

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND VI, INC.

Form 497

August 23, 2013

BLACKROCK HIGH YIELD TRUST

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND, INC.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND III, INC.

BLACKROCK HIGH INCOME SHARES

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND V, INC.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND VI, INC.

100 Bellevue Parkway

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

(800) 882-0052

August 22, 2013

Dear Shareholder:

You are cordially invited to attend a joint special shareholder meeting (the **Special Meeting**) of BlackRock High Yield Trust (**BHY**), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (**COY**), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (**CYE**), BlackRock High Income Shares (**HIS**), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. (**HYV**) and BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (**HYT**) and together with **BHY**, **COY**, **CYE**, **HIS** and **HYV**, the **Funds**, and each, a **Fund**) to be held at the offices of BlackRock Advisors, LLC, 1 University Square Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540-6455, on October 11, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. (Eastern time). Before the **Special Meeting**, I would like to provide you with additional background information and ask for your vote on important proposals affecting the **Funds**, which are described in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

Shareholders of **BHY**, **COY**, **CYE**, **HIS** and **HYV** will be asked to consider the following proposal, which is described in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, at the **Special Meeting**: the reorganization of their **Fund** into **HYT**, a fund with the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies.

Shareholders of **HYT** will be asked to consider the following proposal, which is described in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, at the **Special Meeting**: the reorganization of each of **BHY**, **COY**, **CYE**, **HIS** and **HYV** into **HYT**, where each **Fund** has the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies, including the issuance of additional common shares of **HYT** in connection with each such reorganization.

The Board of Directors/Trustees of each **Fund** believes the proposal applicable to its respective **Fund** is in the best interests of that **Fund** and its shareholders and unanimously recommends that you vote **FOR** such proposal.

The enclosed materials explain these proposals in more detail, and I encourage you to review them carefully. As a shareholder, your vote is important, and we hope that you will respond today to ensure that your shares will be represented at the **Special Meeting**. You may vote using one of the methods below by following the instructions on your proxy card:

By touch-tone telephone;

By internet;

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By returning the enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope; or

In person at the Special Meeting.

If you do not vote using one of these methods described above, you may be contacted by Georgeson Inc., our proxy solicitor, to vote your shares over the telephone.

As always, we appreciate your support.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. PERLOWSKI

President and Chief Executive Officer of the Funds

Please vote now. Your vote is important.

To avoid the wasteful and unnecessary expense of further solicitation(s), we urge you to indicate your voting instructions on the enclosed proxy card, date and sign it and return it promptly in the postage-paid envelope provided, or record your voting instructions by telephone or via the internet, no matter how large or small your holdings may be. If you submit a properly executed proxy but do not indicate how you wish your shares to be voted, your shares will be voted FOR each proposal, as applicable. If your shares are held through a broker, you must provide voting instructions to your broker about how to vote your shares in order for your broker to vote your shares as you instruct at the Special Meeting.

August 22, 2013

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO SHAREHOLDERS OF
BLACKROCK HIGH YIELD TRUST
BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND, INC.
BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND III, INC.
BLACKROCK HIGH INCOME SHARES
BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND V, INC.
BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND VI, INC.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Although we urge you to read the entire Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, we have provided for your convenience a brief overview of some of the important questions concerning the issues to be voted on.

Q: Why is a shareholder meeting being held?

A: *Shareholders of BlackRock High Yield Trust (BHY), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (COY), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (CYE), BlackRock High Income Shares (HIS) and BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. (HYV)*: You are being asked to vote on the reorganization (each, a Reorganization) of each of BHY, COY, CYE, HIS and HYV, respectively (each such fund being referred to herein as a Target Fund) into BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (HYT or the Acquiring Fund and, together with the Target Funds, each, a Fund), a fund that pursues investment objectives and has investment policies that are either the same or substantially similar (but not identical) to those of each of the Target Funds and has the same investment adviser, BlackRock Advisors, LLC (the Investment Advisor), and the same sub-advisor, BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (the Sub-Advisor, and together with the Investment Advisor, the Advisors), as the Target Funds. The term Combined Fund will refer to HYT as the surviving Fund after the Reorganizations.

Shareholders of BHY, COY, CYE, HIS and HYV are being asked to consider the following proposal, which is described in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, at the Special Meeting: the reorganization of their fund with HYT, a fund with the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies.

Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (HYT): You are being asked to consider the following proposal, which is described in the enclosed Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, at the Special Meeting: reorganizing each of BHY, COY, CYE, HIS and HYV into HYT where each Fund has the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with each such reorganization.

A Reorganization will be consummated if a Target Fund's shareholders approve the Reorganization with respect to that Target Fund, and the Acquiring Fund's shareholders approve the Reorganization with respect to that Target Fund. A Reorganization is not contingent upon the approval of any other Reorganization. If any Reorganization is not consummated, then the Target Fund for which such Reorganization was not consummated would continue to exist and operate on a stand-alone basis.

In the event a Reorganization is consummated, shareholders of the Combined Fund, including former shareholders of the applicable Target Fund, would be subject to the investment policies of the Acquiring Fund following the Reorganization. See Comparison of the Funds in the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus for a comparison of the Funds' investment objectives and significant investment strategies and operating policies.

Q: Why are the Reorganizations being recommended?

A: The Board of Directors or Board of Trustees of each Fund, as applicable (each, a Board and collectively, the Boards), anticipates that the Reorganizations will benefit the shareholders of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund by providing the potential for:

- i. a lower operating expense ratio than each of the Funds prior to the Reorganizations, except with respect to COY, which is expected to increase by 0.09% (see How will the Reorganizations affect the fees and expenses of the Funds? below for additional information);
- ii. comparable (*i.e.*, the same or slightly lower or higher) earnings, which is expected to allow each Fund's shareholders to maintain a distribution yield on net asset value (NAV) comparable to the distribution yield on NAV for each of the Funds prior to the Reorganizations;
- iii. greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads;
- iv. better trade execution for the Combined Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling the Combined Fund's common shares;
- v. improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares;
- vi. operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms;
- vii. benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and
- viii. benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors.

Because the shareholders of each Fund will vote separately on its respective Reorganization(s), there are multiple potential combinations of Reorganizations. The Board of each Fund and the Investment Advisor believe that the most likely result of the potential combinations of Reorganizations is the combination of all the Funds. To the extent that one or more of the Reorganizations are not completed, but the other Reorganization(s) are completed, any expected expense savings by the Combined Fund, or other potential benefits resulting from the Reorganizations, may be reduced.

If the Reorganization of any Target Fund is not approved, the Investment Advisor may, in connection with ongoing management of that Target Fund and its product line, recommend alternative proposals to the Board of that Target Fund.

Q: How will the Reorganizations affect the fees and expenses of the Funds?

A: For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, BHY's, HIS's, HYV's and HYT's Total Expense Ratio was 2.01%, 1.54%, 1.42% and 1.51%, respectively. For the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of BHY, HIS, HYV and HYT were 2.25%, 1.59%, 1.45% and 1.52%, respectively. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of COY and CYE were 1.25% and 1.42%, respectively.

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When we use the term "Total Expenses," we mean a Fund's total annual operating expenses (including interest expenses). When we use the term "Total Expense Ratio," we mean a Fund's Total Expenses expressed as a percentage of its average net assets attributable to its common shares.

The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended

February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%. In addition, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the Funds in the proposed Reorganizations, and furthermore, there can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings for any Fund will be realized.

The Board of each Fund, anticipates that the Reorganizations will benefit the shareholders of each Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund by providing for the potential benefits discussed in "Why are the Reorganizations being recommended?" on the previous page. These potential benefits include the potential for higher earnings yield (as a percentage of NAV) on a pro forma basis for the Combined Fund compared to COY. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV.

The contractual management fee rate of the Combined Fund will be 0.60%, which is the same or lower than the current contractual management fee rate of any individual Fund, except COY. The Combined Fund will not be subject to any separate administration fee payable to the Investment Advisor. The current combined advisory and administration fees payable to the Investment Advisor for each Fund is as follows: 1.00% (including administration fee of 0.10%) for BHY, 0.75% for HIS (of the first \$200 million and 0.50% thereafter), 0.50% for COY, 0.60% for CYE, 0.60% for HYV and 0.70% for HYT. No Fund, other than BHY, is subject to a separate administration fee. While the contractual management fee of the Combined Fund would be 10 basis points higher than the contractual management fee of COY (0.50%), the Combined Fund would still be competitively priced relative to peers and below the median contractual management fee for Lipper peers.

Q: What happens if shareholders of one Target Fund do not approve its Reorganization but shareholders of the other Target Funds approve their Reorganizations?

A: An unfavorable vote on a proposed Reorganization by the shareholders of one Target Fund will not affect the implementation of the Reorganizations of the other Target Funds if the other Reorganizations are approved by the shareholders of each of the Acquiring Fund and the other Target Funds.

If the Reorganization of any Target Fund is not approved, the Investment Advisor may, in connection with ongoing management of that Target Fund and its product line, recommend alternative proposals to the Board of that Target Fund.

Q: What happens if shareholders of the Acquiring Fund do not approve the Reorganization of one Target Fund but approve the Reorganizations of the other Target Funds?

A: An unfavorable vote by shareholders of the Acquiring Fund on the Reorganization of one Target Fund will not affect the implementation of the Reorganizations by the other Target Funds, if the other Reorganizations are approved by the shareholders of the Acquiring Fund and the shareholders of the other Target Funds. If the Reorganization of a Target Fund is not approved, however, the Investment Advisor may, in connection with ongoing management of that Target Fund and its product line, recommend alternative proposals to the Board of that Target Fund.

Q: How similar are the Funds?

A: The Funds have the same investment adviser, the same portfolio managers, the same board members and either the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives, investment policies, strategies, risks and restrictions. Each Fund's common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Each Fund's investment objectives are fundamental policies and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The primary investment objective of HYT is to provide common shareholders with current income. The secondary investment objective of HYT is to provide common shareholders with capital appreciation.

The primary investment objective of BHY is to provide common shareholders with high current income. The secondary investment objective of BHY is to provide common shareholders with capital appreciation.

The primary investment objective of COY is to provide shareholders with current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (Standard & Poor's) or Ba or lower by Moody's Investor Services (Moody's)) or are unrated securities considered by the Fund's investment adviser to be of comparable quality. The secondary investment objective of COY is to provide common shareholders with capital appreciation.

The primary investment objective of CYE is to provide current income by investing primarily in fixed-income securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Baa or lower by Moody's) or are unrated securities of comparable quality. The secondary investment objective of CYE is to provide common shareholders with capital appreciation.

The primary investment objective of HIS is to provide the highest current income attainable consistent with reasonable risk as determined by HIS's investment adviser, through investment in a professionally managed, diversified portfolio of high yield, high risk fixed income securities. The secondary investment objective of HIS is to provide common shareholders with capital appreciation, but only when consistent with its primary objective.

The primary investment objective of HYV is to provide shareholders with current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities that are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Ba or lower by Moody's) or in unrated securities considered by HYV's investment adviser to be of comparable quality. The secondary investment objective of HYV is to provide common shareholders with capital appreciation.

Under normal market conditions, each Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in high yield securities. See Comparison of the Funds in the Joint Proxy Statement/prospectus for a comparison of the Funds' investment objectives and significant investment strategies and operating policies.

Each of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT is organized as a Maryland corporation and each is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). HIS is organized as a Massachusetts business trust and is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. BHY is organized as a Delaware statutory trust and is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act.

Because the Acquiring Fund is organized as a Maryland corporation, shareholders of BHY and HIS will become shareholders of a Maryland corporation rather than shareholders of a Delaware statutory trust or a Massachusetts business trust, respectively, if each of BHY's and HIS's Reorganization is completed. A more detailed description of the differences between Delaware statutory trust law, Massachusetts business trust law and Maryland corporate law is contained in the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus under the heading Governing Law.

Q: How will the Reorganizations be effected?

A: Assuming Target Fund shareholders approve the Reorganizations of the Target Funds and Acquiring Fund shareholders approve the Reorganizations of the Acquiring Fund, each Target Fund will merge with and into the Acquiring Fund or a new direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiring Fund (the HYT Merger Subsidiary). Each Target Fund, except HIS, will merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. HIS will merge with and into the HYT Merger Subsidiary which will then merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. Each Target Fund will terminate its registration under the 1940 Act after the completion of its Reorganization.

Shareholders of the Target Funds: You will become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. You will receive newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.10 per share, the aggregate NAV (not the

market value) of which will equal the aggregate NAV (not the market value) of the common shares of the particular Target Fund you held immediately prior to such Reorganization, less the applicable costs of the Reorganization (though you may receive cash for fractional shares).

Shareholders of the Acquiring Fund: You will remain shareholders of HYT, which will have additional common shares outstanding after the Reorganizations.

Q: Have common shares of the Target Funds and the Acquiring Fund historically traded at a premium or discount?

A: The common shares of each Fund have historically fluctuated between a discount and a premium. As of May 31, 2013, each Fund, except BHY, traded at a discount to its respective NAV. As of May 31, 2013, BHY traded at a premium to its NAV.

To the extent a Target Fund is trading at a wider discount (or a narrower premium) than the Acquiring Fund at the time of the Reorganizations, such Target Fund shareholders would have the potential for an economic benefit by the narrowing of the discount/premium. To the extent a Target Fund is trading at a narrower discount (or wider premium) than the Acquiring Fund at the time of the Reorganizations, such Target Fund shareholders may be negatively impacted if the Reorganizations are consummated. The Acquiring Fund shareholders would only benefit from a discount perspective to the extent the post-Reorganization discount (or premium) improves. There can be no assurance that, after the Reorganizations, common shares of the Combined Fund will trade at, above or below NAV. In the Reorganizations, shareholders of each Target Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund based on the relative net asset values (not the market values) of each respective Fund's common shares. The market value of the common shares of the Combined Fund may be less than the market value of the common shares of your Fund prior to the Reorganizations.

Q: Will I have to pay any sales load, commission or other similar fees in connection with the Reorganizations?

A: You will pay no sales loads or commissions in connection with the Reorganizations. Regardless of whether the Reorganizations are completed, however, the costs associated with these proposed Reorganizations, including the costs associated with the shareholder meeting, will be borne directly by each of the respective Funds incurring the expense or will otherwise be allocated among the Funds proportionately or on another reasonable basis, except that the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV as discussed more fully in the Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. Because of the expected expense savings and other benefits for each of BHY, HIS and HYT, the Investment Advisor recommended and the Boards of such Funds have approved that BHY, HIS and HYT be responsible for their own Reorganization expenses. See *Reasons for the Reorganizations* in the attached Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. The expenses of the Reorganizations (assuming all of the Reorganizations are consummated) are estimated to be \$270,000 for BHY, \$350,000 for HIS, and \$370,000 for HYT.

Neither the Funds nor the Investment Advisor will pay any expenses of shareholders arising out of or in connection with the Reorganizations (e.g., expenses incurred by the shareholder as a result of attending the shareholder meeting, voting on the Reorganizations or other action taken by the shareholder in connection with the Reorganizations). The actual costs associated with the proposed Reorganizations may be more or less than the estimated costs discussed herein.

Q: Will I have to pay any U.S. federal taxes as a result of the Reorganizations?

A: Each of the Reorganizations is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). If a Reorganization so qualifies, in general, shareholders of a Target Fund will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the exchange of their Target Fund common shares for Acquiring Fund common shares pursuant to the Reorganization (except with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares). Additionally, the Target Fund will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes by reason

of the Reorganization. Neither the Acquiring Fund nor its shareholders will recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to any Reorganization.

On or prior to the closing date of the Reorganizations (the Closing Date), each of the Target Funds will declare a distribution to its shareholders that, together with all previous distributions, will have the effect of distributing to each respective Target Fund's shareholders all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), if any, through the Closing Date, all of its net capital gains, if any, through the Closing Date, and all of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, through the Closing Date. Such a distribution will be taxable to each Target Fund's shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The Funds' shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganizations as well as the effects of state, local and non-U.S. tax laws, including possible changes in tax laws.

Q: Why is the vote of shareholders of the Acquiring Fund being solicited in connection with the Reorganizations?

A: Although the Acquiring Fund will continue its legal existence and operations after the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund's charter requires the Acquiring Fund's shareholders to approve each of the Acquiring Fund's reorganizations. In addition, the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (on which the Acquiring Fund's common shares are listed) require the Acquiring Fund's shareholders to approve the issuance of additional common shares in connection with the Reorganizations. If a Reorganization of the Acquiring Fund is not approved, then such Reorganization will not occur.

Q: How does the Board of my Fund suggest that I vote?

A: After careful consideration, the Board of your Fund unanimously recommends that you vote **FOR** each of the items proposed for your Fund.

Q: How do I vote my proxy?

A: You may cast your vote by mail, phone, internet or in person at the Special Meeting. To vote by mail, please mark your vote on the enclosed proxy card and sign, date and return the card in the postage-paid envelope provided. If you choose to vote by phone or internet, please refer to the instructions found on the proxy card accompanying this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. To vote by phone or internet, you will need the control number that appears on the proxy card.

Q: Whom do I contact for further information?

A: You may contact your financial advisor for further information. You may also call Georgeson Inc., the Funds' proxy solicitor, at 1-888-654-1722.

Please vote now. Your vote is important.

To avoid the wasteful and unnecessary expense of further solicitation(s), we urge you to indicate your voting instructions on the enclosed proxy card, date and sign it and return it promptly in the postage-paid envelope provided, or record your voting instructions by telephone or via the internet, no matter how large or small your holdings may be. If you submit a properly executed proxy but do not indicate how you wish your shares to be voted, your shares will be voted **FOR each proposal, as applicable. If your shares are held through a broker, you must provide voting instructions to your broker about how to vote your shares in order for your broker to vote your shares as you instruct at the Special Meeting.**

BLACKROCK HIGH YIELD TRUST

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND, INC.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND III, INC.

BLACKROCK HIGH INCOME SHARES

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND V, INC.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND VI, INC.

100 Bellevue Parkway

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

(800) 882-0052

NOTICE OF JOINT SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON OCTOBER 11, 2013

Notice is hereby given that a joint special meeting of shareholders (the Special Meeting) of BlackRock High Yield Trust (BHY), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (COY), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (CYE), BlackRock High Income Shares (HIS), BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. (HYV and collectively with BHY, COY, CYE and HIS, the Target Funds) and BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (HYT and collectively with the Target Funds, the Funds) will be held at the offices of BlackRock Advisors, LLC, 1 University Square Drive, Princeton, New Jersey 08540-6455, on October 11, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. (Eastern time) for the following purposes:

1. The Reorganizations of the Target Funds

Shareholders of BlackRock High Yield Trust (BHY):

Proposal 1(A): The shareholders of BHY are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between BHY and HYT (the BHY Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of BHY s registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act).

Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (COY):

Proposal 1(B): The shareholders of COY are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between COY and HYT (the COY Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of COY s registration under the 1940 Act.

Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (CYE):

Proposal 1(C): The shareholders of CYE are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between CYE and HYT (the CYE Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of CYE s registration under the 1940 Act.

Shareholders of BlackRock High Income Shares (HIS):

Proposal 1(D): The shareholders of HIS are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization among HIS, HYT and a new direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of HYT (the HIS Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of HIS s registration under the 1940 Act.

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. (HYV):

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Proposal 1(E): The shareholders of HYV are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between HYV and HYT (the HYV Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of HYV s registration under the 1940 Act.

2. The Reorganizations of the Acquiring Fund and the Issuance of the Acquiring Fund s Common Shares

Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (HYT):

Proposal 2(A): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the BHY Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the BHY Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(B): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the COY Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the COY Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(C): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the CYE Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the CYE Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(D): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the HIS Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the HIS Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(E): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the HYV Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the HYV Reorganization Agreement.

Shareholders of record as of the close of business on August 14, 2013 are entitled to vote at the Special Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AS APPLICABLE, (EACH, A BOARD) OF EACH OF THE FUNDS REQUESTS THAT YOU VOTE YOUR SHARES BY INDICATING YOUR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ENCLOSED PROXY CARD, DATING AND SIGNING SUCH PROXY CARD AND RETURNING IT IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED, WHICH IS ADDRESSED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE AND NEEDS NO POSTAGE IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES, OR BY RECORDING YOUR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS BY TELEPHONE OR VIA THE INTERNET.

THE BOARD OF EACH TARGET FUND UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT YOU CAST YOUR VOTE:

- **FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF YOUR TARGET FUND PURSUANT TO YOUR TARGET FUND S REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT AS DESCRIBED IN THE JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS, AND THE TERMINATION OF YOUR TARGET FUND S REGISTRATION UNDER THE 1940 ACT.**

THE BOARD OF HYT UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT YOU CAST YOUR VOTE:

- **FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF HYT PURSUANT TO EACH REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN HYT AND A TARGET FUND, INCLUDING THE ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL COMMON SHARES OF HYT IN CONNECTION WITH EACH SUCH REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT.**

IN ORDER TO AVOID THE ADDITIONAL EXPENSE OF FURTHER SOLICITATION, WE ASK THAT YOU MAIL YOUR PROXY CARD OR RECORD YOUR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS BY TELEPHONE OR VIA THE INTERNET PROMPTLY.

For the Board of Directors/Trustees of the Funds

JOHN M. PERLOWSKI

President and Chief Executive Officer of the Funds

August 22, 2013

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT.

**PLEASE VOTE PROMPTLY BY SIGNING AND RETURNING THE
ENCLOSED PROXY CARD OR BY RECORDING YOUR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS BY TELEPHONE OR VIA THE INTERNET,
NO MATTER HOW MANY SHARES YOU OWN.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS FOR
THE SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON OCTOBER 11, 2013.**

THE PROXY STATEMENT FOR THIS MEETING IS AVAILABLE AT:

[HTTPS://WWW.PROXY-DIRECT.COM/BLK-24874](https://www.proxy-direct.com/blk-24874)

JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

BLACKROCK HIGH YIELD TRUST

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND, INC.

BLACKROCK CORPORATE HIGH YIELD FUND III, INC.

BLACKROCK HIGH INCOME SHARES

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JOINT SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

OCTOBER 11, 2013

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is furnished to you as a shareholder of (i) BlackRock High Yield Trust (*BHY*), (ii) BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (*COY*), (iii) BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (*CYE*), (iv) BlackRock High Income Shares (*HIS*), (v) BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. (*HYV*) and/or (vi) BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (*HYT*). *BHY* is a diversified registered investment company and statutory trust organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the *1940 Act*); whereas each of *COY*, *CYE*, *HYV* and *HYT* is a diversified registered investment company and corporation organized under the laws of the State of Maryland and registered under the *1940 Act*, and *HIS* is a diversified registered investment company and a business trust organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and registered under the *1940 Act*. A joint special meeting (the *Special Meeting*) of shareholders of *BHY*, *COY*, *CYE*, *HIS*, *HYV* and *HYT* (each, a *Fund*) will be held at the offices of BlackRock Advisors, LLC (the *Investment Advisor*), 1 University Square Drive, Princeton, New Jersey 08540-6455, on October 11, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. (Eastern time) to consider the items listed below and discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus. If you are unable to attend the *Special Meeting* or any adjournment or postponement thereof, the Board of Directors or Board of Trustees, as applicable, of each *Fund* (each, a *Board*) requests that you vote your common shares of beneficial interests or shares of common stock (*common shares*) by completing and returning the enclosed proxy card or by recording your voting instructions by telephone or via the Internet. The approximate mailing date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and accompanying form of proxy is September 4, 2013.

