

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2

Form 497

December 14, 2015

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF
NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2 (JPS)
NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND (JTP)
AND
NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 3 (JHP)
(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

DECEMBER 14, 2015

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

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

A. You are receiving the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus as a holder of common shares of a Fund in connection with the annual shareholder meetings of the Funds. The following proposals will be considered:

(All Funds) the election of members of each Fund's Board of Trustees (each, a Board or the Board) (the list of specific nominees is contained in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus);

(JTP and JHP) the reorganization of each of: (i) Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund (Quality Preferred); and (ii) Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund 3 (Quality Preferred 3) and together with Quality Preferred, the Target Funds or each individually, a Target Fund) into Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund 2 (the Acquiring Fund) (each, a Reorganization and together, the Reorganizations); and

(JPS) the issuance of additional common shares by the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations.

Your Fund's Board, including the independent Board members, unanimously recommends that you vote FOR each proposal applicable to your Fund.

The Board of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund has approved the Reorganizations. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Investment Adviser), the Funds' investment adviser, recommended the proposed Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen's closed-end funds by creating fewer funds with greater scale and to better differentiate products by eliminating overlapping investment mandates of the funds. The proposed Reorganizations and investment mandate changes for the Acquiring Fund were recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors in an effort to seek to enhance the Acquiring Fund's yield, increase investor appeal and, in turn, improve secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value. Nuveen Fund Advisors recommended, and the Board of the Acquiring Fund has approved, the following: (1) certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund, which provide an expanded investment mandate with greater flexibility to invest in lower rated

securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers; and (2) a change in the Acquiring Fund's name to Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund. These changes, which do not require shareholder approval, will be implemented upon the closing of the Reorganizations. See "How will the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate differ from the Funds' current investment mandates?" below. In addition, each Fund is permitted to engage in leverage and currently engages in leverage through borrowings. Following the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund expects to increase its level of leverage to approximately 33% of managed assets in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers. The use of leverage provides an opportunity for higher net earnings but also creates risks for shareholders, including greater volatility of net asset value, among other things, and will result in higher management fees. See page 43 for a discussion of leverage risk. For purposes of the comparative fee table in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, the pro forma fees assume additional borrowings by the Acquiring Fund. However, the type and amount of leverage to be employed by the Acquiring Fund in the future will depend on market conditions, among other things. Spectrum Asset Management, Inc. ("Spectrum" or the "Sub-Adviser") currently serves as the sub-adviser to each Fund and will continue to manage the investment of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio as investment sub-adviser following the closing of the Reorganizations.

Q. How will the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate differ from the Funds' current investment mandates?

- A.** Each Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy requiring it to invest at least 80% of its managed assets in preferred securities, which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval provided that shareholders receive 60 days' prior written notice. This policy is not being changed. As of the date of the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, each Fund has a non-fundamental policy requiring it to invest at least 65% of its managed assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade (BBB/Baa and above). Investment grade securities may include unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by each Fund's Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Each Fund also may invest up to 45% of its managed assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers offered, traded or listed in U.S. markets.

Under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund has changed its non-fundamental investment policies to: (i) decrease its minimum allocation to securities rated, at the time of investment, investment grade (BBB/Baa and above) to 50% of managed assets and (ii) eliminate the existing 45% limit on U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. As a result of these changes, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 50% of its managed assets in securities rated, at the time of investment, below investment grade (below BBB/Baa) (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. These changes are intended to provide the Acquiring Fund with the flexibility to take advantage of the evolution in the types of securities available in the preferred securities markets since each Fund's inception in 2002, including a decreased supply of higher rated investments and increased issuance of non-traditional preferred securities. The expanded investment mandate will take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations and will replace the corresponding non-fundamental policies currently in effect.

The Acquiring Fund's allocation to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers may vary over time, consistent with its investment objectives and

policies, and subject to, among other things, market conditions. However, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers relative to the Funds' historical allocations to such securities. The Acquiring Fund's ability to allocate a greater percentage of managed assets to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers is intended to result in potentially higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, investments in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers are subject to, among other things, increased credit risk and foreign securities risk, respectively. See

Proposal No. 2 B. Risk Factors on page 38 for a discussion of the risks associated with lower rated securities and page 47 with respect to foreign securities risk.

There is no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate and increased use of leverage will result in higher net earnings.

Proposals Regarding the Reorganizations

Q. Why has each Fund's Board recommended the Reorganization proposal(s)?

A. As noted above, the Boards of the Funds have approved the Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure Nuveen's closed-end funds to eliminate funds with overlapping investment mandates and to better differentiate Nuveen's product offerings. The proposed Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund, together with the investment policy changes with respect to the Acquiring Fund described above, are intended to increase greatly the Acquiring Fund's scale and expand the Acquiring Fund's investment mandate, in an effort to enhance the Acquiring Fund's yield, increase investor appeal and, in turn, enhance secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value.

Q. What are the anticipated benefits of the proposed Reorganizations and the adoption of an expanded investment mandate?

A. Based on information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors, each Fund's Board believes that the proposed Reorganizations and the expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations may benefit shareholders in a number of ways, including, among other things:

The potential for higher net earnings, as a result of the Acquiring Fund's greater investment flexibility and increased use of leverage, may support higher common share distributions, and result in a more attractive yield, which may increase investor appeal and, in turn, enhance secondary market trading prices of common shares relative to net asset value;

Increased portfolio and leverage management flexibility due to a significantly larger asset base of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations;

Greater secondary market liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding; and

The Acquiring Fund will recognize operating cost savings and operational efficiencies because certain duplicative fees and expenses incurred by each stand-alone Fund prior to the

Reorganizations (e.g., board-related fees, fees for legal services, accounting, regulatory filings and printing) will be eliminated and, following the Reorganizations, such fees and expenses will be spread over a significantly larger asset base. See How will the Reorganizations impact fees and expenses? below.

Q. What proposals will shareholders of the Funds be asked to vote on in connection with the proposed Reorganizations?

- A. Shareholders of each Target Fund will be asked to vote on an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will be asked to vote on the issuance of additional common shares in connection with the Reorganizations.

The investment policies of the Acquiring Fund being changed as part of the expanded investment mandate are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Acquiring Fund Board without shareholder approval. Accordingly, no shareholder vote is required for the Acquiring Fund to adopt the expanded investment mandate. Each Fund's investment policy with respect to investing at least 80% of its managed assets in preferred securities may only be changed by each Fund's Board following the provision of 60 days' prior written notice to such shareholders. This policy is not being changed.

Q. As a result of the Reorganizations, will shareholders of the Target Funds receive new shares in exchange for their current shares?

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

Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund will remain shareholders of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations. Following the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Funds will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding common shares of the Acquiring Fund as compared to their percentage holdings of their respective Fund prior to the Reorganizations, and thus, a reduced percentage of ownership in the larger Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations than they held in the Acquiring Fund or any Target Fund individually.

Q. How will the Reorganizations impact fees and expenses?

- A. The contractual management fee schedule of each Fund is the same and will not change as a result of the Reorganizations. The management fees paid by each Fund are calculated on a Fund's managed assets, which include assets purchased with leverage. Consequently, as a result of the expected increase in leverage, the management fees paid by the Acquiring Fund will increase and total annual expenses (including the costs of leverage) will increase. This increase

will be partially offset by economies of scale and operational efficiencies recognized by the Acquiring Fund as a result of the larger asset size of the Acquiring Fund. The pro forma management fee of the Acquiring Fund, expressed as a percentage of net assets as of July 31, 2015, is estimated to be the same as the management fee rate for Quality Preferred 3 and higher than the management fee rate for the Acquiring Fund and Quality Preferred as of that date. The pro forma total annual expenses (including the costs of leverage) of the Acquiring Fund are expected to be higher than each stand-alone Fund. See the comparative fee table in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

Q. Do the Reorganizations constitute a taxable event for the Target Funds' shareholders?

- A.** No. Each Reorganization is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. It is expected that Target Fund shareholders will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations, except to the extent that a Target Fund shareholder receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, each Target Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such distribution may be taxable to a Target Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes.

The Acquiring Fund is expected to reposition its portfolio over time to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated preferred securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers, among other things, relative to historical levels. Historically, the Fund has held less than 20% of its portfolio in lower rated securities while the new investment policies will permit investment of up to 50% of Managed Assets in lower rated securities. Historically, the Fund has held less than 45% of its portfolio in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers while the new investment policy does not limit the Fund's investments in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. To the extent that portfolio investments of the Acquiring Fund are sold before or after the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund may recognize gains or losses, which may result in taxable distributions to shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). If such repositioning had been completed as of July 31, 2015, the repositioning would not have resulted in any net realized gains. A significant portion of the securities held by the Funds are purchased and sold on a principal basis rather than an agency basis. Such securities are bought and sold at a spread and are not subject to separate brokerage commissions.

Q. What will happen if the required shareholder approvals in connection with the Reorganizations are not obtained?

- A.** The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Annual Meetings. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization

proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the Reorganizations are not consummated, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate each Fund as a stand-alone Fund. Because the investment policies of each Fund relevant to the expanded investment mandate recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors (such as with respect to credit quality and securities of foreign issuers) are non-fundamental, and may be changed by a Fund's Board without shareholder approval, each Fund's Board may determine to approve investment mandate updates to its Fund individually, irrespective of the Reorganizations, if deemed to be in the best interests of such Fund.

Q. Will shareholders of the Funds have to pay any fees or expenses in connection with the Reorganizations?

- A.** Yes. Fund shareholders will indirectly bear the costs of the Reorganizations, whether or not the Reorganizations are consummated. The total costs of the Reorganizations are estimated to be \$1,810,000 and each Fund's allocable share of such costs will be reflected in its net asset value at or before the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the closing of the Reorganizations. The estimated allocation of the costs among the Funds is as follows: \$1,030,000 (0.09%) for the Acquiring Fund, \$550,000 (0.09%) for Quality Preferred and \$230,000 (0.10%) for Quality Preferred 3 (all percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2015). The allocation of the costs of the Reorganizations will be based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganizations and the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate, including forecasted increases to net earnings, improvements in the secondary trading market for common shares and operating expense savings, if any, to each Fund following the Reorganizations.

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

Q. What is the timetable for the Reorganizations and the changes to the Acquiring Fund's investment policies?

- A.** If the requisite shareholder approvals are obtained and the other conditions to closing are satisfied (or waived), the Reorganizations are expected to take effect on or about February 8, 2016, or as soon as practicable thereafter. The changes to the Acquiring Fund's non-fundamental investment policies necessary to implement the expanded investment mandate will take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations. However, the repositioning of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio, to take advantage of its expanded investment mandate, is expected to occur over time and will depend on market conditions.

Q. How does each Fund's Board recommend that shareholders vote on the Reorganizations?

A. After careful consideration, each Fund's Board has determined that the Reorganizations are in the best interests of its Fund and recommends that you vote FOR your Fund's proposal(s).

General

Q. Who do I call if I have questions?

A. If you need any assistance, or have any questions regarding the proposal or how to vote your shares, please call Computershare Fund Services, the proxy solicitor hired by your Fund, at 866-209-5784 weekdays during its business hours of 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. and Saturdays 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern time. Please have your proxy materials available when you call.

Q. How do I vote my shares?

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

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

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

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

Q. Will anyone contact me?

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

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

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

DECEMBER 14, 2015

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2 (JPS)

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND (JTP)

AND

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 3 (JHP)

(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON JANUARY 19, 2016

To the Shareholders:

Notice is hereby given that an Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the Annual Meeting) of each Fund will be held in the offices of Nuveen Investments, Inc., 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on January 19, 2016, at 2:00 p.m., Central time, for the following purposes:

1. Election of Board Members. The common shareholders of each Fund voting to elect three (3) Class I board members. Board members Hunter, Stockdale and Stone are nominees for election.
2. Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. The common shareholders of each of Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund and Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund 3 (each, a Target Fund) voting as set forth below for an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization pursuant to which each Target Fund would: (i) transfer substantially all of its assets to Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund 2 (the Acquiring Fund) in exchange solely for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the Acquiring Fund s assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of the Target Fund; (ii) distribute such newly issued shares of the Acquiring Fund to the common shareholders of the Target Fund (with cash being distributed in lieu of fractional common shares); and (iii) liquidate, dissolve and terminate in accordance with applicable law.

For each Target Fund:

The common shareholders voting to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

3. Approval of Issuance of Additional Common Shares by the Acquiring Fund.

For the Acquiring Fund:

The common shareholders voting to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Annual Meeting.

Only shareholders of record of each Fund as of the close of business on October 26, 2015 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and any adjournments or postponements thereof.

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

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

Kevin J. McCarthy

Vice President and Secretary

The Nuveen Funds

NUVEEN FUNDS

333 WEST WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

(800) 257-8787

JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2 (JPS)

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND (JTP)

AND

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 3 (JHP)

(EACH, A FUND AND COLLECTIVELY, THE FUNDS)

DECEMBER 14, 2015

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is being furnished to common shareholders of Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund 2 (the Acquiring Fund), Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund (Quality Preferred) and Nuveen Quality Preferred Income Fund 3 (Quality Preferred 3 and together with Quality Preferred, the Target Funds or each individually, a Target Fund), each a diversified, closed-end management investment company, in connection with the solicitation of proxies by each Fund s Board of Trustees (each, a Board or the Board and each Trustee, a Board Member), for use at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of each Fund to be held in the offices of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (Nuveen or Nuveen Investments), 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, on January 19, 2016, at 2:00 p.m., Central time, and at any and all adjournments or postponements thereof (each, a Annual Meeting and collectively, the Annual Meetings), to consider the proposals listed below, as applicable, and discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. The Funds are organized as Massachusetts business trusts. The enclosed proxy card and this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus are first being sent to shareholders of the Funds on or about December 16, 2015. Shareholders of record of each Fund as of the close of business on October 26, 2015 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting and any and all adjournments or postponements thereof.

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

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

On the matters coming before each Annual Meeting as to which a choice has been specified by shareholders on the accompanying proxy card, the shares will be voted accordingly where such proxy card is properly executed, timely received and not properly revoked (pursuant to the instructions below). If a proxy is returned and no choice is specified, the shares will be voted **FOR** the proposal(s). Shareholders of a Fund who execute proxies or provide voting instructions by telephone or by Internet may revoke them at any time before a vote is taken on the proposal by filing with that Fund a written notice of revocation, by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date, or by attending the

Annual Meeting and voting in person. A prior proxy can also be revoked by voting again through the toll-free number or the Internet address listed in the proxy card. Merely attending the Annual Meeting, however, will not revoke any previously submitted proxy.

The Board of each Fund has determined that the use of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus for the Annual Meetings is in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders in light of the similar matters being considered and voted on by shareholders.

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

- Proposal No. 1.** (Each Fund) To elect three (3) Class I Board Members.
- Proposal No. 2.** (Each Target Fund) To approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.
- Proposal No. 3.** (Acquiring Fund only) To approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with each reorganization pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

A quorum of shareholders is required to take action at each Annual Meeting. A majority of the shares entitled to vote at each Annual Meeting, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum of shareholders at that Annual Meeting. Votes cast in person or by proxy at each Annual Meeting will be tabulated by the inspectors of election appointed for that Annual Meeting. The inspectors of election will determine whether or not a quorum is present at the Annual Meeting. The inspectors of election will treat abstentions and broker non-votes (i.e., shares held by brokers or nominees, typically in street name, as to which (1) instructions have not been received from the beneficial owners or persons entitled to vote and (2) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power on a particular matter), if any, as present for purposes of determining a quorum.

Broker-dealer firms holding shares of a Fund in street name for the benefit of their customers and clients will request the instructions of such customers and clients on how to vote their shares before the Annual Meeting. The Funds understand that, under the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the NYSE), such broker-dealer firms may, for certain routine matters, grant discretionary authority to the proxies designated by each Board to vote without instructions from their customers and clients if no instructions have been received prior to the date specified in the broker-dealer firm's request for voting instructions. Proposal 1 is a routine matter and beneficial owners who do not provide proxy instructions or who do not return a proxy card may have their shares voted by broker-dealer firms in favor of proposal 1.

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

Those persons who were shareholders of record of each Fund as of the close of business on October 26, 2015 will be entitled to one vote for each share held and a proportionate fractional vote for each fractional common share held.

As of October 26, 2015, the shares of the Funds issued and outstanding are as follows:

Fund (Ticker Symbol)	Common Shares ⁽¹⁾
Acquiring Fund (JPS)	120,393,013
Quality Preferred (JTP)	64,658,447
Quality Preferred 3 (JHP)	23,670,657

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

The Board of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund has approved the Reorganizations. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Investment Adviser), the Funds investment adviser, recommended the proposed Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen s closed-end funds by creating fewer funds with greater scale and to better differentiate products by eliminating overlapping investment mandates of the funds. The proposed Reorganizations and the investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund were recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors in an effort to seek to enhance the Acquiring Fund s yield, increase investor appeal and, in turn, improve secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value. Nuveen Fund Advisors recommended, and the Board of the Acquiring Fund also approved: (1) certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund, which provide an expanded investment mandate with greater flexibility to invest in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers; and (2) a change in the Acquiring Fund s name to Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund. These changes, which do not require shareholder approval, will be implemented upon the closing of the Reorganizations. In addition, each Fund is permitted to engage in leverage and currently engages in leverage through borrowings. Following the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund expects to increase its level of leverage to approximately 33% of Managed Assets in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers. The use of leverage provides an opportunity for higher net earnings but also creates risks for shareholders, including greater volatility of net asset value, among other things, and will result in higher management fees. See page 43 for a discussion of leverage risk. For purposes of the comparative fee table on page 36, the pro forma fees assume additional borrowings by the Acquiring Fund. However, the type and amount of leverage to be employed by the Acquiring Fund in the future will depend on market conditions, among other things. Spectrum Asset Management, Inc. (Spectrum or the Sub-Adviser) currently serves as sub-adviser to each Fund and will continue to manage the investment of the Acquiring Fund s portfolio as investment sub-adviser following the closing of the Reorganizations.

Each Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy requiring it to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities, which may be changed by that Fund s Board without shareholder approval provided that shareholders receive 60 days prior written notice. This policy is not changing. Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund, minus the sum of its accrued liabilities (other than Fund liabilities incurred for the express purpose of creating leverage). Total assets for this purpose shall include assets attributable to the Fund s use of financial leverage through borrowing or other means. As of the date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, each Fund has a non-fundamental policy requiring it to invest at least 65% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade (BBB/Baa and above). Investment grade securities may include unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by each Fund s Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Each Fund may also invest up to 45% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers offered, traded or listed in U.S. markets.

Under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund has changed its non-fundamental investment policies to: (i) decrease its minimum allocation to securities rated, at the time of investment, investment grade (BBB/Baa and above) to 50% of Managed Assets and (ii) eliminate the existing 45% limit on U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. As a result of these changes, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities rated, at the time of investment, below investment grade (below BBB/Baa) (commonly referred to as junk bonds) and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. These changes are intended to provide the Acquiring Fund with the flexibility to take advantage of the evolution in the types of securities available in the preferred securities markets since each Fund's inception in 2002, including a decreased supply of higher rated investments and increased issuance of non-traditional preferred securities. The expanded investment mandate will take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations and will replace the corresponding non-fundamental policies currently in effect.

The Acquiring Fund's allocation to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers may vary over time, consistent with its investment objectives and policies, and subject to, among other things, market conditions. However, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers relative to the Funds' historical allocations to such securities. The Acquiring Fund's ability to allocate a greater percentage of Managed Assets to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers is intended to result in potentially higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, investments in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers are subject to, among other things, increased credit risk and foreign securities risk, respectively. See Proposal No. 2 B. Risk Factors on page 38 for a discussion of the risks associated with lower rated securities and page 47 with respect to foreign securities risk.

The current and expanded investment policies set forth above are non-fundamental policies. Non-fundamental investment policies may be changed by the Board at any time without shareholder approval. Accordingly, shareholders are not being asked to approve these changes.

The terms of the reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund are set forth in an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization provides for: (1) the Acquiring Fund's acquisition of substantially all of the assets of each Target Fund in exchange for newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.01 per share, and the Acquiring Fund's assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Target Fund; and (2) the distribution of the newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares received by each Target Fund to its common shareholders as part of the liquidation, dissolution and termination of each Target Fund in accordance with applicable law (each, a Reorganization and together, the Reorganizations). The aggregate net asset value of the Acquiring Fund common shares as of the Valuation Time (as defined in the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization) received by each Target Fund in connection with a Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Target Fund as of such time. Prior to the Valuation Time, the net asset value of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the costs of the Reorganizations borne by such Fund. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be distributed to a Target Fund common shareholder in connection with a Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, each Target Fund common shareholder entitled to receive such fractional shares will receive cash in an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds from the sale of such fractional shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset

value. The Agreement and Plan of Reorganization may be amended by the Funds, as specifically authorized by each Fund's Board, provided that following the Annual Meeting, no such amendment may change the provisions for determining the number of Acquiring Fund shares to be issued to Target Fund shareholders to the detriment of such shareholders without their further approval.

The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganizations as a registered closed-end management investment company, with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, including the expanded investment mandate as also herein described.

With respect to the Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund, the Reorganization is required to be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Target Fund's outstanding common shares. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares of the Acquiring Fund are required to approve the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund in connection with the Reorganizations.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Annual Meetings. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the requisite shareholder approvals are not obtained, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate each Fund as a stand-alone Fund. Because the investment policies of each Fund relevant to the expanded investment mandate recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors (such as with respect to credit quality and securities of foreign issuers) are non-fundamental, and may be changed by a Fund's Board without shareholder approval, each Fund's Board may determine to approve investment mandate updates to its Fund individually, irrespective of the Reorganizations, if deemed to be in the best interests of such Fund.

