic format, the information on any such Underwriter's website is not part of this prospectus. The representatives may agree to allocate a number of Shares to Underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. The representatives will allocate Shares to Underwriters that may make internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, Shares may be sold by the Underwriters to securities dealers who resell Shares to online brokerage account holders.

The Trust anticipates that, from time to time, certain Underwriters may act as brokers or dealers in connection with the execution of the Trust's portfolio transactions after they have ceased to be Underwriters and, subject to certain restrictions, may act as brokers while they are Underwriters.

Certain Underwriters and their affiliates may, from time to time, engage in transactions with or perform investment banking, securities trading, hedging, commercial lending and advisory services for the Trust and the Investment Adviser and their affiliates in the ordinary course of business, for which such Underwriters have received, and may expect to receive, customary fees and expenses.

The principal business address of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is 550 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28202. The principal business address of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is One Bryant Park, New York, New York 10036. The principal business address of Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC is 1585 Broadway, New York, New York 10036. The principal business address of UBS Securities LLC is 299 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10171. The principal business address of Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. is 369 Ameriprise Financial Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55474.

#### **LEGAL MATTERS**

Certain legal matters in connection with the Shares will be passed upon for the Trust by Dechert LLP, One International Place, 40th Floor, 100 Oliver Street, Boston, MA 02110 and for the Underwriters by Clifford Chance US LLP, 31 West 52nd Street, New York, NY 10019. Clifford Chance US LLP may rely as to certain matters of Massachusetts law on the opinion of Dechert LLP.

#### **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

Deloitte & Touche LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and will audit the Trust's financial statements.

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

The Trust is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Investment Company Act and in accordance therewith is required to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Commission. Any such reports, proxy statements and other information filed by the Trust can be inspected and copied (at prescribed rates) at the Commission's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

This prospectus constitutes a part of a registration statement on Form N-2 (together with the SAI and all the exhibits and appendices thereto, the "Registration Statement") filed by the Trust with the Commission under the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act. This prospectus and the SAI do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement. Reference is hereby made to the Registration Statement and related exhibits for further information with respect to the Trust and the Shares offered hereby. Statements contained herein concerning the provisions of documents are necessarily summaries of such documents, and each statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the copy of the applicable document filed with the Commission.

#### **SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Certain statements in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, which involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements of the Trust to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, those listed under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, no assurance can be given as to the future results, levels of activity or achievements, and neither the Trust nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of such statements. To the extent required by law, the Trust undertakes to supplement this prospectus to reflect any material changes to the Trust after the date of this prospectus.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS OF STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
Additional Information About Investments and Investment Techniques .....	3
Investment Restrictions .....	22
Trustees and Officers .....	23
The Trust .....	32
Investment Adviser and Investment Advisory Agreement .....	35
Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures .....	37
Code of Ethics .....	37
Net Asset Value .....	38
Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage .....	39
Tax Matters .....	41
Custodian, Administrator, Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Registrar .....	46
Report of Independent Registered Public Accountant .....	48
Financial Statements .....	49
Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures .....	A-1

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**29,000,000 Shares**

**Tekla World Healthcare Fund**

**Common Shares  
\$20.00 per Share**

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**PROSPECTUS  
June 25, 2015**

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**Wells Fargo Securities  
BofA Merrill Lynch  
Morgan Stanley  
UBS Investment Bank  
Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.  
Oppenheimer & Co.  
RBC Capital Markets  
Stifel  
BB&T Capital Markets  
Dawson James Securities, Inc.  
D.A. Davidson & Co.  
Janney Montgomery Scott  
J.J.B. Hilliard, W.L. Lyons, LLC  
Ladenburg Thalmann  
MLV & Co.  
National Securities Corporation  
Newbridge Securities Corporation  
Pershing LLC  
RCS Capital  
Southwest Securities  
Wedbush Securities Inc.  
Wunderlich  
B.C. Ziegler**

Until July 20, 2015 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers that buy, sell or trade the Shares, whether or not participating in the offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This delivery requirement is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.