The purposes of the *Special Meeting* are:

1. The Reorganizations of the Target Funds

*Shareholders of BlackRock High Yield Trust. (*BHY*):*

Proposal 1(A): The shareholders of *BHY* are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between *BHY* and *HYT* (the *BHY Reorganization Agreement*) and the termination of *BHY*'s registration under the *1940 Act*.

*Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (*COY*):*

Proposal 1(B): The shareholders of *COY* are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between *COY* and *HYT* (the *COY Reorganization Agreement*) and the termination of *COY*'s registration under the *1940 Act*.

*Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (*CYE*):*

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Proposal 1(C): The shareholders of CYE are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between CYE and HYT (the CYE Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of CYE s registration under the 1940 Act.

Shareholders of BlackRock High Income Shares (HIS):

Proposal 1(D): The shareholders of HIS are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization among HIS, HYT and a new direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of HYT (the HIS Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of HIS s registration under the 1940 Act.

Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. (HYV):

Proposal 1(E): The shareholders of HYV are being asked to approve an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between HYV and HYT (the HYV Reorganization Agreement) and the termination of HYV s registration under the 1940 Act.

2. The Reorganizations of the Acquiring Fund and the Issuance of the Acquiring Fund s Common Shares

Shareholders of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. (HYT):

Proposal 2(A): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the BHY Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the BHY Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(B): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the COY Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the COY Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(C): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the CYE Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the CYE Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(D): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the HIS Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the HIS Reorganization Agreement.

Proposal 2(E): The shareholders of HYT are being asked to approve the HYV Reorganization Agreement, including the issuance of additional common shares of HYT in connection with the HYV Reorganization Agreement.

BHY, COY, CYE, HIS and HYV are sometimes referred to herein as the Target Funds, and HYT is sometimes referred to herein as the Acquiring Fund. Each Reorganization Agreement that Target Fund shareholders and Acquiring Fund Shareholders are being asked to consider involves transactions that will be referred to in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus as a Reorganization. The Fund surviving any or all Reorganizations is referred to herein as the Combined Fund. The BHY Reorganization Agreement, the COY Reorganization Agreement, the CYE Reorganization Agreement, the HIS Reorganization Agreement and the HYV Reorganization Agreement are referred to herein as the Reorganization Agreements.

The Reorganizations seek to combine six funds that have either the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies to achieve certain economies of scale and other operational efficiencies. Each Target Fund will merge with and into the Acquiring Fund or a new direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiring Fund that will be organized as a Massachusetts limited liability company (the HYT Merger Subsidiary). Each Target Fund, except HIS, will merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. HIS will merge with and into the HYT Merger Subsidiary for purposes of consummating a merger of a Massachusetts business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the HYT Merger Subsidiary will then merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. Each Target Fund will terminate its registration under the 1940 Act after the completion of its Reorganization. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganization as a registered, diversified, closed-end management investment company with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

In each Reorganization, the outstanding common shares of the Target Fund will be exchanged for newly-issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, par value \$0.10 per share (Acquiring Fund Shares) in the form of book entry interests. The aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Acquiring Fund Shares received by the Target Fund shareholders in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Target Fund common shares held by such shareholders immediately prior to such Reorganization, less the applicable costs of such Reorganization (although Target Fund shareholders may receive cash for their fractional common shares). In the Reorganizations, shareholders of each Target Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund based on the relative net asset value, not the market value, of each respective Fund's common shares. The market value of the common shares of the Combined Fund may be less than the market value of the common shares of a Target Fund prior to the Reorganizations.

In connection with each Reorganization, the shareholders of the Acquiring Fund are being asked to approve such Reorganization, including the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Shares.

The Board of each Fund has determined that including these proposals in one Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus will reduce costs and is in the best interests of each Fund's shareholders.

In the event that shareholders of a Target Fund do not approve its Reorganization, such Target Fund would continue to exist and operate on a stand-alone basis. In the event the Acquiring Fund shareholders do not approve a Reorganization, then the affected Target Fund would continue to exist and operate on a stand-alone basis. However, if the Reorganization of a Target Fund is not approved, the Investment Advisor may, in connection with the ongoing management of that Target Fund and its product line, recommend alternative proposals to the Board of that Target Fund. An unfavorable vote by one of the Target Funds or the Acquiring Fund with respect to one of the Reorganizations will not affect the implementation of the Reorganizations by the other Target Funds.

This Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus sets forth concisely the information that shareholders of each Fund should know before voting on the proposals for their Fund and constitutes an offering of Acquiring Fund Shares. Please read it carefully and retain it for future reference. A Statement of Additional Information, dated August 22, 2013, relating to this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus (the Statement of Additional Information) has been filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) and is incorporated herein by reference. Copies of each Fund's most recent annual report and semi-annual report can be obtained on a website maintained by BlackRock, Inc. (BlackRock) at www.blackrock.com. In addition, each Fund will furnish, without charge, a copy of the Statement of Additional Information, or its most recent annual report or semi-annual report to any shareholder upon request. Any such request should be directed to BlackRock by calling (800) 882-0052 or by writing to the respective Fund at 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809. The Statement of Additional Information and the annual and semi-annual reports of each Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The address of the principal executive offices of the Funds is 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809, and the telephone number is (800) 882-0052.

The Funds are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, in accordance therewith, file reports, proxy statements, proxy materials and other information with the SEC. Materials filed with the SEC can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 or downloaded from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at (202) 551-8090. You may also request copies of these materials, upon payment at the prescribed rates of a duplicating fee, by electronic request to the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov) or by writing the Public Reference Branch, Office of Consumer Affairs and Information Services, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

BlackRock updates performance information for the Funds, as well as certain other information for the Funds, on a monthly basis on its website in the Closed-End Funds section of www.blackrock.com. Shareholders are advised to periodically check the website for updated performance information and other information about the Funds.

Please note that only one copy of shareholder documents, including annual or semi-annual reports and proxy materials, may be delivered to two or more shareholders of the Funds who share an address, unless the Funds have received instructions to the contrary. This practice is commonly called "householding" and it is intended to reduce expenses and eliminate duplicate mailings of shareholder documents. Mailings of your shareholder documents may be householded indefinitely unless you instruct us otherwise. To request a separate copy of any shareholder document or for instructions as to how to request a separate copy of these documents or as to how to request a single copy if multiple copies of these documents are received, shareholders should contact the Fund at the address and phone number set forth above.

The common shares of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund VI, Inc. are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol HYT and will continue to be so listed after the completion of the Reorganizations. The common shares of BlackRock High Yield Trust are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol BHY. The common shares of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol COY. The common shares of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol CYE. The common shares of BlackRock High Income Shares are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol HIS. The common shares of BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund V, Inc. are listed on the NYSE under the ticker symbol HYV. Reports, proxy statements and other information concerning the Funds may be inspected at the offices of the NYSE, 20 Broad 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 Acquiring Fund Shares in each of the Reorganizations. 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.

Photographic identification and proof of ownership will be required for admission to the meeting. For directions to the meeting, please contact Geogeson Inc., the firm assisting us in the solicitation of proxies, at 1-888-654-1722.

THE SEC HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF THIS JOINT PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus is August 22, 2013

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SUMMARY

The following is a summary of certain information contained elsewhere in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more complete information contained in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and in the Statement of Additional Information. Shareholders should read the entire Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus carefully.

PROPOSAL 1: THE REORGANIZATIONS OF THE TARGET FUNDS

The Proposed Reorganizations

The Board of each Fund, including the directors or trustees, as applicable (the Board Members), who are not interested persons of each Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) (the Independent Board Members), has unanimously approved its Reorganization(s), including its respective Reorganization Agreement. Assuming each Target Fund's shareholders approve its Reorganization and the Acquiring Fund's shareholders approve the Reorganizations of the Acquiring Fund, each Target Fund will merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund or a new direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiring Fund that will be organized as a Massachusetts limited liability company (the HYT Merger Subsidiary). Each Target Fund, except HIS, will merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. HIS will merge with and into the HYT Merger Subsidiary for purposes of consummating a merger of a Massachusetts business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the HYT Merger Subsidiary will then merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. Each Target Fund will terminate its registration under the 1940 Act after the completion of its Reorganization.

In each Reorganization, the outstanding common shares of the Target Fund will be exchanged for newly-issued Acquiring Fund Shares in the form of book entry interests. The aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Acquiring Fund Shares received by the Target Fund shareholders in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Target Fund common shares held by such shareholders immediately prior to such Reorganization, less the applicable costs of such Reorganization (although Target Fund shareholders may receive cash for their fractional common shares). In the Reorganizations, shareholders of each Target Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund based on the relative net asset value, not the market value, of each respective Fund's common shares. The market value of the common shares of the Combined Fund may be less than the market value of the common shares of a Target Fund prior to the Reorganizations.

Background and Reasons for the Proposed Reorganizations

The Reorganizations seek to combine six funds that have either the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies to achieve certain economies of scale and other operational efficiencies. Each Target Fund, except HIS, will merge directly with and into HYT, which will continue to exist after the merger as the Combined Fund. The Board of each Target Fund (each, a Target Fund Board), based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganization would benefit shareholders of its Target Fund. The Board of the Acquiring Fund (the Acquiring Fund Board), based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganizations would benefit shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. Because shareholders of each Fund will vote separately on their Fund's respective Reorganization(s), there are multiple potential combinations of Reorganizations.

Based on the considerations below, the Board of each Fund, including the Independent Board Members, has determined that each Reorganization would be in the best interests of the applicable Fund and that the interests of the existing shareholders of the applicable Fund would not be diluted with respect to net asset value as a result of the Reorganization. The Board of each Fund approved its respective Reorganization(s), and the Board of each Fund recommends that shareholders of such Fund approve its respective Reorganization(s).

The Board of each Fund considered its respective Reorganization over a series of meetings. In preparation for meetings of the Board of each Fund held on June 4-5, 2013 and July 30, 2013 (collectively, the Meeting) at which the Reorganizations were approved, the Investment Advisor provided each Board with information regarding the proposed Reorganizations, including the rationale therefor and alternatives considered to the Reorganizations. The Board of each Fund considered a number of factors, presented either at the time of the Meeting or at a prior meeting, in reaching their determinations, including, but not limited to, the following:

potential for improved economies of scale and a lower Total Expense Ratio with respect to each Fund, except COY;

- i The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%.
- i The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits includes potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See Reasons for the Reorganizations. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV.
- i There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

alternatives to the Reorganizations for each Fund;

the potential effects of the Reorganizations on the earnings and distributions of each Fund;

- i The Combined Fund's earnings yield is expected to be slightly lower than HYV's current earnings yield; thus, assuming the Acquiring Fund's distribution policy remains in place after the Reorganizations, shareholders of HYV may experience a decrease in their distribution yield after the Reorganizations.
- i The Board of HYV believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of HYV shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) a lower Total Expense Ratio, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market,

including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of HYV.

- i A Fund's earnings and net investment income are variables, which depend on many factors, including its asset mix, portfolio turnover level, the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund, the costs of such leverage, the movement of interest rates and general market conditions. There can be no assurance that the future earnings of a Fund, including the Combined Fund after the Reorganizations, will remain constant. In addition, the Combined Fund's future earnings will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

the potential effects of the Reorganizations on each Fund's premium/discount to NAV;

the compatibility of the Funds' investment objectives, policies and related risks;

consistency of portfolio management and portfolio composition;

the potential for improved secondary market trading;

the potential for operating and administrative efficiencies;

the anticipated tax-free nature of the Reorganization;

the potential effects on the Funds' capital loss carryforwards;

the effects on each Fund's undistributed net investment income;

the expected costs of the Reorganization;

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; and

any potential benefits of the Reorganizations to the Investment Advisor and its affiliates.

The Board of each Fund, including the Independent Board Members, approved its respective Reorganization, concluding that such Reorganization is 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 its respective Reorganization. This determination was made on the basis of each Board Member's business judgment after consideration of all of the factors taken as a whole with respect to its Fund and shareholders, although individual Board Members may have placed different weight on various factors and assigned different degrees of materiality to various factors.

If a Reorganization is not approved by a Target Fund's shareholders, such Target Fund will continue to operate for the time being as a stand-alone Maryland corporation, Delaware statutory trust, or Massachusetts business trust, as the case may be, and will continue to be advised

by the Investment Advisor. However, if the Reorganization of a Target Fund is not approved, the Investment Advisor may, in connection with ongoing management of the Funds and its product line, recommend alternative proposals to the Board of such Target Fund. An unfavorable vote by the shareholders of one of the Target Funds or the Acquiring Fund with respect to one of the Reorganizations will not affect the implementation of the other Reorganizations.

Expenses

The Board of each Fund, except COY, believes that the completion of the Reorganizations would result in a reduced Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of its Fund because certain fixed administrative costs would be spread across the Combined Fund's larger asset base.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, BHY s, HIS s, HYV s and HYT s Total Expense Ratio was 2.01%, 1.54%, 1.42% and 1.51%, respectively. For the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of BHY, HIS, HYV and HYT were 2.25%, 1.59%, 1.45% and 1.52%, respectively. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of COY and CYE were 1.25% and 1.42%, respectively.

The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%. There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase, or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending upon the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund s common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund s shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund s common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See Reasons for the Reorganizations. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV.

Appraisal Rights

The shareholders of each of the Funds do not have appraisal rights for their common shares in their respective Fund.

Comparison of the Funds

The Funds have the same or substantially similar (but not identical), investment objectives and investment strategies. The investment objectives, investment strategies and significant operating policies of the Combined Fund will be those of the Acquiring Fund.

Summary of Significant Differences in the Funds Investment Objectives and Policies

Investment Objectives. The primary investment objective of each of BHY and HIS is to provide high current income to shareholders. The primary investment objective of each of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT is to provide current income to shareholders. The secondary investment objective of each Fund is to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.

Corporate Loans. HYT, HYV, CYE and COY may invest up to 15% of its total assets in corporate loans. BHY may invest up to 25% of its total assets in corporate loans. HIS does not have any limitations with respect to corporate loans.

Distressed Securities. HYT, HYV, CYE, COY and BHY may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default. HIS may not purchase securities rated D by Standard & Poor s.

Preferred Shares. HYT may invest up to 15% of its total assets in preferred shares. HIS may invest up to 10% of its assets in preferred shares. HYV, CYE, COY and BHY do not have any limitations with respect to preferred shares.

Convertible Debt Securities. HYT may invest up to 15% of its total assets in convertible debt securities. None of the Target Funds have any limitations with respect to convertible debt securities.

Common Stock. HYT, HYV, CYE and COY do not have any limitations on investments in common stock. BHY may invest up to 20% of its total assets in common stock. HIS may not acquire common stock, except when (i) attached to or included in, or in connection with or incidental to, the Fund's investment in a unit with income-generating securities that otherwise would be attractive to the Fund (including equity interests, or the substantial equivalent of equity interests, which are acquired through a follow-on offering for interests in an issuer that HIS previously acquired in connection with its investment in such income-generating securities); (ii) acquired through the exercise of equity features accompanying convertible securities held by the Fund, such as conversion or exchange of privileges or warrants for the acquisition of stock or equity interests of the same issuer or a different issuer; or (iii) in the case of an exchange offering whereby the equity security would be acquired with the intention of exchanging it for a debt security issued on a when-issued basis.

Non-U.S. Securities. HYT, HYV, CYE and COY may invest, without limitation, in non-U.S. securities or securities denominated in foreign currencies and multinational currency units. BHY may invest up to 35% of its total assets in debt securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in foreign currencies and multinational currency units; provided, however, that BHY may not invest more than 10% of the Fund's net assets in emerging market issuers. HIS may invest up to 20% of its total assets in fixed-income securities issued by foreign governments and other foreign issuers and up to 5% of its total assets in foreign currency issues of foreign and domestic issuers. In addition, HIS may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Eurodollar certificates of deposit which are the obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and may invest without limitation in Canadian issuers whose securities are payable in U.S. dollars.

Mezzanine Investments, Collateralized Bond Obligations, CMBS and Zero-Coupon Securities. BHY may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities known as Mezzanine Investments (generally subordinated, privately placed debt securities issued with attached equity securities), collateralized bond obligations and commercial mortgage backed securities. BHY may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in stripped and zero-coupon securities, pay-in-kind securities and deferred payment securities. None of the other Funds have any limitation on investments in the foregoing securities.

Options. HYT may purchase call options, write (i.e., sell) covered or uncovered call options, purchase put options and uncovered put options, write (i.e., sell) covered put options and write uncovered put options on securities that HYT does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered put option as collateral. BHY, COY, CYE and HYV have substantially the same policies as HYT with respect to options, except they may not write uncovered call or put options. HIS may only purchase and sell options on financial futures contracts, and hold puts that relate to equity securities acquired by the Fund when such puts are attached to or included with such equity securities.

Comparison Table

A more detailed comparison of the Funds' investment objectives and significant investment strategies and operating policies is set forth in the table below.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Investment</u> <u>Objectives</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Investment</u> <u>Objectives</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Investment</u> <u>Objectives</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Investment</u> <u>Objectives</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Investment</u> <u>Objectives</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Investment</u> <u>Objectives</u>
HYT's primary investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income. HYT's secondary investment objective is to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	HYV's investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities that are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Ba or lower by Moody's) or in unrated securities considered by the Fund's investment adviser to be of comparable quality. HYV also seeks to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	CYE's primary investment objective is to provide current income by investing primarily in fixed-income securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Baa or lower by Moody's) or are unrated securities of comparable quality. CYE's secondary investment objective is to provide capital appreciation.	COY's investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Ba or lower by Moody's) or are unrated securities considered by the Fund's investment adviser to be of comparable quality. As a secondary objective, COY also seeks to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	BHY's primary investment objective is to provide high current income. BHY's secondary investment objective is to provide capital appreciation.	HIS's primary investment objective is to provide the highest current income attainable consistent with reasonable risk as determined by the Fund's investment adviser, through investment in a professionally managed, diversified portfolio of high yield, high risk fixed income securities. HIS's secondary objective is to provide capital appreciation, but only when consistent with its primary objective.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Credit-Related</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Credit-Related</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Credit-Related</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Credit-Related</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Credit-Related</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Credit-Related</u> <u>Securities</u>
Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including assets acquired from the sale of preferred stock), plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in high yield securities, including high yield bonds, corporate loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities. High yield securities include high yield bonds, corporate loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities, which are rated below investment grade or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high yield debt instruments. High yield debt instruments include junk bonds and corporate loans rated in the lower rating categories (Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by Standard & Poor's) or are unrated debt investments considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high-yield corporate debt instruments which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (Baa or lower by Moody's and BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's), or in unrated securities considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in high yield debt instruments, including junk bonds and Corporate Loans rated in the lower rating categories (Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by Standard & Poor's), or in similar unrated instruments considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high-risk, high yield securities. High-risk, high yield securities are generally income securities which, if rated at the time of purchase, are rated lower than Baa by Moody's, lower than BBB by Standard & Poor's or similarly rated by other nationally recognized securities rating organization. Such securities may include securities that are not rated by any Rating Agency but which BlackRock believes to be comparable to such securities.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high-yield, high risk debt instruments rated in the medium to lower categories by nationally recognized rating services (Baa or lower by Moody's or BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's or non-rated securities which, in the Investment Advisor's opinion, are of comparable quality.
<u>Corporate/Bank</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/Bank</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/Bank</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/Bank</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/Bank</u> <u>Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/Bank</u> <u>Loans</u>
The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in corporate loans extended to borrowers by commercial banks or other financial institutions.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in loans extended to corporate borrowers by commercial banks or other financial institutions.	No Stated Policy

<u>HYT Distressed Securities</u>	<u>HYV Distressed Securities</u>	<u>CYE Distressed Securities</u>	<u>COY Distressed Securities</u>	<u>BHY Distressed Securities</u>	<u>HIS Distressed Securities</u>
<p>The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund or are rated in the lowest rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's, CC or lower by Standard & Poor's or CC or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default or in significant risk of being in default.</p>	<p>The Fund may not purchase securities rated D by Standard & Poor's.</p>
<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>
<p>The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in preferred securities, including preferred securities that may be converted into common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer, and non-convertible preferred securities.</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>	<p>Under normal circumstances, the Fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in preferred stock.</p>

<u>HYT</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>
The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in convertible debt securities.	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy
<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	Up to 20% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in equity securities other than preferred stocks.	The Fund may not acquire common stock, except when (i) attached to or included in, or in connection with or incidental to, the Fund's investment in a unit with income-generating securities that otherwise would be attractive to the Fund (including equity interests, or the substantial equivalent of equity interests, which are acquired through a follow-on offering for interests in an issuer that HIS previously acquired in connection with its investment in such income-generating securities); (ii) acquired through the exercise of equity features accompanying convertible securities held by the Fund, such as conversion or exchange of privileges or warrants for the acquisition of stock or equity interests of the same issuer or a different issuer; or (iii) in the case of an exchange offering whereby the equity security would be acquired with the intention of exchanging it for a debt security issued on a when-issued basis.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Non-U.S.</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Non-U.S.</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Non-U.S.</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Non-U.S.</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Non-U.S.</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Non-U.S.</u> <u>Securities</u>
The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational currency units.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in debt securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational currency units. Typically, the Fund will not hold any foreign securities of emerging market issuers, and in any case such securities will not comprise more than 10% of the Fund's net assets.	<p>The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in fixed-income securities issued by foreign governments and other foreign issuers and in foreign currency issues of domestic issuers, but no more than 5% of its total assets in such securities, whether issued by a foreign or domestic issuer, which are denominated in foreign currencies.</p> <p>In addition to its authorization to invest in foreign securities, the Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Eurodollar certificates of deposit which are the obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and may invest without limitation in Canadian issuers whose securities are payable in U.S. dollars.</p>

<u>HYT</u> <u>Illiquid</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Illiquid</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Illiquid</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Illiquid</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Illiquid</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Illiquid</u> <u>Securities</u>
The Fund has no limitation on the amount of its investments that are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	No Stated Policy	<p>The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in private placements. Except for this restriction that up to 20% of total assets may be invested in private placements, the Fund has no specific restrictions on investing in illiquid securities. For purposes of this restriction, securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act with registration rights are excluded from private placements and are not considered illiquid.</p> <p>The Fund may not invest in securities which are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale if, as a result thereof, more than 20% of the total assets of the Fund taken at market value, would be invested in such securities. Securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act with registration rights are excluded from this investment restriction.</p>

<u>HYT</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>
<p>Under unusual market or economic conditions or for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities or agencies, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper rated in the highest category by an established Rating Agency, or other fixed income securities deemed by the Investment Advisor to be consistent with a defensive posture, or may hold investments in cash.</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>In addition, the Fund may implement various temporary defensive strategies at times when BlackRock determines that conditions in the markets make pursuing the Fund's basic investment strategy inconsistent with the best interests of its shareholders.</p> <p>These strategies may include investing all or a portion of the Fund's assets in higher-quality debt securities including short-term securities.</p>	<p>The Fund may invest without limitation in short-term high quality money market instruments (including variable and floating rate instruments and demand instruments) such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, short-term U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements, pending investment in portfolio securities, or for temporary defensive purposes or to meet anticipated short-term cash needs such as dividend payments.</p>

<u>HYT Leverage</u>	<u>HYV Leverage</u>	<u>CYE Leverage</u>	<u>COY Leverage</u>	<u>BHY Leverage</u>	<u>HIS Leverage</u>
The Fund is permitted to issue senior securities representing indebtedness up to 33 1/3% of its total managed assets (net assets plus the proceeds of any outstanding borrowings). The Fund voluntarily limits its aggregate economic leverage to 50% of its total managed assets.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT
<u>Mezzanine Investments</u>	<u>Mezzanine Investments</u>	<u>Mezzanine Investments</u>	<u>Mezzanine Investments</u>	<u>Mezzanine Investments</u>	<u>Mezzanine Investments</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities known as Mezzanine Investments, which are generally subordinated, privately placed debt securities issued with attached equity securities.	No Stated Policy
<u>Collateralized Bond Obligations</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond Obligations</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond Obligations</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond Obligations</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond Obligations</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond Obligations</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in collateralized bond obligations which are structured securities backed by a pool of income securities.	No Stated Policy

<u>HYT</u> <u>Mortgage-</u> <u>Backed</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Mortgage-</u> <u>Backed</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Mortgage-</u> <u>Backed</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Mortgage-</u> <u>Backed</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Mortgage-</u> <u>Backed</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Mortgage-</u> <u>Backed</u> <u>Securities</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in CMBS.	No Stated Policy
<u>Zero Coupon,</u> <u>PIK and</u> <u>Deferred</u> <u>Payment</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>Zero Coupon,</u> <u>PIK and</u> <u>Deferred</u> <u>Payment</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>Zero Coupon,</u> <u>PIK and</u> <u>Deferred</u> <u>Payment</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>Zero Coupon,</u> <u>PIK and</u> <u>Deferred</u> <u>Payment</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>Zero Coupon,</u> <u>PIK and</u> <u>Deferred</u> <u>Payment</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>Zero Coupon,</u> <u>PIK and</u> <u>Deferred</u> <u>Payment</u> <u>Securities</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may invest up to 30% of its total assets in stripped and Zero-Coupon Securities, Pay-In-Kind Securities and Deferred Payment Securities.	No Stated Policy
<u>Options</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Options</u>	<u>Options</u>
<u>Call Options:</u> The Fund may purchase call options on any of the types of securities in which it may invest. The Fund may also purchase and sell call options on indices.	Same as HYT, except no expressed authority to write uncovered call or put options.	Same as HYV	Same as HYV	<u>Call Options:</u> In order to enhance income or reduce fluctuations in net asset value, the Fund may sell or purchase call options (calls) on securities and indices based upon the prices of debt securities that are traded on U.S. securities exchanges and on the over-the-counter markets.	The Fund may not invest in puts, calls or any combinations thereof, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options on financial futures contracts and may acquire and hold puts which relate to equity securities acquired by the Fund when such puts are attached to or included in a unit with such equity securities.