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

- (1) the Statement of Additional Information relating to the proposed Reorganizations, dated December 14, 2015 (the Reorganization SAI);
- (2) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for the Acquiring Fund and the financial highlights for the Acquiring Fund contained in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015 (File No. 811-21137); and
- (3) the audited financial statements and related independent registered public accounting firm's report for each Target Fund and the financial highlights for each Target Fund contained in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015 (File Nos. 811-21082 and 811-21242, respectively).

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

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

The Funds are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), and in accordance therewith file reports and other information with the SEC. Reports, proxy statements, registration statements and other information filed by the Funds, including the Registration Statement on Form N-14 relating to the common shares of the Acquiring Fund of which this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is a part, may be inspected without charge and copied (for a duplication fee at prescribed rates) at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, or at the SEC's New York Regional Office (Brookfield Place, 200 Vesey Street, Suite 400, New York, New York 10281) or Chicago Regional Office (175 West Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60604). You may call the SEC at (202) 551-8090 for information about the operation of the public reference room. You may obtain copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Branch, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also access reports and other information about the Funds on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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

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

JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

DECEMBER 14, 2015

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2 (JPS)

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND (JTP)

AND

NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 3 (JHP)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PROPOSAL NO. 1 THE ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS (EACH FUND)</u>	1
<u>Board Nominees/Board Members</u>	2
<u>Compensation</u>	8
<u>Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight</u>	10
<u>The Officers</u>	19
<u>PROPOSAL NO. 2 REORGANIZATION OF EACH TARGET FUND INTO THE ACQUIRING FUND (EACH TARGET FUND)</u>	22
<u>A. SYNOPSIS</u>	22
<u>Background and Reasons for the Reorganizations</u>	22
<u>Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations</u>	24
<u>Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund</u>	25
<u>Comparative Risk Information</u>	34
<u>Comparative Expense Information</u>	35
<u>Comparative Performance Information</u>	37
<u>B. RISK FACTORS</u>	37
<u>C. INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATIONS</u>	50
<u>General</u>	50
<u>Terms of the Reorganizations</u>	51
<u>Reasons for the Reorganizations</u>	53
<u>Capitalization</u>	57
<u>Expenses Associated with the Reorganizations</u>	58
<u>Dissenting Shareholders Rights of Appraisal</u>	59
<u>Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations</u>	59
<u>Shareholder Approval</u>	61
<u>Description of Common Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to Target Funds</u>	62
<u>Description of Massachusetts Business Trusts</u>	65
<u>D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT POLICIES</u>	69
<u>Comparison of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds</u>	69
<u>Portfolio Investments</u>	71
<u>PROPOSAL NO. 3 APPROVAL OF ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL COMMON SHARES OF ACQUIRING FUND (ACQUIRING FUND ONLY)</u>	82
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACQUIRING FUND</u>	84
<u>Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws</u>	84
<u>Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund</u>	85
<u>Custodian, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent</u>	86

<u>Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Acquiring Fund</u>	86
<u>Net Asset Value</u>	89
<u>Legal Opinions</u>	90
<u>Experts</u>	90
<u>GENERAL INFORMATION</u>	91
<u>Attending the Meeting</u>	91
<u>Outstanding Shares of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds</u>	91
<u>Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds</u>	91
<u>Audit Committee Report</u>	91
<u>Appointment of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	93
<u>Audit and Related Fees</u>	93
<u>Section 16(a) Beneficial Interest Reporting Compliance</u>	94
<u>Expenses of Proxy Solicitation</u>	95
<u>Shareholder Proposals</u>	95
<u>Shareholder Communications</u>	95
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	96
<u>Shareholder Report Delivery</u>	96
<u>Other Information</u>	96
<u>APPENDIX A FORM OF AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION</u>	A-1
<u>APPENDIX B FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	B-1
<u>APPENDIX C BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF BOARD MEMBERS</u>	C-1
<u>APPENDIX D INFORMATION REGARDING OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF INVESTMENT ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISER</u>	D-1
<u>APPENDIX E NUMBER OF BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD DURING EACH FUND'S LAST FISCAL YEAR</u>	E-1
<u>APPENDIX F NUVEEN FUND BOARD AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER</u>	F-1

PROPOSAL NO. 1 THE ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS

(EACH FUND)

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

For each Fund:

Three (3) Board Members are to be elected by holders of common shares. Board Members Hunter, Stockdale and Stone have been designated as Class I Board Members and are nominees for election at the Annual Meeting to serve for a term expiring at the 2019 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Board Members Adams, Evans, Kundert, Nelson, Schneider, Schreier and Toth are current and continuing Board Members. Board Members Adams, Kundert, Nelson and Toth have been designated as Class II Board Members to serve for a term expiring at the 2017 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Board Members Evans, Schneider and Schreier have been designated as Class III Board Members to serve for a term expiring at the 2018 annual meeting of shareholders or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified.

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

For each Fund, Board Members Hunter, Stockdale, Stone and Stringer were last elected to each Fund's Board as Class I Board Members at the annual meeting of shareholders held on April 3, 2013. Board Member Stringer has announced her intention to retire from the Board as of December 31, 2015. Consequently, her retirement will be effective prior to the Annual Meeting. Board Members Adams, Kundert, Nelson and Toth were last elected to each Fund's Board as Class II Board Members at the annual meeting of shareholders held on April 11, 2014. Board Members Evans, Schneider and Schreier were last elected to each Fund's Board as Class III Board members at the annual meeting of shareholders held on March 26, 2015.

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

Board Nominees/Board Members

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Nominees/Board Members who are not interested persons of the Funds					
William J. Schneider ⁽²⁾ c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1944	Chairman of the Board, Board Member	Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 1996, Chairman of the Board Since July 1, 2013	Chairman of Miller-Valentine Partners Ltd., a real estate investment company; Board Member of MedAmerica Health System and of WDPR Public Radio Station; formerly, Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer (retired, 2004) of Miller-Valentine Group; formerly, Director, Dayton Development Coalition; formerly, Board Member, Business Advisory Council, Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank and University of Dayton Business School Advisory Council.	196	None
Jack B. Evans c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1948	Board Member	Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 1999	President, The Hall-Perrine Foundation, a private philanthropic corporation (since 1996); Director, Source Media Group; Life Trustee of Coe College and Iowa College Foundation; formerly, Director, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; formerly, President and Chief Operating Officer, SCI Financial Group, Inc., a regional financial services firm; formerly, Member and President Pro Tem of the Board of Regents for the State of Iowa University System.	196	Director and Chairman, United Fire Group, a publicly held company; formerly, Director, Alliant Energy.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
William C. Hunter c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1948	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2016 Annual Shareholder Meeting	Dean Emeritus (since 2012), formerly, Dean (2006-2012), Tippie College of Business, University of Iowa; Director (since 2005) and President (since 2012), Beta Gamma Sigma, Inc., The International Business Honor Society; Director of Wellmark, Inc. (since 2009); formerly, Director (1997-2007), Credit Research Center at Georgetown University; formerly, Dean and Distinguished Professor of Finance, School of Business at the University of Connecticut (2003-2006); previously, Senior Vice President and Director of Research at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (1995-2003).	196	Director (since 2004) of Xerox Corporation.
David J. Kundert c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1942	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 Annual Shareholder Meeting	Formerly, Director, Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company (2006-2013); retired (since 2004) as Chairman, JPMorgan Fleming Asset Management, President and CEO, Banc One Investment Advisors Corporation, and President, One Group Mutual Funds; prior thereto, Executive Vice President, Bank One Corporation and Chairman and CEO, Banc One Investment Management Group; Regent Emeritus, Member of Investment Committee, Luther College; Member of the	196	None

Wisconsin Bar
Association; Member of
Board of Directors and
Chair of Investment
Committee, Greater
Milwaukee Foundation;
Member of the Board of
Directors (Milwaukee),
College Possible.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
John K. Nelson c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1962	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 2013	Member of Board of Directors of Core12 LLC (since 2008), a private firm which develops branding, marketing and communications strategies for clients; Director of The Curran Center for Catholic American Studies (since 2009) and The President's Council, Fordham University (since 2010); formerly, senior external advisor to the financial services practice of Deloitte Consulting LLP (2012-2014); formerly, Chief Executive Officer of ABN AMRO N.V. North America, and Global Head of its Financial Markets Division (2007-2008); prior senior positions held at ABN AMRO include Corporate Executive Vice President and Head of Global Markets the Americas (2006-2007), CEO of Wholesale Banking North America and Global Head of Foreign Exchange and Futures Markets (2001-2006), and Regional Commercial Treasurer and Senior Vice President Trading North America (1996-2001); formerly, Trustee at St. Edmund Preparatory School in New York City; formerly, Chair of the Board of Trustees of Marian University (2011-2014).	196	None
Judith M. Stockdale c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1947	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2016 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 1997	Board Member of the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities (since 2013); Board Member of the Land Trust Alliance (since 2013); formerly, Executive Director (1994-2012), Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation; prior thereto, Executive Director, Great Lakes Protection Fund (1990-1994).	196	None

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Carole E. Stone c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1947	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2016 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 2007	Director, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Inc. (since 2006); Director, C2 Options Exchange, Incorporated (since 2009); formerly, Commissioner, New York State Commission on Public Authority Reform (2005-2010).	196	Director, CBOE Holdings, Inc. (since 2010).
Virginia L. Stringer c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1944	Board Member	Term: Class I Board Member until 2016 Annual Shareholder Meeting ⁽³⁾ Length of Service: Since 2011	Board Member, Mutual Fund Directors Forum; former Member, Governing Board, Investment Company Institute's Independent Directors Council; non-profit board member and former governance consultant; former Owner and President, Strategic Management Resources, Inc. a management consulting firm; previously, held several executive positions in general management, marketing and human resources at IBM and The Pillsbury Company.	196	Previously, Independent Director (1987-2010) and Chair (1997- 2010), First American Fund Complex.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Terence J. Toth ⁽⁴⁾ c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1959	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 2008	Managing Partner, Promus Capital (since 2008); Director, Fulcrum IT Service LLC (since 2010), Quality Control Corporation (since 2012) and LogicMark LLC (since 2012); formerly, Director, Legal & General Investment Management America, Inc. (2008-2013); formerly, CEO and President, Northern Trust Global Investments (2004-2007); Executive Vice President, Quantitative Management & Securities Lending (2000-2004); prior thereto, various positions with Northern Trust Company (since 1994); Member, Chicago Fellowship Board (since 2005), Catalyst Schools of Chicago Board (since 2008) and Mather Foundation Board (since 2012) and a member of its investment committee; formerly, Member, Northern Trust Mutual Funds Board (2005-2007), Northern Trust Global Investments Board (2004-2007), Northern Trust Japan Board (2004-2007), Northern Trust Securities Inc. Board (2003-2007) and Northern Trust Hong Kong Board (1997-2004).	196	None

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Board Member	Other Directorships Held by Board Member During the Past Five Years
Nominees/Board Members who are interested persons of the Funds					
William Adams IV ⁽⁵⁾ c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1955	Board Member	Term: Class II Board Member until 2017 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 2013	Senior Executive Vice President, Global Structured Products of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (since 2010); Executive Vice President of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Co-President of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (since 2011); President (since 2011), formerly, Managing Director (2010-2011), of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC; Board Member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and of Gilda's Club Chicago.	196	None
Thomas S. Schreier, Jr. ⁽⁵⁾ c/o Nuveen Investments, Inc. 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1962	Board Member	Term: Class III Board Member until 2018 Annual Shareholder Meeting Length of Service: Since 2013	Vice Chairman, Wealth Management of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (since 2011); Co-President of Nuveen Fund Advisors; Chairman of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (since 2011); Co-Chief Executive Officer of Nuveen Securities, LLC (since 2011); Director of Allina Health and a member of its Finance, Audit and Investment Committees; Member of the Board of Governors and Chairman's Council of the Investment Company Institute; formerly, Chief Executive Officer (2000-2010) and Chief Investment Officer (2007-2010) of FAF Advisors, Inc.; formerly, President of First American Funds (2001-2010).	196	None

(1) Length of Time Served indicates the year in which the individual became a Board Member of a fund in the Nuveen Fund complex.

(2) Mr. Schneider is one of several owners and managing members in two limited liability companies and a general partner and one member of the governing body of a general partnership, each engaged in real estate ownership activities. In connection with their ordinary course of investment activities, court-appointed receivers have been named for certain individual properties owned by such entities. The individual properties for which a receiver has been appointed represent an immaterial portion of the portfolio assets owned by these entities.

- (3) Ms. Stringer has announced her intention to retire from the Board as of December 31, 2015. She will continue to serve as a Class I Board Member until her retirement on December 31, 2015.
- (4) Mr. Toth serves as a director on the Board of Directors of the Mather Foundation (the Foundation) and is a member of its investment committee. The Foundation is the parent of the Mather LifeWays organization, a nonprofit charitable organization. Prior to Mr. Toth joining the Board of the Foundation, the Foundation selected Gresham Investment Management (Gresham), an affiliate of Nuveen Fund Advisors, to manage a portion of the Foundation's investment portfolio, and pursuant to this selection, the Foundation has invested that portion of its investment portfolio in a private commodity pool managed by Gresham.
- (5) Each of Messrs. Adams and Schreier is an interested person as defined in the 1940 Act by reason of his respective position(s) with Nuveen Investments, Inc. and/or certain of its subsidiaries.

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

The dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Board Member in each Fund and all Nuveen funds overseen by the Board Member as of December 31, 2014 is set forth in [Appendix C](#). The number of shares of each Fund beneficially owned by each Board Member and by the Board Members and officers of the Funds as a group as of December 31, 2014 is also set forth in [Appendix C](#). As of December 31, 2014, Board Members and executive officers as a group beneficially owned approximately 2,100,000 shares of all funds managed by the Investment Adviser (including shares held by the Board Members through the Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Board Members and by executive officers in Nuveen's 401(k)/profit sharing plan). As of December 31, 2014, each Board Member's individual beneficial shareholdings of each Fund constituted less than 1% of the outstanding shares of that Fund. As of December 31, 2014, the Board Members and executive officers as a group beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each Fund. Information regarding beneficial owners of more than 5% of any class of shares of any Fund, if any, is provided under [General Information](#) Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds.

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2015, Independent Board Members receive a \$160,000 annual retainer plus: (a) a fee of \$5,250 per day for attendance in person or by telephone at regularly scheduled meetings of the Board; (b) a fee of \$3,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at special, non-regularly scheduled meetings of the Board where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required; (c) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Audit Committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required; (d) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required; (e) a fee of \$1,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Dividend Committee meetings; (f) a fee of \$2,500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at Closed-End Funds Committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$2,000 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required, provided that no fees are received for meetings held on days on which regularly scheduled Board meetings are held; and (g) a fee of \$500 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at all other committee meetings (\$1,000 for shareholder meetings) where in-person attendance is required and \$250 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such committee meetings (excluding shareholder meetings) where in-person attendance is not required, and \$100 per meeting when the Executive Committee acts as pricing committee for IPOs, plus, in each case, expenses incurred in

attending such meetings, provided that no fees are received for meetings held on days on which regularly scheduled Board meetings are held. In addition to the payments described above, the Independent Chairman of the Board receives \$75,000, the chairpersons of the Audit Committee, the Dividend Committee, the Compliance, Risk Management and Regulatory Oversight Committee and the Closed-End Funds Committee receive \$12,500 each and the chairperson of the Nominating and Governance Committee receives \$5,000 as additional annual retainers. Independent Board Members also receive a fee of \$3,000 per day for site visits to entities that provide services to the Nuveen funds on days on which no Board meeting is held. When ad hoc committees are organized, the Nominating and Governance Committee will at the time of formation determine compensation to be paid to the members of such committee; however, in general, such fees will be \$1,000 per meeting for attendance in person or by telephone at ad hoc committee meetings where in-person attendance is required and \$500 per meeting for attendance by telephone or in person at such meetings where in-person attendance is not required. The annual retainer, fees and expenses are allocated among the Nuveen funds on the basis of relative net assets, although management may, in its discretion, establish a minimum amount to be allocated to each fund.

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

The Funds have no employees. The officers of the Funds and each Board Member of the Funds who is not an Independent Board Member serve without any compensation from the Funds.

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

Aggregate Compensation from the Funds⁽¹⁾

Fund	Jack B. Evans	William C. Hunter	David J. Kundert	John K. Nelson	William J. Schneider	Judith M. Stockdale	Carole E. Stone	Virginia L. Stringer	Terence J. Toth
Acquiring Fund	\$ 4,652	\$ 4,214	\$ 4,139	\$ 4,051	\$ 4,716	\$ 4,141	\$ 4,280	\$ 3,813	\$ 4,683
Quality Preferred	2,337	2,117	2,079	2,035	2,369	2,078	2,150	1,915	2,352
Quality Preferred 3	889	805	791	774	901	791	818	729	895
Total Compensation from Nuveen Funds Paid to Board Members⁽²⁾	\$ 316,080	\$ 286,000	\$ 305,850	\$ 275,500	\$ 353,138	\$ 299,890	\$ 287,819	\$ 279,500	\$ 313,964

- (1) Includes deferred fees. Pursuant to a deferred compensation agreement with certain of the Funds, deferred amounts are treated as though an equivalent dollar amount has been invested in shares of one or more Participating Funds. Total deferred fees for the Funds (including the return from the assumed investment in the Participating Funds) payable are:

Fund	Jack B. Evans	William C. Hunter	David J. Kundert	John K. Nelson ⁽³⁾	William J. Schneider	Judith M. Stockdale	Carole E. Stone	Virginia L. Stringer	Terence J. Toth
Acquiring Fund	\$ 476	\$	\$ 4,139	\$	\$ 4,716	\$ 1,144	\$ 2,122	\$	\$ 2,141
Quality Preferred	239		2,079		2,369	573	1,066		1,076
Quality Preferred 3	91		791		901	219	406		409

- (2) Based on the total compensation paid, including deferred fees (including the return from the assumed investment in the eligible Nuveen funds), to the Board Members for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015 for services to the Nuveen open-end and closed-end funds advised by the Investment Adviser.

Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight

The Board of each Fund oversees the operations and management of such Fund, including the duties performed for each Fund by the Investment Adviser. The Board has adopted a unitary board structure. A unitary board consists of one group of directors who serve on the board of every fund in the complex. In adopting a unitary board structure, the Board Members seek to provide effective governance through establishing a board the overall composition of which will, as a body, possess the appropriate skills, independence and experience to oversee the Funds business. With this overall framework in mind, when the Board, through its Nominating and Governance Committee discussed below, seeks nominees for the Board, the Board Members consider, not only the candidate's particular background, skills and experience, among other things, but also whether such background, skills and experience enhance the Board's diversity and at the same time complement the Board given its current composition and the mix of skills and experiences of the incumbent Board Members. The Nominating and Governance Committee believes that the Board generally benefits from diversity of background, experience and views among its members, and considers this a factor in evaluating the composition of the Board, but it has not adopted any specific policy on diversity or any particular definition of diversity.

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

In an effort to enhance the independence of the Board, the Board also has a Chairman that is an Independent Board Member. The Board recognizes that a chairman can perform an important role in setting the agenda for the Board, establishing the boardroom culture, establishing a point person on behalf of the Board for Fund management and reinforcing the Board's focus on the long-term interests of shareholders. The Board recognizes that a chairman may be able to better perform these functions without any conflicts of interest arising from a position with Fund management. Accordingly, the Board Members have elected William J. Schneider as the independent Chairman of the Board, who has served in such capacity since July 1, 2013. Specific responsibilities of the Chairman include: (i) presiding at all meetings of the Board and of the shareholders; (ii) seeing that all orders and resolutions of the Board Members are carried into effect; and (iii) maintaining records of and, whenever necessary, certifying all proceedings of the Board Members and the shareholders.

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

Executive Committee. The Executive Committee, which meets between regular meetings of the Board, is authorized to exercise all of the powers of the Board. The members of the Executive Committee are William J. Schneider, Chair, William Adams IV and Judith M. Stockdale. The number of Executive Committee meetings of each Fund held during its last fiscal year is shown in [Appendix E](#).

Dividend Committee. The Dividend Committee is authorized to declare distributions on each Fund's shares including, but not limited to, regular and special dividends, capital gains and ordinary income distributions. As of January 1, 2015, the members of the Dividend Committee are William C. Hunter, Chair, Jack B. Evans, Judith M. Stockdale and Terence J. Toth. The number of Dividend Committee meetings of each Fund held during its last fiscal year is shown in [Appendix E](#).

Closed-End Funds Committee. The Closed-End Funds Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in the oversight and monitoring of the Nuveen funds that are registered as closed-end management investment companies (Closed-End Funds). The committee may review and evaluate matters related to the formation and the initial presentation to the Board of any new Closed-End Fund and may review and evaluate any matters relating to any existing Closed-End Fund. The committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board. As of January 1, 2015, the members of the Closed-End Funds Committee are Carole E. Stone, Chair, William Adams IV, Jack B. Evans, William C. Hunter, John K. Nelson and William J. Schneider. The number of Closed-End Funds Committee meetings of each Fund held during its last fiscal year is shown in [Appendix E](#).