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>The Fund also is authorized to write (i.e., sell) covered call options on the securities in which it invests and to enter into closing purchase transactions with respect to certain of such options.</p>				<p>All such calls sold by the Fund must be covered as long as the call is outstanding.</p>	
<p>The Fund also is authorized to write (i.e., sell) uncovered call options on securities in which it may invest but that are not currently held by the Fund.</p>				<p>Calls on futures contracts on securities written by the Fund must also be covered by assets or instruments acceptable under applicable segregation and coverage requirements.</p>	
<p><u>Put Options:</u></p>				<p><u>Put Options:</u></p>	
<p>The Fund is authorized to purchase put options to seek to hedge against a decline in the value of its securities or to seek to enhance its return. The Fund also may purchase uncovered put options.</p>				<p>As with calls, the Fund may purchase put options (puts) on Securities (whether or not it holds such securities in its portfolio).</p>	
<p>The Fund also has authority to write (i.e., sell) put options on the types of securities that may be held by the Fund, provided that such put options are covered. The</p>				<p>For the same purposes, the Fund may also sell puts on securities financial indices and puts on futures contracts on securities if the Fund s</p>	

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>Fund will not sell puts if, as a result, more than 50% of the Fund's assets would be required to cover its potential obligations under its hedging and other investment transactions.</p>				<p>contingent obligations on such puts are secured by segregated assets consisting of cash or liquid high grade debt securities having a value not less than the exercise price.</p>	
<p>The Fund is also authorized to write (i.e., sell) uncovered put options on securities in which it may invest but that the Fund does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered put option as collateral.</p>				<p>The Fund will not sell puts if, as a result, more than 50% of the Fund's assets would be required to cover its potential obligation under its hedging and other investment transactions.</p>	
<p><u>Interest Rate Transactions</u></p>	<p><u>Interest Rate Transactions</u></p>	<p><u>Interest Rate Transactions</u></p>	<p><u>Interest Rate Transactions</u></p>	<p><u>Interest Rate Transactions</u></p>	<p><u>Interest Rate Transactions</u></p>
<p>In order to seek to hedge the value of the Fund's portfolio against interest rate fluctuations or to seek to enhance the Fund's return, the Fund may enter into various interest rate transactions such as interest rate</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>The Fund may enter into interest rate swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors. The Fund expects to enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors.</p>				<p>particular investment or portion of its portfolio as a duration management technique or to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date. The Fund intends to use these transactions for hedging and risk management purposes and not as a speculative investment. The Fund will not sell interest rate caps or floors that it does not own.</p>	
<p>The Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap, cap or floor transaction unless the unsecured senior debt or the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated investment grade quality by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction or whose creditworthiness is believed by the Investment Advisor to be equivalent to such rating.</p>				<p>The Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap, cap or floor transaction unless the unsecured senior debt or the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated in the highest rating category of at least one nationally recognized rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction.</p>	

<u>HYT Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>HYV Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>CYE Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>COY Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>BHY Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>HIS Credit Derivatives</u>
The Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements for hedging purposes or to enhance its returns. The Fund will enter into credit default swap agreements only with counterparties who are rated investment grade quality by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction or whose creditworthiness is believed by the Investment Advisor to be equivalent to such rating.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may engage in credit derivative transactions. There is no limit on the amount of credit derivative transactions that may be entered into by the Fund.	No Stated Policy
<u>Futures</u>	<u>Futures</u>	<u>Futures</u>	<u>Futures</u>	<u>Futures</u>	<u>Futures</u>
The Fund is authorized to engage in transactions in financial futures contracts (futures contracts) and related options on such futures contracts either as a hedge against adverse changes in the market value of its portfolio securities or to	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	In connection with its hedging and other risk management strategies, the Fund may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale for future delivery (futurescontracts) of debt securities, aggregates of debt securities, financial indices, and U.S. Government debt	The Fund will only enter into financial futures contracts or purchase options thereon for the purpose of hedging either long-term debt securities in its portfolio or the value of debt securities which the Fund intends to purchase.

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>seek to enhance the Fund's income.</p>				<p>securities or options on the foregoing to hedge the value of its portfolio securities that might result from a change in interest rates or market movements.</p>	<p>The Fund will not enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts to hedge more than 50% of its portfolio.</p>
<p>The Fund also has authority to purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts.</p>				<p>The Fund will engage in such transactions only for bona fide hedging, risk management and other appropriate portfolio management purposes.</p>	
<p>The Fund may engage in options and futures transactions on exchanges and options in the over-the-counter markets.</p>					
<p>The Fund will engage in transactions in OTC options only with banks or dealers which have capital of at least \$50 million or whose obligations are guaranteed by an entity having capital of at least \$50 million.</p>					
<p><u>Securities Lending</u></p>	<p><u>Securities Lending</u></p>	<p><u>Securities Lending</u></p>	<p><u>Securities Lending</u></p>	<p><u>Securities Lending</u></p>	<p><u>Securities Lending</u></p>
<p>The Fund from time to time may lend securities from its portfolio, with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets or the limit prescribed by applicable law to banks, brokers and other financial institutions. In</p>	<p>The Fund from time to time may lend securities from its portfolio, with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets, to banks, brokers and other financial institutions and receive collateral in cash or</p>	<p>Same as HYV</p>	<p>Same as HYV</p>	<p>The Fund will not lend portfolio securities if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans exceeds 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including such loans).</p>	<p>The Fund may lend its portfolio securities (principally to broker-dealers) to the extent of 20% of its total assets.</p>

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>return, the Fund receives collateral in cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities.</p>	<p>securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities that will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities.</p>				
<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>
<p>The Fund may make short sales of securities, provided the market value of all securities sold short does not exceed 10% of its total assets. The Fund may make short sales both as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities and in order to seek to enhance return.</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>	<p>The Fund may not make short sales of securities or maintain short positions (other than in connection with futures contracts or options thereon) unless, at all times when a short position is open, the Fund owns at least an equal amount of the securities sold short or owns securities convertible into or exchangeable for at least an equal amount of such securities sold short, without the payment of further consideration.</p>
<p>The Fund's obligation to replace the borrowed security will be secured by collateral deposited with the broker dealer, usually cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities similar to those borrowed. The</p>					

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Fund also will be required to segregate similar collateral with its custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the value of both collateral amounts in the aggregate is at all times equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the security sold short.

The Fund also may make short sales against the box. Short Sales against the box are not subject to the foregoing 10% limitation.

Further Information Regarding the Reorganization

Each Target Fund Board has determined that its Reorganization is in the best interests of its Target Fund and the shareholders of such Target Fund, and that the interests of such shareholders will not be diluted as a result of such Target Fund's Reorganization. Similarly, the Acquiring Fund Board has determined that each Reorganization is in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund and its shareholders and that the interests of such shareholders will not be diluted as a result of each Reorganization. As a result of the Reorganizations, however, shareholders of each Fund will hold a reduced percentage of ownership in the larger Combined Fund than they did in any of the individual Funds.

Each Reorganization is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). If a Reorganization so qualifies, in general, shareholders of a Target Fund will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the exchange of their Target Fund common shares for Acquiring Fund Shares pursuant to the Reorganization (except with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares). Additionally, the Target Funds will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes by reason of the Reorganizations. Neither the Acquiring Fund nor its shareholders will recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to each Reorganization. It is a condition to the closing of each Reorganization that the respective Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund receive an opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP (Skadden Arps), dated as of the closing date of such Reorganization (the Closing Date), regarding the characterization of the Reorganization as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

The Board of each Target Fund requests that shareholders of such Target Fund approve their proposed Reorganization at the Special Meeting to be held on October 11, 2013.

Shareholder approval of the BHY, COY, CYE and HYV Reorganizations requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares of BHY, COY, CYE and HYV, respectively.

Shareholder approval of HIS s Reorganization requires the affirmative vote by HIS shareholders, voting as a single class, of a majority of the outstanding voting securities as defined under the 1940 Act (such a majority referred to herein as a 1940 Act Majority). A 1940 Act Majority means the affirmative vote of either (i) 66 2/3% or more of the voting securities present at the Special Meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, whichever is less. For additional information regarding voting requirements, see Voting Information and Requirements.

Subject to the requisite approval of the shareholders of each Target Fund with regard to each Reorganization, it is expected that the Closing Date will be sometime during the fourth quarter 2013, but it may be at a different time as described herein.

Investing in the Combined Fund following a Reorganization involves risks. For additional information, see Risk Factors and Special Considerations.

The BHY Board recommends that shareholders of BHY vote **FOR** BHY s proposed Reorganization.

The COY Board recommends that shareholders of COY vote **FOR** COY s proposed Reorganization.

The CYE Board recommends that shareholders of CYE vote **FOR** CYE s proposed Reorganization.

The HIS Board recommends that shareholders of HIS vote **FOR** HIS s proposed Reorganization.

The HYV Board recommends that shareholders of HYV vote **FOR** HYV s proposed Reorganization.

PROPOSAL 2: THE REORGANIZATIONS OF THE ACQUIRING FUND

In connection with each proposed Reorganization described under Proposal 1: The Reorganizations of the Target Funds, each Target Fund will either merge with and into the Acquiring Fund or a new direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Acquiring Fund, and the Acquiring Fund will issue additional Acquiring Fund Shares in connection with such reorganization and list such common shares on the NYSE. The Reorganizations are not expected to result in any reduction of the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund Shares, other than to reflect the applicable costs of the Reorganizations, including, but not limited to, the issuance of additional Acquiring Fund Shares in connection with each of the Reorganizations (the Issuances).

No gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be recognized by the Acquiring Fund or its shareholders pursuant to the Reorganizations. The Acquiring Fund Board, based upon its evaluation of all relevant information, anticipates that the Reorganizations will benefit shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. In particular, the Acquiring Fund Board reviewed data presented by the Investment Advisor showing that the Acquiring Fund will experience a reduced management fee and a reduced Total Expense Ratio as a result of the proposed Reorganizations.

The Acquiring Fund pays the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.70% based on an aggregate of (i) the Fund s average daily Net Assets and (ii) the proceeds of any outstanding debt securities or borrowings used for leverage. Net Assets means the total assets of the Fund minus the sum of the accrued liabilities. The liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock (other than accumulated dividends) is not considered a liability in determining the Fund s net asset value. If any of the Reorganizations are approved and consummated, the Combined Fund will pay the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.60% based on an aggregate of (i) the Fund s average daily Net Assets and (ii) the proceeds of any outstanding debt securities or borrowings used for leverage.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, the Acquiring Fund's Total Expense Ratio was 1.51%. For the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratio of the Acquiring Fund was 1.52%. The Acquiring Fund estimates that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of the Acquiring Fund of 0.18%.

The Acquiring Fund Board also believes the Reorganizations may provide other potential benefits, including the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to the Acquiring Fund; (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See [Reasons for the Reorganization](#) for additional information.

The Acquiring Fund Board recommends that shareholders of the Acquiring Fund approve the Reorganizations, including the Issuances, at the Special Meeting to be held on October 11, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. (Eastern time).

Shareholder approval of each of HYT's proposed Reorganizations with each of BHY, COY, CYE, HIS and HYV requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common shares of HYT. For additional information regarding voting requirements, see [Voting Information and Requirements](#).

Subject to the requisite approval of the shareholders of each Fund with regard to its Reorganization, it is expected that the Closing Date will be sometime during the fourth quarter of 2013, but it may be at a different time as described herein.

Investing in the Combined Fund, following the Reorganizations, involves certain risks. For additional information, see [Risk Factors and Special Considerations](#).

The Acquiring Fund Board recommends that shareholders of the Acquiring Fund vote **FOR** each of HYT's proposed Reorganizations with each of BHY, COY, CYE, HIS and HYV.

RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Comparison of Risks

Because the Funds have either the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and principal investment strategies, the Funds generally are subject to substantially similar investment risks. The Combined Fund will be managed in accordance with the same investment objectives and investment policies, and subject to the same risks, as the Acquiring Fund. Many of the investment risks associated with an investment in the Acquiring Fund are substantially similar to those associated with an investment in the Target Funds. Risks that predominately affect common shares include credit risk, interest rate risk, high yield security risk, leverage risk, derivatives risk, liquidity and market price risk, issuer risk, market risk and non-U.S. securities risk. In addition, as exchange-traded closed-end funds, the Funds are subject to the risk that the Funds' common shares may trade at a discount from the Funds' net asset value. Accordingly, the Funds are primarily designed for long-term investors and should not be considered a vehicle for trading purposes.

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund or are rated in the lowest rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's, CC or lower by Standard & Poor's or CC or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. HIS may not purchase securities rated D by Standard & Poor's; thus, shareholders of HIS may be subject to the risks associated with an investment in such distressed securities as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in preferred shares. HIS may invest up to 10% of its assets in preferred shares; thus, shareholders of HIS may be subject to additional risks associated with an investment in preferred shares as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

The Acquiring Fund does not have any limitation on investments in common stock. BHY may invest up to 20% of its total assets in common stock. HIS may not acquire common stock, except when (i) attached to or included in, or in connection with or incidental to, the Fund's investment in a unit with income-generating securities that otherwise would be attractive to the Fund (including equity interests, or the substantial equivalent of equity interests, which are acquired through a follow-on offering for interests in an issuer that HIS previously acquired in connection with its investment in such income-generating securities); (ii) acquired through the exercise of equity features accompanying convertible securities held by the Fund, such as conversion or exchange of privileges or warrants for the acquisition of stock or equity interests of the same issuer or a different issuer; or (iii) in the case of an exchange offering whereby the equity security would be acquired with the intention of exchanging it for a debt security issued on a when-issued basis. Shareholders of BHY and HIS may be subject to additional risks associated with an investment in common stock as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

The Acquiring Fund may invest, without limitation, in non-U.S. securities or securities denominated in foreign currencies and multinational currency units. BHY may invest up to 35% of its total assets in debt securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in foreign currencies and multinational currency units; provided, however, that BHY may not invest more than 10% of the Fund's net assets in emerging market issuers. HIS may invest up to 20% of its total assets in fixed-income securities issued by foreign governments and other foreign issuers and up to 5% of its total assets in foreign currency issues of foreign and domestic issuers. In addition, HIS may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Eurodollar certificates of deposit which are the obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and may invest without limitation in Canadian issuers whose securities are payable in U.S. dollars. Shareholders of BHY and HIS may be subject to additional risks associated with an investment in non-U.S. securities as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

BHY may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities known as Mezzanine Investments (generally subordinated, privately placed debt securities issued with attached equity securities), collateralized bond obligations and commercial mortgage backed securities. BHY may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in stripped and zero-coupon securities, pay-in-kind securities and deferred payment securities. The Acquiring Fund does not have any limitation on investments in the foregoing securities; therefore, shareholders of BHY may be subject to additional risks associated with an investment in the foregoing securities as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

The Acquiring Fund may purchase call options, write (i.e., sell) covered or uncovered call options, purchase put options and uncovered put options, write (i.e., sell) covered put options and write uncovered put options on securities that the Acquiring Fund does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered put option as collateral. BHY, COY, CYE and HYV may not write uncovered call or put options. HIS may only purchase and sell options on financial futures contracts, and hold puts that relate to equity securities acquired by the Fund when such puts are attached to or included with such equity securities. The Acquiring Fund has more flexibility with respect to option transactions than any of the Target Funds; thus, shareholders of each Target Fund may be subject to additional risks associated option transactions, such as the selling of uncovered options, as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

The Acquiring Fund may lend securities from its portfolio, with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets or the limit prescribed by applicable law to banks, brokers and other financial institutions. HIS may lend

its portfolio securities to the extent of 20% of its total assets; thus, shareholders of HIS may be subject to additional risks associated with securities lending as a shareholder of the Combined Fund.

See Comparison of the Funds in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus for a more detailed description of the salient differences among the Funds.

Risks Related to the Reorganizations

Expenses.

While the Funds currently estimate that the Reorganizations will result in reduced aggregate expenses of the Combined Fund by approximately \$1,953,954 per year if all the Reorganizations are completed (which represents the most likely combination of the Reorganizations and the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the lowest Total Expense Ratio) and approximately \$990,384 if only the Reorganization between BHY and HYT is completed (which represents the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the highest Total Expense Ratio), the realization of these reduced expenses will not affect holders of the Funds proportionately, and may take longer than expected to be realized or may not be realized at all.

After the Reorganizations, the Combined Fund is expected to incur lower Total Expenses on a per common share basis than is currently incurred by the Acquiring Fund. In addition, no matter which Funds complete their Reorganizations, the Combined Fund may incur higher Total Expenses for a period after the completion of the Reorganizations due to expenses associated with the Reorganizations prior to experiencing such savings or may never experience such savings if its fixed costs were to increase or the value of its assets were to decrease.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, BHY s, HIS s, HYV s and HYT s Total Expense Ratio was 2.01%, 1.54%, 1.42% and 1.51%, respectively. As of February 28, 2013, the historical and *pro forma* total annual gross expense ratios applicable to the Reorganizations are as follows:

						<i>Pro Forma</i> Combined Fund	<i>Pro Forma</i> Combined Fund (All Target Funds into HYT)
BHY	COY	CYE	HIS	HYV	HYT	(BHY into HYT)	HYT)
2.25%	1.25%	1.42%	1.59%	1.45%	1.52%	1.39%	1.34%

There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

The most likely combination is the Reorganizations of all of the Funds, which is also expected to result in the lowest Total Expense Ratio. The Reorganization of just BHY into the Acquiring Fund is expected to result in the highest Total Expense Ratio of any of the possible combinations of Reorganizations.

Any combination other than the Reorganization of just BHY and the Acquiring Fund or the Reorganization of all the Funds is expected to result in a Total Expense Ratio that is lower than the Total Expense Ratio that is expected to result from the Reorganization of just BHY and the Acquiring Fund and higher than the Total Expense Ratio that is expected to result from the Reorganization of all the Funds.

The Board of each of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT believes that its respective Fund s shareholders should realize lower Total Expense Ratios after the Reorganizations than they would realize if the Reorganizations did not occur after the expenses associated with the Reorganizations have been paid. The Board of COY believes that its shareholders should expect to realize a higher Total Expense Ratio after the Reorganization than they would realize if the Reorganizations did not occur after the expenses associated with

the Reorganizations have been paid. The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%.

The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See *Reasons for the Reorganizations*. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV.

BHY, HIS and the Acquiring Fund will bear expenses incurred in connection with the Reorganizations, including, but not limited to, costs related to the preparation and distribution of materials distributed to each Fund's Board, expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of the Reorganization Agreements and the registration statement on Form N-14, the printing and distribution of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and any other materials required to be distributed to shareholders, SEC and state securities commission filing fees, legal and audit fees in connection with the Reorganizations, including legal fees incurred preparing each Fund's Board materials, attending each Fund's Board meetings and preparing the minutes and auditing fees associated with each Fund's financial statements, stock exchange fees, transfer agency fees, portfolio transfer taxes (if any) and any similar expenses incurred in connection with the Reorganizations, which will be borne directly by the respective Fund incurring the expense or allocated among the Funds proportionately or on another reasonable basis, as appropriate. The Investment Advisor will bear the costs of the Reorganizations for COY, CYE and HYV because the shareholders of these Target Funds are not expected to experience the same level of economic benefits from the Reorganizations as the shareholders of BHY, HIS and HYT. Therefore, the costs associated with the Reorganizations of COY, CYE and HYV will not be directly borne by COY, CYE and HYV. Because BHY, HIS and the Acquiring Fund have already incurred expenses solely and directly attributable to the Reorganizations and because BHY, HIS and the Acquiring Fund (and not the Investment Advisor) are responsible for paying those expenses, if BHY, HIS or the Acquiring Fund's respective shareholders do not approve their Fund's respective Reorganization, such Fund will continue to be responsible for the expenses arising from its proposed Reorganization even though its proposed Reorganization will not occur and those expenses may be material.

Neither the Funds nor the Investment Advisor will pay any expenses of shareholders arising out of or in connection with the Reorganizations (e.g., expenses incurred by the shareholder as a result of attending the shareholder meeting, voting on the Reorganizations or other action taken by the shareholder in connection with the Reorganizations). See *Reasons for the Reorganizations*.

Earnings and Distribution Yield.

The Combined Fund's earnings and distribution yield on NAV are expected to be comparable (i.e., the same or slightly lower or higher) when compared with that of each Fund prior to the Reorganizations; however, the Combined Fund's earnings and distribution yield on NAV may change over time, and depending on market conditions, may be significantly higher or lower than each Fund's earnings and distribution yield prior to the Reorganizations.

The Combined Fund's earnings yield is expected to be slightly lower than HYV's current earnings yield; thus, assuming the Acquiring Fund's distribution policy remains in place after the Reorganizations, shareholders of HYV may experience a decrease in their distribution yield after the Reorganizations. Although the Combined Fund's earnings yield is expected to be slightly lower than HYV's current earnings yield, shareholders of HYV are expected to benefit from a reduction in HYV's Total Expense Ratio of approximately 0.11%. It is also anticipated that shareholders of HYV may benefit from other potential benefits associated with the Reorganizations (including as a result of the Combined Fund's larger size) as more fully discussed herein. See *Reasons for the Reorganizations*. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of HYV.

A Fund's earnings and net investment income are variables, which depend on many factors, including its asset mix, portfolio turnover level, the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund, the costs of such leverage, the movement of interest rates and general market conditions. There can be no assurance that the future earnings of a Fund, including the Combined Fund after the Reorganizations, will remain constant. In addition, the Combined Fund's future earnings will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

Premium/Discount to NAV.

As with any capital stock, the price of each Fund's common shares will fluctuate based on market conditions and other factors. If shares are sold, the price received may be more or less than the original investment. Each Fund's common shares are designed for long-term investors and should not be treated as trading vehicles. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. This risk may be greater for investors who sell their shares in a relatively short period of time after completion of the Reorganizations.

The common shares of each Fund have historically fluctuated between a discount and a premium. As of May 31, 2013, each Fund, except BHY, traded at a discount to its respective NAV. As of May 31, 2013, BHY traded at a premium to its NAV. To the extent that a Target Fund is trading at a wider discount (or a narrower premium) than the Acquiring Fund at the time of its Reorganization, such Target Fund's shareholders would have the potential for an economic benefit. To the extent that a Target Fund is trading at a narrower discount (or wider premium) than the Acquiring Fund at the time of its Reorganization, such Target Fund's shareholders may be negatively impacted if the Reorganizations are consummated. The Acquiring Fund's shareholders would only benefit from a discount perspective to the extent the post-Reorganization discount (or premium) improves.

There can be no assurance that, after the Reorganizations, common shares of the Combined Fund will trade at, above or below net asset value. Upon consummation of the Reorganizations, the Acquiring Fund Shares may trade at a price that is less than the Acquiring Fund's current trading market price. In the Reorganizations, shareholders of each Target Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund based on the relative net asset values (not the market values) of each respective Fund's common shares. The market value of the common shares of the Combined Fund may be less than the market value of the common shares of your Fund prior to the Reorganizations.

Tax Considerations.

See *Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reorganizations* for a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganizations.

General Risks of Investing in the Funds

Investment Risk. An investment in each Fund's common shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. An investment in each Fund's common shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by such Fund. The value of these securities, like other

market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Although the Funds can sell securities of an issuer upon the occurrence of certain events or for tax planning, the Funds generally will not sell securities of issuers solely due to changes in market price. Each Fund's common shares at any point in time may be worth less than a shareholder's original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of the Fund's dividends and distributions.

Investment Strategy Risk. The types of investments that are selected through application of the Funds' investment strategy can be expected to change over time. In pursuing their investment strategy, the Funds may incur adverse tax or brokerage consequences. Particular risks may be elevated during periods in which the Funds' investment strategy dictates higher levels of investment in particular types of investments.

Decision-Making Authority. Investors have no authority to make decisions or to exercise business discretion on behalf of the Funds, except as set forth in the Funds' governing documents. The authority for all such decisions is generally delegated to the Board, who in turn, has delegated the day-to-day management of each Fund's investment activities to the Advisors, subject to oversight by the Board.

Issuer Risk; Market Risk; and Selection Risk. Issuer risk is the risk that the value of the Funds' debt securities may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer or borrower, such as a real or perceived management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's or borrower's goods and services.

Market risk is the risk that the market values of securities owned by a Fund will decline. There is a risk that the markets in which a Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the market will go down sharply and unpredictably. The prices of debt securities tend to fall as interest rates rise, and such declines tend to be greater among debt securities with longer maturities. Market risk is often greater among certain types of debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds which do not make regular interest payments but are instead bought at a discount to their face values and paid in full upon maturity. As interest rates change, these securities often fluctuate more in price than securities that make regular interest payments and therefore subject a Fund to greater market risk than a fund that does not own these types of securities. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions are subject to changes in market conditions from the time of the commitment until settlement. This may adversely affect the prices or yields of the securities being purchased. The greater a Fund's outstanding commitments for these securities, the greater the Fund's exposure to market price fluctuations.

Selection risk is the risk that the securities that a Fund's management selects will underperform the markets in which the Fund invests, the market relevant indices, or other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Fixed income securities in which each Fund may invest are generally subject to the following risks:

Issuer Risk. The value of fixed income securities may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of the assets of the issuer.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that one or more fixed income securities in a Fund's portfolio will decline in price or fail to pay interest or principal when due because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status. Credit risk is increased when a portfolio security is downgraded or the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer deteriorates. To the extent a Fund invests in below investment grade securities, it will be exposed to a greater amount of credit risk than a fund which only invests in investment grade securities. In addition, to the extent a Fund uses credit derivatives, such use will expose it to additional risk in the event that the bonds underlying the derivatives default.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of certain fixed income securities in a Fund's portfolio could be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Generally, when market interest rates fall, fixed rate securities' prices rise, and vice versa. Interest rate risk is the risk that the securities in a Fund's portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates. The prices of longer-term securities fluctuate more than prices of shorter-term securities as interest rates change. **These risks may be greater in the current market environment because certain interest rates are near historic low levels.** Because a Fund may invest primarily in long-term securities, the net asset value and market price per share of the common shares will fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if such Fund invested primarily in shorter-term securities. A Fund's use of leverage will tend to increase common share interest rate risk. A Fund may utilize certain strategies, including taking positions in futures or interest rate swaps, for the purpose of reducing the interest rate sensitivity of fixed income securities held by the Fund and decreasing the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. The Funds are not required to hedge its exposure to interest rate risk and may choose not to do so. In addition, there is no assurance that any attempts by a Fund to reduce interest rate risk will be successful or that any hedges that the Fund may establish will perfectly correlate with movements in interest rates.

Each Fund may invest in variable and floating rate debt instruments, which generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than longer duration fixed rate instruments, but may decline in value in response to rising interest rates if, for example, the rates at which they pay interest do not rise as much, or as quickly, as market interest rates in general. Conversely, variable and floating rate instruments generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. A Fund also may invest in inverse floating rate debt securities, which may decrease in value if interest rates increase, and which also may exhibit greater price volatility than fixed rate debt obligations with similar credit quality. To the extent a Fund holds variable or floating rate instruments, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities, which may adversely affect the net asset value of the Fund's common shares.

Prepayment Risk. During periods of declining interest rates, borrowers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled. For fixed rate securities, such payments often occur during periods of declining interest rates, which can force a Fund to reinvest in lower yielding securities, resulting in a possible decline in the Fund's income and distributions to shareholders. This is known as prepayment or "call" risk. Below investment grade securities frequently have call features that allow the issuer to redeem the security at dates prior to its stated maturity at a specified price (typically greater than par) only if certain prescribed conditions are met ("call protection"). For premium bonds (bonds acquired at prices that exceed their par or principal value) purchased by a Fund, prepayment risk may be enhanced.

Reinvestment Risk. Reinvestment risk is the risk that income from a Fund's portfolio will decline if the Fund invests the proceeds from matured, traded or called fixed income securities at market interest rates that are below the Fund portfolio's current earnings rate.

Duration and Maturity Risk. The Funds have no set policy regarding portfolio maturity or duration. The Advisors may seek to adjust the portfolio's duration or maturity based on their assessment of current and projected market conditions and all factors that the Advisors deem relevant. Any decisions as to the targeted duration or maturity of any particular category of investments or of a Fund's portfolio generally will be made based on all pertinent market factors at any given time. A Fund may incur costs in seeking to adjust the portfolio average duration or maturity. There can be no assurance, however, that the Advisors' assessment of current and projected market conditions will be correct or that any strategy to adjust the portfolio's duration or maturity will be successful at any given time. Generally speaking, the longer the duration of the Fund's portfolio, the more exposure the Fund will have to the interest rate risks described above.

Below Investment Grade Securities Risk. Each Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of below investment grade, high yield securities, which are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The value of high yield, lower

quality bonds is affected by the creditworthiness of the issuers of the securities and by general economic and specific industry conditions. Issuers of high yield bonds are not perceived to be as strong financially as those with higher credit ratings. These issuers are more vulnerable to financial setbacks and recession than more creditworthy issuers, which may impair their ability to make interest and principal payments. Lower grade securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. It is likely that an economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations General Risks of Investing in the Funds Risk Associated with Recent Market Events.

Lower grade securities, though high yielding, are characterized by high risk. They may be subject to certain risks with respect to the issuing entity and to greater market fluctuations than certain lower yielding, higher rated securities. The secondary market for lower grade securities may be less liquid than that for higher rated securities. Adverse conditions could make it difficult at times for a Fund to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. Because of the substantial risks associated with investments in lower grade securities, you could lose money on your investment in common shares of a Fund, both in the short-term and the long-term.

The prices of fixed income securities generally are inversely related to interest rate changes; however, below investment grade securities historically have been somewhat less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher quality securities of comparable maturity because credit quality is also a significant factor in the valuation of lower grade securities. On the other hand, an increased rate environment results in increased borrowing costs generally, which may impair the credit quality of low-grade issuers and thus have a more significant effect on the value of some lower grade securities. In addition, the current extraordinary low rate environment has expanded the historic universe of buyers of lower grade securities as traditional investment grade oriented investors have been forced to accept more risk in order to maintain income. As rates rise, these recent entrants to the low-grade securities market may exit the market and reduce demand for lower grade securities, potentially resulting in greater price volatility.

The ratings of Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch and other rating agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of the obligations, which they undertake to rate. Ratings are relative and subjective and, although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety of interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk of such obligations. Although these ratings may be an initial criterion for selection of portfolio investments, the Advisors will also independently evaluate these securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to pay interest and principal. To the extent that a Fund invests in lower grade securities that have not been rated by a Rating Agency, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives will be more dependent on the Advisors' credit analysis than would be the case if the Fund were to invest in rated securities.

Each Fund may invest in securities rated in the lower rating categories (rated Caa1/CCC+ or below, or unrated but judged to be of comparable quality by the Advisors). For these securities, the risks associated with below investment grade instruments are more pronounced. A Fund may purchase stressed or distressed securities, including securities that are in default or the issuers of which are in bankruptcy, except HIS may not purchase securities rated D by Standard & Poor's, which involve heightened risks. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations General Risks of Investing in the Funds Distressed and Defaulted Securities Risk.

Distressed and Defaulted Securities Risk. An investment in the securities of financially distressed issuers can involve substantial risks. These securities may present a substantial risk of default or may be in default at the time of investment. A Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek recovery upon a default in the payment of principal or interest on its portfolio holdings. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a portfolio company, a Fund may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in a

troubled entity is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true financial condition of such issuer. The Advisors judgment about the credit quality of the issuer and the relative value and liquidity of its securities may prove to be wrong.

Unrated Securities Risk. Because a Fund may purchase securities that are not rated by any rating organization, the Advisors may, after assessing their credit quality, internally assign ratings to certain of those securities in categories similar to those of rating organizations. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may be difficult to value, which means a Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price. To the extent that a Fund invests in unrated securities, the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives will be more dependent on the Advisors' credit analysis than would be the case when the Fund invests in rated securities.

Corporate Bonds Risk. The market value of a corporate bond generally may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates. The market value of intermediate and longer term corporate bonds is generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates than is the market value of shorter term corporate bonds. The market value of a corporate bond also may be affected by factors directly related to the issuer, such as investors' perceptions of the creditworthiness of the issuer, the issuer's financial performance, perceptions of the issuer in the market place, performance of management of the issuer, the issuer's capital structure and use of financial leverage and demand for the issuer's goods and services. Certain risks associated with investments in corporate bonds are described elsewhere herein in further detail, including under *Fixed Income Securities Risk*, *Prepayment Risk*, *Event Risk* and *Reinvestment Risk*. There is a risk that the issuers of corporate bonds may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument. Corporate bonds of below investment grade quality are often high risk and have speculative characteristics and may be particularly susceptible to adverse issuer-specific developments. Corporate bonds of below investment grade quality are subject to the risks described herein under *Below Investment Grade Securities Risk*.

Corporate Loans. As in the case of below investment grade securities, the corporate loans in which each Fund may invest may be rated below investment grade by established rating services (Ba or lower by Moody's, BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or BB or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. Corporate loans can be expected to provide higher yields than investment grade fixed income securities, but may be subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and income. Corporate loan obligations are frequently secured by pledges of liens and security interests in the assets of the borrower, and the holders of corporate loans are frequently the beneficiaries of debt service subordination provisions imposed on the borrower's bondholders. Such security and subordination arrangements are designed to give corporate loan investors preferential treatment over high yield bond investors in the event of a deterioration in the credit quality or default of the issuer. Even when these arrangements exist, however, there can be no assurance that the principal and interest owed on the corporate loan will be repaid in full. Corporate loans generally bear interest at rates set at a margin above a generally recognized base lending rate that may fluctuate on a day-to-day basis, in the case of the prime rate of a U.S. bank, or which may be adjusted periodically, typically 30 days but generally not more than one year, in the case of the London Interbank Offered Rate. Consequently, the value of corporate loans held by a Fund may be expected to fluctuate less than the value of other fixed rate high yield securities as a result of changes in the interest rate environment. On the other hand, the secondary dealer market for certain corporate loans may not be as well developed as the secondary dealer market for high yield bonds, and therefore, present increased market risk relating to liquidity and pricing concerns.

Event Risk. Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. As with all fixed income securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However,

when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and consequently entail less risk than the issuer's common stock.

A Fund may invest in synthetic convertible securities, which are created through a combination of separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security. A holder of a synthetic convertible security faces the risk of a decline in the price of the security or the level of the index involved in the convertible component, causing a decline in the value of the security or instrument, such as a call option or warrant, purchased to create the synthetic convertible security. Should the price of the stock fall below the exercise price and remain there throughout the exercise period, the entire amount paid for the call option or warrant would be lost. Because a synthetic convertible security includes the income-producing component as well, the holder of a synthetic convertible security also faces the risk that interest rates will rise, causing a decline in the value of the income-producing instrument. Synthetic convertible securities are also subject to the risks associated with derivatives.

Special Risks Related To Preferred Securities. Each Fund is exposed to risks associated with its investments in preferred securities. There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including:

Deferral. Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If a Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, such Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes although it has not yet received such income.

Subordination. Preferred securities are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of having priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than more senior debt instruments.

Liquidity. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or U.S. Government securities.

Limited Voting Rights. Generally, preferred security holders (such as a Fund) have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company unless preferred dividends have been in arrears for a specified number of periods, at which time the preferred security holders may elect a number of directors to the issuer's board. Generally, once all the arrearages have been paid, the preferred security holders no longer have voting rights. In the case of trust preferred securities, holders generally have no voting rights, except if (i) the issuer fails to pay dividends for a specified period of time or (ii) a declaration of default occurs and is continuing.

Special Redemption Rights. In certain varying circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities prior to a specified date. For instance, for certain types of preferred securities, a redemption may be triggered by certain changes in Federal income tax or securities laws. As with call provisions, a special redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security held by a Fund.

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. Each Fund reserves the right to invest in these securities if the Advisors believe that doing so would be consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Since the market for these instruments would be new, a 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.

Mortgage and Asset-Backed Securities. Each Fund may invest in a variety of mortgage related and other asset-backed securities, including both commercial and residential mortgage securities and other mortgage

backed instruments issued on a public or private basis. Mortgage backed securities represent the right to receive a portion of principal and/or interest payments made on a pool of residential or commercial mortgage loans. When interest rates fall, borrowers may refinance or otherwise repay principal on their mortgages earlier than scheduled. When this happens, certain types of mortgage backed securities will be paid off more quickly than originally anticipated and each Fund will have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. This risk is known as prepayment risk. When interest rates rise, certain types of mortgage backed securities will be paid off more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of these securities will fall. This risk is known as extension risk.

Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, mortgage backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed income securities. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage backed securities.

Like more traditional fixed income securities, the value of asset-backed securities typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. Certain asset-backed securities may also be subject to the risk of prepayment. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may pay what they owe on the underlying assets more quickly than anticipated. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the asset-backed securities. In addition, when a Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment it may receive a lower interest rate than the rate on the security that was prepaid. In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur at a slower rate than expected. As a result, the average maturity of a Fund's portfolio may increase. The value of longer term securities generally changes more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter term securities.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Each Fund may invest in non-U.S. securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks not involved in domestic investments, including, but not limited to, (i) fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; (ii) future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; (iii) different legal systems; (iv) the possible imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions, including expropriation; (v) lower trading volume; (vi) much greater price volatility and illiquidity of certain non-U.S. securities markets; (vii) different trading and settlement practices; (viii) less governmental supervision; (ix) changes in currency exchange rates; (x) high and volatile rates of inflation; (xi) fluctuating interest rates; (xii) less publicly available information; and (xiii) different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements.

Securities markets in foreign countries often are not as developed, efficient or liquid as securities markets in the United States, and therefore, the prices of non-U.S. securities can be more volatile. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of non-U.S. securities to make payments of principal and interest to investors located outside the country. In addition, a Fund will be subject to risks associated with adverse political and economic developments in foreign countries, which could cause the Fund to lose money on its investments in non-U.S. securities. Because evidences of ownership of such securities usually are held outside the United States, a Fund will be subject to additional risks if it invests in non-U.S. securities, which include adverse political and economic developments, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and adoption of governmental restrictions which might adversely affect or restrict the payment of principal and interest on the non-U.S. securities to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. non-U.S. securities may trade on days when the Fund's common shares are not priced.

The ability of a foreign sovereign issuer, especially an emerging market country, to make timely payments on its debt obligations will also be strongly influenced by the sovereign issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credit facilities and investments, fluctuations of interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. Generally, the cost of servicing external debt will be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates.

Certain countries in which the Funds may invest, especially emerging market countries, historically have experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. Many of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty and instability. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a risk of: (i) the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets; (ii) confiscatory taxation; (iii) difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment; (iv) economic, political or social instability; and (v) diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries.

Because a Fund may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of securities in the Fund and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that the Funds' net asset value or current income could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Certain investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Dividend income from non-U.S. corporations may not be eligible for the reduced rate for qualified dividend income. These risks often are heightened for investments in smaller, emerging capital markets. In addition, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as: (i) growth of gross domestic product; (ii) rates of inflation; (iii) capital reinvestment; (iv) resources; (v) self-sufficiency; and (vi) balance of payments position.

As a result of these potential risks, the Advisors may determine that, notwithstanding otherwise favorable investment criteria, it may not be practicable or appropriate to invest in a particular country. The Funds may invest in countries in which foreign investors, including the Advisors, have had no or limited prior experience.

Emerging Markets Risk. Each Fund may invest in issuers in so-called emerging markets (or lesser developed countries). Such investments are particularly speculative and entail all of the risks of investing in non-U.S. securities but to a heightened degree. Emerging market countries generally include every nation in the world except developed countries, that is, the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. These heightened risks include (i) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the smaller size of the market for such securities and a lower volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and an increase in price volatility; and (iii) certain national policies that may restrict a Fund investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. Foreign investment in certain emerging market countries may be restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain emerging market issuers and increase the costs and expenses of a Fund. Certain emerging market countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. U.S. Government debt securities generally involve lower levels of credit risk than other types of fixed income securities of similar maturities, although, as a result, the yields available from U.S. Government debt securities are generally lower than the yields available from such other securities. Like other fixed income securities, the values of U.S. Government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on U.S. government debt to AA+ from AAA with a negative outlook. As of July 1, 2013, the Standard & Poor's rating is AA+ with a stable outlook. Moody's affirmed the Aaa long-term sovereign credit rating of U.S. government debt on November 21, 2011 while maintaining its negative outlook, and this rating and outlook also remain unchanged as of July 1, 2013. Fitch continues to rate U.S. government debt AAA as of July 1, 2013, however it also maintains a negative outlook as of July 1, 2013. The downgrade by Standard & Poor's and any

future downgrades by other rating agencies could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and higher Treasury yields and increase borrowing costs generally. These events could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on securities issuers and the Funds. The Advisors cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Funds' portfolios.

Foreign Currency Risk. Because a Fund may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of securities in the Fund and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile, and therefore, may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that a Fund's net asset value could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. The Advisors may, but are not required to, elect for a Fund to seek to protect itself from changes in currency exchange rates through hedging transactions depending on market conditions. In addition, a Fund may enter into foreign currency transactions in an attempt to enhance total return, which may further expose the Fund to the risks of foreign currency movements and other risks. In addition, certain countries, particularly emerging market countries, may impose foreign currency exchange controls or other restrictions on the transferability, repatriation or convertibility of currency.

Sovereign Government and Supranational Debt Risk. Investments in sovereign debt involve special risks. Foreign governmental issuers of debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or pay interest when due. In the event of default, there may be limited or no legal recourse in that, generally, remedies for defaults must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party. Political conditions, especially a sovereign entity's willingness to meet the terms of its debt obligations, are of considerable significance. The ability of a foreign sovereign issuer, especially an emerging market country, to make timely payments on its debt obligations will also be strongly influenced by the sovereign issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credit facilities and investments, fluctuations of interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. The cost of servicing external debt will also generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates, as many external debt obligations bear interest at rates which are adjusted based upon international interest rates. Also, there can be no assurance that the holders of commercial bank loans to the same sovereign entity may not contest payments to the holders of sovereign debt in the event of default under commercial bank loan agreements. In addition, there is no bankruptcy proceeding with respect to sovereign debt on which a sovereign has defaulted and a Fund may be unable to collect all or any part of its investment in a particular issue. Foreign investment in certain sovereign debt is restricted or controlled to varying degrees, including requiring governmental approval for the repatriation of income, capital or proceeds of sales by foreign investors. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in certain sovereign debt and increase the costs and expenses of a Fund.

Leverage Risk. Each Fund may leverage through borrowings, the issuance of debt securities, the issuance of shares of preferred stock or a combination thereof. Each Fund may borrow money and issue debt securities in amounts up to 33 1/3%, and may issue shares of preferred stock in amounts up to 50%, of the value of its total assets to finance additional investments. Although the use of leverage by a Fund may create an opportunity for increased net income and capital appreciation for the common shares, it also results in additional risks and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on securities purchased with leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of leverage, a Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used.

Conversely, if the income or gains from the securities purchased with such proceeds does not cover the cost of leverage, the return to the Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for shareholders of a Fund including:

the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of and dividends on the shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage;

the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the dividend rates on any preferred shares that the Fund must pay will reduce the return to the shareholders;

the effect of leverage in a market experiencing rising interest rates, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value of the shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the shares;

when the Fund uses leverage, the fees payable to the Advisors for advisory and sub-advisory services will be higher than if the Fund did not use leverage; and

leverage may increase operating costs, which may reduce the Fund's total return.

Any requirement that the Fund sell assets at a loss in order to redeem or pay off any leverage or for any other reason would potentially reduce the Fund's net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover. The Advisor in its best judgment nevertheless may determine to continue to use leverage if it expects that the benefits to the Fund's shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return.

Each Fund may utilize leverage by borrowing through a credit facility or through entering into reverse repurchase agreements. As of May 31, 2013, the Funds had aggregate economic leverage from reverse repurchase agreements and/or borrowings through a credit facility as a percentage of their total managed assets (Economic Leverage Ratio) as follows:

Ticker	Economic Leverage Ratio
BHY	27.72%
COY	28.68%
CYE	29.68%
HIS	26.87%
HYV	30.70%
HYT	30.20%

The Combined Fund's Economic Leverage Ratio is expected to be substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio.