Audit Committee. The Board has an Audit Committee, in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act, that is composed of Independent Board Members who are also independent as that term is defined in the listing standards pertaining to closed-end funds of the NYSE, as applicable. The Audit Committee assists the Board in: the oversight and monitoring of the accounting and reporting policies, processes and practices of the Funds and the audits of the financial statements of the Funds; the quality and integrity of the financial statements of the Funds; the Funds' compliance with legal and regulatory requirements relating to the Funds' financial statements; the independent auditors' qualifications, performance and independence; and the pricing procedures of the Funds and the internal valuation group of Nuveen. It is the responsibility of the Audit Committee to select, evaluate and replace any independent auditors (subject only to Board and, if applicable,

shareholder ratification) and to determine their compensation. The Audit Committee is also responsible for, among other things, overseeing the valuation of securities comprising the Funds' portfolios. Subject to the Board's general supervision of such actions, the Audit Committee addresses any valuation issues, oversees the Funds' pricing procedures and actions taken by Nuveen's internal valuation group which provides regular reports to the committee, reviews any issues relating to the valuation of the Funds' securities brought to its attention and considers the risks to the Funds in assessing the possible resolutions of these matters. The Audit Committee may also consider any financial risk exposures for the Funds in conjunction with performing its functions.

To fulfill its oversight duties, the Audit Committee receives annual and semi-annual reports and has regular meetings with the external auditors for the Funds and the internal audit group at Nuveen. The Audit Committee also may review, in a general manner, the processes the Board or other Board committees have in place with respect to risk assessment and risk management as well as compliance with legal and regulatory matters relating to the Funds' financial statements. The Audit Committee operates under a written Audit Committee Charter (the "Charter") adopted and approved by the Board, which Charter conforms to the listing standards of the NYSE, as applicable. Members of the Audit Committee are independent (as set forth in the Charter) and free of any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board Members, would interfere with their exercise of independent judgment as an Audit Committee member. As of January 1, 2015, the members of the Audit Committee are Jack B. Evans, Chair, David J. Kundert, John K. Nelson, Carole E. Stone and Terence J. Toth, each of whom is an Independent Board Member of the Funds. A copy of the Charter is attached as [Appendix F](#). The number of Audit Committee meetings of each Fund held during its last fiscal year is shown in [Appendix E](#).

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

In addition, the Compliance Committee is responsible for risk oversight, including, but not limited to, the oversight of risks related to investments and operations. Such risks include, among other things, exposures to: particular issuers, market sectors or types of securities; risks related to product structure elements, such as leverage; and techniques that may be used to address those risks, such as hedging and swaps. In assessing issues brought to the Compliance Committee's attention or in reviewing a particular policy, procedure, investment technique or strategy, the Compliance Committee evaluates the risks to the Funds in adopting a particular approach or resolution compared to the anticipated benefits to the Funds. In fulfilling its obligations, the Compliance Committee meets on a quarterly basis, and at least once a year in person. The Compliance Committee receives written and oral reports from the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and meets privately with the CCO at each of its quarterly meetings. The CCO also provides an annual report to the full Board regarding the operations of the Funds' and other service providers' compliance programs as well as any recommendations for modifications thereto. The Compliance Committee also receives reports from the

investment services group of Nuveen regarding various investment risks. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the full Board also participates in discussions with management regarding certain matters relating to investment risk, such as the use of leverage and hedging. The investment services group therefore also reports to the full Board at its quarterly meetings regarding, among other things, Fund performance and the various drivers of such performance. Accordingly, the Board directly and/or in conjunction with the Compliance Committee oversees matters relating to investment risks. Matters not addressed at the committee level are addressed directly by the full Board. As of January 1, 2015, the Compliance Committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board. The members of the Compliance Committee are Virginia L. Stringer, Chair, William C. Hunter, John K. Nelson and Judith M. Stockdale. The number of Compliance Committee meetings of each Fund held during its last fiscal year is shown in [Appendix E](#).

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

In addition, the Nominating and Governance Committee, among other things: makes recommendations concerning the continuing education of Board Members; monitors performance of legal counsel and other service providers; establishes and monitors a process by which security holders are able to communicate in writing with Board Members; and periodically reviews and makes recommendations about any appropriate changes to Board Member compensation, including the compensation of the Independent Chairman of the Board. In the event of a vacancy on the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee receives suggestions from various sources, including shareholders, as to suitable candidates. Suggestions should be sent in writing to Lorna Ferguson, Manager of Fund Board Relations, Nuveen Investments, 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. The Nominating and Governance Committee sets appropriate standards and requirements for nominations for new Board Members, and each nominee is evaluated using the same standards. However, the Nominating and Governance Committee reserves the right to interview any and all candidates and to make the final selection of any new Board Members. In considering a candidate's qualifications, each candidate must meet certain basic requirements, including relevant skills and experience, time availability (including the time requirements for due diligence site visits to internal and external sub-advisers and service providers) and, if qualifying as an Independent Board Member candidate, independence from the Investment Adviser, sub-advisers, underwriters or other service providers, including any affiliates of these entities. These skill and experience requirements may vary depending on the current composition of the Board, since the goal is to ensure an appropriate range of

skills, diversity and experience, in the aggregate. Accordingly, the particular factors considered and the weight given to these factors will depend on the composition of the Board and the skills and backgrounds of the incumbent Board Members at the time of consideration of the nominees. All candidates, however, must meet high expectations of personal integrity, independence, governance experience and professional competence. All candidates must be willing to be critical within the Board and with management and yet maintain a collegial and collaborative manner toward other Board Members. The Nominating and Governance Committee operates under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board, a copy of which is available on the Funds' website at www.nuveen.com/CEF/Shareholder/FundGovernance.aspx, and is composed entirely of Independent Board Members, who are also independent as defined by NYSE listing standards, as applicable. Accordingly, the members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are William J. Schneider, Chair, Jack B. Evans, William C. Hunter, David J. Kundert, John K. Nelson, Judith M. Stockdale, Carole E. Stone, Virginia L. Stringer and Terence J. Toth. The number of Nominating and Governance Committee meetings of each Fund held during its last fiscal year is shown in [Appendix E](#).

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

Board Diversification and Board Member Qualifications

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

William Adams IV. Mr. Adams, an interested Board Member of the Funds, has been Senior Executive Vice President, Global Structured Products of Nuveen Investments since November 2010. Mr. Adams has also served as Co-President of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC since January 2011. Prior to that, he was Executive Vice President, U.S. Structured Products from December 1999 until November 2010 and served as Managing Director of Structured Investments from September 1997 to December 1999 and Vice President and Manager, Corporate Marketing from August 1994 to

September 1997. Mr. Adams earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University and his Masters of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. He is an Associate Fellow of Yale's Timothy Dwight College and is currently on the Board of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and of Gilda's Club Chicago. Mr. Adams joined the Board in 2013.

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

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

David J. Kundert. Mr. Kundert retired in 2004 as Chairman of JPMorgan Fleming Asset Management, and as President and CEO of Banc One Investment Advisors Corporation, and as President of One Group Mutual Funds. Prior to the merger between Bank One Corporation and JPMorgan Chase and Co., he was Executive Vice President, Bank One Corporation and, since 1995, the Chairman and CEO, Banc One Investment Management Group. From 1988 to 1992, he was President and CEO of Bank One Wisconsin Trust Company. Mr. Kundert retired as a Director of the Northwestern Mutual Wealth Management Company (2006-2013). He started his career as an attorney for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Kundert has served on the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute and he is currently a member of the Wisconsin Bar Association. He is on the Board of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation and chairs its Investment Committee. He is a Regent Emeritus and a Member of the Investment Committee of Luther College. He is also a Member of the Board of Directors (Milwaukee), College Possible. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Luther College and his Juris Doctor from Valparaiso University. Mr. Kundert joined the Board in 2005.

John K. Nelson. Mr. Nelson currently serves on the Board of Directors of Core12 LLC (since 2008), a private firm which develops branding, marketing and communications strategies for clients.

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

William J. Schneider. Mr. Schneider, the Board's Independent Chairman, is currently Chairman, formerly Senior Partner and Chief Operating Officer (retired, December 2004) of Miller-Valentine Partners, a real estate investment company. He is an owner in several other Miller-Valentine entities. He is currently a member of the Board of WDPR Public Radio Station and of Med-America Health System. He was formerly a Director and Past Chair of the Dayton Development Coalition. He was formerly a member of the Community Advisory Board of the National City Bank in Dayton as well as a former member of the Business Advisory Council of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Schneider was also a member of the Business Advisory Council for the University of Dayton College of Business. He also served as Chair of the Miami Valley Hospital and as Chair of the Finance Committee of its parent holding company. Mr. Schneider was an independent trustee of the Flagship Funds, a group of municipal open-end funds. Mr. Schneider has a Bachelor of Science in Community Planning from the University of Cincinnati and a Masters of Public Administration from the University of Dayton. Mr. Schneider joined the Board in 1996.

Thomas S. Schreier, Jr. Mr. Schreier, an interested Board Member of the Funds, has been Vice Chairman, Wealth Management of Nuveen Investments since January 2011. Mr. Schreier has also served as Co-President of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC since January 2011. Until Nuveen Investments' acquisition of FAF Advisors on January 1, 2011, Mr. Schreier was Chief Executive Officer of FAF Advisors from November 2000, Chief Investment Officer of FAF Advisors from September 2007 and President of First American Funds from February 2001 to December 2010. From 1998 to November 2000, Mr. Schreier served as Senior Managing Director and Head of Equity Research for U.S. Bancorp Piper Jaffray, Inc. He received a Bachelor's degree from the University of Notre Dame and an MBA from Harvard University. He is a Director of Allina Health and a member of its Finance, Audit and Investment Committees. Mr. Schreier is a member of the Board of Governors of the Investment Company Institute and is on its Chairman's Council. He has also served as director, chairman of the finance committee and member of the audit committee for Pinnacle Airlines Corp. Mr. Schreier is former chairman of the Saint Thomas Academy Board of Trustees, a founding investor of Granite Global Ventures and a member of the Applied Investment Management Advisory Board for the University of Notre Dame. Mr. Schreier joined the Board in 2013.

Judith M. Stockdale. Ms. Stockdale retired at the end of 2012 as Executive Director of the Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley Foundation, a private foundation working in land conservation and artistic vitality in the Chicago region and the Lowcountry of South Carolina. She is currently a board member of the U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities (since 2013) and rejoined the board of

the Land Trust Alliance in June 2013. Her previous positions include Executive Director of the Great Lakes Protection Fund, Executive Director of Openlands and Senior Staff Associate at the Chicago Community Trust. She has served on the Boards of the National Zoological Park, the Governor's Science Advisory Council (Illinois), the Nancy Ryerson Ranney Leadership Grants Program, Friends of Ryerson Woods and the Donors Forum. Ms. Stockdale, a native of the United Kingdom, has a Bachelor of Science degree in geography from the University of Durham (UK) and a Master of Forest Science degree from Yale University. Ms. Stockdale joined the Board in 1997.

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

Virginia L. Stringer. Ms. Stringer served as the independent chair of the Board of the First American Fund Complex from 1997 to 2010, having joined such Board in 1987. Ms. Stringer serves on the Board of the Mutual Fund Directors Forum. She is a recipient of the Outstanding Corporate Director award from Twin Cities Business Monthly and the Minnesota Chapter of the National Association of Corporate Directors. Ms. Stringer is the past board chair of the Oak Leaf Trust, director emeritus and former Chair of the Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation and also served as President of the Minneapolis Club's Governing Board. She is a director and former board chair of the Minnesota Opera and a Life Trustee and former board member of the Voyageur Outward Bound School. She also served as a trustee of Outward Bound USA. She was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to the Board on Judicial Standards and also served on a Minnesota Supreme Court Judicial Advisory Committee to reform the state's judicial disciplinary process. She is a member of the International Women's Forum and attended the London Business School as an International Business Fellow. Ms. Stringer recently served as board chair of the Human Resource Planning Society, the Minnesota Women's Campaign Fund and the Minnesota Women's Economic Roundtable. Ms. Stringer is the retired founder of Strategic Management Resources, a consulting practice focused on corporate governance, strategy and leadership. She has twenty-five years of corporate experience, having held executive positions in general management, marketing and human resources with IBM and the Pillsbury Company. Ms. Stringer joined the Board in 2011.

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

Independent Chairman

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

Board Member Terms

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

The Officers

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

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years⁽²⁾	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Served by Officer⁽²⁾
Gifford R. Zimmerman 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1956	Chief Administrative Officer	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 1988	Managing Director (since 2002) and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Managing Director (since 2002), Assistant Secretary (since 1997) and Co-General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director (since 2004) and Assistant Secretary (since 1994) of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (since 2011); Managing Director and Assistant Secretary of Symphony Asset Management LLC (since 2003); Vice President and Assistant Secretary of NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC and Nuveen Investments Advisers Inc. (since 2002), Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC (since 2006) and Winslow Capital Management, LLC (since 2010); Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2013), formerly, Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Compliance Officer (2006-2013) of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC; Chartered Financial Analyst.	197
Cedric H. Antosiewicz 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1962	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2007	Managing Director (since 2004) of Nuveen Securities LLC; Managing Director (since 2014) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC.	89
Margo L. Cook 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1964	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2009	Senior Executive Vice President of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Executive Vice President, Investment Services, of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (since 2011); Co-Chief Executive Officer (since 2015), formerly, Executive Vice President (2013-2015), of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Managing Director Investment Services of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC (since 2011); Chartered Financial Analyst.	197
Lorna C. Ferguson 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1945	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 1998	Managing Director of Nuveen Investments Holdings, Inc.	197
Stephen D. Foy 333 West Wacker Drive	Vice President and Contoller	Term: Annual	Managing Director (since 2014), formerly, Senior Vice President (2013-2014) and Vice President of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Chief Financial Officer of Nuveen	197

Edgar Filing: NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2 - Form 497

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Length of Service: Commodities Asset Management, LLC (since 2010);
Since 1993 Certified Public Accountant.

1954

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years⁽²⁾	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Served by Officer⁽²⁾
Sherril A. Hlavacek 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1962	Vice President and Treasurer	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2015	Executive Vice President (since May 2015, formerly, Managing Director) and Controller of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director and Controller of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC; Executive Vice President (since May 2015, formerly, Managing Director), Treasurer and Controller of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC; Executive Vice President, Principal Financial Officer (since July 2015, formerly, Managing Director), Treasurer and Corporate Controller of Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Executive Vice President (since May 2015, formerly, Managing Director), Treasurer and Corporate Controller of Nuveen Investments Advisers Inc. and Nuveen Investments Holdings, Inc.; Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Controller of Nuveen Securities, LLC; Vice President, Controller and Treasurer of NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC; Vice President and Controller of Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC, Tradewinds Global Investors, LLC, Symphony Asset Management LLC and Winslow Capital Management, LLC; Certified Public Accountant.	197
Walter M. Kelly 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1970	Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2003	Senior Vice President (since 2008) of Nuveen Investments Holdings, Inc.	197
Tina M. Lazar 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1961	Vice President	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2002	Senior Vice President of Nuveen Investments Holdings, Inc. and Nuveen Securities, LLC.	197
Kevin J. McCarthy 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1966	Vice President and Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2007	Managing Director and Assistant Secretary (since 2008) of Nuveen Securities, LLC and Nuveen Investments, Inc.; Managing Director (since 2008), Assistant Secretary (since 2007) and Co-General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC; Managing Director (since 2008) and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Investments Advisers Inc.; Vice President (since 2007) and Assistant Secretary of NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC, Symphony Asset Management LLC, Santa Barbara Asset Management, LLC and (since 2010) Winslow Capital Management, LLC; Vice President (since 2010) and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Commodities Asset Management, LLC.	197

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years ⁽²⁾	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Served by Officer ⁽²⁾
Kathleen L. Prudhomme 901 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402 1953	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since 2011	Managing Director and Assistant Secretary of Nuveen Securities, LLC (since 2011); Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Co-General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC; Managing Director, Assistant Secretary and Associate General Counsel (since 2011) of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC; formerly, Deputy General Counsel, FAF Advisors, Inc. (2004-2010).	197
Joel T. Slager 333 West Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606 1978	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Term: Annual Length of Service: Since August 2013	Fund Tax Director for Nuveen Funds (since 2013); previously, Vice President of Morgan Stanley Investment Management, Inc., Assistant Treasurer of the Morgan Stanley Funds (from 2010 to 2013).	197

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

(2) Information as of October 1, 2015.

Shareholder Approval

For each Fund, the affirmative vote of a plurality of the shares present and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting will be required to elect each Board Member of that Fund. For purposes of determining whether shareholders of each Fund have approved the proposal to elect Board Members, abstentions and broker non-votes, if any, will be treated as shares present at the Annual Meeting for establishing a quorum, but that have not been voted. Consequently, abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the election of Board Members.

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

The Board of each Fund unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the election of the nominees.

PROPOSAL NO. 2 REORGANIZATION OF EACH TARGET FUND INTO

THE ACQUIRING FUND

(EACH TARGET FUND)

A. SYNOPSIS

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

Background and Reasons for the Reorganizations

The Boards of the Funds have approved the Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure Nuveen's closed-end funds to eliminate funds with overlapping investment mandates and to better differentiate Nuveen's product offerings. The proposed Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund, together with the investment policy changes with respect to the Acquiring Fund described below, are intended to increase greatly the Acquiring Fund's scale and expand the Acquiring Fund's investment mandate, in an effort to increase investor appeal and, in turn, improve secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value.

Based on information provided by Nuveen Fund Advisors, the investment adviser to each Fund, each Fund's Board believes that the proposed Reorganizations and the expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations may benefit shareholders in a number of ways, including, among other things:

The potential for higher net earnings, as a result of the Acquiring Fund's greater investment flexibility and increased use of leverage, may support higher common share distributions, and result in a more attractive yield, which may increase investor appeal and, in turn, enhance secondary market trading prices of common shares relative to net asset value;

Increased portfolio and leverage management flexibility due to a significantly larger asset base of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations;

Greater secondary market liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding; and

The Acquiring Fund will recognize operating cost savings and operational efficiencies because certain duplicative fees and expenses incurred by each stand-alone Fund prior to the Reorganizations (e.g., board-related fees, fees for legal services, accounting, regulatory filings and printing) will be eliminated and, following the Reorganizations, such fees and expenses will be spread over a significantly larger asset base.

Each Fund has a non-fundamental investment policy requiring it to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities which may be changed by that Fund's Board without shareholder approval provided that shareholders receive 60 days' prior written notice. This policy is NOT being changed. Preferred securities include traditional preferred securities and non-traditional preferred securities including hybrid securities, contingent convertible capital securities and other

securities regarded by the investment marketplace as preferred securities. As of the date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, each Fund has a non-fundamental investment policy requiring it to invest at least 65% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are investment grade quality. Investment grade quality securities are those rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) within the four highest grades (BBB/Baa and above) by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Fitch Inc. (Fitch), and securities that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Investment grade securities may include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated below investment grade by Moody's, S&P or Fitch, so long as at least one NRSRO rates such securities within the four highest grades (such securities are called split-rated securities). Each Fund may invest up to 35% of its Managed Assets in below investment grade securities. Each Fund may also invest up to 45% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers offered, traded or listed in U.S. markets.

At a meeting of each Fund's Board held on October 18, 2015 (the October Meeting), the Acquiring Fund Board approved an expanded investment mandate for the Acquiring Fund to take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations. Under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund has changed its non-fundamental investment policies to: (i) decrease its minimum allocation to securities rated, at the time of investment, investment grade (BBB/Baa and above) to 50% of Managed Assets and (ii) eliminate the existing 45% limit on U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. As a result of these changes, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities rated, at the time of investment, below investment grade (below BBB/Baa) (commonly referred to as junk bonds) and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. These changes are intended to provide the Acquiring Fund with the flexibility to take advantage of the evolution in the types of securities available in the preferred securities markets since each Fund's inception in 2002, including a decreased supply of higher rated investments and increased issuance of non-traditional preferred securities. The expanded investment mandate will take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations and will replace the corresponding non-fundamental policies currently in effect.

The Acquiring Fund's allocation to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers may vary over time, consistent with its investment objectives and policies, and subject to, among other things, market conditions. However, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers relative to the Funds' historical allocations to such securities. The Acquiring Fund's ability to allocate a greater percentage of Managed Assets to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers is intended to result in potentially higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, investments in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers are subject to, among other things, increased credit risk and foreign securities risk, respectively. See Proposal No. 2 B. Risk Factors on page 38 for a discussion of the risks associated with lower rated securities and page 47 with respect to foreign securities risk.

Each Fund is permitted to engage in leverage and currently engages in leverage through borrowing. Following the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund expects to increase its level of leverage to approximately 33% of Managed Assets in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers. The use of leverage provides an opportunity for higher net earnings but also creates risks for shareholders, including greater volatility of net asset value, among other things, and will result in higher management fees. See page 43 for a discussion of leverage risk. For purposes of the Comparative Fee Table under Comparative Expense Information, the pro forma fees assume

additional borrowings by the Acquiring Fund. However, the type and amount of leverage to be employed by the Acquiring Fund in the future will depend on market conditions, among other things.

There is no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate and increased use of leverage will result in higher net earnings.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Annual Meetings, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the Reorganizations are not consummated, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate each Fund as a stand-alone Fund. Because the investment policies of each Fund relevant to the expanded investment mandate recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors (such as with respect to credit quality and securities of foreign issuers) are non-fundamental, and may be changed by a Fund's Board without shareholder approval, each Fund's Board may determine to approve investment mandate updates to its Fund individually, irrespective of the Reorganizations, if deemed to be in the best interests of such Fund. For a fuller discussion of the Boards' considerations regarding the approval of the Reorganizations, see Proposal No. 2 Information About the Reorganizations Reasons for the Reorganizations.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations

As a condition to closing, each Fund will receive, with respect to its proposed Reorganization(s), an opinion of Vedder Price P.C., subject to certain representations, assumptions and conditions, substantially to the effect that the proposed Reorganization(s) will qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Accordingly, it is expected that no Fund will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations. It is also expected that shareholders of a Target Fund who receive Acquiring Fund shares pursuant to a Reorganization will recognize no gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such exchange, except to the extent a common shareholder of a Target Fund receives cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share. Prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, each Target Fund expects to declare a distribution of all of its net investment income and net capital gains, if any. All or a portion of such a distribution may be taxable to a Target Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that portfolio securities of a Target Fund are sold prior to the closing of the Reorganizations, such Fund may realize gains or losses, which may increase or decrease the net capital gain or net investment income to be distributed by such Fund. After the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund is expected to reposition the combined portfolio to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers, among other things. To the extent that portfolio investments of the Acquiring Fund are sold before or after the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund may recognize gains or losses, which may result in taxable distributions to

shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). If such repositioning had been completed as of July 31, 2015, the repositioning would not have resulted in any net realized gains. A significant portion of the securities held by the Funds are purchased and sold on a principal basis rather than an agency basis. Such securities are bought and sold at a spread and are not subject to separate brokerage commissions.

Comparison of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund

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

Fund	Organization		State of Organization	Entity Type
	Organization	Date		
Acquiring Fund		June 24, 2002	Massachusetts	business trust
Quality Preferred		April 24, 2002	Massachusetts	business trust
Quality Preferred 3		October 17, 2002	Massachusetts	business trust

Fund	Capitalization Common Shares			Preemptive, Conversion or Exchange Rights	Rights to Cumulative Voting	Exchange on which Common Shares are Listed
	Authorized Shares	Shares Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Par Value Per Share			
Acquiring Fund	Unlimited	120,393,013	\$0.01	None	None	NYSE
Quality Preferred	Unlimited	64,658,447	\$0.01	None	None	NYSE
Quality Preferred 3	Unlimited	23,670,657	\$0.01	None	None	NYSE

(1) As of October 26, 2015.

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

Investment Objectives and Policies

The Funds have the same investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is high current income consistent with capital preservation. Each Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the market for preferred securities by investing in (i) securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or (ii) sectors that the Sub-Adviser believes are undervalued. Each Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company and currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings.

Each Fund has a non-fundamental investment policy that requires, under normal circumstances, that such Fund invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities.

Preferred securities, which generally pay fixed or adjustable rate dividends or interest to investors, have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends or interest and generally the liquidation of a company's assets, which means that a company typically must pay dividends or interest on its preferred securities before paying any dividends on its common stock. As a general matter, dividend or interest payments on preferred securities may be cumulative or non-cumulative. The dividend or interest rates on preferred securities may be fixed or floating, or convert from fixed to

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

Preferred securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest or dividend bearing notes, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. The preferred securities market is generally divided into the \$25 par retail and the \$1,000 par institutional segments. The \$25 par segment is typified by securities that are listed on the NYSE, which trade and are quoted with accrued dividend or interest income, and which are often callable. The institutional segment is typified by \$1,000 par value securities that are not exchange-listed. Each Fund may invest in preferred securities of either segment.

While some preferred securities are issued with a final maturity date, others are perpetual in nature. In certain instances, a final maturity date may be extended and/or the final payment of principal may be deferred at the issuer's option for a specified time without triggering an event of default for the issuer. No redemption can typically take place unless all cumulative payment obligations to preferred security investors have been met, although issuers may be able to engage in open-market repurchases without regard to any cumulative dividends or interest payable. A portion of the portfolio may include investments in non-cumulative preferred securities, whereby the issuer does not have an obligation to make up any arrearages to holders of such securities. Should an issuer default on its obligations under such a security, the amount of income earned by a Fund may be adversely affected.

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

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

dividends. Traditional preferred securities may be perpetual, or have a term and typically have a fixed liquidation (or par) value.

Non-traditional preferred securities include hybrid preferred securities, contingent convertible capital securities and other types of preferred securities that do not have the traditional features described above. Hybrid-preferred securities often behave similarly as investments in traditional preferred securities and are regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Hybrid-preferred securities possess varying combinations of features of both debt and preferred shares and as such they may constitute senior debt, junior debt or preferred shares in an issuer's capital structure. As such, hybrid-preferred securities may not be subordinate to a company's debt securities (as are traditional preferred shares). Given the various debt and equity characteristics of hybrid-preferred securities, whether a hybrid-preferred security is classified as debt or equity for purposes of reporting a Fund's portfolio holdings may be based on the portfolio managers' determination as to whether its debt or preferred features are preponderant, or based on the assessment of an independent data provider. Such determination may be subjective.

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

Contingent convertible capital instruments (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are hybrid capital securities. Specific CoCo structures vary by country of domicile and by each issue. All CoCos have mechanisms that absorb losses or reduces the value of the CoCo due to deterioration of the issuer's financial condition and status as a going concern. Loss absorption mechanisms may include conversion into common equity and principal write-down. Loss absorption mechanisms can be triggered by capital levels or market value metrics of the issuers dropping below a certain predetermined level or at the discretion of the issuer regulator/supervisory entity. There are other types of preferred and hybrid-preferred securities that offer loss absorption to the issuing entity but until now only CoCos have predetermined loss absorption mechanisms and triggers. Thus, unlike traditional convertible securities, the conversion is not voluntary and the equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuer and its regulatory requirements. Due to increased regulatory requirement for higher capital levels for financial institutions, the issuance of CoCo instruments has increased in the last several years and is expected to continue.

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

The preferred securities market continues to evolve. New securities may be developed that may be regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Where such securities will fall in the capital structure of the issuer will depend on the structure and characteristics of the new

security. For the purposes of each Fund's policy of investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities, each Fund considers all of the foregoing types of securities that are commonly viewed in the marketplace as preferred securities to be preferred securities, regardless of their classification in the capital structure of the issuer.

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

Under normal circumstances, each Fund currently invests at least 65% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated within the four highest grades by at least one of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO) that rate such security or are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser (*i.e.*, investment grade). Investment grade securities include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade by at least one NRSRO and below investment grade by another NRSRO (sometimes called split-rated). Each Fund may currently invest up to 35% of its Managed Assets in securities rated below investment grade or that are unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Fund's Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser. In addition, under normal circumstances, each Fund may currently invest up to 45% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers offered, traded or listed in U.S. markets and invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in illiquid securities. For purposes of identifying non-U.S. companies, the Funds use a Bloomberg classification, which employs various factors as described herein.

The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and no Fund is required to dispose of a security in the event that a NRSRO downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue. In determining whether to retain or sell such a security, the Sub-Adviser may consider such factors as its assessment of the credit quality of the issuer of such security, the price at which such security could be sold and the rating, if any, assigned to such security by other rating agencies.

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

Each Fund may engage in hedging transactions from time to time. The use of derivatives for purposes of hedging the portfolio will be restricted to reducing the portfolio's exposure to interest rates. Each Fund, in implementing its hedging strategies, may enter into futures transactions with a notional principal amount that will not exceed 35% of its Managed Assets, and may invest in options on futures the purchase of which will not exceed 0.5% of its Managed Assets in any calendar quarter.

Each Fund may also enter into interest rate swap transactions, including forward starting swaps, in which the entire swap is scheduled to start at a later date, and deferred swaps in which the parties do not exchange payments until a future date.

During temporary defensive periods and in order to keep a Fund's cash fully invested, each Fund may deviate from its investment objectives and may invest any percentage of its net assets in

short-term investments including high quality, short-term debt securities (or in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in preferred securities of the types in which each Fund may invest directly). Temporary defensive periods may have an adverse effect on each Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Each Fund's investment objectives and certain investment policies specifically identified in the Reorganization SAI as such are considered fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. All of the other investment policies of each Fund, including as noted above, are not considered to be fundamental by such Fund and can be changed by the Board without a vote of the shareholders. However, each Fund's non-fundamental investment policies with respect to investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities may be changed only by that Fund's Board following the provision of 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

No Fund can change its investment objectives without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of each Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (a) borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, and/or the issuance of debt securities, including fixed and floating rate notes or liquidity supported variable rate demand obligations; (b) the issuance of preferred shares or other senior securities; and (c) engaging in reverse repurchase agreements and economically similar transactions. Each Fund may also borrow money for repurchase of its shares or as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities. Currently, each Fund employs financial leverage through bank borrowings. Following the closing of the Reorganizations, in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers, the Acquiring Fund is expected to increase its leverage relative to the historical levels of each Fund. This may be achieved with increased bank borrowings, the issuance of debt securities, preferred shares or any other form of permitted leverage.

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

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

Credit Quality. A comparison of the credit quality (as a percentage of total long-term fixed income investments) of the portfolios of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund, as of July 31, 2015, is set forth in the table below. The information for the Acquiring Fund in the table below reflects the Acquiring Fund's current investment mandate. Under the Acquiring Fund's expanded investment mandate, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities relative to the historical allocations to such securities of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund.

Credit Rating ⁽¹⁾	Acquiring Fund	Quality Preferred	Quality Preferred 3
AA	0.9%	0.1%	0.6%
A	17.3%	17.9%	16.6%
BBB	71.6%	69.8%	69.4%
BB	10.2%	12.1%	13.0%
B	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%

- (1) Ratings shown are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: S&P, Moody's or Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch). Credit ratings are subject to change. AAA, AA, A and BBB are investment-grade ratings; BB and B are below investment-grade ratings. Certain bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are regarded as having an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by these national rating agencies.

Leverage. Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (a) borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, and/or the issuance of debt securities, including fixed and floating rate notes or liquidity supported variable rate demand obligations; (b) the issuance of preferred shares or other senior securities; and (c) engaging in reverse repurchase agreements and economically similar transactions. Each Fund currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings. Certain important ratios related to each Fund's use of leverage for the last three fiscal years are set forth below. Following the Reorganizations, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will seek to incur additional leverage.

Acquiring Fund	2015	2014	2013
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	352.10%	358.13%	345.11%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	28.40%	27.92%	28.98%
Quality Preferred	2015	2014	2013
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	351.12%	357.25%	345.81%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	28.48%	27.99%	28.92%
Quality Preferred 3	2015	2014	2013
Asset Coverage Ratio ⁽¹⁾	353.58%	357.09%	344.74%
Regulatory Leverage Ratio ⁽²⁾	28.28%	28.00%	29.01%

- (1) A Fund's asset coverage ratio is defined under the 1940 Act as the ratio that the value of the total assets of the Fund, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by preferred shares or senior securities representing indebtedness, bears to the aggregate amount of preferred shares and senior securities representing indebtedness issued by the Fund.
- (2) Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares or debt issued by the Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is sometimes referred to as 1940 Act Leverage and is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the 1940 Act.

Board Members and Officers. The Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund have the same Board Members and officers. The management of each Fund, including general supervision of the duties performed by such Fund's investment adviser under an investment management agreement between the Investment Adviser and such Fund (each, an Investment Management Agreement), is the

responsibility of its Board. Each Fund currently has eleven (11) Board Members, two (2) of whom are interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) and nine (9) of whom are not interested persons. The names and business addresses of the Board Members and officers of the Funds and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth in the Reorganization SAI under Management of the Funds.

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

Investment Adviser. Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC (previously defined as Nuveen Fund Advisors or the Investment Adviser) is the investment adviser to each Fund and is responsible for overseeing each Fund's overall investment strategy, including the use of leverage, and its implementation. Nuveen Fund Advisors also is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of any sub-adviser to the Funds, managing each Fund's business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services to the Funds. Nuveen Fund Advisors is located at 333 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Nuveen Fund Advisors, a registered investment adviser, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nuveen Investments, Inc. (previously defined as Nuveen or Nuveen Investments). Founded in 1898, Nuveen Investments and its affiliates had approximately \$230 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2015. Nuveen is a separate subsidiary of TIAA-CREF, a financial services organization based in New York, New York. TIAA-CREF acquired Nuveen on October 1, 2014.

Nuveen Fund Advisors has selected an independent third party, Spectrum Asset Management, Inc. (previously defined as Spectrum or the Sub-Adviser), located at 2 High Ridge Park, Stamford, Connecticut 06905, to serve as sub-adviser to each of the Funds pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement between Nuveen Fund Advisors and Spectrum (the Sub-Advisory Agreement and together with the Investment Management Agreement, the Management Agreements). Spectrum, a registered investment adviser, oversees day-to-day operations and manages the investment of the Funds' assets on a discretionary basis, subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors. Principal Global Investors, LLC (PGI) is the sole direct owner of Spectrum. PGI is directly owned by Principal Life Insurance Company. Spectrum also is a registered broker-dealer and member firm of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). In addition, Spectrum is a member of the National Futures Association and is registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as a commodity trading advisor.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, Spectrum is compensated for the services it provides to the Funds with a portion of the management fee Nuveen Fund Advisors receives from each Fund. Nuveen Fund Advisors and Spectrum retain the right to reallocate investment advisory responsibilities and fees between themselves in the future. For the services provided pursuant to each Fund's Sub-Advisory Agreement, Nuveen Fund Advisors pays Spectrum a fee, payable monthly, as specified by the following schedules:

Acquiring Fund	
Up to \$125 million	0.4000%
\$125 million to \$150 million	0.4000%
\$150 million to \$175 million	0.4000%
\$175 million to \$200 million	0.4000%
\$200 million and over	0.4000%
Quality Preferred	
Up to \$125 million	0.5000%
\$125 million to \$150 million	0.4750%
\$150 million to \$175 million	0.4500%
\$175 million to \$200 million	0.4250%
\$200 million and over	0.4000%
Quality Preferred 3	
Up to \$500 million	0.4000%
\$500 million and over	0.3500%

The contractual fee rate paid by Nuveen Fund Advisors to Spectrum, with respect to the Acquiring Fund, will not change as a result of the proposed Reorganizations.

Unless earlier terminated as described below, each Fund's Management Agreement will remain in effect until August 1, 2016. Each Management Agreement continues in effect from year to year so long as such continuation is approved at least annually by: (1) the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Fund; and (2) a majority of the Board Members who are not interested persons of any party to the Management Agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Management Agreement may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by either party thereto upon 60 days' written notice and is automatically terminated in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act.

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

For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015, the effective management fee rates of the Acquiring Fund, Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3, expressed as a percentage of average total daily Managed Assets (including assets attributable to leverage), were 0.83%, 0.85% and 0.86%, respectively.

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

Current Fund-Level Fee Schedule for Each Fund

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

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

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

Each Fund also pays a complex-level fee to Nuveen Fund Advisors, which is payable monthly and is in addition to the fund-level fee. The complex-level fee is based on the aggregate daily amount of eligible assets for all Nuveen sponsored funds in the United States, as stated in the table below. As of July 31, 2015, the complex-level fee rate for each Fund was 0.1639%. Because all Nuveen Funds pay the same complex-level fee rate, the rate paid by each Fund will not change as a result of the proposed Reorganizations.

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

Complex-Level Fee Rates

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

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

A discussion of the basis for the Board's most recent approval of each Fund's Investment Management Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is included in that Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015.

Portfolio Management. Subject to the supervision of Nuveen Fund Advisors, Spectrum is responsible for execution of specific investment strategies and day-to-day investment operations. Mark A. Lieb and L. Phillip Jacoby, IV are co-portfolio managers of the Funds and have served as portfolio managers of the Funds since 2002. Additional information regarding the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities is contained in the Reorganization SAI. Mr. Lieb and Mr. Jacoby will continue to manage the Acquiring Fund upon completion of the Reorganizations.

Mark A. Lieb is the Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of Spectrum. Prior to founding Spectrum in 1987, Mr. Lieb was a Founder, Director and Partner of DBL Preferred Management, Inc., a wholly owned corporate cash management subsidiary of Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc. Mr. Lieb was instrumental in the formation and development of all aspects of DBL Preferred Management, Inc., including the daily management of preferred stock portfolios for institutional clients, hedging strategies and marketing strategies. Mr. Lieb's prior employment included the development of the preferred stock trading desk at Mosley Hallgarten & Estabrook. Mr. Lieb holds a BA in Economics from Central Connecticut State College and an MBA in Finance from the University of Hartford.

L. Phillip Jacoby, IV, is an Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer of Spectrum. Mr. Jacoby joined Spectrum in 1995 as a Portfolio Manager and most recently held the position of Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager until his appointment as Chief Investment Officer on January 1, 2010, following the planned retirement of his predecessor. Prior to joining Spectrum, Mr. Jacoby was a Senior Investment Officer at USL Capital Corporation (a subsidiary of Ford Motor Corporation) and co-manager of the preferred stock portfolio of its U.S. Corporate Financing Division for six years. Mr. Jacoby began his career in 1981 with The Northern Trust Company, Chicago and then moved to Los Angeles to join E.F. Hutton & Co. as a Vice President and Institutional Salesman, Generalist Fixed Income Sales through most of the 1980s. Mr. Jacoby holds a BSBA in Finance from the Boston University School of Management.

Comparative Risk Information

Each Fund is subject to various risks associated with investing primarily in a portfolio of preferred securities. These factors include limited voting rights, special redemption rights, payment deferral, subordination, liquidity, tax risk, regulatory risk, floating-rate and fixed-to-floating rate securities risk and features of new types of preferred securities. The Funds are also subject to derivatives risk, which are risks related to hedging a Fund's portfolio, including risks related to interest

rate transactions and futures contracts and options. Counterparty and issuer risks exist when changes in the credit quality of companies that serve as a Fund's counterparties in transactions supported by that company's credit, or issuers of securities purchased by a Fund, may affect the value of that Fund's portfolio. Non-U.S. securities risks relate to special risks not presented by investments in securities of U.S. companies, including less publicly available information; increased volatility of securities prices; the impact of economic, political, social or diplomatic events; and possible seizure of a company's assets. REIT risks are risks related to the REIT markets, including real estate market risks, management risk, concentration risk and tax risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Each Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of that Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Each Fund is subject to the risks associated with investing in contingent convertible capital securities (sometimes referred to as "CoCos"). The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general. In addition, many CoCos are considered to be high yield or "junk" securities and are therefore subject to the risks of investing in below investment grade securities. If the CoCos' loss absorption mechanism includes conversion into common stock and the mechanism is triggered, investors in such CoCos could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero, since the common stock may not pay a dividend. The conversion to common stock also would deepen the subordination of the investor, hence worsening a Fund's standing in bankruptcy. Some CoCos provide for a reduction in the value or principal amount of the security under such circumstances.

Each Fund is also subject to leverage and borrowing risk. Leverage exists when a Fund purchases or sells an instrument or enters into a transaction without investing cash in an amount equal to the full economic exposure of the instrument or transaction and a Fund could lose more than it invested. Leverage created from borrowing or certain types of transactions or instruments may impair a Fund's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase volatility or otherwise not achieve its intended objective.

Each Fund is also subject to the risk of concentrating its investments in securities issued by financial services companies.

Under its expanded investment mandate, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers relative to the historical allocations to such securities. Investments in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers are subject to, among other things, increased credit risk and foreign securities risk. In addition, under its expanded investment mandate, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will increase the amount of leverage used to achieve its investment objectives, in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers, which may increase potential losses.

The principal risks of investing in each Fund are described in more detail below.

Comparative Expense Information

The purpose of the comparative fee table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses of investing in common shares of the Funds. The information in the table reflects the fees and

expenses for each Fund's fiscal year ended July 31, 2015, except as described in footnote 1 below, and the pro forma expenses for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2015, for the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations. The figures in the Example are not necessarily indicative of past or future expenses, and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown. The Funds' actual rates of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return shown in the Example.

Comparative Fee Table⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Acquiring Fund	Quality Preferred	Quality Preferred 3	Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma⁽⁶⁾
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)				
Management Fees	1.16%	1.19%	1.20%	1.20%
Expenses Attributable to Leverage	0.40%	0.41%	0.40%	0.50% ⁽⁴⁾
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Other Expenses ⁽⁵⁾	0.08%	0.09%	0.15%	0.08%
Total Annual Expenses	1.66%	1.71%	1.77%	1.80%

- (1) Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares) are based on the expenses of the Acquiring Fund and Target Funds for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2015 restated to exclude one-time expense reimbursements which decreased expenses for the period.
- (2) The purpose of the comparative fee table below, which is presented with the same adjustments and for the same period as the table above, is to assist you in understanding the impact of the Reorganizations on the Funds' operating expenses, which do not include the Expenses Attributable to Leverage.

	Acquiring Fund	Quality Preferred	Quality Preferred 3	Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma
Operating Expenses (as a percentage of net assets applicable to common shares)				
Management Fees	1.16%	1.19%	1.20%	1.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Other Expenses	0.08%	0.09%	0.15%	0.08%
Total Operating Expenses	1.26%	1.30%	1.37%	1.30%

- (3) The Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma figures reflect the impact of applying the Acquiring Fund's fund-level management fee rate to the Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma assets and the anticipated reduction of certain duplicative expenses eliminated as a result of the Reorganizations. The Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma assumes additional borrowings of \$189,200,000, which would result in a leverage ratio of approximately 33% of Managed Assets for the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations. The Funds' use of borrowings will increase the amount of management fees paid to the Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser. Borrowing costs incurred in the future may be higher or lower. The Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma expenses do not include the expenses to be borne by the common shareholders of the Funds in connection with the Reorganizations, which are estimated to be \$1,030,000 (0.09%) for the Acquiring Fund, \$550,000 (0.09%) for Quality Preferred and \$230,000 (0.10%) for Quality Preferred 3. All percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2015.
- (4) Expenses Attributable to Leverage for the Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma was estimated based on the actual borrowing expenses incurred by the Funds during the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2015, adjusted for the assumed additional borrowings of \$189,200,000.
- (5) Other Expenses are estimated based on actual expenses from the prior fiscal year.
- (6) Following the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund will change its name to Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund.