Each Fund is currently a party to a senior committed secured, 360-day rolling credit facility (the Credit Facility) with State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street). Each Fund has granted a security interest in substantially all of its assets to State Street in connection with the Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility currently allows for the following maximum commitment amounts:

Ticker	Commitment Amounts
BHY	\$ 24,000,000
COY	\$ 132,000,000
CYE	\$ 144,000,000
HIS	\$ 63,000,000
HYV	\$ 213,000,000
HYT	\$ 222,000,000

In connection with the Reorganizations, the Combined Fund expects to amend the Credit Facility to increase the maximum commitment amount to maintain an Economic Leverage Ratio substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio. If all of the Reorganizations are consummated, the Combined Fund expects to increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility to

\$798,000,000. However, there can be no assurance the Combined Fund will increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility. If the Combined Fund does not increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility, then the Combined Fund may be required to either utilize other forms of leverage, which may include reverse repurchase agreements, in order to maintain an Economic Leverage Ratio that is substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio or reduce the Combined Fund's economic leverage. In either case, the Combined Fund may not be able to maintain the current earnings and distribution yields of the Acquiring Fund, which may negatively affect the market price and net asset value of the Combined Fund. In addition, if the Combined Fund is required to reduce its economic leverage, then it may be required to sell a portion of its assets, which may negatively affect the Combined Fund's portfolio holdings, portfolio allocation, portfolio diversification and investment strategy.

Equity Securities Risk. 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, in certain periods, have significantly under-performed relative to fixed income securities. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular common stock held by a Fund. Also, the price of common stocks is sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of common stocks to which a 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 when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. In addition, common stock prices may be particularly sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase.

Investments in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs are generally subject to risks associated with equity securities and investments in non-U.S. securities. Unsponsored ADR, EDR and GDR programs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. As a result, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, and the prices of unsponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer.

Restricted and Illiquid Securities Risk. Each Fund may invest without limitation in securities for which there is no readily available trading market or which are otherwise illiquid. A Fund may not be able to readily dispose of such securities at prices that approximate those at which the Fund could sell such securities if they were more widely-traded and, as a result of such illiquidity, a Fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions if necessary to raise cash to meet its obligations. Limited liquidity can also affect the market price of securities, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's net asset value and ability to make dividend distributions. The financial markets in general, and certain segments of the mortgage related securities markets in particular, have in recent years experienced periods of extreme secondary market supply and demand imbalance, resulting in a loss of liquidity during which market prices were suddenly and substantially below traditional measures of intrinsic value. During such periods, some securities could be sold only at arbitrary prices and with substantial losses. Periods of such market dislocation may occur again at any time.

Restricted securities are securities that may not be sold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, or that may be sold only in a privately negotiated transaction or pursuant to an exemption from registration. When registration is required to sell a security, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and considerable time may pass before the Fund is permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If adverse market conditions develop during this period, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than the price that prevailed when the Fund decided to sell. A Fund may be unable to sell restricted and other illiquid securities at the opportune times or prices.

Inverse Floater and Related Securities Risk. Investments in inverse floaters, residual interest tender option bonds and similar instruments expose a Fund to the same risks as investments in fixed income securities and derivatives, as well as other risks, including those associated with leverage and increased volatility. An investment in these securities typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed rate security.

Distributions on inverse floaters, residual interest tender option bonds and similar instruments will typically bear an inverse relationship to short term interest rates and typically will be reduced or, potentially, eliminated as interest rates rise. Inverse floaters, residual interest tender option bonds and similar instruments will underperform the market for fixed rate securities in a rising interest rate environment. Inverse floaters may be considered to be leveraged to the extent that their interest rates vary by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in a reference rate of interest (typically a short term interest rate). The leverage inherent in inverse floaters is associated with greater volatility in their market values. Investments in inverse floaters, residual interest tender option bonds and similar instruments that have fixed income securities underlying them will expose a Fund to the risks associated with those fixed income securities and the values of those investments may be especially sensitive to changes in prepayment rates on the underlying fixed income securities.

Strategic Transactions and Derivatives Risk. A Fund may engage in various transactions for duration management and other risk management purposes, including to attempt to protect against possible changes in the market value of the Fund's portfolio resulting from trends in the fixed income securities markets and changes in interest rates or to protect the Fund's unrealized gains in the value of its portfolio securities, to facilitate the sale of portfolio securities for investment purposes or to establish a position in the securities markets as a temporary substitute for purchasing particular securities or to enhance income or gain (Strategic Transactions). Derivatives are financial contracts or instruments whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index (or relationship between two indices). A Fund may invest in a variety of derivative instruments for investment purposes, hedging purposes, duration or other risk management purposes or to seek to increase income or gains, such as options, futures contracts and swap agreements. A Fund may use derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying security or other asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate risk. A Fund also may use derivatives to add leverage to the portfolio and/or to hedge against increases in the Fund's costs associated with its leverage strategy. The use of Strategic Transactions to enhance current income may be particularly speculative.

Strategic Transactions involve risks. The risks associated with derivatives transactions include (i) the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets, (ii) the possible default of the counterparty to the transaction, (iii) illiquidity of the derivative instruments, and (iv) high volatility losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited. Although both over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivatives markets may experience the lack of liquidity, over-the-counter non-standardized derivative transactions are generally less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. Furthermore, a Fund's ability to successfully use Strategic Transactions depends on the Advisors' ability to predict pertinent securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors, which cannot be assured. The use of Strategic Transactions may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require a Fund to sell or purchase portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on an investment or may cause the Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. Additionally, segregated liquid assets, amounts paid by a Fund as premiums and cash or other assets held in margin accounts with respect to Strategic Transactions are not otherwise available to the Fund for investment purposes.

While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the derivative and the underlying security, and there can be no assurance that a Fund's hedging transactions will be effective.

Counterparty Risk. A Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts purchased by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in bankruptcy or other reorganization proceedings. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery, in such circumstances. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter derivative transactions since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks

only to the clearing organization for performance of financial obligations under the derivative contract. However, there can be no assurance that a clearing organization, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to a Fund.

Swaps. Swap agreements are types of derivatives. In order to seek to hedge the value of the Fund's portfolio, to hedge against increases in the Fund's cost associated with the interest payments on its outstanding borrowings or to seek to increase the Fund's return, a Fund may enter into interest rate or credit default swap transactions. In interest rate swap transactions, there is a risk that yields will move in the direction opposite of the direction anticipated by a Fund, which would cause the Fund to make payments to its counterparty in the transaction that could adversely affect Fund performance. In addition to the risks applicable to swaps generally, credit default swap transactions involve special risks because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty). A Fund is not required to enter into interest rate or credit default swap transactions for hedging purposes or to enhance its return, and may choose not to do so.

Investment Companies and ETFs Risk. Subject to the limitations set forth in the 1940 Act, a Fund's governing documents or investment policies, or as otherwise permitted by the SEC, a Fund may acquire shares in other investment companies and in ETFs, some of which may be investment companies. The market value of the shares of other investment companies and ETFs may differ from their net asset value. As an investor in investment companies and ETFs, a Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, including its investment advisory and administration fees, while continuing to pay its own advisory and administration fees and other expenses. As a result, shareholders will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies and ETFs.

The securities of other investment companies and ETFs in which a Fund may invest may be leveraged. As a result, the Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. An investment in securities of other investment companies and ETFs that use leverage may expose the Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that the Fund's long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of a Fund's common shares) will be diminished.

Repurchase Agreements Risk. Subject to its investment objectives and policies, a Fund may invest in repurchase agreements for leverage or investment purposes. Repurchase agreements typically involve the acquisition by a Fund of fixed income securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association or broker-dealer. The agreement provides that the Fund will sell the securities back to the institution at a fixed time in the future. The Fund does not bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security unless the seller defaults under its repurchase obligation. In the event of the bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses, including possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period; and expenses of enforcing its rights. While repurchase agreements involve certain risks not associated with direct investments in fixed income securities, a Fund follows procedures approved by the Board that are designed to minimize such risks. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement will be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, a Fund generally will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercise of a Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risks that the interest income earned on the investment of the proceeds will be less than the interest expense of a Fund, that the market value of the securities sold by the Fund may decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase the securities and that the securities may not be returned to the Fund. There is no assurance that reverse repurchase agreements can be successfully employed.

Dollar Roll Transactions Risk. Dollar roll transactions involve the risk that the market value of the securities a Fund is required to purchase may decline below the agreed upon repurchase price of those securities. If the broker/dealer to whom a Fund sells securities becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to purchase or repurchase securities may be restricted. Successful use of dollar rolls may depend upon the Advisors' ability to predict correctly interest rates and prepayments. There is no assurance that dollar rolls can be successfully employed.

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

Securities Lending Risk. A Fund may lend its portfolio securities to banks or dealers which meet the creditworthiness standards established by the Board. Securities lending is subject to the risk that loaned securities may not be available to the Fund on a timely basis and the Fund may therefore lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price. Any loss in the market price of securities loaned by a Fund that occurs during the term of the loan would be borne by the Fund and would adversely affect the Fund's performance. Also, there may be delays in recovery, or no recovery, of securities loaned or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while the loan is outstanding.

Short Sales Risk. Short selling involves selling securities that may or may not be owned and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the short seller to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such declines exceed the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. A short sale creates the risk of an unlimited loss in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Valuation Risk. The Advisors may use an independent pricing service or prices provided by dealers to value certain fixed income securities at their market value. Because the secondary markets for certain investments may be limited, they may be difficult to value. When market quotations are not readily available or are deemed to be unreliable, each Fund values its investments at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing may require subjective determinations about the value of a security or other asset. As a result, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will result in adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets, or that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security or other asset will be materially different from quoted or published prices, from the prices used by others for the same security or other asset and/or from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that security or other asset. Where market quotations are not readily available, valuation may require more research than for more liquid investments. In addition, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation in such cases than for investments with a more active secondary market because there is less reliable objective data available.

Systemic Risk. Credit risk may arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a systemic risk and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Funds interact on a daily basis.

Risk Associated with Recent Market Events. The debt and equity capital markets in the United States have been negatively impacted by significant write-offs in the financial services sector relating to sub-prime mortgages and the repricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated market, among other things. These events, along with the downgrade to the United States credit rating, deterioration of the housing market, the failure of major financial institutions and the resulting United States federal government actions have led to worsening general economic conditions, which have materially and adversely impacted the broader financial and credit markets and have reduced the availability of debt and equity capital for the market as a whole and financial firms in particular. These events have been adversely affecting the willingness of some lenders to extend credit in general, which may make it more difficult for issuers of fixed income securities to obtain financings or refinancings for their investment or lending activities or operations. There is a risk that such issuers will be unable to successfully complete such financings or refinancings. In particular, because of the current conditions in the credit markets, issuers of fixed income securities may be subject to increased cost for debt, tightening underwriting standards and reduced liquidity for loans they make, securities they purchase and securities they issue. These events may increase the volatility of the value of securities owned by a Fund and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in its portfolio. These events also may make it more difficult for a Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. In addition, illiquidity and volatility in the credit markets may directly and adversely affect the setting of dividend rates on the common shares. These events have adversely affected the broader economy and may continue to do so, which may adversely affect the ability of issuers of securities owned by a Fund to make payments of principal and interest when due, lead to lower credit ratings and increase defaults. There is also a risk that developments in sectors of the credit markets in which a Fund does not invest may adversely affect the liquidity and the value of securities in sectors of the credit markets in which the Fund does invest, including securities owned by the Fund.

While the extreme volatility and disruption that U.S. and global markets experienced for an extended period of time beginning in 2007 and 2008 has generally subsided, uncertainty and periods of volatility remain, and risks to a robust resumption of growth persist. In 2010, several European Union (EU) countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, began to face budget issues, some of which may have negative long-term effects for the economies of those countries and other EU countries. There is continued concern about national-level support for the Euro and the accompanying coordination of fiscal and wage policy among European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member countries. Moreover, recent downgrades to the credit ratings of major banks could result in increased borrowing costs for such banks and negatively affect the broader economy. A return to unfavorable economic conditions could impair a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

General market uncertainty and consequent repricing of risk have led to market imbalances of sellers and buyers, which in turn have resulted in significant valuation uncertainties in a variety of fixed income securities and significant and rapid value decline in certain instances. These conditions resulted in, and in many cases continue to result in, greater price volatility, less liquidity, widening credit spreads and a lack of price transparency, with many fixed income securities remaining illiquid and of uncertain value. Such market conditions may make valuation of some of a Fund's securities uncertain and/or result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in its holdings. If there is a significant decline in the value of a Fund's portfolio, this may impact the asset coverage levels for the Fund's outstanding leverage.

EMU and Redenomination Risk. As the European debt crisis has progressed the possibility of one or more Eurozone countries exiting the EMU, or even the collapse of the Euro as a common currency, has arisen, creating significant volatility at times in currency and financial markets generally. The effects of the collapse of the Euro, or of the exit of one or more countries from the EMU, on the U.S. and global economy and securities markets are impossible to predict and any such events could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of a Fund's portfolio. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of a Fund's portfolio investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the Euro as its primary currency, a Fund's investments in such countries may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could

decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, securities or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in Euros. To the extent a currency used for redenomination purposes is not specified in respect of certain EMU-related investments, or should the Euro cease to be used entirely, the currency in which such investments are denominated may be unclear, making such investments particularly difficult to value or dispose of. A Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek judicial or other clarification of the denomination or value of such securities.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk. The aftermath of the war in Iraq, instability in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Syria and the Middle East, possible terrorist attacks in the United States and around the world, growing social and political discord in the United States, the European debt crisis, further downgrades of U.S. Government securities and other similar events may result in market volatility, may have long-term effects on the U.S. and worldwide financial markets and may cause further economic uncertainties in the United States and worldwide. The Funds do not know how long the securities markets may be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these events or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets. Non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities; therefore these events and other market disruptions may have a greater impact on the prices and volatility of non-investment grade securities than on investment grade fixed income securities. There can be no assurance that these events and other market disruptions will not have other material and adverse implications.

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

Congress has enacted sweeping financial legislation, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act), signed into law by President Obama on July 21, 2010, regarding the operation of banks, private fund managers and other financial institutions, which includes provisions regarding the regulation of derivatives. Many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented through regulatory rulemakings and similar processes over a period of time. The impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, and of follow-on regulation, on trading strategies and operations is impossible to predict, and may be adverse. Practices and areas of operation subject to significant change based on the impact, direct or indirect, of the Dodd-Frank Act and follow-on regulation, may change in manners that are unforeseeable, with uncertain effects. By way of example and not limitation, direct and indirect changes from the Dodd-Frank Act and follow-on regulation may occur to a significant degree with regard to, among other areas, financial consumer protection, bank ownership of and involvement with private funds, proprietary trading, registration of investment advisers, and the trading and use of many derivative instruments, including swaps. There can be no assurance that such legislation or regulation will not have a material adverse effect on a Fund. In addition, Congress may address tax policy, which also could have uncertain direct and indirect impact on trading and operations, as well as, potentially, operations and structure of a Fund.

Further, the Dodd-Frank Act created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), an interagency body charged with identifying and monitoring systemic risks to financial markets. The FSOC has the authority to require that non-bank financial companies that are predominantly engaged in financial activities, such as a Fund and the Advisors, whose failure it determines would pose systemic risk, be placed under the supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve). The FSOC has the authority to recommend that the Federal Reserve adopt more stringent prudential standards and reporting and disclosure requirements for non-bank financial companies supervised by the Federal Reserve. The FSOC also has the

authority to make recommendations to the Federal Reserve on various other matters that may affect a Fund, including requiring financial firms to submit resolution plans, mandating credit exposure reports, establishing concentration limits and limiting short-term debt. The FSOC may also recommend that other federal financial regulators impose more stringent regulation upon, or ban altogether, financial activities of any financial firm that poses what it determines are significant risks to the financial system. In the event that the FSOC designates a Fund as a systemic risk to be placed under the Federal Reserve's supervision, the Fund could face stricter prudential standards, including risk-based capital requirements, leverage limits, liquidity requirements, concentration requirements and overall risk management requirements, among other restrictions. Such requirements could hinder a Fund's ability to meet its investment objectives and may place the Fund at a disadvantage with respect to its competitors.

Additionally, BlackRock is, for purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder from time to time, currently considered a subsidiary of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. ("PNC"), which is subject to regulation and supervision as a financial holding company by the Federal Reserve. The Volcker Rule contained in Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act will limit the ability of banking entities, which would include BlackRock by virtue of its relationship with PNC, to sponsor, invest in or serve as investment manager of certain private investment funds. On October 11 and 12, 2011, U.S. financial regulators issued a proposed rule (the "Volcker Proposed Rule") to implement the statutory mandate of the Volcker Rule. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the Volcker Rule's effective date was July 21, 2012. Following the effective date of the Volcker Rule, banking entities subject to the Volcker Rule, such as BlackRock, will have at least a two-year period to come into compliance with the provisions of the Volcker Rule. The Volcker Rule could have a significant negative impact on BlackRock and the Advisors. BlackRock may attempt to take certain actions to lessen the impact of the Volcker Rule, although no assurance can be given that such actions would be successful and no assurance can be given that such actions would not have a significant negative impact on a Fund. Upon the effectiveness of the Volcker Rule, BlackRock's relationship with PNC may require BlackRock to curtail some or all of a Fund's activities with respect to PNC (if any). While the U.S. financial regulators have issued the Volcker Proposed Rule, the Advisor cannot predict the extent to which the Volcker Rule will be subject to modification by rule prior to its effective date or the issuance of final rules implementing the Volcker Rule, or the impact any such modifications may have on BlackRock, the Funds or the Advisors.

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

In connection with an ongoing review by the SEC and its staff of the regulation of investment companies' use of derivatives, on August 31, 2011, the SEC issued a concept release to seek public comment on a wide range of issues raised by the use of derivatives by investment companies. The SEC noted that it intends to consider the comments to help determine whether regulatory initiatives or guidance are needed to improve the current regulatory regime for investment companies and, if so, the nature of any such initiatives or guidance. While the nature of any such regulations is uncertain at this time, it is possible that such regulations could limit the implementation of a Fund's use of derivatives, which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. The Advisors cannot predict the effects of these regulations on a Fund's portfolio. The Advisors intend to monitor developments and seek to manage a Fund's portfolio in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that they will be successful in doing so.

Certain lawmakers support an increase in federal revenue as a component of a plan to address the growing federal budget deficit. Also, comprehensive federal tax reform is the subject of political attention.

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

LIBOR Risk. According to various reports, certain financial institutions, commencing as early as 2005 and throughout the global financial crisis, routinely made artificially low submissions in the LIBOR rate setting process. In June 2012, one such financial institution was fined a significant amount by various financial regulators in connection with allegations of manipulation of LIBOR rates. Other financial institutions in various countries are being investigated for similar actions. These developments may have adversely affected the interest rates on securities whose interest payments were determined by reference to LIBOR. Any future similar developments could, in turn, reduce the value of such securities owned by a Fund.

Investment Company Act Regulations. Each Fund is a registered closed-end investment company and as such is subject to regulations under the 1940 Act. Generally speaking, any contract or provision thereof that is made, or where performance involves a violation of the 1940 Act or any rule or regulation thereunder is unenforceable by either party unless a court finds otherwise.

Legislation Risk. At any time after the date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, legislation may be enacted that could negatively affect the assets of a Fund. Legislation or regulation may change the way in which a Fund itself is regulated. The Advisors cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Advisors and Others. BlackRock and BlackRock's affiliates (Affiliates) are involved worldwide with a broad spectrum of financial services and asset management activities and may engage in the ordinary course of business in activities in which their interests or the interests of their clients may conflict with those of a Fund. BlackRock and its Affiliates may provide investment management services to other funds and discretionary managed accounts that follow an investment program similar to that of a Fund. Subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act, BlackRock and its Affiliates intend to engage in such activities and may receive compensation from third parties for their services. Neither BlackRock nor its Affiliates are under any obligation to share any investment opportunity, idea or strategy with a Fund. As a result, BlackRock and its Affiliates may compete with a Fund for appropriate investment opportunities. The results of a Fund's investment activities, therefore, may differ from those of an Affiliate or another account managed by an Affiliate and it is possible that a Fund could sustain losses during periods in which one or more Affiliates and other accounts achieve profits on their trading for proprietary or other accounts. The 1940 Act imposes limitations on certain transactions between a registered investment company and affiliated persons of the investment company, as well as affiliated persons of such affiliated persons. Among others, affiliated persons of an investment company include its investment adviser; officers; directors/trustees; any person who directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such investment company; any person directly or indirectly owning, controlling or holding with power to vote, five percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of such investment company; and any person five percent or more of whose outstanding voting securities are directly or indirectly owned, controlled or held with power to vote by such investment company. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures designed to address potential conflicts of interests. For additional information about potential conflicts of interest and the way in which BlackRock addresses such conflicts, please see Conflicts of Interest and Fund Management Portfolio Management Potential Material Conflicts of Interest in the Statement of Additional Information.

Allocation Risk. Each Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends upon the Advisors' skill in determining the Fund's strategic asset class allocation and in selecting the best mix of investments. There is a risk that the Advisors' evaluations and assumptions regarding asset classes or investments may be incorrect in view of actual market conditions.

Each Fund's allocation of its investments across various segments of the securities markets and various countries, regions, asset classes and sectors may vary significantly over time based on the Advisors' analysis and judgment. As a result, the particular risks most relevant to an investment in a particular Fund, as well as the overall risk profile of the Fund's portfolio, may vary over time. The Advisors employ an active approach to the Fund's investment allocations, but there is no guarantee that the Advisors' allocation strategy will produce the desired results. The percentage of the Fund's total assets allocated to any category of investment may at any given time be significantly less than the maximum percentage permitted pursuant to the Fund's investment policies. It is possible that the Fund will focus on an investment that performs poorly or underperforms other investments under various market conditions.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. A Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year. Portfolio turnover rate is not considered a limiting factor in the execution of investment decisions for a Fund. A higher portfolio turnover rate results in correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses that are borne by a Fund. High portfolio turnover may result in an increased realization of net short-term capital gains by a Fund which, when distributed to shareholders, will be taxable as ordinary income. Additionally, in a declining market, portfolio turnover may create realized capital losses.

Antitakeover Provisions. The charter, agreement and declaration of trust or declaration of trust, as applicable, and bylaws of each Fund and Maryland law with respect to COY, CYE, HYV and the Acquiring Fund include provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of such Fund or to change the composition of its Board. Such provisions could limit the ability of shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of such Fund. See Certain Provisions of the Charter.

EXPENSE TABLE FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Total Expenses Table for Shareholders of the Funds as of February 28, 2013

The following tables illustrate the anticipated reduction or increases in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of each Fund expected as a result of the Reorganizations. The table sets forth (i) the Total Expense Ratio for each Fund for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013; (ii) the *pro forma* Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund, assuming all of the Reorganizations had taken place on February 28, 2013, which represents the most likely combination of the Reorganizations and the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the lowest Total Expense Ratio; and (iii) the *pro forma* Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund, assuming only the Reorganization of BHY into HYT had taken place on February 28, 2013, which represents the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the highest Total Expense Ratio.

The level of expense savings (or increase) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations. Because each of the Reorganizations may occur whether or not the other Reorganizations are approved, several combinations are possible and the *pro forma* effects on operating expenses for all possible combinations are not illustrated in the table below. The scenarios presented below, however, capture the high and low range of possible *pro forma* outcomes.

The Board of each Fund believes that the completion of the Reorganizations would result in a reduced Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of each Fund, except COY, because certain fixed administrative costs would be spread across the Combined Fund's larger asset base. The Board of COY believes that the completion of the Reorganizations would result in a higher Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, BHY s, HIS s, HYV s and HYT s Total Expense Ratio was 2.01%, 1.54%, 1.42% and 1.51%, respectively. For the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of BHY, HIS, HYV and HYT were 2.25%, 1.59%, 1.45% and 1.52%, respectively. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of COY and CYE were 1.25% and 1.42%, respectively.