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

Edgar Filing: NUVEEN QUALITY PREFERRED INCOME FUND 2 - Form 497

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Acquiring Fund	\$ 17	\$ 52	\$ 90	\$ 197
Quality Preferred	\$ 17	\$ 54	\$ 93	\$ 202
Quality Preferred 3	\$ 18	\$ 55	\$ 95	\$ 207
Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma	\$ 18	\$ 57	\$ 97	\$ 212

Comparative Performance Information

Comparative total return performance for the Funds for periods ended July 31, 2015:

	Average Annual Total Return on Net Asset Value			Average Annual Total Return on Market Value		
	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Acquiring Fund	5.47%	11.13%	4.11%	10.35%	10.71%	4.30%
Quality Preferred	6.17%	11.10%	3.67%	5.95%	9.42%	3.55%
Quality Preferred 3	6.37%	11.44%	4.02%	7.82%	9.63%	3.08%

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

B. RISK FACTORS

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

The principal risks of investing in the Acquiring Fund are described below. The risks and special considerations listed below should be considered by shareholders of each Fund in their evaluation of the Reorganizations. An investment in a Target Fund is also generally subject to each of these principal risks. Due to the expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund, the Acquiring Fund is subject to higher degrees of risk with respect to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers.

General Risks of Investing in the Acquiring Fund

Investment and Market Risk. An investment in the Acquiring Fund's shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in the shares of the Acquiring Fund represent an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Acquiring Fund. Your

shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of dividends and distributions, if applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

the possibility that a negative perception of the below-investment-grade market develops, resulting in the price and liquidity of below-investment-grade securities becoming depressed, and this negative perception could last for a significant period of time.

Adverse changes in economic conditions are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of a below-investment-grade issuer to make principal payments and interest payments compared to an investment-grade issuer. The principal amount of below-investment-grade securities outstanding has proliferated in the past decade as an increasing number of issuers have used below-investment-grade securities for financing. An economic downturn may severely affect the ability of highly leveraged issuers to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity. Prolonged

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

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

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

Market Conditions. The 2007-2009 financial crisis in the United States and global economies and the ongoing European sovereign debt crisis resulted in an unusually high degree of volatility in the

financial markets, both domestic and foreign, and in the net asset values of many investment companies, including to some extent the Acquiring Fund. A financial crisis of a similar nature in the future may result in fixed-income instruments again experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. The financial condition of issuers may be sensitive to market events, which may, in turn, adversely affect the marketability of the securities they issue. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. As a result, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of unfavorable market conditions.

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

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

Preferred and Hybrid Preferred Securities Risks. Preferred securities have some of the characteristics of both common stocks and bonds. Preferred securities, including hybrid preferred securities, are subject to certain risks, including:

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

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

Payment Deferral and Omission Risk. Generally, preferred securities may be subject to provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip (non-cumulative

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concentration and Financial Services Sector Risk. The preferred securities market is comprised predominantly of securities issued by companies in the financial services sector. Therefore, preferred

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contingent Convertible Capital Securities Risk. Contingent convertible capital securities (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are debt or preferred securities with loss absorption mechanisms built into the terms of the security, for example a mandatory conversion into common stock of the issuer and principal write down. Loss absorption mechanisms are triggered upon the occurrence of a specified trigger event, as identified in the documents that govern the CoCo, and may include a decline in the issuer's capital below a specified threshold level, an increase in the issuer's risk weighted assets, the share price of the issuer falling to a particular level for a certain period of time and certain regulatory events, such as a change in regulatory requirements. A loss absorption mechanism trigger event for CoCos would likely be the result of, or related to, the deterioration of the issuer's financial

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

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

It will often be difficult to predict when, if at all, an automatic write-down or conversion event with respect to CoCos will occur. Accordingly, the trading behavior of CoCos may not follow the trading behavior of other types of debt and preferred securities. Any indication that an automatic write-down or conversion event may occur can be expected to have a material adverse effect on the market price of CoCos. CoCos are a relatively new form of security and the full effects of an automatic write-down or conversion event have not been experienced broadly in the marketplace. The occurrence of an automatic write-down or conversion event may be unpredictable and the potential effects of such event on the Acquiring Fund's yield, net asset value and/or market price may be adverse.

CoCos are subject to the credit, interest rate, high yield securities, foreign securities and market risks associated with bonds and equity securities, and to the risks specific to convertible securities in general. They are also subject to other risks specific to their structure. CoCos are typically structured subordinate to traditional convertible bonds in the issuer's capital structure, which increases the risk that the Acquiring Fund may experience a loss. In certain scenarios, investors in CoCos may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not. The prices of CoCos may be volatile. There is no guarantee that the Acquiring Fund will receive a return of principal on CoCos.

Leverage Risk. Leverage risk is the risk associated with the use of borrowings, the issuance of debt securities or preferred shares, or other form of leverage to leverage the Acquiring Fund's portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful. Through the use of financial leverage, the Acquiring Fund seeks to enhance potential common share earnings over time by borrowing, issuing debt securities or preferred shares or using other types of leverage that bear costs that are lower than the return of portfolio investments held by the Acquiring Fund. However, the Acquiring Fund may use derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, to fix the effective rate paid on all or a portion of the Acquiring Fund's leverage, in an effort to lower leverage costs over an extended period. Accordingly, the Acquiring Fund provides no assurance that the use of leverage will result in a higher yield or return to shareholders. The income benefit from leverage will be reduced (increased) to the extent that the difference narrows (widens) between the net earnings on

the Acquiring Fund's portfolio securities and its cost of leverage. If short- or intermediate-term rates rise and the Acquiring Fund's leverage costs fluctuate, the Acquiring Fund's cost of leverage could exceed the return on portfolio securities held by the Acquiring Fund. Because of the costs of leverage, the Acquiring Fund may incur losses even if the Acquiring Fund has positive returns, if they are not sufficient to cover the costs of leverage. The Acquiring Fund's cost of leverage includes the interest rate paid on its borrowings or dividends on preferred shares, the expenses relating to the issuance of preferred shares and ongoing maintenance of any borrowings and/or the interest attributable to tender option bonds, as well as any other ongoing fees and expenses associated with those borrowings or preferred shares. The Acquiring Fund also bears the one-time costs associated with establishing borrowing facilities, issuing preferred shares and refinancing such leverage. Refinancing risk is the risk that the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace existing leverage at all or on favorable terms. If the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace its leverage upon a redemption of preferred shares, it may be forced to reduce leverage and sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not do so. More frequent refinancings may also increase the one-time costs of establishing leverage. The Acquiring Fund may seek to refinance its leverage over time, in the ordinary course, as current forms of leverage mature or it is otherwise desirable to refinance; however, the form that such leverage will take cannot be predicted at this time. If the Acquiring Fund is unable to replace existing leverage on comparable terms, its costs of leverage will increase. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the use of leverage may result in a higher yield or return to shareholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, the derivative investments may be illiquid. Although both OTC and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience the lack of liquidity, OTC non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. The illiquidity of the derivatives markets may be due to various factors, including congestion, disorderly markets, limitations on deliverable supplies, the participation of speculators, government regulation and intervention and technical and operational or system failures. In addition, the liquidity of a secondary market in an exchange-traded derivative contract may be adversely affected by daily price fluctuation limits established by the exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in an exchange-traded contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open positions. Prices have in the past moved beyond the daily limit on a number of consecutive trading days. If it is not possible to close an open derivative position entered into by the Acquiring Fund, the Acquiring Fund would continue to be required to make cash payments of variation (or mark-to-market) margin in the event of adverse price movements. In such a situation, if the Acquiring Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet variation margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The absence of liquidity may also make it more difficult for the Acquiring Fund to ascertain a market value for such instruments. The inability to close futures or derivatives positions also could have an adverse impact on the Acquiring Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty Risk. Changes in the credit quality of the companies that serve as the Acquiring Fund's counterparties with respect to derivatives or other transactions supported by another party's credit may affect the value of those instruments. Certain entities that have served as counterparties in the markets for these transactions have in the past incurred significant losses and financial hardships, including bankruptcy, as a result of exposure to sub-prime mortgages and other lower quality credit investments that have experienced recent defaults or otherwise suffered extreme credit deterioration. As a result, such hardships have reduced these entities' capital and called into question their continued ability to perform their obligations under such transactions. By using derivatives or other transactions, the Acquiring Fund assumes the risk that its counterparties could experience similar financial hardships. In the event of insolvency of a counterparty, the Acquiring Fund may sustain losses or be unable to liquidate a derivatives position.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in securities of non-U.S. companies involve special risks not presented by investments in securities of U.S. companies, including the following: less publicly available information about non-U.S. companies or markets due to less rigorous disclosure or accounting standards or regulatory practices; many non-U.S. markets may be smaller, less liquid and more volatile; potential adverse effects of fluctuations in controls on the value of the Acquiring Fund's investments; the economies of non-U.S. countries may grow at slower rates than expected or may experience a downturn or recession; the impact of economic, political, social or diplomatic events; possible seizure of a company's assets; restrictions imposed by non-U.S. countries limiting the ability of non-U.S. issuers to make payments of principal and/or interest; and withholding and other non-U.S. taxes may decrease the Acquiring Fund's return. These risks are more pronounced to the extent that the Acquiring Fund invests a significant amount of its assets in companies located in one region and to the extent that the Acquiring Fund invests in securities of issuers in emerging markets. To the extent the Acquiring Fund invests in depositary receipts, the Acquiring Fund will be subject to many of the same risks as when investing directly in non-U.S. securities. The holder of an unsponsored depositary receipt

may have limited voting rights and may not receive as much information about the issuer of the underlying securities as would the holder of a sponsored depository receipt. The Acquiring Fund's income from non-U.S. issuers may be subject to non-U.S. withholding taxes. In some countries, the Acquiring Fund also may be subject to taxes on trading profits and, on certain securities transactions, transfer or stamp duties tax.

Risks of investing in emerging markets issuers include: smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Certain emerging markets also may face other significant internal or external risks, including a heightened risk of war and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts. In addition, governments in many emerging market countries participate to a significant degree in their economies and securities markets, which may impair investment and economic growth, and which may, in turn, diminish the value of the companies in those markets.

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

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

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

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

REIT Risk. The Acquiring Fund may invest in common stocks, preferred securities and convertible securities issued by REITs. As a result, the Acquiring Fund's performance may be linked to the performance of the real estate markets. Property values may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural or technological developments. REIT prices

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

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

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

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

U.S. Government and Agency Securities Risk. U.S. Government and agency securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, to the extent the Acquiring Fund invests in such securities, its potential for capital appreciation may be limited. Not all U.S. Government securities are insured or guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government; some are only insured or guaranteed by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities held by the Acquiring Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, including their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury. It is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment

obligations in the future. Although the U.S. Government has provided support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored enterprises in the future.

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

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

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

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

C. INFORMATION ABOUT THE REORGANIZATIONS

General

The Board of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund has approved the Reorganizations. Nuveen Fund Advisors, the Funds' investment adviser, recommended the proposed Reorganizations as part of a broad initiative to restructure the product offerings of Nuveen's closed-end funds by creating fewer funds with greater scale and to better differentiate products by eliminating overlapping investment mandates of the funds. The proposed Reorganizations and investment mandate changes for the Acquiring Fund were recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors in an effort to seek to enhance the Acquiring Fund's yield, increase investor appeal and, in turn, improve secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value. Nuveen Fund Advisors recommended, and the Board

of the Acquiring Fund has approved the following: (1) certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund, which provide an expanded investment mandate with greater flexibility to invest in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers; and (2) a change in the Acquiring Fund's name to Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund. These changes, which do not require shareholder approval, will be implemented upon the closing of the Reorganizations. In addition, each Fund is permitted to engage in leverage and currently engages in leverage through borrowings. Following the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund expects to increase its level of leverage to approximately 33% of Managed Assets in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers. The use of leverage provides an opportunity for higher net earnings but also creates risks for shareholders, including greater volatility of net asset value, among other things, and will result in higher management fees. See page 43 for a discussion of leverage risk. For purposes of the comparative fee table on page 36, the pro forma fees assume additional borrowings by the Acquiring Fund. However, the type and amount of leverage to be employed by the Acquiring Fund in the future will depend on market conditions, among other things. Spectrum currently serves as sub-adviser to each Fund and will continue to manage the investment of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio as investment sub-adviser following the closing of the Reorganizations.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Annual Meetings. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions. If the Reorganizations are not consummated, each Fund's Board may take such actions as it deems in the best interests of its Fund, including conducting additional solicitations with respect to the proposals or continuing to operate each Fund as a stand-alone Fund. Because the investment policies of each Fund relevant to the expanded investment mandate recommended by Nuveen Fund Advisors (such as with respect to credit quality and securities of foreign issuers) are non-fundamental, and may be changed by a Fund's Board without shareholder approval, each Fund's Board may determine to approve investment mandate updates to its Fund individually, irrespective of the Reorganizations, if deemed to be in the best interests of such Fund.

Terms of the Reorganizations

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

As a result of the Reorganizations, the assets of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund would be combined, and the shareholders of each Target Fund would become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. The closing date is expected to be on or about February 8, 2016, or such other date as the parties may agree (the Closing Date). Following the Reorganizations, each Target Fund would terminate its registration as an investment company under the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganizations as a registered closed-end management investment company, with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, including the expanded investment mandate as also herein described. The repositioning of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio to reflect its expanded investment policies is expected to occur over time and will depend on market conditions.

The aggregate net asset value, as of the Valuation Time (as defined below), of the Acquiring Fund common shares received by each Target Fund in connection with a Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Target Fund as of the Valuation Time. See Proposal No. 2 Information About the Reorganizations Description of Common Shares to Be Issued by the Acquiring Fund; Comparison to Target Funds for a description of the rights of Acquiring Fund common shareholders. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares, however, will be distributed to Target Fund common shareholders in connection with the Reorganizations. The Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will aggregate all fractional Acquiring Fund common shares that may be due to Target Fund shareholders as of the Closing Date and will sell the resulting whole shares for the account of holders of all such fractional interests at a value that may be higher or lower than net asset value, and each such holder will be entitled to a pro rata share of the proceeds from such sale. With respect to the aggregation and sale of fractional common shares, the Acquiring Fund's transfer agent will act directly on behalf of the shareholders entitled to receive fractional shares and will accumulate fractional shares, sell the shares and distribute the cash proceeds net of brokerage commissions, if any, directly to shareholders entitled to receive the fractional shares (without interest and subject to withholding taxes). For federal income tax purposes, shareholders will be treated as if they received fractional share interests and then sold such interests for cash. The holding period and the aggregate tax basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by a shareholder, including fractional share interests deemed received by a shareholder, will be the same as the holding period and aggregate tax basis of the Target Fund common shares previously held by the shareholder and exchanged therefor, provided the Target Fund shares exchanged therefor were held as capital assets at the time of the Reorganization. As a result of the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Funds will hold a smaller percentage of the outstanding common shares of the Acquiring Fund as compared to their percentage holdings of their respective Fund prior to the Reorganizations and thus, common shareholders will hold reduced percentages of ownership in the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization than they held in the Acquiring Fund or any Target Fund individually.

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

Distributions. Undistributed net investment income represents net earnings from a Fund's investment portfolio that over time have not been distributed to shareholders. Under the terms of the Agreement, if a Target Fund has undistributed net investment income or undistributed net capital gains, such Target Fund is required to declare a distribution, which, together with all previous dividends, has

the effect of distributing to its shareholders all undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains (after reduction by any available capital loss carryforwards) for all taxable periods ending on or before the Closing Date. The Acquiring Fund is not subject to a similar distribution requirement; however, it is anticipated that the Acquiring Fund will declare a distribution prior to the Closing Date which will result in the distribution of a portion of its undistributed net investment income to its shareholders. Consequently, Target Fund shareholders effectively will purchase a pro rata portion of the Acquiring Fund's remaining undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains, if any, which may be more or less than each Target Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains immediately preceding the distributions described above, if any. As a result, the Acquiring Fund's existing shareholders will experience a corresponding reduction in their respective portion of undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share, if any, such that the Acquiring Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately following the Reorganizations is expected to be less than the Acquiring Fund's undistributed net investment income and undistributed realized net capital gains per share immediately preceding the Reorganizations.

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

Conditions. Under the terms of the Agreement, the closing of the Reorganizations is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following closing conditions: (1) the requisite approval by the shareholders of each Fund of the proposals with respect to the Reorganization in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, (2) each Fund's receipt of an opinion substantially to the effect that its Reorganization(s) will qualify as a reorganization under the Code (see Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations), (3) the absence of legal proceedings challenging the Reorganizations, and (4) the Funds' receipt of certain customary certificates and legal opinions. Additionally, in order for the Reorganizations to occur, each Fund must obtain certain consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties.

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

Reasons for the Reorganizations

Based on the considerations below, the Board of each Fund, including the independent Board Members, has determined that its Fund's Reorganization(s) would be in the best interests of its Fund and that the interests of the existing shareholders of such Fund would not be diluted with respect to net

asset value as a result of such Reorganization(s). At the October Meeting, the Boards approved the Reorganizations and recommended that shareholders of the respective Funds approve the Reorganizations.

Over the past several months, the Investment Adviser has been evaluating the preferred securities closed-end fund market and, in particular, its preferred securities closed-end funds and their position in the market. As part of a broad initiative to restructure Nuveen's closed-end funds to eliminate funds with overlapping investment mandates and to better differentiate Nuveen's product offerings, the Boards approved the Reorganizations. The Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds currently have the same investment objectives and are managed by the same portfolio managers. The Investment Adviser proposed the Reorganization of each Target Fund into the Acquiring Fund, together with the expanded investment mandate herein described, to increase greatly the Acquiring Fund's scale and expand the Acquiring Fund's investment mandate in an effort to provide various benefits to shareholders as outlined in further detail below.

At the October Meeting and at a prior meeting, the Investment Adviser had made presentations, and the Boards had received a variety of materials relating to the proposed expanded investment mandate and Reorganizations, including the rationale therefore. Prior to approving the Reorganizations and related proposals, the independent Board Members reviewed the foregoing information with their independent legal counsel and with management, reviewed with independent legal counsel applicable law and their duties in considering such matters and met with independent legal counsel in private sessions without management present. The Boards considered a number of principal factors presented at the time of the October Meeting or prior meetings in reaching their determinations, including the following:

the compatibility of the Funds' investment objectives;

consistency of portfolio management;

the potential for improved economies of scale over time and the effect on fees and total expenses;

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

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

the expected costs of the Reorganizations;

the terms of the Reorganizations and whether the Reorganizations would dilute the interests of shareholders of the Funds;

the effect of the Reorganizations on shareholder rights;

the expected increase in leverage and the related higher management fees to the Investment Adviser;

the impact on Fund expenses; and

any potential benefits of the Reorganizations to the Investment Adviser and its affiliates as a result of the Reorganizations. *Compatibility of Investment Objectives, Policies and Related Risks.* The Boards noted that each Fund is a diversified closed-end fund. Based on the information presented, the Boards noted that the investment objectives of the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund are the same.

The Boards recognized that each Fund has non-fundamental investment policies requiring it to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities. At the October Meeting, the Board of each Fund approved a non-fundamental policy for its Fund requiring it to invest at least 65% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade (BBB/Baa and above). Both investment grade and below investment grade securities may include unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by each Fund's Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Each Fund may also, under normal circumstances, invest up to 45% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers offered, traded or listed in U.S. markets. The Boards also recognized that each Fund utilizes leverage.

However, the Board of the Acquiring Fund also adopted an expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund which the Boards recognized will create some notable differences between the investment policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds relating to exposure to below-investment-grade securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers.

More specifically, under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund has changed its non-fundamental investment policies to: (i) decrease its minimum allocation to securities rated, at the time of investment, investment grade (BBB/Baa and above) to 50% of Managed Assets and (ii) eliminate the existing 45% limit on U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. As a result of these changes, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities rated, at the time of investment, below investment grade (below BBB/Baa) (commonly referred to as junk bonds) and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. The Boards recognized that these changes are intended to provide the Acquiring Fund with the flexibility to take advantage of the evolution in the types of securities available in the preferred securities markets since each Fund's inception in 2002, including a decreased supply of higher rated investments and increased issuance of non-traditional preferred securities. The expanded investment mandate will take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations and will replace the corresponding non-fundamental policies currently in effect.

Although the Funds have identical investment objectives, the Boards recognized that the expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund will create some differences in investment risks in certain respects. The Boards noted that it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers relative to the Funds' historical allocations to such securities. The Boards also noted that the Acquiring Fund's ability to allocate a greater percentage of Managed Assets to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers is intended to result in potentially higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, investments in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers are subject to, among other things, increased credit risk and foreign securities risk, respectively.

In addition to evaluating the compatibility of the investment strategies and related risks, the Boards considered the portfolio composition of each Fund and the impact of the Reorganizations and restructuring on each Fund's portfolio, including the shifts in credit quality as well as any shifts in yield, leverage and leverage costs. The Boards also considered the relative performance of the Funds and the factors that may affect the future performance of the Acquiring Fund, including the secondary market trading of its shares. If the Reorganizations are approved, the Acquiring Fund is also expected to buy and sell a portion of its portfolio investments to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers and will incur transaction costs. The Boards considered the potential for related gains and losses of such transactions.

In evaluating the Reorganizations and related proposals, the Boards considered the anticipated benefits that the Reorganizations and expanded investment mandate of the Acquiring Fund were intended to provide to shareholders including, among other things, (a) the potential for higher net earnings, as a result of the Acquiring Fund's greater investment flexibility and increased use of leverage, may support higher common share distributions, and result in a more attractive yield, which may increase investor appeal and, in turn, enhance secondary market trading prices of common shares relative to net asset value; (b) increased portfolio and leverage management flexibility due to a significantly larger asset base of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations; (c) greater secondary market liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding; and (d) operating costs savings and operational efficiencies because certain duplicative fees and expenses incurred by each stand-alone Fund prior to the Reorganizations (e.g., board-related fees, fees for legal services, accounting, regulatory filings and printing) will be eliminated and, following the Reorganizations, such fees and expenses will be spread over a significantly larger asset base. The Board, however, recognized that, as a result of the anticipated increase in leverage and the resulting higher management fees, total annual expenses of the Acquiring Fund (including the costs of the leverage) following the Reorganizations are expected to be higher than total annual expenses of each Fund.

Consistency of Portfolio Management. The Boards noted that each Fund has the same investment adviser and sub-adviser. The portfolio managers of the Acquiring Fund are also the portfolio managers of each Target Fund. Through the Reorganizations, the Boards recognized that shareholders will remain invested in a closed-end management investment company that will have the same investment adviser and sub-adviser and investment objectives; however, the Acquiring Fund will be following the expanded investment mandate as noted above.

Potential for Improved Economies of Scale Over Time and Effect on Fees and Total Expenses. The Boards considered the fees and expense ratios of each of the Funds, including the estimated expenses of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations, the costs of leverage among the Funds and the impact of the Reorganizations on such costs. The Boards recognized that the contractual fee rate of the Investment Management Agreement of each Fund is the same and that the contractual sub-advisory fee rate paid by the Investment Adviser to the Sub-Adviser will not change as a result of the Reorganizations. The Board, however, recognized that management fees paid by each Fund are calculated on a Fund's Managed Assets, which include assets purchased with leverage. Consequently, as a result of the expected increase in leverage, the management fees paid by the Acquiring Fund will increase and total annual expenses (including the costs of leverage will increase). The Board further recognized that this increase will be partially offset by economies of scale and operational efficiencies recognized by the Acquiring Fund as a result of the larger asset size of the Acquiring Fund. The pro forma total annual expenses (including the costs of leverage) of the Acquiring Fund, however, were expected to be higher than each stand-alone Fund.

Potential for Improved Secondary Market Trading with Respect to the Common Shares. While it is not possible to predict trading levels following the Reorganizations, the Boards noted that the Reorganizations are being proposed, in part, to seek to increase investor appeal which may enhance secondary market trading prices of the common shares relative to net asset value as well as provide greater secondary market liquidity and ease of trading due to substantially more common shares outstanding.

Anticipated Tax-Free Reorganizations; Capital Loss Carryforwards. The Reorganizations will be structured with the intention that they qualify as tax-free reorganizations for federal income tax purposes, and the Funds will obtain opinions of counsel substantially to this effect (based on certain

factual representations and certain customary assumptions). In addition, the Boards considered the impact of the Reorganizations on any estimated capital loss carryforwards of the Funds and applicable limitations of federal income tax rules.

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

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

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

Potential Benefits to Nuveen Fund Advisors and Affiliates. The Boards recognized that the Reorganizations may result in some benefits and economies for the Investment Adviser and its affiliates. Such benefits may include, for example, a reduction in the level of operational expenses incurred for administrative, compliance and portfolio management services as a result of the elimination of the Target Funds as separate funds in the Nuveen complex. In addition, the Boards noted that following the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund expects to increase its use of leverage which will result in higher management fees.

Conclusion. Each Board, including the independent Board Members, approved the Reorganization(s) involving its Fund, concluding that such Reorganization(s) are in the best interests of its Fund and that the interests of existing shareholders of its Fund will not be diluted as a result of the Reorganization(s).

Capitalization

The following table sets forth the capitalization of the Funds as of July 31, 2015, and the pro-forma combined capitalization of the Acquiring Fund as if the Reorganizations had occurred on that date. The table reflects pro forma exchange ratios of approximately 0.92824012 common shares of the Acquiring Fund issued for each common share of Quality Preferred, and approximately 0.97425346 common shares of the Acquiring Fund issued for each common share of Quality Preferred 3. If the Reorganizations are consummated, the actual exchange ratios may vary.

	Acquiring Fund	Quality Preferred	Quality Preferred 3	Pro Forma Adjustments	Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma ⁽⁵⁾
Common Shareholders Equity:					
Common Shares, \$.01 par value per share; 120,393,013 shares outstanding for Acquiring Fund; 64,658,447 shares outstanding for Quality Preferred; 23,670,657 shares outstanding for Quality Preferred 3; and 203,472,710 shares outstanding for Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund Pro Forma	\$ 1,203,930	\$ 646,584	\$ 236,707	\$ (52,494) ⁽²⁾	\$ 2,034,727
Paid-in surplus	1,688,438,242	882,069,020	328,993,560	(1,757,506) ⁽³⁾	2,897,743,316
Undistributed (Over-distribution of) net investment income	10,224,717	4,315,676	68,277	(5,419,570) ⁽⁴⁾	9,189,100
Accumulated net realized gain (loss)	(622,023,039)	(343,774,042)	(122,698,452)		(1,088,495,533)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	96,414,946	46,866,358	19,087,525		162,368,829
Net assets attributable to common shares	\$ 1,174,258,796	\$ 590,123,596	\$ 225,687,617	\$ (7,229,570)	\$ 1,982,840,439
Net asset value per common share outstanding (net assets attributable to common shares, divided by common shares outstanding)	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.13	\$ 9.53		\$ 9.74
Authorized shares:					
Common	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited		Unlimited
Preferred	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited		Unlimited

- (1) The pro forma balances are presented as if the Reorganizations were effective as of July 31, 2015, and are presented for informational purposes only. The actual Closing Date of the Reorganizations is expected to be on or about February 8, 2016, or such later time agreed to by the parties at which time the results would be reflective of the actual composition of shareholders' equity as of that date. All pro forma adjustments are directly attributable to the Reorganizations.
- (2) Assumes the issuance of 60,018,404 and 23,061,293 Acquiring Fund common shares in exchange for the net assets of Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3, respectively. These numbers are based on the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund and Target Funds as of July 31, 2015, adjusted for estimated Reorganization costs and the effect of distributions, where applicable.
- (3) Includes the impact of estimated total Reorganization costs of \$1,810,000, which will be borne by the Acquiring Fund, Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3 in the amounts of \$1,030,000, \$550,000 and \$230,000, respectively.
- (4) Assumes that Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3 make net investment income distributions of \$4,694,255 and \$725,315, respectively.
- (5) Following the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund will change its name to Nuveen Preferred Securities Income Fund.

Expenses Associated with the Reorganizations

In evaluating the Reorganizations, management of the Funds estimated the amount of expenses the Funds would incur to be approximately \$1,810,000, which includes additional stock exchange listing fees, SEC registration fees, legal and accounting fees, proxy solicitation and distribution costs and other related administrative or operational costs. The expenses of the Reorganizations (whether or not consummated) will be allocated among the Funds ratably based on the relative expected benefits of the Reorganizations comprised of forecasted increases to net earnings, improvements in the secondary trading market for common shares and operating expense savings, if any, to each Fund following the Reorganizations. Reorganization expenses have been or will be reflected in each Fund's net asset value at or before the close of trading on the business day immediately prior to the close of the Reorganizations. These estimated expenses will be borne by the Acquiring Fund, Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3 in the amounts of \$1,030,000 (0.09%), \$550,000 (0.09%) and \$230,000 (0.10%), respectively (all percentages are based on average net assets applicable to common shares for the twelve (12) months ended July 31, 2015).

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

Dissenting Shareholders Rights of Appraisal

Under the charter documents of each Fund, shareholders do not have dissenters rights of appraisal with respect to the Reorganizations.

Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations

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

1. The transfer by the Target Fund of substantially all its assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all the liabilities of the Target Fund, immediately followed by the pro rata distribution of all the Acquiring Fund shares so received by the Target Fund to the Target Fund's shareholders of record in complete liquidation of the Target Fund and the dissolution of the Target Fund as soon as practicable thereafter, will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1) of the Code, and the Acquiring Fund and the Target Fund will each be a party to a reorganization, within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, with respect to the Reorganization.
2. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund upon the receipt of substantially all the Target Fund's assets solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all the liabilities of the Target Fund.
3. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Target Fund upon the transfer of substantially all its assets to the Acquiring Fund solely in exchange for Acquiring Fund shares and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of substantially all the liabilities of the Target Fund or upon the distribution (whether actual or constructive) of such Acquiring Fund shares to the Target Fund's shareholders solely in exchange for such shareholders' shares of the Target Fund in complete liquidation of the Target Fund.
4. No gain or loss will be recognized by the Target Fund's shareholders upon the exchange, pursuant to the Reorganization, of all their shares of the Target Fund solely for Acquiring Fund shares, except to the extent the Target Fund's common shareholders receive cash in lieu of a fractional Acquiring Fund common share.
5. The aggregate basis of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Target Fund shareholder pursuant to the Reorganization (including any fractional Acquiring Fund common share to which a shareholder would be entitled) will be the same as the aggregate basis of the Target Fund shares exchanged therefor by such shareholder.
6. The holding period of the Acquiring Fund shares received by each Target Fund shareholder in the Reorganization (including any fractional Acquiring Fund common share to which a shareholder would be entitled) will include the period during which the shares of the Target Fund exchanged therefor were held by such shareholder, provided such Target Fund shares are held as capital assets at the effective time of the Reorganization.

7. The basis of the assets of the Target Fund received by the Acquiring Fund will be the same as the basis of such assets in the hands of the Target Fund immediately before the effective time of the Reorganization.

8. The holding period of the assets of the Target Fund received by the Acquiring Fund will include the period during which those assets were held by the Target Fund.

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

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

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

After the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund's ability to use the Target Funds' or the Acquiring Fund's pre-Reorganization capital losses may be limited under certain federal income tax rules applicable to reorganizations of this type. Therefore, in certain circumstances, shareholders may pay federal income taxes sooner, or pay more federal income taxes, than they would have had the Reorganizations not occurred. The effect of these potential limitations, however, will depend on a number of factors including the amount of the losses, the amount of gains to be offset, the exact timing of the Reorganizations and the amount of unrealized capital gains in the Funds at the time of the

Reorganizations. As of July 31, 2015, the Funds had unused capital loss carryforwards available for federal income tax purposes to be applied against capital gains, if any, per the table below.

Capital losses to be carried forward

	Acquiring Fund	Quality Preferred	Quality Preferred 3
Expires July 31, 2017	\$ 277,312,489	\$ 170,727,594	\$ 74,350,645
Expires July 31, 2018	317,825,546	164,307,763	47,045,512
Expires July 31, 2019	10,696,373	3,371,042	15,796
Not subject to expiration			
Total	\$ 605,834,408	\$ 338,406,399	\$ 121,411,953

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

In addition, the shareholders of a Target Fund will receive a proportionate share of any taxable income and gains realized by the Acquiring Fund and not distributed to its shareholders prior to the closing of the Reorganizations when such income and gains are eventually distributed by the Acquiring Fund. To the extent the Acquiring Fund sells portfolio investments before or after the Reorganizations, including any sales made to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers, the Acquiring Fund may recognize gains or losses, which also may result in taxable distributions to shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). As a result, shareholders of a Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund may receive a greater amount of taxable distributions than they would have had the Reorganizations not occurred. If the repositioning had occurred as of July 31, 2015, the Acquiring Fund would not have realized any net capital gains. A significant portion of the securities held by the Funds are purchased and sold on a principal basis rather than an agency basis. Such securities are bought and sold at a spread and are not subject to separate brokerage commissions.

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

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

Shareholder Approval

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

Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote against the approval of the Reorganizations. Broker non-votes are shares held by brokers or nominees for which the brokers or

nominees have executed proxies as to which (1) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power and (2) the broker or nominee has not received instructions from the beneficial owner or other person who is entitled to instruct how the shares will be voted.

The closing of each Reorganization is contingent upon the closing of both of the Reorganizations. The closing of each Reorganization is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, which include customary closing conditions. In order for the Reorganizations to occur, all requisite shareholder approvals must be obtained at the Annual Meetings, and certain other consents, confirmations and/or waivers from various third parties, must also be obtained. Because the closing of the Reorganizations is contingent upon each of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund obtaining such shareholder approvals and satisfying (or obtaining the waiver of) other closing conditions, it is possible that the Reorganizations will not occur, even if shareholders of your Fund entitled to vote on your Fund's Reorganization proposal(s) approve such proposal(s) and your Fund satisfies all of its closing conditions, if one or more of the other Funds does not obtain its requisite shareholder approvals or satisfy (or obtain the waiver of) its closing conditions.

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

General

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

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

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

Distributions

As a general matter, each Fund has a monthly distribution policy and each Fund seeks to maintain a stable level of distributions. Each Fund's present policy, which may be changed by its

Board, is to make regular monthly cash distributions to holders of its common shares at a level rate (stated in terms of a fixed cents per common share dividend rate) that reflects the past and projected performance of such Fund.

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

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

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

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

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

- (1) If common shares are trading at or above net asset value at the time of valuation, the Acquiring Fund will issue new shares at a price equal to the greater of the shares' net asset value or 95% of the shares' market value; or
- (2) If common shares are trading below net asset value at the time of valuation, the *Plan Agent* will receive the dividend or distribution in cash and will purchase common shares in the open market, on the exchange on which the common shares are listed, for the participants' accounts. It is possible that the market price for the common shares may increase before the *Plan Agent* has completed its purchases. Therefore, the average purchase price per share paid by the *Plan Agent* may exceed the market price at the time of valuation, resulting in the purchase of fewer shares than if the dividend or

distribution had been paid in common shares issued by the Acquiring Fund. The Plan Agent will use all dividends and distributions received in cash to purchase common shares in the open market within 30 days of the valuation date. Interest will not be paid on any uninvested cash payments.

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

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

The brokerage charge for reinvestment of your dividends or distributions in common shares will be paid by the Acquiring Fund. However, all participants will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred by the Plan Agent when it makes open market purchases.

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

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

Common Share Price Data

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

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Market Price		Acquiring Fund Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	October 2015	\$ 9.34	\$ 8.75	\$ 9.77	\$ 9.52	(2.82)%
July 2015	\$ 9.26	\$ 8.26	\$ 9.97	\$ 9.69	(6.87)%	(14.85)%
April 2015	\$ 9.42	\$ 9.11	\$ 10.06	\$ 9.88	(5.24)%	(8.40)%
January 2015	\$ 9.36	\$ 8.90	\$ 9.96	\$ 9.80	(5.36)%	(9.77)%
October 2014	\$ 9.03	\$ 8.61	\$ 10.02	\$ 9.83	(9.15)%	(12.49)%
July 2014	\$ 9.13	\$ 8.85	\$ 10.00	\$ 9.80	(8.47)%	(10.57)%
April 2014	\$ 8.91	\$ 8.35	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.34	(8.52)%	(11.16)%
January 2014	\$ 8.42	\$ 7.86	\$ 9.38	\$ 9.13	(9.95)%	(14.75)%
October 2013	\$ 8.46	\$ 7.84	\$ 9.42	\$ 9.07	(9.74)%	(14.13)%
July 2013	\$ 9.87	\$ 8.21	\$ 10.02	\$ 9.30	(1.50)%	(11.72)%
April 2013	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.30	\$ 9.91	\$ 9.67	(1.44)%	(4.80)%
January 2013	\$ 9.57	\$ 8.48	\$ 9.72	\$ 9.42	0.10%	(9.98)%
October 2012	\$ 9.65	\$ 9.22	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.14	5.14%	(2.72)%

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Quality Preferred					
	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
October 2015	\$ 8.43	\$ 7.89	\$ 9.15	\$ 8.90	(6.58)%	(12.36)%
July 2015	\$ 8.55	\$ 7.80	\$ 9.31	\$ 9.06	(8.16)%	(13.91)%
April 2015	\$ 8.75	\$ 8.41	\$ 9.39	\$ 9.21	(6.32)%	(9.28)%
January 2015	\$ 8.58	\$ 8.06	\$ 9.33	\$ 9.14	(7.14)%	(12.01)%
October 2014	\$ 8.43	\$ 7.90	\$ 9.37	\$ 9.19	(9.60)%	(14.41)%
July 2014	\$ 8.53	\$ 8.25	\$ 9.37	\$ 9.18	(8.68)%	(10.63)%
April 2014	\$ 8.32	\$ 7.81	\$ 9.18	\$ 8.71	(8.99)%	(10.95)%
January 2014	\$ 7.87	\$ 7.40	\$ 8.76	\$ 8.55	(9.53)%	(13.95)%
October 2013	\$ 7.93	\$ 7.38	\$ 8.87	\$ 8.52	(10.22)%	(13.89)%
July 2013	\$ 9.35	\$ 7.83	\$ 9.46	\$ 8.76	(0.85)%	(11.00)%
April 2013	\$ 9.21	\$ 8.85	\$ 9.33	\$ 9.13	0.00%	(3.91)%
January 2013	\$ 9.08	\$ 7.99	\$ 9.18	\$ 8.82	(0.98)%	(9.41)%
October 2012	\$ 9.00	\$ 8.62	\$ 8.95	\$ 8.63	2.18%	(3.58)%

Fiscal Quarter Ended	Quality Preferred 3					
	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
October 2015	\$ 8.62	\$ 8.02	\$ 9.56	\$ 9.33	(8.82)%	(14.13)%
July 2015	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.01	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.44	(10.42)%	(15.17)%
April 2015	\$ 8.76	\$ 8.53	\$ 9.78	\$ 9.59	(9.23)%	(11.70)%
January 2015	\$ 8.72	\$ 8.33	\$ 9.69	\$ 9.53	(9.54)%	(12.77)%
October 2014	\$ 8.60	\$ 8.20	\$ 9.72	\$ 9.54	(11.25)%	(14.32)%
July 2014	\$ 8.68	\$ 8.43	\$ 9.71	\$ 9.53	(9.86)%	(12.64)%
April 2014	\$ 8.53	\$ 7.98	\$ 9.53	\$ 9.07	(9.83)%	(12.12)%
January 2014	\$ 8.07	\$ 7.60	\$ 9.12	\$ 8.89	(10.79)%	(14.67)%
October 2013	\$ 8.24	\$ 7.71	\$ 9.15	\$ 8.83	(9.95)%	(12.98)%
July 2013	\$ 9.39	\$ 8.01	\$ 9.74	\$ 9.01	(3.41)%	(11.24)%
April 2013	\$ 9.30	\$ 8.91	\$ 9.63	\$ 9.40	(2.97)%	(6.01)%
January 2013	\$ 9.23	\$ 8.24	\$ 9.45	\$ 9.12	(2.33)%	(9.65)%
October 2012	\$ 9.42	\$ 8.85	\$ 9.26	\$ 8.82	5.86%	(4.43)%

On December 3, 2015, the closing sale prices of the Acquiring Fund, Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3 common shares were \$9.21, \$8.33, and \$8.63 respectively. These prices represent discounts to net asset value for the Acquiring Fund, Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3 of (4.46)%, (7.75)% and (8.48)%, respectively.

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

Description of Massachusetts Business Trusts

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

General

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

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

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

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

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

The Funds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shareholder, Trustee and Officer Liability. The Declaration of Trust of the Acquiring Fund provides that shareholders have no personal liability for the acts or obligations of the Fund and require the Fund to indemnify a shareholder from any loss or expense arising solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder and not because of his or her acts or omissions or for some other reasons. In addition, the Fund will assume the defense of any claim against a shareholder for personal liability at the request of the shareholder. Similarly, the Declaration of Trust provides that any person who is a trustee, officer or employee of the Fund is not personally liable to any person in connection with the affairs of the Fund, other than to the Fund and its shareholders arising from bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard for his or her duty. The Declaration of Trust

further provides for indemnification of such persons and advancement of the expenses of defending any such actions for which indemnification might be sought. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the trustees may rely in good faith on expert advice.

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

D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INVESTMENT POLICIES

Comparison of the Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds

The Funds have the same investment objectives. Each Fund's primary investment objective is high current income consistent with capital preservation. Each Fund's secondary investment objective is to enhance portfolio value relative to the market for preferred securities through investment in securities by investing in (i) securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are underrated or undervalued or (ii) sectors that the Sub-Adviser believes are undervalued. Each Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company and currently engages in leverage through bank borrowings.

Each Fund currently has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy requiring it to invest at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities, which may be changed by that Fund's Board without shareholder approval provided that shareholders receive 60 days' prior written notice. This policy is not being changed. As of the date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, each Fund has a non-fundamental policy requiring it to invest at least 65% of its Managed Assets in securities that, at the time of investment, are rated investment grade (BBB/Baa and above). Investment grade securities may include unrated securities judged to be of comparable quality by each Fund's Investment Adviser or Sub-Adviser. Currently, each Fund also may invest up to 45% of its Managed Assets in U.S. dollar denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers offered, traded or listed in U.S. markets.