The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%. There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund s common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund s shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund s common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See Reasons for the Reorganizations. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV.

	BHY	COY	CYE	HIS	HYV	HYT	Pro Forma Combined Fund (BHY into HYT) ^(a)	Pro Forma Combined Fund (All Target Funds into HYT) ^(a)
Shareholder Transaction Expenses								
Maximum Sales Load (as a percentage of the offering price) imposed on purchases of common shares ^(b)	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Dividend Reinvestment and Cash Purchase Plan Fees	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Annual Total Expenses (as a percentage of average net assets attributable to common shares)								
Investment Management Fees	1.21%	0.68%	0.83%	0.97%	0.84%	0.97%	0.83%	0.83%
Other Expenses	0.71%	0.24%	0.23%	0.34%	0.23%	0.18%	0.19%	0.16%
Interest Expense	0.33%	0.33%	0.36%	0.28%	0.38%	0.37%	0.37%	0.35%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Including Interest Expense) ^{(c)(d)}	2.25%	1.25%	1.42%	1.59%	1.45%	1.52%	1.39%	1.34%

(a) Assumes the Reorganizations had taken place on February 28, 2013.

- (b) No sales load will be charged in connection with the issuance of the Acquiring Fund Shares as part of the Reorganizations. Common Shares are not available for purchase from the Funds but may be purchased on the NYSE through a broker-dealer subject to individually negotiated commission rates. Common Shares purchased in the secondary market may be subject to brokerage commissions or other charges.
- (c) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expense (excluding interest expense) for the Funds are as follows:

BHY	COY	CYE	HIS	HYV	HYT	Pro Forma Combined Fund (BHY into HYT) ^(a)	Pro Forma Combined Fund (All Target Funds into HYT) ^(a)
1.92%	0.92%	1.06%	1.31%	1.07%	1.15%	1.02%	0.99%

(d) For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, the Total Expense Ratio of BHY, HIS, HYV, and HYT were 2.01%, 1.54%, 1.42% and 1.51%, respectively. The following example is intended to help you compare the costs of investing in the common shares of the Combined Fund *pro forma* if the Reorganization is completed with the costs of investing in BHY, COY, CYE, HIS, HYV and the Acquiring Fund without the Reorganization. An investor in common shares would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming (1) the Total Expense Ratio (Including Interest Expenses) for each Fund set forth in the total expenses table above and (2) a 5% annual return throughout the period:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
BHY	\$ 23	\$ 70	\$ 120	\$ 258
COY	\$ 13	\$ 40	\$ 69	\$ 151
CYE	\$ 14	\$ 45	\$ 78	\$ 170
HIS	\$ 16	\$ 50	\$ 87	\$ 189
HYV	\$ 15	\$ 46	\$ 79	\$ 174
HYT	\$ 15	\$ 48	\$ 83	\$ 181
Pro Forma Combined Fund (All Target Funds into HYT)	\$ 14	\$ 42	\$ 73	\$ 161
Pro Forma Combined Fund (BHY into HYT)	\$ 14	\$ 44	\$ 76	\$ 167

The examples set forth above assume common shares of each Fund were owned as of the completion of the Reorganizations and the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and uses a 5% annual rate of return as mandated by SEC regulations. The examples should not be considered a representation of past or future expenses or annual rates of return. Actual expenses or annual rates of return may be more or less than those assumed for purposes of the examples.

Each of BHY, HIS and the Acquiring Fund will bear expenses incurred in connection with the Reorganizations that are not reflected in Other Expenses, including, but not limited to, costs related to the preparation and distribution of materials distributed to each Fund's Board, expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of the Reorganization Agreements and the registration statement on Form N-14, the printing and distribution of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus and any other materials required to be distributed to shareholders, SEC and state securities commission filing fees, legal and audit fees in connection with the Reorganizations, including legal fees incurred preparing each Fund's Board materials, attending each Fund's Board meetings and preparing the minutes, auditing fees associated with each Fund's financial statements, stock exchange fees, transfer agency fees, portfolio transfer taxes (if any) and any similar expenses incurred in connection with the Reorganizations, which will be borne directly by the respective Fund incurring the expense or allocated among the Funds proportionately or on another reasonable basis, as appropriate.

Because each of BHY, HIS and the Acquiring Fund have already incurred expenses solely and directly attributable to the Reorganizations and because BHY, HIS and the Acquiring Fund (and not the Investment Advisor) are responsible for paying those expenses, if BHY, HIS or the Acquiring Fund's respective shareholders do not approve their Fund's respective Reorganization, such Fund will continue to be responsible for the expenses arising from its proposed Reorganization even though its proposed Reorganization will not occur and those expenses may be material.

The expenses of the Reorganizations (assuming all of the Reorganizations are consummated) are estimated to be \$270,000 for BHY, \$350,000 for HIS, and \$370,000 for HYT. The actual costs associated with the proposed Reorganizations may be more or less than the estimated costs discussed herein. The Investment Advisor will bear the costs of the Reorganizations for COY, CYE and HYV because the shareholders of these Target Funds are not expected to experience the same level of economic benefits from the Reorganizations as the shareholders of BHY, HIS and HYT. Therefore, the costs associated with the Reorganizations of COY, CYE and HYV will not be directly borne by COY, CYE and HYV, respectively. Neither the Funds nor the Investment Advisor will pay any expenses of shareholders arising out of or in connection with the Reorganizations (e.g., expenses incurred by the shareholder as a result of attending the shareholder meeting, voting on the Reorganizations or other action taken by the shareholder in connection with the Reorganizations).

REASONS FOR THE REORGANIZATIONS

Based on the considerations below, the Board of each Fund, including the Independent Board Members, has determined that its Reorganization would be in the best interests of such Fund and that the interests of its existing shareholders would not be diluted with respect to net asset value as a result of the Reorganization. The Board of each Fund approved its Reorganization(s) and the Board of each Fund recommends that shareholders of such Fund approve its Reorganization(s).

The Board of each Fund considered its Reorganization(s) over a series of meetings. In preparation for meetings of each Board held on June 4-5, 2013 and July 30, 2013 (collectively, the Meeting) at which the Reorganizations were approved, the Investment Advisor provided each Board with information regarding the proposed Reorganizations, including the rationale therefor and alternatives considered to the Reorganizations. Each Board considered a number of factors presented at the time of the Meeting or prior meetings in reaching their determinations, including, but not limited to, the following:

potential for improved economies of scale and a lower Total Expense Ratio with respect to each Fund, except COY;

The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%.

The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY; (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See Reasons for the Reorganizations. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of COY, CYE and HYV.

There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

alternatives to the Reorganizations for each Fund;

the potential effects of the Reorganizations on the earnings and distributions of each Fund;

The Combined Fund's earnings yield is expected to be slightly lower than HYV's current earnings yield; thus, assuming the Acquiring Fund's distribution policy remains in place after the Reorganizations, shareholders of HYV may experience a decrease in their distribution yield after the Reorganizations.

The Board of HYV believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of HYV shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) a lower Total Expense Ratio, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of HYV.

A Fund's earnings and net investment income are variables, which depend on many factors, including its asset mix, portfolio turnover level, the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund, the costs of such leverage, the movement of interest rates and general market conditions. There can be no assurance that the future earnings of a Fund, including the Combined Fund after the Reorganizations, will remain constant. In addition, the Combined Fund's future earnings will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

the potential effects of the Reorganizations on each Fund's premium/discount to NAV;

the compatibility of the Funds' investment objectives, policies and related risks;

consistency of portfolio management and portfolio composition;

the potential for improved secondary market trading;

the potential for operating and administrative efficiencies;

the anticipated tax-free nature of the Reorganization;

the potential effects on the Fund's capital loss carryforwards;

the effects on each Fund's undistributed net investment income;

the expected costs of the Reorganization;

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; and

any potential benefits of the Reorganizations to the Investment Advisor and its affiliates.

Potential for Improved Economies of Scale and Potential for a Lower Expense Ratio. Each Board considered the fees and Total Expense Ratio of its Fund (including estimated expenses of the Combined Fund after the Reorganizations). The contractual management fee rate of the Combined Fund will be 0.60%, which is the same or lower than the current contractual management fee rate of any individual Fund, except COY. The Combined Fund is not subject to any separate administration fee payable to the Investment Advisor. The current combined advisory and administration fees payable to the Investment Advisor for each Fund is as follows: 1.00% (including administration fee of 0.10%) for BHY, 0.75% (of the first \$200 million and 0.50% thereafter) for HIS, 0.50% for COY, 0.60% for CYE, 0.60% for HYV and 0.70% for HYT. No Fund, other than BHY, is subject to a separate administration fee. While the contractual management fee of the Combined Fund would be 10 basis points higher than the contractual management fee of COY (0.50%), the Combined Fund would still be competitively priced relative to peers and below the median contractual management fee for Lipper peers.

The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%. There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund's common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of each of COY, CYE and HYV.

Alternatives to the Reorganizations. In reaching its decision to approve each Fund's respective Reorganization, the Board of such Fund considered various alternatives, including continuing to operate such Fund as a separate Fund, and other reorganization combinations involving such Fund.

Potential Effects of the Reorganizations on Earnings and Distributions. Each Board noted that the Combined Fund's earnings are expected to be comparable (*i.e.*, the same or slightly lower or higher) when compared with that of its Fund prior to the Reorganizations. Consequently, the Combined Fund is expected to allow each Fund's shareholders to maintain a distribution yield on NAV that is expected to be comparable to (*i.e.*, the same or slightly lower or higher) than the distribution yield for each of the Funds prior to the Reorganization, while offering such shareholders a comparable investment experience.

The Combined Fund's earnings yield is expected to be slightly lower than HYV's current earnings yield; thus, assuming the Acquiring Fund's distribution policy remains in place after the Reorganizations, shareholders of HYV may experience a decrease in their distribution yield after the Reorganizations. Although the Combined Fund's earnings yield is expected to be slightly lower than HYV's current earnings yield, shareholders of HYV are expected to benefit from a reduction in HYV's Total Expense Ratio of approximately 0.11%. The Board of HYV believes that the anticipated reduction in HYV's Total Expense Ratio and the other potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of the HYV's shareholders. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of HYV.

A Fund's earnings and net investment income are variables, which depend on many factors, including its asset mix, portfolio turnover level, the amount of leverage utilized by the Fund, the costs of such leverage, the movement of interest rates and general market conditions. There can be no assurance that the future earnings of a Fund, including the Combined Fund after the Reorganizations, will remain constant. In addition, the Combined Fund's future earnings will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

Potential Effects of the Reorganizations on Premium/Discount to NAV. Each Board noted that the common shares of its Fund have historically fluctuated between a discount and a premium. Each Target Fund Board noted that to the extent its Target Fund is trading at a wider discount (or a narrower premium) than the Acquiring Fund at the time of the Reorganizations, the Target Fund's shareholders would have the potential for an economic benefit by the narrowing of the discount or widening of the premium. Each Board also noted that to the extent its Target Fund is trading at a narrower discount (or wider premium) than the Acquiring Fund at the time of the Reorganizations, the Target Fund's shareholders may be negatively impacted if the Reorganizations are consummated. The Board of the Acquiring Fund noted that Acquiring Fund shareholders would only benefit from a premium/discount perspective to the extent the post-Reorganization discount (or premium) improves.

Compatibility of the Investment Objectives, Policies and Related Risks. Each Board noted that its Fund's shareholders will remain invested in a NYSE-listed, closed-end management investment company that will have substantially greater net assets and substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives and investment policies, and as a result, the style and risk/return profile of the Acquiring Fund will remain comparable to those of its Target Fund shareholders' current investments, subject to the differences described in "Comparison of the Funds."

Consistency of Portfolio Management and Portfolio Composition. Each Board noted that its Fund has the same investment adviser, sub-adviser and portfolio managers and that its Fund's shareholders will benefit from the continuing experience and expertise of the portfolio management team. Each Board considered the portfolio composition of its Fund and the impact of the Reorganizations on the Fund's portfolio. Each Board noted that it is not anticipated that there will be any significant disposition of the holdings in its Target Fund as a result of the Reorganizations because of the similarities among the portfolio guidelines of the Funds.

Potential for Improved Secondary Market Trading. While it is not possible to predict trading levels at the time the Reorganizations close, each Board considered that the Combined Fund may provide greater secondary market liquidity for its common shares as it would be larger than any of the Funds, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads, better trade execution for the Combined Fund's shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund shares and potential for improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund's common shares.

Potential for Operating and Administrative Efficiencies. Each Board noted that the Combined Fund may achieve certain operating and administrative efficiencies from its larger net asset size, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms, more favorable transaction terms and better trade execution.

Each Board also noted that the Combined Fund may experience potential benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage.

Each Board also noted that the Combined Fund may experience potential benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors.

Anticipated Tax-Free Reorganization. Each Board noted that it is anticipated that shareholders of its Fund will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Reorganizations (except with

respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares), as each Reorganization is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Capital Loss Carryforwards Considerations. Each Board considered that capital loss carryforwards of the Combined Fund attributable to each Target Fund that participates in a Reorganization (and, depending on which of the Reorganizations are consummated, potentially to the Acquiring Fund) will be subject to tax loss limitation rules by reason of such Fund undergoing an ownership change in the Reorganization. Each Board also considered that the ability of its Fund to fully utilize its existing capital loss carryforwards and that the actual effect of the loss limitation rules depends on many variables and assumptions, including projected performance, and is, therefore, highly uncertain.

Effects of the Reorganizations on Undistributed Net Investment Income. Each Board noted that all of the undistributed net investment income (UNII), if any, of its Fund is expected to be distributed to such Fund s respective shareholders prior to the Reorganizations if such Fund s Reorganization is approved by shareholders. Each Board also noted that although the Combined Fund will not have the benefit of a positive UNII balance immediately after the completion of the Reorganizations, the Combined Fund s future distributions are expected to be aligned with sustainable earnings.

Expected Costs of the Reorganization. Each Board considered the terms and conditions of its Reorganization(s), including the estimated costs associated with such Reorganization and the allocation of such costs among the Funds. Each Board noted, however, that the Investment Advisor anticipated that the projected costs of a consummated Reorganization may be recovered over time. The Board of each of COY, CYE and HYV noted that the Investment Advisor will bear the costs of the Reorganizations for COY, CYE and HYV because the shareholders of these Target Funds are not expected to experience the same level of economic benefits from the Reorganizations as the shareholders of BHY, HIS and HYT.

Terms of the Reorganization and Impact on Shareholders. Each Board noted that the aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the shares of the Combined Fund that Target Fund shareholders will receive in the Reorganizations is expected to equal the aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Target Fund shares that Target Fund shareholders owned immediately prior to the Reorganizations, and the net asset value of Target Fund shares will not be diluted as a result of the Reorganizations. No fractional common shares of the Acquiring Fund will be issued to shareholders in connection with the Reorganizations, and Target Fund shareholders will receive cash in lieu of such fractional shares.

Effect on Shareholder Rights. Each Board noted that the Acquiring Fund, COY, CYE and HYV are each organized as a Maryland corporation, that BHY is organized as a Delaware statutory trust, and HIS is organized as a Massachusetts business trust. Each Board also noted that the common shareholders of each Fund have substantially similar voting rights and rights with respect to the payment of dividends and distribution of assets upon liquidation of their respective Fund and have no preemptive, conversion or exchange rights.

Potential Benefits to the Investment Advisor and its Affiliates. Each Board recognized that the Reorganizations may result in some benefits and economies of scale for the Investment Advisor and its affiliates. These may include, for example, administrative and operational efficiencies or a reduction in certain operational expenses as a result of the elimination of a Target Fund as a separate fund in the BlackRock closed-end fund complex. Each Board noted that the contractual management fee rate of the Combined Fund will be 0.60%, which is the same or lower than the current contractual management fee rate of any individual Fund, except COY. The Board of each of COY, CYE and HYV also noted that the Investment Advisor would bear all of its Fund s costs associated with its Reorganization.

Conclusion. Each Board, including the Independent Board Members, approved its Reorganization(s), concluding that such Reorganization is 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 such Reorganization. This determination was made on the basis of each Board Member's business judgment after consideration of all of the factors taken as a whole with respect to each Fund and its shareholders, although individual Board Members may have placed different weight on various factors and assigned different degrees of materiality to various factors.

PROPOSAL 1: THE REORGANIZATIONS OF THE TARGET FUNDS

The Reorganizations seek to combine six funds that have the same investment adviser, the same portfolio managers, the same Board Members and either the same or substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives, investment policies, strategies, risks and restrictions. See Comparison of the Funds.

The Board of each Fund, including the Independent Board Members, has unanimously approved its Reorganization, including its respective Reorganization Agreement. Assuming each Target Fund's shareholders approve the Reorganizations of the applicable Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund's shareholders approve the Reorganizations of the Acquiring Fund, each Target Fund will merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund or the HYT Merger Subsidiary. Each Target Fund, except HIS, will merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. HIS will merge with and into the HYT Merger Subsidiary for purposes of consummating a merger of a Massachusetts business trust under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the HYT Merger Subsidiary will then merge directly with and into the Acquiring Fund. Following their respective mergers, each Target Fund will terminate its registration under the 1940 Act. The Acquiring Fund will continue to operate after the Reorganization as a registered, diversified, closed-end management investment company with the investment objectives and policies described in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

In each Reorganization, the outstanding common shares of the Target Fund will be exchanged for newly-issued Acquiring Fund Shares in the form of book entry interests. The aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Acquiring Fund Shares received by the Target Fund shareholders in each Reorganization will equal the aggregate net asset value (not the market value) of the Target Fund common shares held by such shareholders immediately prior to such Reorganization, less the applicable costs of such Reorganization (although Target Fund shareholders may receive cash for their fractional common shares). In the Reorganizations, shareholders of each Target Fund will receive common shares of the Acquiring Fund based on the relative net asset value (not the market value), of each respective Fund's common shares. The market value of the common shares of the Combined Fund may be less than the market value of the common shares of a Target Fund prior to the Reorganizations.

Each Board has reviewed data presented by the Investment Advisor and believes that the Reorganizations generally would result in a reduced Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of the Funds, except COY, as certain fixed administrative costs would be spread across the Combined Fund's larger asset base. However, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations. To the extent that one or more of the Reorganizations is not completed, but the other Reorganization(s) are completed, any expected expense savings by the Combined Fund or other potential benefits resulting from the Reorganizations may be reduced.

The Acquiring Fund pays the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.70% based on an aggregate of (i) the Fund's average daily Net Assets and (ii) the proceeds of any outstanding debt securities or borrowings used for leverage. The liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock (other than accumulated dividends) is not considered a liability in determining the Fund's net asset value.

If any of the Reorganizations are approved and consummated, the Combined Fund will pay the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.60% based on an aggregate of (i) the Fund's average daily Net Assets and (ii) the proceeds of any outstanding debt securities or borrowings used for leverage.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, BHY s, HIS s, HYV s and HYT s Total Expense Ratio was 2.01%, 1.54%, 1.42% and 1.51%, respectively. For the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of BHY, HIS, HYV and HYT were 2.25%, 1.59%, 1.45% and 1.52%, respectively. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013, the Total Expense Ratios of COY and CYE were 1.25% and 1.42%, respectively.

The Funds estimate that the completion of all of the Reorganizations would result in a Total Expense Ratio for the Combined Fund of 1.34% on a historical and pro forma basis for the 12-month period ended February 28, 2013, representing a reduction in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT of 0.91%, 0.08%, 0.25%, 0.11% and 0.18%, respectively, and an increase in the Total Expense Ratio for the shareholders of COY of 0.09%. There can be no assurance that future expenses will not increase or that any expense savings will be realized. Moreover, the level of expense savings (or increases) will vary depending on the combination of the proposed Reorganizations.

The Board of COY believes that the potential benefits of the Reorganizations make the Reorganizations in the best interest of COY shareholders. These potential benefits include the potential for (i) higher earnings yield for the Combined Fund (as a percentage of net asset value) on a pro forma basis compared to COY, (ii) greater secondary market liquidity for the Combined Fund s common shares, which may result in tighter bid-ask spreads; (iii) better trade execution for each Fund s shareholders when purchasing or selling Combined Fund common shares; (iv) improved premium/discount levels for the Combined Fund s common shares; (v) operating and administrative efficiencies for the Combined Fund, including greater investment flexibility and investment options, greater diversification of portfolio investments, the ability to trade in larger positions, additional sources of leverage or more competitive leverage terms and more favorable transaction terms; (vi) benefits from having fewer closed-end funds in the market, including an increased focus by investors on the remaining funds in the market (including the Combined Fund) and additional research coverage; and (vii) benefits from having fewer similar funds in the same fund complex, including a simplified operational model and a reduction in risk of operational, legal and financial errors. See Reasons for the Reorganization. In addition, the Investment Advisor will bear all of the reorganization costs of each of COY, CYE and HYV.

The table below shows the Total Expense Ratios on a historical and pro forma basis for (i) the Combined Fund, assuming all of the Reorganizations had taken place on February 28, 2013, which represents the most likely combination of the Reorganizations and the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the lowest Total Expense Ratio; and (ii) the Combined Fund, assuming only the Reorganization of BHY into HYT had taken place on February 28, 2013, which represents the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the highest Total Expense Ratio. The table below also shows the projected reduction or increase in the Total Expense Ratio experienced by the shareholders of each Fund in connection with each combination of the Reorganizations.

	<i>Pro Forma</i> Combined Fund (All Target Funds into HYT)	<i>Pro Forma</i> Combined Fund (BHY into HYT)
Total Expense Ratios	1.34%	1.39%
Change in BHY Total Expense Ratio	(0.91)%	(0.86)%
Change in COY Total Expense Ratio	0.09%	
Change in CYE Total Expense Ratio	(0.08)%	
Change in HIS Total Expense Ratio	(0.25)%	
Change in HYV Total Expense Ratio	(0.11)%	
Change in HYT Total Expense Ratio	(0.18)%	(0.13)%

In approving the proposed Reorganizations, the Board of each Fund, including the Independent Board Members, determined that participation in the Reorganizations is in the best interests of its Fund and its shareholders and that the interests of its shareholders will not be diluted with respect to the net asset value of such Fund as a result of its Reorganization. Before reaching these conclusions, the Board of each Fund, including the Independent Board Members, engaged in a thorough review process relating to its proposed Reorganization(s).

The Board of each Fund also received a memorandum outlining, among other things, the legal standards and certain other considerations relevant to the Board's deliberations. The Board of each Fund, including all of the Independent Board Members, approved its Reorganization at meetings held on June 4-5, 2013 and July 30, 2013.

Considering these and other reasons, each Target Fund Board unanimously concluded that completion of its Reorganization is in the best interests of its Target Fund and its shareholders and that the interests of the shareholders of its Target Fund will not be diluted as a result of its Reorganization. Similarly, the Acquiring Fund Board has determined that each Reorganization is in the best interests of the Acquiring Fund and its shareholders and that the interests of such shareholders will not be diluted as a result of each Reorganization. As a result of the Reorganizations, however, shareholders of each Fund will hold a reduced percentage of ownership in the larger Combined Fund than they did in any of the individual Funds. This determination was made on the basis of each Board Member's business judgment after consideration of all of the factors taken as a whole with respect to each Fund and its shareholders, although individual Board Members may have placed different weight and assigned different degrees of materiality to various factors. See "Reasons for the Reorganization."

If a Reorganization is not approved by a Target Fund's shareholders, such Target Fund will continue to operate, for the time being, as either a stand-alone Maryland corporation, a stand-alone Delaware statutory trust or a stand-alone Massachusetts business trust, as the case may be, and will continue to be advised by the Investment Advisor. If, however, the Reorganization of a Target Fund is not approved, the Investment Advisor may, in connection with ongoing management of that Target Fund and its product line, recommend alternative proposals to the Board of such Target Fund. In the event the Acquiring Fund shareholders do not approve the Reorganization, then the affected Target Fund would continue to exist and operate on a stand-alone basis. An unfavorable vote by one of the Target Funds or the Acquiring Fund with respect to one of the Reorganizations will not affect the implementation of the Reorganizations by the other Funds.

Each Reorganization is intended to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. If a Reorganization so qualifies, in general, shareholders of a Target Fund will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the exchange of their Target Fund common shares for Acquiring Fund Shares pursuant to the Reorganization (except with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares). Additionally, the Target Funds will recognize no gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes by reason of the Reorganization. Neither the Acquiring Fund nor its shareholders will recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to each Reorganization. It is a condition to the closing of each Reorganization that the respective Target Fund and the Acquiring Fund receive an opinion from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, dated as of the Closing Date, regarding the characterization of the Reorganization as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code.

Each Target Fund Board requests that shareholders of its Target Fund approve such Target Fund's proposed Reorganization at the Special Meeting to be held on October 11, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. (Eastern time).

Shareholder approval of each of BHY, COY, CYE and HYV Reorganizations require the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote of each of BHY, COY, CYE and HYV, respectively.

Shareholder approval of the HIS Reorganization requires the affirmative vote by HIS shareholders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities as defined under the 1940 Act (such a majority referred to herein as a "1940 Act Majority"), which means the affirmative vote of either (i) 66 2/3% or more of the voting securities present at the Special Meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, whichever is less. For additional information regarding voting requirements, see "Voting Information and Requirements."

Subject to the requisite approval of the shareholders of each Target Fund with respect to each Reorganization, it is expected that the Closing Date will be sometime during the fourth quarter of 2013, but it may be at a different time as described herein.

Investing in the Combined Fund following the Reorganization involves risks. For additional information, see Risk Factors and Special Considerations.

The BHY Board recommends that shareholders of BHY vote **FOR** BHY's proposed Reorganization.

The COY Board recommends that shareholders of COY vote **FOR** COY's proposed Reorganization.

The CYE Board recommends that shareholders of CYE vote **FOR** CYE's proposed Reorganization.

The HIS Board recommends that shareholders of HIS vote **FOR** HIS's proposed Reorganization.

The HYV Board recommends that shareholders of HYV vote **FOR** HYV's proposed Reorganization.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE ACQUIRING FUND

Investment Objectives

The Acquiring Fund's primary investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income. The Acquiring Fund's secondary investment objective is to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.

The Acquiring Fund's investment objectives are fundamental, and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding common shares (which for this purpose and under the 1940 Act means the lesser of (i) 66 2/3% of the common shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding common shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares).

Investment Policies

The Acquiring Fund seeks to achieve its objectives by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities which are rated below investment grade by the established rating services (Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (Standard & Poor's) or BB or lower by Fitch, Inc. (Fitch)) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. Under normal market conditions, the Acquiring Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including assets acquired from the sale of preferred stock), plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in high yield securities, including high yield bonds, corporate loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities. This is a non-fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board of Directors of the Acquiring Fund provided that stockholders are provided with at least 60 days prior written notice of any change as required by the rules under the 1940 Act. High yield securities include high yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds), corporate loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities, which are rated below investment grade or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. Such investments generally involve greater volatility of price and risks to principal and income than securities in the higher rating categories. There can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund's investment objectives will be realized.

The Acquiring Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational currency units.

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in corporate loans extended to borrowers by commercial banks or other financial institutions (Corporate Loans). The Corporate Loans in which the Acquiring Fund may invest may be rated below investment grade (Ba or lower by Moody's, BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or BB or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment

of interest at the time of acquisition by the Acquiring Fund or are rated in the lowest rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's, CC or lower by Standard & Poor's or CC or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality (Distressed Securities).

Securities rated below investment grade include securities that are rated Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Fitch or securities comparably rated by other rating agencies or in unrated securities determined by the Advisors to be of comparable quality. Securities rated Ba by Moody's are judged to have speculative elements, their future cannot be considered as well assured and often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate. Securities rated BB by Standard & Poor's or Fitch are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics and, while such obligations have less near-term vulnerability to default than other speculative grade debt, they face major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to inadequate capacity to meet timely interest and principal payments. Securities rated C are generally regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing. Securities rated D are in default and the payment of interest and/or repayment of principal is in arrears. All references to securities ratings by Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus shall, unless otherwise indicated, include all securities within each such rating category (i.e., Ba1, Ba2 and Ba3 in the case of Moody's, BB+ and BB- in the case of Standard & Poor's and BB+ and BB- in the case of Fitch). All percentage and ratings limitations on securities in which the Acquiring Fund may invest apply at the time of making an investment and shall not be considered violated if an investment rating is subsequently downgraded to a rating that would have precluded the Acquiring Fund's initial investment in such security. In the event that the Acquiring Fund disposes of a portfolio security subsequent to its being downgraded, the Acquiring Fund may experience a greater loss than if such security had been sold prior to such downgrade.

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in convertible debt securities and up to 15% of its total assets in preferred securities, including preferred securities that may be converted into common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer, and non-convertible preferred securities. The convertible debt securities and preferred securities in which the Acquiring Fund may invest may be rated below investment grade by the established rating services (Ba or lower by Moody's, BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or BB or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.

An investment in the Acquiring Fund may be speculative in that it involves a high degree of risk and should not constitute a complete investment program. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations.

When changing economic conditions and other factors cause the yield difference between lower rated and higher rated securities to narrow, the Acquiring Fund may purchase higher rated securities if the Investment Advisor believes that the risk of loss of income and principal may be reduced substantially with only a relatively small reduction in yield. In addition, under unusual market or economic conditions or for temporary defensive purposes, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities or agencies, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper rated in the highest category by an established Rating Agency, or other fixed income securities deemed by the Investment Advisor to be consistent with a defensive posture, or may hold investments in cash. The yield on such securities may be lower than the yield on lower rated fixed income securities. Although the Acquiring Fund will invest primarily in below investment grade securities, other than with respect to Distressed Securities, it will not invest in securities in the lowest rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's, CC or lower by Standard & Poor's or CC or lower by Fitch) unless the Investment Advisor believes that the financial condition of the issuer or the protection afforded to the particular securities is stronger than would otherwise be indicated by such low ratings.

Investment in the common stock of the Acquiring Fund offers the individual investor several potential benefits. The Acquiring Fund offers investors the opportunity to receive current income by investing in a professionally managed portfolio comprised primarily of high yield securities, some of which are a type of

investment typically not offered to individual investors. The Investment Advisor provides professional management, which includes the extensive credit analysis needed to invest in junk bonds, Corporate Loans, non-U.S. securities, Distressed Securities, convertible debt securities and preferred securities. In addition to using the credit rating provided by independent rating agencies, the Investment Advisor independently evaluates the creditworthiness of the portfolio securities held by the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund also relieves the investor of the burdensome administrative details involved in managing a portfolio of such investments. These benefits are at least partially offset by the expenses involved in running an investment company. Such expenses primarily consist of advisory fees and operational costs. Additionally, the Investment Advisor may seek to enhance the yield of the Acquiring Fund's common stock by leveraging the Acquiring Fund's capital structure through the borrowing of money or the issuance of short term debt securities or shares of preferred stock. The use of leverage also involves certain expenses and risk considerations. See Risk Factors and Special Considerations Leverage and Additional Investment Policies Leverage.

The Acquiring Fund may engage in various portfolio strategies to seek to enhance its return and to hedge its portfolio against movements in interest rates through the use of derivatives, such as indexed and inverse securities, options, futures, options on futures, interest rate transactions, credit default swaps and short selling. Each of these portfolio strategies is described below. There can be no assurance that the Acquiring Fund will employ these strategies or that, if employed, they will be effective.

The Acquiring Fund may invest in, among other things, the types of instruments described below:

High Yield Securities

Under normal market conditions, and after the initial investment period following this offering, the Acquiring Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in high yield securities, including high yield bonds (commonly referred to as junk bonds), Corporate Loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities, as described below, which are rated below investment grade by the established rating services (Ba or lower by Moody's, BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or BB or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. The Acquiring Fund may invest in securities of any maturity.

Selection and supervision of high yield securities, by the Investment Advisor, involves continuous analysis of individual issuers, general business conditions and other factors which may be too time-consuming or too costly for the average investor. The furnishing of these services does not, of course, guarantee successful results. The Investment Advisor's analysis of issuers includes, among other things, historic and current financial conditions, current and anticipated cash flow and borrowing requirements, value of assets in relation to historical costs, strength of management, responsiveness to business conditions, credit standing, and current and anticipated results of operations. Analysis of general conditions and other factors may include anticipated changes in economic activity and interest rates, the availability of new investment opportunities and the economic outlook for specific industries.

The ratings of Moody's, Standard & Poor's and the other rating agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of the obligations which they undertake to rate. Ratings are relative and subjective and, although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety of interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk of such obligations. While the Investment Advisor considers as one factor in its credit analysis the ratings assigned by the rating services, the Investment Advisor performs its own independent credit analysis of issuers and, consequently, the Acquiring Fund may invest, without limit, in unrated securities. As a result, the Acquiring Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives may depend to a greater extent on the Investment Advisor's own credit analysis than investment companies which invest in investment grade securities. Although the Acquiring Fund will invest primarily in below investment grade securities, other than with respect to Distressed Securities (which are discussed below), it will not invest in securities in the lowest rating categories (Ca or below for Moody's, CC or below for Standard & Poor's or CC or below for Fitch) unless the Investment Advisor

believes that the financial condition of the issuer or the protection afforded to the particular securities is stronger than would otherwise be indicated by such ratings. The Acquiring Fund may continue to hold securities that are downgraded after the Acquiring Fund purchases them and will sell such securities only if, in the Investment Advisor's judgment, it is advantageous to sell such securities.

Investments in high yield securities generally provide greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in investment grade fixed income securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk, including the possibility of issuer default and bankruptcy. High yield securities are regarded as being predominantly speculative as to the issuer's ability to make repayments of principal and payments of interest. Investment in such securities involves substantial risk. Issuers of high yield securities may be highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risks associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally are greater than is the case with investment grade securities. For example, during an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, issuers of high yield securities may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged. During periods of economic downturn, such issuers may not have sufficient revenues to meet their interest payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations also may be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. Therefore, there can be no assurance that in the future there will not exist a higher default rate relative to the rates currently existing in the high yield market. If an issuer of high yield securities defaults, in addition to risking non-payment of all or a portion of interest and principal, the Acquiring Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. The market prices of high yield securities structured as zero-coupon, step-up or payment-in-kind securities will normally be affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest currently and in cash. Other than with respect to Distressed Securities (which are discussed below), the high yield securities in which the Acquiring Fund may invest do not include securities which, at the time of investment, are in default or the issuers of which are in bankruptcy. However, there can be no assurance that such events will not occur after the Acquiring Fund purchases a particular security, in which case the Acquiring Fund may experience losses and incur costs.

High yield securities tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities, so that adverse events may have a greater impact on the prices of high yield securities than on investment grade fixed income securities. Factors adversely affecting the market value of such securities are likely to affect adversely the Acquiring Fund's net asset value.

Like investment grade fixed income securities, high yield securities are generally purchased and sold through dealers who make a market in such securities for their own accounts. There are fewer dealers, however, in the high yield market, and thus the market may be less liquid than the market for investment grade fixed income securities, even under normal economic conditions. In addition, there may be significant disparities in the prices quoted for high yield securities by various dealers and the spread between the bid and asked price is generally much larger than for investment grade securities. As a result, the Acquiring Fund may experience difficulty acquiring appropriate high yield securities for investment.

Adverse conditions and investor perceptions thereof (whether or not based on economic fundamentals) may impair liquidity in the high yield market and may cause the prices the Acquiring Fund receives for its high yield securities to be reduced. In addition, the Acquiring Fund may experience difficulty in liquidating a portion of its portfolio when necessary to meet the Acquiring Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. Under such conditions, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio securities than in the case of securities trading in a more liquid market. In addition, the Acquiring Fund may incur additional expenses if it is forced to seek recovery upon a default of a portfolio holding or if it participates in the restructuring of the obligation.

The risk of loss due to default by an issuer is significantly greater for the holders of junk bonds because such securities are often unsecured and subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. In addition, junk bonds may have

call or redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the securities from the Acquiring Fund. If a call were to be exercised by an issuer during a period of declining interest rates, the Acquiring Fund would likely have to replace such called securities with lower yielding securities, thereby decreasing the net investment income to the Acquiring Fund and dividends to stockholders.

The high yield securities in which the Acquiring Fund invests may include credit linked notes, structured notes or other instruments evidencing interests in special purpose vehicles or trusts that hold interests in high yield securities.

Structured notes and other related instruments are privately negotiated debt obligations in which the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to the performance of a benchmark asset, market or interest rate (an embedded index), such as selected securities, an index of securities or specified interest rates, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. Structured instruments may be issued by corporations, including banks, as well as by governmental agencies. Structured instruments frequently are assembled in the form of medium-term notes, but a variety of forms are available and may be used in particular circumstances. The terms of such structured instruments normally provide that their principal and/or interest payments are to be adjusted upwards or downwards (but ordinarily not below zero) to reflect changes in the embedded index while the structured instruments are outstanding. As a result, the interest and/or principal payments that may be made on a structured product may vary widely, depending on a variety of factors, including the volatility of the embedded index and the effect of changes in the embedded index on principal and/or interest payments. The rate of return on structured notes may be determined by applying a multiplier to the performance or differential performance of the referenced index(es) or other asset(s). Application of a multiplier involves leverage that will serve to magnify the potential for gain and the risk of loss.

Structured instruments may be less liquid than other fixed income securities and the price of structured instruments may be more volatile. In some cases, depending on the terms of the embedded index, a structured instrument may provide that the principal and/or interest payments may be adjusted below zero. Structured instruments also may involve significant credit risk and risk of default by the counterparty. Structured instruments may also be illiquid. Like other sophisticated strategies, the Acquiring Fund's use of structured instruments may not work as intended.

The Acquiring Fund may receive warrants or other non-income producing equity securities in connection with its investments in high yield securities, including in unit offerings, in an exchange offer, upon the conversion of a convertible security, or upon the restructuring or bankruptcy of investments owned by the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund may continue to hold such securities until, in the Investment Advisor's judgment in light of current market conditions, it is advantageous to effect a disposition of such securities.

Warrants are privileges issued by corporations enabling the owners to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the corporation at a specified price during a specified period of time. Subscription rights normally have a short life span to expiration. The purchase of warrants involves the risk that the Acquiring Fund could lose the purchase value of a right or warrant if the right to subscribe to additional shares is not exercised prior to the warrants' expiration. Also, the purchase of warrants involves the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security's market price such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

Corporate Loans

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in Corporate Loans. The Acquiring Fund considers Corporate Loans that are rated below investment grade by the established rating services to be high yield securities, and includes such Corporate Loans (along with high yield bonds and below investment grade convertible debt securities and preferred securities, as described below) in determining whether at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amounts of any borrowings for investment purposes, are invested in high yield securities.

The Corporate Loans in which the Acquiring Fund invests primarily consist of direct obligations of a borrower and may include debtor in possession financings pursuant to Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, obligations of a borrower issued in connection with a restructuring pursuant to Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, leveraged buy-out loans, leveraged recapitalization loans, receivables purchase facilities, and privately placed notes. The Acquiring Fund may invest in a Corporate Loan at origination as a co-lender or by acquiring in the secondary market participations in, assignments of or novations of a Corporate Loan. By purchasing a participation, the Acquiring Fund acquires some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a loan to a borrower. The participations typically will result in the Acquiring Fund having a contractual relationship only with the lender, not the borrower. The Acquiring Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by the lender of the payments from the borrower. Loan participations, therefore, involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other financial intermediary. Many Corporate Loans are secured, although some may be unsecured. Corporate Loans that are fully secured offer the Acquiring Fund more protection than an unsecured loan or high yield bond in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. The markets in loans are not regulated by federal securities laws or the SEC.

As in the case of junk bonds, such Corporate Loans may be rated below investment grade or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. As in the case of junk bonds, such Corporate Loans can be expected to provide higher yields than lower yielding, investment grade fixed income securities, but may be subject to greater risk of loss of principal and income. There are, however, some significant differences between Corporate Loans and junk bonds. Corporate Loan obligations are frequently secured by pledges of liens and security interests in the assets of the borrower, and the holders of Corporate Loans are frequently the beneficiaries of debt service subordination provisions imposed on the borrower's bondholders. Such security and subordination arrangements are designed to give Corporate Loan investors preferential treatment over high yield bond investors in the event of a deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer. Even when these arrangements exist, however, there can be no assurance that the principal and interest owed on the Corporate Loan will be repaid in full. Corporate Loans generally bear interest at rates set at a margin above a generally recognized base lending rate that may fluctuate on a day-to-day basis, in the case of the prime rate of a U.S. bank, or which may be adjusted periodically, typically 30 days but generally not more than one year, in the case of the London Interbank Offered Rate. Consequently, the value of Corporate Loans held by the Acquiring Fund may be expected to fluctuate less than the value of other fixed rate high yield instruments as a result of changes in the interest rate environment. On the other hand, the secondary dealer market for certain Corporate Loans may not be as well developed as the secondary dealer market for high yield bonds, and therefore, positively correlate with increased market risk relating to liquidity and pricing concerns.

Convertible Debt Securities and Preferred Securities

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in convertible debt securities. A convertible debt security is a bond, debenture or note that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible debt security entitles the holder to receive interest generally paid or accrued on debt until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities, including convertible preferred securities, have several unique investment characteristics such as (i) higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities, (ii) a lesser degree of fluctuation in value than the underlying stock since they have fixed income characteristics, and (iii) the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. Holders of convertible securities have a claim on the assets of the issuer prior to the common stockholders, but may be subordinated to similar non-convertible securities of the same issuer. A convertible security might be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Acquiring Fund is called for redemption, the Acquiring Fund may be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or other securities or sell it to a third party.

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in preferred securities, including preferred securities that may be converted into common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer, and non-convertible preferred securities. Generally, preferred securities receive dividends in priority to distributions on common stock and usually have a priority of claim over common stockholders if the issuer of the stock is liquidated. Preferred securities have certain characteristics of both debt and equity securities. Like debt securities, preferred securities rate of income is generally contractually fixed. Like equity securities, preferred securities do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy filings or collection activities in the event of missed payments. Furthermore, preferred securities are generally in a subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and their value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

There are two basic types of preferred securities. The first type, sometimes referred to as traditional preferred securities, consists of preferred stock issued by an entity taxable as a corporation. The second type, sometimes referred to as trust preferred securities, are usually issued by a trust or limited partnership and represent preferred interests in deeply subordinated debt instruments issued by the corporation for whose benefit the trust or partnership was established.

Traditional preferred securities generally pay fixed or adjustable rate dividends to investors and generally have a preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of a company's assets. This means that a company must pay dividends on preferred stock before paying any dividends on its common stock. In order to be payable, distributions on such preferred securities must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. Income payments on typical preferred securities currently outstanding are cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accumulate even if not declared by the board of directors or otherwise made payable. In such a case all accumulated dividends must be paid before any dividend on the common stock can be paid. However, some traditional preferred stocks are non-cumulative, in which case dividends do not accumulate and need not ever be paid. 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 its shareholders. Should an issuer of a non-cumulative preferred stock held by the Acquiring Fund determine not to pay dividends on such stock, the amount of dividends the Acquiring Fund pays may be adversely affected. There is no assurance that dividends or distributions on the traditional preferred securities in which the Acquiring Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable.

Preferred stockholders usually have no right to vote for corporate directors or on other matters. Shares of traditional preferred securities have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price at the date of issuance. The market value of preferred securities may be affected by favorable and unfavorable changes impacting companies in the utilities and financial services sectors, which are prominent issuers of preferred securities, and by actual and anticipated changes in tax laws, such as changes in corporate income tax rates or the Dividends Received Deduction. Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by traditional preferred securities may become onerous when interest rates fall below the rate payable on such securities, the issuer may redeem the securities. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Acquiring Fund's holdings of higher rate-paying fixed rate preferred securities may be reduced and the Acquiring Fund may be unable to acquire securities of comparable credit quality paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds.

Trust preferred securities are a comparatively new asset class. Trust preferred securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing notes with preferred security 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 are typically junior and fully subordinated liabilities of an issuer or the beneficiary of a guarantee that is junior and fully subordinated to the other liabilities of the guarantor. In addition, trust preferred securities typically permit an issuer to defer the payment of income for eighteen months or more without triggering an event of default. Generally, the deferral period is five years or more. Because of their subordinated position in the capital

structure of an issuer, the ability to defer payments for extended periods of time without default consequences to the issuer, and certain other features (such as restrictions on common dividend payments by the issuer or ultimate guarantor when full cumulative payments on the trust preferred securities have not been made), these trust preferred securities are often treated as close substitutes for traditional preferred securities, both by issuers and investors. Trust preferred securities have many of the key characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

The Acquiring Fund considers below investment grade convertible debt securities and preferred securities to be high yield securities, and includes such convertible debt securities and preferred securities (along with high yield bonds and Corporate Loans that are rated below investment grade, as described above) in determining whether at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, are invested in high yield securities.

Distressed Securities

The Acquiring Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in Distressed Securities, which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition by the Acquiring Fund or are rated in the lowest rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's, CC or lower by Standard & Poor's or CC or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality. Investment in Distressed Securities is speculative and involves significant risk. Distressed Securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding and may require the Acquiring Fund to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investment. Therefore, to the extent the Acquiring Fund seeks its secondary objective of capital appreciation through investment in Distressed Securities, the Acquiring Fund's ability to achieve current income for its stockholders may be diminished. The Acquiring Fund also will be subject to significant uncertainty as to when and in what manner and for what value the obligations evidenced by the Distressed Securities will eventually be satisfied (e.g., through a liquidation of the obligor's assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization involving the Distressed Securities or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation). In addition, even if an exchange offer is made or a plan of reorganization is adopted with respect to Distressed Securities held by the Acquiring Fund, there can be no assurance that the securities or other assets received by the Acquiring Fund in connection with such exchange offer or plan of reorganization will not have a lower value or income potential than may have been anticipated when the investment was made. Moreover, any securities received by the Acquiring Fund upon completion of an exchange offer or plan of reorganization may be restricted as to resale. As a result of the Acquiring Fund's participation in negotiations with respect to any exchange offer or plan of reorganization with respect to an issuer of Distressed Securities, the Acquiring Fund may be restricted from disposing of such securities.

Illiquid Securities

The Acquiring Fund may invest in junk bonds, Corporate Loans, convertible debt securities, preferred securities and other securities that lack a secondary trading market or are otherwise considered illiquid. Liquidity of a security relates to the ability to easily dispose of the security and the price to be obtained upon disposition of the security, which may be less than would be obtained for a comparable more liquid security. The Acquiring Fund has no limitation on the amount of its investments that are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale. Illiquid securities may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. The Acquiring Fund may be subject to significant delays in disposing of certain high yield securities. As a result, the Acquiring Fund may be forced to sell these securities at less than fair market value or may not be able to sell them when the Investment Advisor believes that it is desirable to do so. Illiquid securities also may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities. Such investments may affect the Acquiring Fund's ability to realize the net asset value in the event of a voluntary or involuntary liquidation of its assets.