Under the expanded investment mandate, the Acquiring Fund has changed its non-fundamental investment policies to: (i) decrease its minimum allocation to securities rated, at the time of investment, investment grade (BBB/Baa and above) to 50% of Managed Assets and (ii) eliminate the existing 45% limit on U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. As a result of these changes, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 50% of its Managed Assets in securities rated, at the time of investment, below investment grade (below BBB/Baa) (commonly referred to as "junk bonds") and may invest without limit in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. These changes are intended to provide the Acquiring Fund with the flexibility to take advantage of the evolution in the types of securities available in the preferred securities markets since each Fund's inception in 2002, including a decreased supply of higher rated investments and increased issuance of non-traditional preferred securities. The expanded investment mandate will take effect upon the closing of the Reorganizations and will replace the corresponding non-fundamental policies currently in effect.

The Acquiring Fund's allocation to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers may vary over time, consistent with its investment objectives and policies, and subject to, among other things, market conditions. However, it is expected that a greater percentage of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio would be allocated to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers relative to the Funds' historical allocations to such securities. The Acquiring Fund's ability to allocate a greater percentage of Managed Assets to lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers is intended to result in potentially higher net earnings that may support higher common share distributions. However, investments in lower rated securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers are subject to, among other things, increased credit risk and foreign securities risk, respectively. See Proposal No. 2 B. Risk Factors on page 38 for a discussion of the risks associated with lower rated securities and page 47 with respect to foreign securities risk.

The foregoing credit quality policies apply only at the time a security is purchased, and no Fund is required to dispose of a security in the event that a NRSRO downgrades its assessment of the credit characteristics of a particular issue. In determining whether to retain or sell such a security, the Sub-Adviser may consider such factors as its assessment of the credit quality of the issuer of such security, the price at which such security could be sold and the rating, if any, assigned to such security by other rating agencies.

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

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

Each Fund may engage in hedging transactions from time to time. The use of derivatives for purposes of hedging the portfolio will be restricted to reducing the portfolio's exposure to interest rates. Each Fund, in implementing its hedging strategies, may enter into futures transactions with a notional principal amount that will not exceed 35% of its Managed Assets, and may invest in options on futures the purchase of which will not exceed 0.5% of its Managed Assets in any calendar quarter.

Each Fund may also enter into interest rate swap transactions, including forward starting swaps, in which the entire swap is scheduled to start at a later date, and deferred swaps in which the parties do not exchange payments until a future date.

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

Each Fund's investment objectives and certain investment policies specifically identified in the Reorganization SAI as such are considered fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. All of the other investment policies of each Fund, including as noted above, are not considered to be fundamental by the Fund and can be changed by the Board without a vote of the outstanding shareholders. However, each Fund's non-fundamental investment policy with respect to investing at least 80% of its Managed Assets in preferred securities may be changed only by that Fund's Board following the provision of 60 days' prior written notice to such shareholders.

No Fund can change its investment objectives without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, if issued in the future, voting together as a single class, and of the holders of a majority of the outstanding preferred shares, if

issued in the future, voting as a separate class. When used with respect to particular shares of each Fund, a majority of the outstanding shares means (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the shares, whichever is less.

Each Fund may utilize the following forms of leverage: (a) borrowings, including loans from certain financial institutions, and/or the issuance of debt securities, including fixed and floating rate notes or liquidity supported variable rate demand obligations; (b) the issuance of preferred shares or other senior securities; and (c) engaging in reverse repurchase agreements and economically similar transactions. Each Fund may also borrow money for repurchase of its shares or as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Fund securities.

Currently, each Fund employs financial leverage through bank borrowings. Following the closing of the Reorganizations, in order to bring its leverage ratio more in line with peers, the Acquiring Fund is expected to increase its leverage relative to each Fund's historical leverage levels. This may be achieved with increased bank borrowings, the issuance of preferred shares or any other form of permitted leverage. The timing and terms of any leverage transaction is determined by a Fund's Board, and may vary with prevailing market or economic conditions. Each Fund has issued preferred shares in the past, but does not currently have any preferred shares outstanding. If a Fund issues preferred shares, such preferred securities, voting as a separate class, would have the right to elect at least two Board Members at all times and to elect a majority of the Board Members in the event two full years' dividends on the preferred shares are unpaid. In each case, the remaining Board Members would be elected by holders of common shares and preferred shares voting together as a single class. The holders of preferred shares would vote as a separate class or classes on certain other matters as required under each Fund's Declaration of Trust, the 1940 Act and Massachusetts law.

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

Portfolio Investments

The Acquiring Fund's portfolio will be composed principally of the investments described below.

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

Traditional preferred securities pay a dividend, typically contingent both upon declaration by the issuer's board, and at times approval by regulators and on the existence of current earnings (or

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

The term preferred securities also includes hybrid-preferred securities. Hybrid-preferred securities often behave similarly as investments in traditional preferred securities and are regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Hybrid-preferred securities possess varying combinations of features of both debt and preferred shares and as such they may constitute senior debt, junior debt or preferred shares in an issuer's capital structure. As such, hybrid-preferred securities may not be subordinate to a company's debt securities (as are traditional preferred shares). Given the various debt and equity characteristics of hybrid-preferred securities, whether a hybrid-preferred security is classified as debt or equity for purposes of reporting the Acquiring Fund's portfolio holdings may be based on the portfolio managers' determination as to whether its debt or preferred features are preponderant, or based on the assessment of an independent data provider. Such determinations may be subjective.

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

Contingent convertible capital instruments (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are hybrid capital securities. Specific CoCo structures vary by country of domicile and by each issue. All CoCos have mechanisms that absorb losses or reduce the value of the CoCo due to deterioration of the issuer's financial condition and status as a going concern. Loss absorption mechanisms may include conversion into common equity and principal write-down. Loss absorption mechanisms can be triggered by capital levels or market value metrics of the issuers dropping below a certain predetermined level or at the discretion of the issuer regulator/supervisory entity. There are other types of preferred and hybrid-preferred securities that offer loss absorption to the issuing entity but until now only CoCos have predetermined loss absorption mechanisms and triggers. Thus, unlike traditional convertible securities, the conversion is not voluntary and the equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuer and its regulatory requirements. Due to increased regulatory requirements for higher capital levels for financial institutions, the issuance of CoCo instruments has increased in the last several years and is expected to continue.

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

As a general matter, dividend or interest payments on preferred securities may be cumulative or non-cumulative. The dividend or interest rates on preferred securities may be fixed or floating, or convert from fixed to floating at a specified future time; each Fund may invest without limit in such floating-rate and fixed-to-floating-rate preferred securities. Floating-rate and fixed-to-floating-rate preferred securities may be traditional preferred or hybrid-preferred securities. Floating-rate preferred securities pay a rate of income that resets periodically based on short- and/or longer-term interest rate benchmarks. If the associated interest rate benchmark rises, the income received from the security may increase and therefore the return offered by the floating-rate security may rise as well, making such securities less price sensitive to rising interest rates (or yields). Similarly, a fixed-to-floating-rate security may be less price sensitive to rising interest rates (or yields), because the period over which the rate of payment is fixed is shorter than the maturity term of the bond, after which period a floating rate of payment applies.

The preferred securities market continues to evolve. New securities may be developed that may be regarded by market investors as being part of the preferred securities market. Where such securities will fall in the capital structure of the issuer will depend on the structure and characteristics of the new security.

Preferred securities may either trade over-the-counter (OTC), or trade on an exchange. Preferred securities can be structured differently for retail and institutional investors, and the Acquiring Fund may invest in preferred securities of either structure. The retail segment is typified by \$25 par securities (including \$25 par debt securities) that are listed on the NYSE and trade on a flat basis (i.e., quoted with any accrued dividend or interest income included in the market price). The institutional segment is typified by \$1,000 par value OTC securities traded on a clean basis (i.e., quoted without accrued dividend or interest income included in the market price).

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

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

Contingent Convertible Capital Securities. Contingent convertible capital securities (sometimes referred to as CoCos) are debt or preferred securities with loss absorption characteristics that provide for mandatory conversion into common shares of the issuer under certain circumstances. The

mandatory conversion might be automatically triggered, for instance, if a company fails to meet the capital minimum described in the security, the company's regulator makes a determination that the security should convert, or the company receives specified levels of extraordinary public support. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in these instruments could experience a reduced income rate, potentially to zero, and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor (worsening a Fund's standing in bankruptcy). In addition, some CoCos provide for an automatic write-down of capital under such circumstances.

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

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

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

Foreign Issuers. The Acquiring Fund may invest in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers through the direct investment in securities of such companies and through depositary receipts. For purposes of identifying foreign issuers, the Acquiring Fund will use a Bloomberg classification, which employs the following factors listed in order of importance: (i) the country in which the company's management is located, (ii) the country in which the company's securities are primarily listed, (iii) the country from which the company primarily receives revenue and (iv) the company's reporting currency. The Acquiring Fund may purchase depositary receipts such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of foreign issuers and are alternatives to purchasing directly the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in U.S. dollar denominated securities of emerging markets issuers. Emerging markets issuers are those (i) whose securities are traded principally on a stock

exchange or over-the-counter in an emerging market country, (ii) organized under the laws of an emerging market country or (iii) whose principal place of business or principal office(s) is in an emerging market country. Emerging market countries include any country other than Canada, the United States and the countries comprising the MSCI EAFE® Index (currently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Derivatives. The Acquiring Fund may enter into certain derivative transactions, such as interest rate swaps, as a hedging technique to (i) manage the Acquiring Fund's effective interest rate exposure and (ii) attempt to protect itself from borrowing interest expenses resulting from increasing short-term interest rates or increasing preferred share dividends (if such shares are issued in the future). The specific derivative instruments will be limited to (A) U.S. Treasury security or U.S. Government Agency security futures contracts and (B) options on U.S. Treasury security or U.S. Government Agency security futures contracts. All such instruments must be traded and listed on an exchange. There is no assurance that these derivative strategies will be available at any time or that the Sub-Adviser will determine to use them for the Acquiring Fund or, if used, that the strategies will be successful.

U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government Agency futures contracts are standardized contracts for the future delivery of a U.S. Treasury Bond or U.S. Treasury Note or a U.S. Government Agency security or their equivalent at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. An option on a U.S. Treasury or U.S. Government Agency futures contract, as contrasted with the direct investment in such a contract, gives the purchaser of the option the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a U.S. Treasury or U.S. Government Agency futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time on or before the expiration date of the option. Upon exercise of an option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's futures margin account, which represents the amount by which the market price of the futures contract exceeds the exercise price of the option on the futures contract.

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

Short-Term Investments

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

- (1) U.S. Government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest that are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. Government Agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. Government Agency securities include securities issued by
 - (a) the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United

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

(2) Certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or a savings and loan association. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return and are normally negotiable. The issuer of a certificate of deposit agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Under current FDIC regulations, the maximum insurance payable as to any one certificate of deposit is \$100,000; therefore, certificates of deposit purchased by the Acquiring Fund may not be fully insured.

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

(4) Commercial paper, which consists of short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Acquiring Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for such notes, however, they are redeemable by the Acquiring Fund at any time. The Investment Adviser will consider the financial condition of the corporation (e.g., earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios) and will continuously monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Acquiring Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation

were unable to pay principal and interest on demand. Investments in commercial paper will be limited to commercial paper rated in the highest categories by S&P, Moody's or Fitch and that matures within one year of the date of purchase or carries a variable or floating rate of interest.

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

Illiquid Securities

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

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

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions

The Acquiring Fund may buy and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, making payment or taking delivery at a later date, normally within 15 to 45 days of the trade date. This type of transaction may involve an element of risk because no interest accrues on the securities prior to settlement and, because securities are subject to market fluctuations, the value of the securities at time of delivery may be less (or more) than cost. A separate account of the Acquiring Fund will be established with its custodian consisting of cash equivalents or liquid securities having a market value at all times at least equal to the amount of the commitment.

Interest Rate Transactions

In connection with the Acquiring Fund's use of leverage through borrowings or the issuance of preferred shares, the Acquiring Fund may enter into interest rate swap or cap transactions. Interest rate swaps involve the Acquiring Fund's agreement with the swap counterparty to pay a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty paying the Acquiring Fund a variable rate payment that is intended to approximate the Acquiring Fund's variable rate payment obligation on preferred shares or any variable rate borrowing. The payment obligation would be based on the notional amount of the swap.

The Acquiring Fund may use an interest rate cap, which would require it to pay a premium to the cap counterparty and would entitle it, to the extent that a specified variable rate index exceeds a predetermined fixed rate, to receive from the counterparty payment of the difference based on the notional amount. The Acquiring Fund would use interest rate swaps or caps only with the intent to reduce or eliminate the risk that an increase in short-term interest rates could have on common share net earnings as a result of leverage.

The Acquiring Fund will generally enter into swaps or caps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Acquiring Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Acquiring Fund intends to maintain in a segregated account with its custodian cash or liquid securities having a value at least equal to the Acquiring Fund's net payment obligations under any swap transaction, marked-to-market daily.

The use of interest rate swaps and caps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. Depending on the state of interest rates in general, the Acquiring Fund's use of interest rate swaps or caps has the potential to enhance or harm the overall performance of the Acquiring Fund's common shares. To the extent there is a decline in interest rates, the value of the interest rate swap or cap could decline and could result in a decline in the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund's common shares. In addition, if short-term interest rates are lower than the Acquiring Fund's fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will reduce common share net earnings. If, on the other hand, short-term interest rates are higher than the fixed rate of payment on the interest rate swap, the swap will enhance common share net earnings. Buying interest rate caps could enhance the performance of the shares by providing a maximum leverage expense. Buying interest rate caps could also decrease the net earnings of the shares in the event that the premium paid by the Acquiring Fund to the counterparty exceeds the additional amount the Acquiring Fund would have been required to pay had it not entered into the cap agreement.

Interest rate swaps and caps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amount of interest payments that the Acquiring Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the counterparty defaults, the Acquiring Fund would not be able to use the anticipated net receipts under the swap or cap to offset the dividend payments on preferred shares or interest payments on borrowings. Depending on whether the Acquiring Fund would be entitled to receive net payments from the counterparty on the swap or cap, which, in turn, would depend on the general state of short-term interest rates at that point in time, such a default could negatively impact the performance of the shares.

Although this will not guarantee that the counterparty does not default, the Acquiring Fund will not enter into an interest rate swap or cap transaction with any counterparty that Spectrum believes

does not have the financial resources to honor its obligation under the interest rate swap or cap transaction. Further, Spectrum will continually monitor the financial stability of a counterparty to an interest rate swap or cap transaction in an effort to proactively protect the Acquiring Fund's investments.

In addition, at the time the interest rate swap or cap transaction reaches its scheduled termination date, there is a risk that the Acquiring Fund will not be able to obtain a replacement transaction or that the terms of the replacement will not be as favorable as on the expiring transaction. If this occurs, it could have a negative impact on the performance of the Acquiring Fund's common shares.

The Acquiring Fund may choose or be required to reduce its borrowings or other leverage. Such an event would likely result in the Acquiring Fund seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any swap or cap transaction. Such early termination of a swap could result in a termination payment by or to the Acquiring Fund. An early termination of a cap could result in a termination payment to the Acquiring Fund.

Segregation of Assets

As a closed-end investment company registered with the SEC, the Acquiring Fund is subject to the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and various interpretive provisions of the SEC and its staff. In accordance with these laws, rules and positions, the Acquiring Fund must set aside (often referred to as asset segregation) liquid assets, or engage in other SEC or staff-approved measures, to cover open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives instruments. In the case of forward currency contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, for example, the Acquiring Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value while the positions are open. With respect to forward currency contracts that are contractually required to cash settle, however, the Acquiring Fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Acquiring Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations (i.e., the Acquiring Fund's daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than such contracts' full notional value. The Acquiring Fund reserves the right to modify its asset segregation policies in the future to comply with any changes in the positions from time to time articulated by the SEC or its staff regarding asset segregation.

To the extent that a Fund uses its assets to cover its obligations as required by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder, and applicable positions of the SEC and its staff, such assets may not be used for other operational purposes. The Investment Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser will monitor the Acquiring Fund's use of derivatives and will take action as necessary for the purpose of complying with the asset segregation policy stated above. Such actions may include the sale of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio investments.

Other Investment Companies

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 10% of its Managed Assets in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies that invest primarily in preferred securities of the types in which the Acquiring Fund may invest directly, or short-term debt securities. The Acquiring Fund generally expects to invest in other investment companies either during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash, such as the period shortly after the Acquiring Fund receives the proceeds of the offering of its common shares, or during periods when there is a shortage of attractive, preferred

securities available in the market. As an investor in an investment company, the Acquiring Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Acquiring Fund's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Holders of common shares would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Acquiring Fund invests in other investment companies. Spectrum will take expenses into account when evaluating the investment merits of an investment in the investment company relative to available preferred securities. In addition, the securities of other investment companies also may be leveraged and therefore will be subject to the same leverage risks described herein. As described in Proposal No. 2 B. Risk Factors on page 43 herein, the net asset value and market value of leveraged shares will be more volatile and the yield to shareholders will tend to fluctuate more than the yield generated by unleveraged shares.

Other Investment Policies and Techniques

Portfolio Trading and Turnover Rate. The Acquiring Fund may engage in portfolio trading when considered appropriate, but short-term trading will not be used as the primary means of achieving the Acquiring Fund's investment objectives. Although the Acquiring Fund cannot accurately predict its annual portfolio turnover rate, it is generally not expected to exceed 50% under normal circumstances.

Repurchase Agreements. As temporary investments, the Acquiring Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a contractual agreement whereby the seller of securities (U.S. Government securities or municipal securities) agrees to repurchase the same security at a specified price on a future date agreed upon by the parties. The agreed-upon repurchase price determines the yield during the Acquiring Fund's holding period. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans collateralized by the underlying security that is the subject of the repurchase contract. For information relating to the allocation of taxable income between common shares and preferred shares. The Acquiring Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with registered securities dealers or domestic banks that, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser, present minimal credit risk. The risk to the Acquiring Fund is limited to the ability of the issuer to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the delivery date; however, although the value of the underlying collateral at the time the transaction is entered into always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price, if the value of the collateral declines there is a risk of loss of both principal and interest. In the event of default, the collateral may be sold but the Acquiring Fund might incur a loss if the value of the collateral declines, and might incur disposition costs or experience delays in connection with liquidating the collateral. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization upon the collateral by the Acquiring Fund may be delayed or limited. The Investment Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser will monitor the value of the collateral at the time the transaction is entered into and at all times subsequent during the term of the repurchase agreement in an effort to determine that such value always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price. In the event the value of the collateral declines below the repurchase price, the Investment Adviser and/or the Sub-Adviser will demand additional collateral from the issuer to increase the value of the collateral to at least that of the repurchase price, including interest.

Zero Coupon Bonds and Other OID Instruments. A zero coupon bond is a bond that typically does not pay interest for its entire life. When held to its maturity, the holder receives the par value of the zero coupon bond, which generates a return equal to the difference between the purchase price and its maturity value. A zero coupon bond is normally issued and traded at a deep discount from face value. This original issue discount (OID) approximates the total amount of interest the security will accrue and compound prior to its maturity and reflects the payment deferral and credit risk associated

with the instrument. Because zero coupon securities and other OID instruments do not pay cash interest at regular intervals, the instruments ongoing accruals require ongoing judgments concerning the collectability of deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral. As a result, these securities may be subject to greater value fluctuations and less liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities that pay cash on a current basis. Because zero coupon bonds, and OID instruments generally, allow an issuer to avoid or delay the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments, they may involve greater payment deferral and credit risk than coupon loans and bonds that pay interest currently or in cash. The Acquiring Fund generally will be required to distribute dividends to shareholders representing the income of these instruments as it accrues, even though the Acquiring Fund will not receive all of the income on a current basis or in cash. Thus, the Acquiring Fund may have to sell other investments, including when it may not be advisable to do so, and use the cash proceeds to make income distributions to its shareholders. For accounting purposes, these cash distributions to shareholders will not be treated as a return of capital.

Further, the Investment Adviser collects management fees on the value of a zero coupon bond or OID instrument attributable to the ongoing non-cash accrual of interest over the life of the bond or other instrument. As a result, the Investment Adviser receives non-refundable cash payments based on such non-cash accruals while investors incur the risk that such non-cash accruals ultimately may not be realized.

The Board of each Fund recommends that shareholders vote FOR the approval of the Reorganization(s).

PROPOSAL NO. 3 APPROVAL OF ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL COMMON SHARES

OF ACQUIRING FUND

(ACQUIRING FUND ONLY)

In connection with the proposed Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund will issue additional Acquiring Fund common shares to each of Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3. Subject to notice of issuance, the Acquiring Fund will list such shares on the NYSE. The Acquiring Fund will acquire substantially all of the assets of each Target Fund in exchange for newly issued Acquiring Fund common shares and the assumption of substantially all of the liabilities of each Target Fund. Each Target Fund will distribute Acquiring Fund common shares to its common shareholders and will then terminate its registration under the 1940 Act and dissolve under applicable state law. The Acquiring Fund's Board, based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganizations may benefit holders of the Acquiring Fund's common shares due to, among other reasons, the increased size of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations. For a fuller discussion of the Board's considerations regarding the approval of the Reorganizations, see Proposal No. 2 Information About the Reorganizations Reasons for the Reorganizations.

The aggregate net asset value, as of the Valuation Time, of the Acquiring Fund common shares received by each Target Fund in connection with a Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value of the Target Fund common shares held by shareholders of such Target Fund as of the Valuation Time. Prior to the Valuation Time, the net asset value of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the costs of the Reorganizations borne by such Fund. No fractional Acquiring Fund common shares will be distributed to Target Fund common shareholders in connection with a Reorganization and, in lieu of such fractional shares, each Target Fund common shareholder entitled to receive such fractional shares will receive cash in an amount equal to a pro rata share of the proceeds from the sale of such shares in the open market, which may be higher or lower than net asset value. As a result of the Reorganizations, common shareholders of the Funds will hold reduced percentages of ownership in the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations than they held in the Acquiring Fund or any Target Fund individually.

The Reorganizations will result in no reduction in net asset value of the Acquiring Fund's common shares, other than to reflect the costs of the Reorganizations. It is expected that no gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund for federal income tax purposes as a direct result of the Reorganizations. The Acquiring Fund is expected to reposition its portfolio over time to take advantage of its ability to hold a greater percentage of lower rated preferred securities and U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers, among other things, relative to historical levels. Historically, the Fund has held less than 20% of its portfolio in lower rated securities while the new investment policies will permit investment of up to 50% of Managed Assets in lower rated securities. Historically, the Fund has held less than 45% of its portfolio in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers while the new investment policy does not limit the Fund's investments in U.S. dollar denominated securities of foreign issuers. To the extent that portfolio investments of the Acquiring Fund are sold before or after the closing of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund may recognize gains or losses, which may result in taxable distributions to shareholders holding shares of the Acquiring Fund (including former Target Fund shareholders who hold shares of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganizations). If such repositioning had been completed as of July 31, 2015, the repositioning would not have resulted in any net realized gains. A significant portion of the securities held by the Funds are purchased and sold on a principal basis rather than an agency basis. Such securities are bought and sold at a spread and are not subject to separate brokerage commissions.

The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate following the Reorganizations as a registered closed-end management investment company, with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, including the expanded investment mandate as also herein described. As set forth in Proposal No. 2, the Board of the Acquiring Fund also approved certain changes to the non-fundamental investment policies of the Acquiring Fund. While the expanded investment mandate is intended to provide the potential for increased returns, it is also expected to increase credit risk, lower rated securities risk and foreign securities risk, among other things. See Proposal No. 2 beginning at page 22 herein for a complete discussion of the Acquiring Fund's investment mandate following the Reorganizations.

While applicable state and federal law does not require the common shareholders of the Acquiring Fund to approve the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund common shares, applicable NYSE rules require shareholder approval of additional Acquiring Fund common shares to be issued in connection with the Reorganizations.

Shareholder approval of the issuance of additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the proposal, provided that the total votes cast on the proposal represent over 50% of the shares entitled to vote on the matter. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the proposal. Broker non-votes represent shares held by brokers or nominees for which the brokers or nominees have executed proxies as to which (1) the broker or nominee does not have discretionary voting power and (2) the broker or nominee has not received instructions from the beneficial owner or other person who is entitled to instruct how the shares will be voted.

The consummation of the Reorganizations is contingent on the satisfaction or waiver of all closing conditions, including approval of the proposals relating to the Reorganizations by each Target Fund's shareholders.

The Board of the Acquiring Fund recommends that shareholders of the Acquiring Fund vote FOR the approval of the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund common shares in connection with the Reorganizations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACQUIRING FUND

Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Acquiring Fund. However, the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for debts or obligations of the Fund and requires that notice of such limited liability be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Fund or the trustees. The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust further provides for indemnification out of the assets and property of the Fund for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Acquiring Fund would be unable to meet its obligations. The Acquiring Fund believes that the likelihood of such circumstances is remote.

The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to convert the Fund to open-end status. Specifically, the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust requires a vote by holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding common shares and preferred shares, voting as a single class, except as described below, to authorize (1) a conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company, (2) a merger or consolidation of the Fund with any corporation, association, trust or other organization or a reorganization of the Fund or a series or class of the Fund, (3) a sale, lease or transfer of all or substantially all of the Fund's assets (other than in the regular course of the Fund's investment activities), (4) in certain circumstances, a termination of the Fund or (5) a removal of trustees by shareholders, and then only for cause, unless, with respect to (1) through (4), such transaction has already been authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of trustees fixed in accordance with the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust or the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws, in which case the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Fund's outstanding common shares, voting as a single class, is required, provided, however, that, where only a particular class or series is affected (or, in the case of removing a trustee, when the trustee has been elected by only one class), only the required vote by the applicable class or series will be required. Approval of shareholders is not required, however, for any transaction, whether deemed a merger, consolidation, reorganization or otherwise, whereby the Fund issues shares in connection with the acquisition of assets (including those subject to liabilities) of any other investment company or similar entity. In the case of the conversion of the Acquiring Fund to an open-end investment company, or in the case of any of the foregoing transactions constituting a plan of reorganization (as that term is used in the 1940 Act) which adversely affects the holders of preferred shares, the action in question will also require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the Acquiring Fund's preferred shares outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class, or, if such action has been authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of trustees fixed in accordance with the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust or the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the Acquiring Fund's preferred shares outstanding at the time, voting as a separate class. None of the foregoing voting provisions may be amended or repealed except by the vote of at least two-thirds of the common shares and preferred shares, voting as a single class. The votes required to approve the conversion of the Acquiring Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company or to approve transactions constituting a plan of reorganization which adversely affects the holders of preferred shares are higher than those required by the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund's Board believes that the provisions of the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust relating to such higher votes are in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund.

The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust provides that the obligations of the Acquiring Fund are not binding upon the Fund's trustees individually, but only upon the assets and property of the Fund, and that the trustees shall not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law. Nothing in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust, however, protects a trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

In addition, the Acquiring Fund's By-Laws require the Board be divided into three classes with staggered terms. This provision of the By-Laws could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board. Holders of preferred shares, voting as a separate class, are entitled to elect two of the Fund's trustees. See the Reorganization SAI under Management of the Funds.

The provisions of the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws described above could have the effect of depriving the common shareholders of opportunities to sell their common shares at a premium over the then-current market price of the common shares by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund in a tender offer or similar transaction. The overall effect of these provisions is to render more difficult the accomplishment of a merger or the assumption of control by a third party. They provide, however, the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Acquiring Fund to negotiate with its management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Fund's investment objectives and policies. The Acquiring Fund's Board has considered the foregoing anti-takeover provisions and concluded that they are in the best interests of the Fund.

The Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust provides that common shareholders shall have no right to acquire, purchase or subscribe for any shares or securities of the Fund, other than such right, if any, as the Fund's Board in its discretion may determine.

Reference should be made to the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund

The Acquiring Fund is a closed-end management investment company, and as such its shareholders do not have the right to cause the Acquiring Fund to redeem their common shares. Instead, the common shares of the Acquiring Fund trade in the open market at a price that is a function of several factors, including dividend levels (which are in turn affected by expenses), net asset value, call protection, dividend stability, portfolio credit quality, relative demand for and supply of such shares in the market, general market and economic conditions and other factors. Because common shares of closed-end management investment companies may frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value, the Acquiring Fund's Board has determined that, at least annually, it will consider action that might be taken to reduce or eliminate any material discount from net asset value in respect of common shares, which may include the repurchase of such shares in the open market or in private transactions, the making of a tender offer for such shares at net asset value, or the conversion of the Acquiring Fund to an open-end investment company. There is no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's Board will decide to take any of these actions, or that share repurchases or tender offers will actually reduce market discount.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, at any time when the Acquiring Fund has preferred shares outstanding, the Acquiring Fund may not purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its common

shares unless (1) all accumulated but unpaid preferred shares dividends due to be paid have been paid and (2) at the time of such purchase, redemption or acquisition, the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio (determined after deducting the acquisition price of the common shares) is at least 200% of the liquidation value (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus any accumulated but unpaid dividends thereon) of the outstanding preferred shares.

If the Acquiring Fund converted to an open-end investment company, it would be required to redeem all its preferred shares, then outstanding (requiring in turn that it liquidate a portion of its investment portfolio), if any, and the common shares would no longer be listed on an exchange. In contrast to a closed-end management investment company, shareholders of an open-end management investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their net asset value, less any redemption charge that is in effect at the time of redemption. See Certain Provisions in the Acquiring Fund's Declaration of Trust and By-Laws above for a discussion of the voting requirements applicable to the conversion of the Acquiring Fund to an open-end management investment company.

Before deciding whether to take any action if the common shares trade below net asset value, the Board would consider all relevant factors, including the extent and duration of the discount, the liquidity of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio, the impact of any action that might be taken on the Acquiring Fund or its shareholders and market considerations. Based on these considerations, even if the Acquiring Fund's common shares should trade at a discount, the Board may determine that, in the interest of the Acquiring Fund, no action should be taken. See the Reorganization SAI under Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund for a further discussion of possible action to reduce or eliminate such discount to net asset value.

Custodian, Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

The custodian of the assets of each Fund is State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. The custodian performs custodial, fund accounting and portfolio accounting services. Each Fund's transfer, shareholder services and dividend disbursing agent is also State Street, 250 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021.

Federal Income Tax Matters Associated with Investment in the Acquiring Fund

The following information is meant as a general summary of certain federal income tax matters for U.S. shareholders. Please see the Reorganization SAI for additional information. Investors should rely on their own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, state and local tax consequences to them of investing in the Acquiring Fund.

The Acquiring Fund has elected to be treated and intends to qualify each year (including the taxable year in which the Reorganizations occur) as a regulated investment company (RIC) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). In order to qualify as a RIC, the Acquiring Fund must satisfy certain requirements regarding the sources of its income, the diversification of its assets and the distribution of its income. As a RIC, the Acquiring Fund is not expected to be subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to its shareholders. The Acquiring Fund primarily invests in securities whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax. Thus, substantially all of the Acquiring Fund's dividends paid to shareholders that are attributable to such income should be treated as taxable dividends. Dividends paid out of the Acquiring Fund's

investment company taxable income (which includes dividends the Acquiring Fund receives, interest income and net short-term capital gain) will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, except as described below with respect to qualified dividend income. Net capital gain distributions (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are generally taxable at rates applicable to long-term capital gains regardless of how long a shareholder has held its shares. Long-term capital gains for noncorporate shareholders are currently taxable at a maximum federal income tax rate of 20%. In addition, certain individuals, estates and trusts are subject to a 3.8% Medicare tax on net investment income, including net capital gains and other taxable dividends. Corporate shareholders are taxed on capital gain at the same rates as apply to ordinary income. Distributions derived from qualified dividend income and received by a noncorporate shareholder will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by a shareholder to be qualified dividend income, the Acquiring Fund must meet certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the noncorporate shareholder must meet certain holding period and other requirements with respect to its shares of the Acquiring Fund. A portion of the Acquiring Fund's distributions to shareholders may qualify for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders. Taxable distributions are taxable whether or not such distributions are reinvested in the Acquiring Fund. Dividend distributions may be subject to state and local taxation, depending on a shareholder's situation.

If the Acquiring Fund's total distributions exceed both the current taxable year's earnings and profits and accumulated earnings and profits from prior years, the excess generally will be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to and including the amount of a shareholder's tax basis in its shares of the Acquiring Fund, and thereafter as capital gain. Upon a sale of shares of the Acquiring Fund, the amount, if any, by which the sales price exceeds the basis in the shares of the Acquiring Fund is gain subject to federal income tax. Because a return of capital reduces basis in the shares of the Acquiring Fund, it will increase the amount of gain or decrease the amount of loss on a shareholder's subsequent disposition of the shares of the Acquiring Fund.

As a RIC, the Acquiring Fund will not be subject to federal income tax in any taxable year provided that it meets certain distribution requirements. The Acquiring Fund may retain for investment some (or all) of its net capital gain. If the Acquiring Fund retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If the Acquiring Fund retains any net capital gain, it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount; (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the federal income tax paid by the Acquiring Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any; and (iii) may claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Acquiring Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

Dividends declared by the Acquiring Fund in October, November or December to shareholders of record in one of those months and paid during the following January will be treated as having been paid by the Acquiring Fund and received by shareholders on December 31 of the year the distributions were declared.

Each shareholder will receive an annual statement summarizing the shareholder's dividend and capital gains distributions.

The redemption, sale or exchange of shares normally will result in capital gain or loss to shareholders who hold their shares as capital assets. Generally, a shareholder's gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. The gain or loss on shares held for one year or less will generally be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gains of corporations at the same rates applicable to ordinary income. For noncorporate taxpayers, however, long-term capital gains are currently taxed at a maximum federal income tax rate of 20%, while short-term capital gains and other ordinary income are currently taxed at ordinary income rates. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax may also apply to certain individual, estate or trust shareholders' capital gain from the sale or other disposition of their shares. Any loss on the sale of shares that have been held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any net capital gain distributions received by the shareholder on such shares. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Acquiring Fund will be disallowed to the extent those shares of the Acquiring Fund are replaced by other substantially identical shares of the Acquiring Fund or other substantially identical stock or securities (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition of the original shares. In that event, the basis of the replacement shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in preferred securities or other securities the federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by the Acquiring Fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the Acquiring Fund, potentially requiring the Acquiring Fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the requirements applicable to RICs under the Code.

The Acquiring Fund may acquire debt securities that are market discount bonds. A market discount bond is a security acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value (or its adjusted issue price if it is also an original issue discount bond). If the Acquiring Fund invests in a market discount bond, it will be required to treat any gain recognized on the disposition of such market discount bond as ordinary taxable income to the extent of the accrued market discount unless the Acquiring Fund elects to include the market discount in taxable income as it accrues.

If the Acquiring Fund invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Acquiring Fund elects to include market discount in income currently), the Acquiring Fund must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, the Acquiring Fund must distribute to shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), including such income it is required to accrue, to qualify as a RIC and to avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, the Acquiring Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

The Acquiring Fund's investment in lower rated or unrated debt securities may present issues for the Acquiring Fund if the issuers of these securities default on their obligations because the federal income tax consequences to a holder of such securities are not certain.

Income received by the Acquiring Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. It is not possible to determine the Acquiring Fund's effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Acquiring Fund's assets to be invested in various foreign countries is not known. The payment of such taxes will reduce the Acquiring Fund's return on such investments. If more than 50% of the Acquiring Fund's assets are invested in foreign securities at the end of a taxable year, the Acquiring Fund will be eligible to make an election permitting shareholders to claim a credit or deduction for their pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Acquiring Fund subject to certain limitations. If the Acquiring Fund makes this election, shareholders will be required to include their share of those taxes in gross income as a distribution from the Acquiring Fund. If the Acquiring Fund does not make the election, the net investment income of the Acquiring Fund will be reduced by the foreign taxes paid by the Acquiring Fund and shareholders will not be required to include in their gross income and will not be able to claim a credit or deduction for their pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Acquiring Fund.

The Acquiring Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 28% from all distributions and redemption proceeds payable to a shareholder if the shareholder fails to provide the Acquiring Fund with his, her or its correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if the shareholder has been notified by the IRS (or the IRS notifies the Acquiring Fund) that he, she or it is subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) generally requires the Acquiring Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders. If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA, the Acquiring Fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on Acquiring Fund dividends and distributions and redemption proceeds. The Acquiring Fund may disclose the information that it receives from (or concerning) its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable law or regulation. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the investor's own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

Net Asset Value

The Acquiring Fund's net asset value per common share is determined as of the close of the regular session trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the NYSE is open for business. Net asset value is calculated by taking the market value of the Acquiring Fund's total assets, including interest or dividends accrued but not yet collected, less all liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share. All valuations are subject to review by the Acquiring Fund's Board or its delegate.

The Acquiring Fund's custodian calculates the Fund's net asset value. The custodian uses prices for portfolio securities from a pricing service the Acquiring Fund's Board has approved. The

pricing service values portfolio securities at the mean between the quoted bid and asked price or the yield equivalent when quotations are readily available. Securities for which quotations are not readily available (which will constitute the majority of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio securities) are valued at fair value as determined by the Board in reliance upon data supplied by the pricing service. The pricing service uses methods that consider yields or prices of securities of comparable quality, type of issue, coupon, maturity and ratings; dealers' indications of value; and general market conditions. The pricing service may use electronic data processing techniques or a matrix system, or both. The Acquiring Fund's officers review the pricing service's procedures and valuations, under the general supervision of the Board.

Legal Opinions

Certain legal matters in connection with the issuance of common shares pursuant to the Agreement will be passed upon by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, Boston, Massachusetts.

Experts

The financial statements of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds appearing in the Funds' Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015 are incorporated herein. The financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015 have been audited by KPMG LLP (KPMG), independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon and incorporated herein. Such financial statements are incorporated herein in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing. KPMG provides auditing services to the Acquiring Fund and each Target Fund. The principal business address of KPMG is 200 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601. During the fiscal year ended July 31, 2015, the Board of each Fund, upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, engaged KPMG as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Funds, replacing Ernst & Young LLP (Ernst & Young), which resigned as the independent registered public accounting firm effective September 30, 2014, as a result of the subsequently completed acquisition of Nuveen Investments by TIAA-CREF.

Ernst & Young's report on the Funds for the fiscal years ended prior to July 31, 2015, contained no adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and was not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. For the fiscal years ended prior to July 31, 2015 for the Funds and for the period August 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014, there were no disagreements with Ernst & Young on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Ernst & Young, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its reports on the Funds' financial statements.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Attending the Meeting

If you wish to attend the Meeting and vote in person, you will be able to do so. If you intend to attend the Meeting in person and you are a record holder of a Fund's shares, in order to gain admission you must show photographic identification, such as your driver's license. If you intend to attend the Meeting in person and you hold your shares through a bank, broker or other custodian, in order to gain admission you must show photographic identification, such as your driver's license, and satisfactory proof of ownership of shares of a Fund, such as your voting instruction form (or a copy thereof) or broker's statement indicating ownership as of a recent date. If you hold your shares in a brokerage account or through a bank or other nominee, you will not be able to vote in person at the Meeting unless you have previously requested and obtained a legal proxy from your broker, bank or other nominee and present it at the Meeting. You may contact the Funds at (877) 821-2278 to obtain directions to the site of the Meeting.

Outstanding Shares of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds

The following table sets forth the number of outstanding common shares and certain other share information of each Fund as of October 26, 2015.

(1) Title of Class	(2) Shares Authorized	(3) Shares Held by Fund for Its Own Account	(4) Shares Outstanding Exclusive of Shares Shown under (3)
Acquiring Fund:			
Common shares	Unlimited		120,393,013
Quality Preferred:			
Common shares	Unlimited		64,658,447
Quality Preferred 3:			
Common shares	Unlimited		23,670,657

The common shares of the Acquiring Fund are listed and trade on the NYSE under the ticker symbol JPS. The common shares of Quality Preferred and Quality Preferred 3 are listed and trade on the NYSE under the ticker symbols JTP and JHP, respectively. Upon the closing of the Reorganizations, it is expected that the Acquiring Fund will continue the listing of its common shares on the NYSE.

Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the Target Funds

As of December 31, 2014, the Board Members and officers of each Fund as a group owned less than 1% of the total outstanding common shares of that Fund. Based on a review of Schedule 13D and 13G filings with respect to each Fund on or before October 26, 2015, there were no shareholders or group of shareholders who beneficially own more than 5% of a class of shares of a Fund.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee of each Fund's Board is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of (1) the accounting and reporting policies, processes and practices and the audit of the financial

statements, of each Fund, (2) the quality and integrity of the Funds' financial statements and (3) the independent registered public accounting firm's qualifications, performance and independence. In its oversight capacity, the committee reviews each Fund's annual financial statements with both management and the independent registered public accounting firm and the committee meets periodically with the independent registered public accounting firm and internal auditors to consider their evaluation of each Fund's financial and internal controls. The Committee also selects, retains, evaluates and may replace each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The Committee is currently composed of five Independent Board Members and operates under a written charter adopted and approved by each Board. Each Committee member meets the independence and experience requirements, as applicable, of the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE MKT, LLC, NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC, Section 10A of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations of the SEC.

The Committee, in discharging its duties, has met with and held discussions with management and each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The Committee has also reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with management. Management has represented to the independent registered public accounting firm that each Fund's financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Committee has also discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the matters required to be discussed under relevant auditing standards. Each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm provided to the Committee the written disclosure required by Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Rule 3526 (Communications with Audit Committees Concerning Independence), and the Committee discussed with representatives of the independent registered public accounting firm their firm's independence. As provided in the Audit Committee Charter, it is not the Committee's responsibility to determine, and the considerations and discussions referenced above do not ensure, that each Fund's financial statements are complete and accurate and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Based on the Committee's review and discussions with management and the independent registered public accounting firm, the representations of management and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm to the Committee, the Committee has recommended that the audited financial statements be included in each Fund's Annual Report.

As of July 31, 2015 the members of the Committee are:

Jack B. Evans

David J. Kundert

John K. Nelson

Carole E. Stone

Terence J. Toth

Appointment of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

As noted, each Fund's Board has appointed KPMG as independent registered public accounting firm to audit the books and records of each Fund for its current fiscal year. KPMG has informed each Fund that it has no direct or indirect material financial interests in the Funds, Nuveen, the Investment Adviser or any other investment company sponsored by Nuveen.

Audit and Related Fees

Audit and Related Fees. The following table provides the aggregate fees billed during each Fund's last two fiscal years by each Fund's independent registered public accounting firm for engagements directly related to the operations and financial reporting of each Fund, including those relating (i) to each Fund for services provided to that Fund and (ii) to the Investment Adviser and certain entities controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser that provide ongoing services to each Fund (Investment Adviser Entities).

	Audit Fees		Audit Related Fees				Tax Fees				All Other Fees			
	Fund ⁽¹⁾		Fund ⁽²⁾		Adviser and		Fund ⁽³⁾		Adviser and		Fund ⁽⁴⁾		Adviser and	
	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015	Fiscal Year Ended 2014	Fiscal Year Ended 2015
Acquiring Fund	\$ 26,250	\$ 25,500	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0								