Additional Investment Policies

The Acquiring Fund has adopted certain policies as set forth below:

Leverage

The Acquiring Fund may utilize leverage through borrowings or the issuance of short term debt securities or shares of preferred stock. The Acquiring Fund has the ability to utilize leverage through borrowing or the issuance of short term debt securities in an amount up to 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (including the amount obtained from such borrowings or debt issuance). The Acquiring Fund also has the ability to utilize leverage through the issuance of shares of preferred stock in an amount up to 50% of the value of its total assets (including the amount obtained from such issuance). There can be no assurance, however, that the Acquiring Fund will borrow in order to leverage its assets or if it does what percentage of the Acquiring Fund's assets such borrowings will represent. Although the Acquiring Fund has the ability to issue preferred stock, it does not currently anticipate issuing any preferred stock.

The Acquiring Fund may utilize leverage by borrowing through the Credit Facility or through entering into reverse repurchase agreements. As of May 31, 2013, the Acquiring Fund had an Economic Leverage Ratio of 30.20% from reverse repurchase agreements and/or borrowings through the Credit Facility. The Combined Fund's Economic Leverage Ratio is expected to be substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio.

The Acquiring Fund is currently a party to a senior committed secured, 360-day rolling credit facility with State Street. The Acquiring Fund has granted a security interest in substantially all of its assets to State Street in connection with the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility currently allows for a maximum commitment amount of \$222,000,000. Advances are made by State Street to the Acquiring Fund, at the Acquiring Fund's option of (a) the higher of (i) 0.80% above the Fed Funds rate and (ii) 0.80% above the Overnight LIBOR or (b) 0.80% above 7-day, 30-day, 60-day or 90-day LIBOR. In addition, the Acquiring Fund pays a facility fee and utilization fee (based on the daily unused portion of the commitments). The commitment fees are waived if the Acquiring Fund meets certain conditions. The Acquiring Fund may not declare dividends or make other distributions on shares or purchase any such shares if, at the time of the declaration, distribution or purchase, asset coverage with respect to the outstanding short-term borrowings is less than 300%. For the twelve-month period ended August 31, 2012 and for the six-month period ended February 28, 2013, the daily weighted average interest rate for the Acquiring Fund under the Credit Facility was approximately 0.94%. As of May 31, 2013, the effective interest rate for the Acquiring Fund under the Credit Facility was approximately 0.93%.

In connection with the Reorganizations, the Combined Fund expects to amend the Credit Facility to increase the maximum commitment amount to maintain an Economic Leverage Ratio substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio. If all of the Reorganizations are consummated, the Combined Fund expects to increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility to \$798,000,000. However, there can be no assurance the Combined Fund will increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility. If the Combined Fund does not increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility, then the Combined Fund may be required to either utilize other forms of leverage, which may include reverse repurchase agreements, in order to maintain an Economic Leverage Ratio that is substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio or reduce the Combined Fund's economic leverage. In either case, the Combined Fund may not be able to maintain the current earnings and distribution yields of the Acquiring Fund, which may negatively affect the market price and net asset value of the Combined Fund. In addition, if the Combined Fund is required to reduce its economic leverage, then it may be required to sell a portion of its assets, which may negatively affect the Combined Fund's portfolio holdings, portfolio allocation, portfolio diversification and investment strategy.

The Acquiring Fund generally will not utilize leverage if it anticipates that the Acquiring Fund's leveraged capital structure would result in a lower return to common stockholders than that obtainable if the common stock

were to be unleveraged for any significant amount of time. The Acquiring Fund also may borrow money as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including the payment of dividends and the settlement of securities transactions which otherwise might require untimely dispositions of Acquiring Fund securities. When the Acquiring Fund is utilizing leverage, the fees paid to the Investment Advisor for investment advisory and management services will be higher than if the Acquiring Fund did not utilize leverage because the fees paid will be calculated based on the Acquiring Fund's net assets plus the proceeds of any outstanding borrowings used for leverage and the issuance of preferred stock.

The Acquiring Fund's use of leverage is premised upon the expectation that the cost of the leverage used to purchase additional assets will be lower than the return the Acquiring Fund achieves on its investments with the proceeds of the borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. Such differences in return may result from the short term nature of the Acquiring Fund's borrowing compared to the long term nature of its investments. Because the total assets of the Acquiring Fund (including the assets obtained from leverage) will be invested in higher yielding portfolio investments, the holders of common stock will be the beneficiaries of the incremental return. Should the differential between the underlying assets and cost of leverage narrow, the incremental return pick up will be reduced. Furthermore, if long term rates rise, the common stock net asset value will reflect the decline in the value of portfolio holdings resulting therefrom.

Leverage creates risks for holders of common stock, including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value and market price of common shares or fluctuations in dividends paid on common stock, the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short term debt or in the dividend rates on any preferred stock may affect the return to the holders of common stock and increased operating costs which may reduce the Acquiring Fund's total return. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with funds received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Acquiring Fund's return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, the return of the Acquiring Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to stockholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced. In the latter case, the Investment Advisor in its best judgment nevertheless may determine to maintain the Acquiring Fund's leveraged position if it expects that the benefits to the Acquiring Fund's stockholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return. Capital raised through leverage will be subject to interest costs or dividend payments that may or may not exceed the income and appreciation on the assets purchased. The Acquiring Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with borrowings or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements will increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate. The issuance of additional classes of preferred stock involves offering expenses and other costs and may limit the Acquiring Fund's freedom to pay dividends on common shares or to engage in other activities. Borrowings and the issuance of a class of preferred stock each create an opportunity for greater return per share of common stock, but at the same time such leveraging is a speculative technique in that it will increase the Acquiring Fund's exposure to capital risk. Unless the income and appreciation, if any, on assets acquired with borrowed funds or offering proceeds exceed the cost of borrowing or issuing additional classes of securities, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Acquiring Fund compared with what it would have been without leverage.

Certain types of borrowings may result in the Acquiring Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements, including those relating to asset coverage, borrowing base and portfolio composition requirements and additional covenants that may affect the Acquiring Fund's ability to pay dividends and distributions on the common stock in certain instances. The Acquiring Fund may also be required to pledge its assets to the lenders in connection with certain types of borrowing. The Investment Advisor does not anticipate that these covenants or restrictions will adversely affect its ability to manage the Acquiring Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Acquiring Fund's investment objectives and policies. Due to these covenants or restrictions, however, the Acquiring Fund may be forced to liquidate investments at times and at prices that are not favorable to the Acquiring Fund, or the Acquiring Fund may be forced to forgo investments that the Investment Advisor otherwise views as favorable. The Acquiring Fund may be subject to certain restrictions on investments imposed

by guidelines of one or more nationally recognized rating organizations which may issue ratings for the short term debt instruments or preferred stock issued by the Acquiring Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed by the 1940 Act. It is not anticipated that these covenants or guidelines will impede the Investment Advisor from managing the Acquiring Fund's portfolio in accordance with the Acquiring Fund's investment objectives and policies.

Under the 1940 Act, the Acquiring Fund is not permitted to issue senior securities if, immediately after the issuance of such leverage, the Acquiring Fund would have an asset coverage ratio (as defined in the 1940 Act) of less than 300% with respect to indebtedness or less than 200% with respect to preferred stock. The 1940 Act also provides that the Acquiring Fund may not declare distributions or purchase its stock (including through tender offers), if immediately after doing so it will have an asset coverage ratio of less than 300% or 200%, as applicable. Under the 1940 Act, certain short-term borrowings (such as for cash management purposes) are not subject to these limitations if (i) repaid within 60 days, (ii) not extended or renewed and (iii) not in excess of 5% of the total assets of the Acquiring Fund.

The Acquiring Fund's willingness to borrow money and issue preferred stock for investment purposes, and the amount it will borrow or issue, will depend on many factors, the most important of which are investment outlook, market conditions and interest rates. Successful use of a leveraging strategy depends on the Investment Advisor's ability to correctly predict interest rates and market movements, and there is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Assuming the utilization of leverage by borrowings in the amount of approximately 30% of the Acquiring Fund's total assets, and an annual interest rate of 0.95% payable on such leverage based on market rates as of the date of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus, the annual return that the Acquiring Fund's portfolio must experience (net of expenses) in order to cover such interest payments would be 0.29%

The following table is designed to illustrate the effect, on the return to a holder of common stock, of the leverage obtained by borrowings in the amount of approximately 30% of the Acquiring Fund's total assets, assuming hypothetical annual returns on the Acquiring Fund's portfolio of minus 10% to plus 10%. As the table shows, leverage generally increases the return to stockholders when portfolio return is positive and greater than the cost of leverage and decreases the return when portfolio return is negative or less than the cost of leverage. The figures appearing in the table are hypothetical and actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

Assumed Portfolio Return (net of expenses)	(10)%	(5)%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Common Stock Return	(14.69)%	(7.55)%	(0.41)%	6.74%	13.88%
<i>Indexed and Inverse Floating Obligations</i>					

The Acquiring Fund may invest in securities whose potential returns are directly related to changes in an underlying index or interest rate, known as indexed securities. The return on indexed securities will rise when the underlying index or interest rate rises and fall when the index or interest rate falls. The Acquiring Fund also may invest in securities whose return is inversely related to changes in an interest rate (inverse floaters). In general, inverse floaters change in value in a manner that is opposite to most bonds that is, interest rates on inverse floaters will decrease when short term rates increase and increase when short term rates decrease. Changes in interest rates generally, or the interest rate of the other security or index, inversely affect the interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed rate bond. Inverse floaters are typically create by depositing an income-producing instrument in a trust. The trust in turn issues a variable rate security and inverse floaters. The interest rate for the variable rate security is typically determined by an index or an auction process, while the inverse floater holder receives the balance of the income from the underlying income-producing instrument less an auction fee. The market prices of inverse floaters may be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates on the underlying securities, and may decrease significantly when interest rates increase or prepayment rates change.

Investments in indexed securities and inverse floaters may subject the Acquiring Fund to the risk of reduced or eliminated interest payments. Investments in indexed securities also may subject the Acquiring Fund to loss of principal. In addition, certain indexed securities and inverse floaters may increase or decrease in value at a greater rate than the underlying interest rate, which effectively leverages the Acquiring Fund's investment. As a result, the market value of such securities will generally be more volatile than that of fixed rate securities. Both indexed securities and inverse floaters can be derivative securities and can be considered speculative.

Interest Rate Transactions

In order to seek to hedge the value of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio against interest rate fluctuations or to seek to enhance the Acquiring Fund's return, the Acquiring Fund may enter into various interest rate transactions such as interest rate swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors. The Acquiring Fund may enter into these transactions to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Acquiring Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date or to seek to enhance its return. However, the Acquiring Fund also may invest in interest rate swaps to seek to enhance income or increase the Acquiring Fund's yield, for example, during periods of steep interest rate yield curves (i.e., wide differences between short term and long term interest rates). The Acquiring Fund is not required to pursue these portfolio strategies and may choose not to do so. The Acquiring Fund cannot guarantee that any strategies it uses will work.

In an interest rate swap, the Acquiring Fund exchanges with another party their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). For example, if the Acquiring Fund holds a debt instrument with an interest rate that is reset only once each year, it may swap the right to receive interest at this fixed rate for the right to receive interest at a rate that is reset every week. This would enable the Acquiring Fund to offset a decline in the value of the debt instrument due to rising interest rates but would also limit its ability to benefit from falling interest rates. Conversely, if the Acquiring Fund holds a debt instrument with an interest rate that is reset every week and it would like to lock in what it believes to be a high interest rate for one year, it may swap the right to receive interest at this variable weekly rate for the right to receive interest at a rate that is fixed for one year. Such a swap would protect the Acquiring Fund from a reduction in yield due to falling interest rates and may permit the Acquiring Fund to seek to enhance its income through the positive differential between one week and one year interest rates, but would preclude it from taking full advantage of rising interest rates.

The Acquiring Fund usually will enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out with the Acquiring Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Acquiring Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each interest rate swap will be accrued on a daily basis, and an amount of cash or liquid instruments having an aggregate net asset value at least equal to the accrued excess will be segregated by the Acquiring Fund's custodian. If the interest rate swap transaction is entered into on other than a net basis, the full amount of the Acquiring Fund's obligations will be accrued on a daily basis, and the full amount of the Acquiring Fund's obligations will be segregated by the Acquiring Fund's custodian.

The Acquiring Fund also may engage in interest rate transactions in the form of purchasing or selling interest rate caps or floors. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest equal to the difference of the index and the predetermined rate on a notional principal amount (i.e., the reference amount with respect to which interest obligations are determined although no actual exchange of principal occurs) from the party selling such interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest at the difference of the index and the predetermined rate on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate floor. The Acquiring Fund will not enter into caps or floors if, on a net basis, the aggregate notional principal amount with respect to such agreements exceeds the net assets of the Acquiring Fund.

Typically, the parties with which the Acquiring Fund will enter into interest rate transactions will be broker-dealers and other financial institutions. The Acquiring Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap, cap or floor transaction unless the unsecured senior debt or the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated investment grade quality by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction or whose creditworthiness is believed by the Investment Advisor to be equivalent to such rating. If there is a default by the other party to an uncleared interest rate swap transaction, generally the Acquiring Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. With respect to interest rate swap transactions cleared through a central clearing counterparty, a clearing organization will be substituted for each party and will guaranty the parties' performance under the swap agreement. However, there can be no assurance that the clearing organization will satisfy its obligation to the Acquiring Fund. Certain Federal income tax requirements may limit the Acquiring Fund's ability to engage in interest rate swaps. Payments from transactions in interest rate swaps generally will be taxable as ordinary income to stockholders.

Credit Default Swap Agreements

The Acquiring Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements for hedging purposes or to enhance its returns. The credit default swap agreement may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not currently held by the Acquiring Fund. The protection buyer in a credit default contract may be obligated to pay the protection seller an upfront or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the par value (full notional value) of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the swap is cash settled. The Acquiring Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If the Acquiring Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Acquiring Fund may recover nothing if the swap is held through its termination date. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer generally may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Acquiring Fund generally receives an upfront payment or a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the swap, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, generally the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As the seller, the Acquiring Fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total assets, the Acquiring Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

Credit default swap agreements generally involve greater risks than if the Acquiring Fund were to have invested in the reference obligation directly since in addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are also subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risks. The Acquiring Fund will enter into credit default swap agreements only with counterparties who are rated investment grade quality by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction or whose creditworthiness is believed by the Investment Advisor to be equivalent to such rating. A buyer generally also will lose its investment and recover nothing should no credit event occur and the swap is held to its termination date. If a credit event were to occur, the value of any deliverable obligation received by the seller, coupled with the upfront or periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the seller. The Acquiring Fund's obligations under a credit default swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Acquiring Fund). The Acquiring Fund will, at all times, segregate with its custodian in connection with each such transaction unencumbered liquid securities or cash with a value at least equal to the Acquiring Fund's exposure (any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed by the Acquiring Fund to any counterparty), on a marked-to-market basis (as calculated pursuant to requirements of the SEC). Such segregation will ensure that the Acquiring Fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction and will avoid any potential leveraging of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio. Such segregation will not limit the Acquiring Fund's exposure to loss.

Options

Call Options. The Acquiring Fund may purchase call options on any of the types of securities in which it may invest. A purchased call option gives the Acquiring Fund the right to buy, and obligates the seller to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time during the option period. The Acquiring Fund may also purchase and sell call options on indices. Index options are similar to options on securities except that, rather than taking or making delivery of securities underlying the option at a specified price upon exercise, an index option gives the holder the right to receive cash upon exercise of the option if the level of the index upon which the option is based is greater than the exercise price of the option.

The Acquiring Fund also is authorized to write (i.e., sell) covered call options on the securities in which it invests and to enter into closing purchase transactions with respect to certain of such options. A covered call option is an option in which the Acquiring Fund, in return for a premium, gives another party a right to buy specified securities owned by the Acquiring Fund at a specified future date and price set at the time of the contract. The principal reason for writing call options is the attempt to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the securities alone. By writing covered call options, the Acquiring Fund gives up the opportunity, while the option is in effect, to profit from any price increase in the underlying security above the option exercise price. In addition, the Acquiring Fund's ability to sell the underlying security will be limited while the option is in effect unless the Acquiring Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction. A closing purchase transaction cancels out the Acquiring Fund's position as the writer of an option by means of an offsetting purchase of an identical option prior to the expiration of the option it has written. Covered call options also serve as a partial hedge to the extent of the premium received against the price of the underlying security declining.

The Acquiring Fund also is authorized to write (i.e., sell) uncovered call options on securities in which it may invest but that are not currently held by the Acquiring Fund. The principal reason for writing uncovered call options is to realize income without committing capital to the ownership of the underlying securities. When writing uncovered call options, the Acquiring Fund must deposit and maintain sufficient margin with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered call option as collateral to ensure that the securities can be purchased for delivery if and when the option is exercised. In addition, the Acquiring Fund will segregate with its custodian in connection with each such transaction unencumbered liquid securities or cash with a value at least equal to the Acquiring Fund's exposure (the difference between the unpaid amounts owed by the Acquiring Fund on such transaction minus any collateral deposited with the broker dealer), on a marked-to-market basis (as calculated pursuant to requirements of the SEC). Such segregation will ensure that the Acquiring Fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction and will avoid any potential leveraging of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio. Such segregation will not limit the Acquiring Fund's exposure to loss. During periods of declining securities prices or when prices are stable, writing uncovered calls can be a profitable strategy to increase the Acquiring Fund's income with minimal capital risk. Uncovered calls are riskier than covered calls because there is no underlying security held by the Acquiring Fund that can act as a partial hedge. Uncovered calls have speculative characteristics and the potential for loss is unlimited. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Acquiring Fund must purchase the underlying security to meet its call obligation. There is also a risk, especially with less liquid preferred and debt securities, that the securities may not be available for purchase. If the purchase price exceeds the exercise price, the Acquiring Fund will lose the difference.

Put Options. The Acquiring Fund is authorized to purchase put options to seek to hedge against a decline in the value of its securities or to seek to enhance its return. By buying a put option, the Acquiring Fund acquires a right to sell the underlying security at the exercise price, thus limiting the Acquiring Fund's risk of loss through a decline in the market value of the security until the put option expires. The amount of any appreciation in the value of the underlying security will be partially offset by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and any related transaction costs. Prior to its expiration, a put option may be sold in a closing sale transaction and profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the put option plus the related transaction costs. A closing sale transaction cancels out the Acquiring Fund's position as the purchaser of an option by means of an offsetting sale of an identical option prior to the expiration of the option it has purchased. The Acquiring Fund also may purchase uncovered put options.

The Acquiring Fund also has authority to write (i.e., sell) put options on the types of securities that may be held by the Acquiring Fund, provided that such put options are covered, meaning that such options are secured by segregated, liquid instruments. The Acquiring Fund will receive a premium for writing a put option, which increases the Acquiring Fund's return. The Acquiring Fund will not sell puts if, as a result, more than 50% of the Acquiring Fund's assets would be required to cover its potential obligations under its hedging and other investment transactions.

The Acquiring Fund is also authorized to write (i.e., sell) uncovered put options on securities in which it may invest but that the Acquiring Fund does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered put option as collateral. The principal reason for writing uncovered put options is to receive premium income and to acquire a security at a net cost below the current market value. The Acquiring Fund has the obligation to buy the securities at an agreed upon price if the securities decrease below the exercise price. If the securities' price increases during the option period, the option will expire worthless and the Acquiring Fund will retain the premium and will not have to purchase the securities at the exercise price. The Acquiring Fund will segregate with its custodian in connection with such transaction unencumbered liquid securities or cash with a value at least equal to the Acquiring Fund's exposure, on a marked-to-market basis (as calculated pursuant to requirements of the SEC). Such segregation will ensure that the Acquiring Fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to the transaction and will avoid any potential leveraging of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio. Such segregation will not limit the Acquiring Fund's exposure to loss.

Financial Futures and Options Thereon

The Acquiring Fund is authorized to engage in transactions in financial futures contracts (futures contracts) and related options on such futures contracts either as a hedge against adverse changes in the market value of its portfolio securities or to seek to enhance the Acquiring Fund's income. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties which obligates the purchaser of the futures contract, to buy and the seller of a futures contract to sell a security for a set price on a future date or, in the case of an index futures contract, to make and accept a cash settlement based upon the difference in value of the index between the time the contract was entered into and the time of its settlement. A majority of transactions in futures contracts, however, do not result in the actual delivery of the underlying instrument or cash settlement, but are settled through liquidation (i.e., by entering into an offsetting transaction). Futures contracts have been designed by boards of trade which have been designated contract markets by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (the CFTC). Transactions by the Acquiring Fund in futures contracts and financial futures are subject to limitations as described under Restrictions on the Use of Futures Transactions.

The Acquiring Fund may sell financial futures contracts in anticipation of an increase in the general level of interest rates. Generally, as interest rates rise, the market values of securities that may be held by the Acquiring Fund will fall, thus reducing the net asset value of the Acquiring Fund. However, as interest rates rise, the value of the Acquiring Fund's short position in the futures contract also will tend to increase, thus offsetting all or a portion of the depreciation in the market value of the Acquiring Fund's investments which are being hedged. While the Acquiring Fund will incur commission expenses in selling and closing out futures positions, these commissions are generally less than the transaction expenses which the Acquiring Fund would have incurred had the Acquiring Fund sold portfolio securities in order to reduce its exposure to increases in interest rates. The Acquiring Fund also may purchase financial futures contracts in anticipation of a decline in interest rates when it is not fully invested in a particular market in which it intends to make investments to gain market exposure that may in part or entirely offset an increase in the cost of securities it intends to purchase. It is anticipated that, in a substantial majority of these transactions, the Acquiring Fund will purchase securities upon termination of the futures contract.

The Acquiring Fund also has authority to purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts. Generally, these strategies are utilized under the same market and market sector conditions (i.e., conditions

relating to specific types of investments) in which the Acquiring Fund enters into futures transactions. The Acquiring Fund may purchase put options or write call options on futures contracts rather than selling the underlying futures contract in anticipation of a decrease in the market value of securities or an increase in interest rates. Similarly, the Acquiring Fund may purchase call options, or write put options on futures contracts, as a substitute for the purchase of such futures to hedge against the increased cost resulting from an increase in the market value or a decline in interest rates of securities which the Acquiring Fund intends to purchase.

The Acquiring Fund may engage in options and futures transactions on exchanges and options in the over-the-counter markets (OTC options). In general, exchange-traded contracts are third-party contracts (i.e., performance of the parties' obligation is guaranteed by an exchange or clearing corporation) with standardized strike prices and expiration dates. OTC options transactions are two-party contracts with price and terms negotiated by the buyer and seller. See "Restrictions on OTC Options" below for information as to restrictions on the use of OTC options.

Restrictions on the Use of Futures Transactions. Under regulations of the CFTC, the futures trading activity described herein will not result in the Acquiring Fund being deemed a commodity pool, as defined under such regulations, provided that the Acquiring Fund adheres to certain restrictions. In particular, the Acquiring Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts and options thereon (i) for bona fide hedging purposes and (ii) for non-hedging purposes, if the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish positions in such contracts and options does not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Acquiring Fund's portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such contracts and options. Margin deposits may consist of cash or securities acceptable to the broker and the relevant contract market.

When the Acquiring Fund purchases a futures contract or writes a put option or purchases a call option thereon, an amount of cash or liquid instruments will be segregated with the Acquiring Fund's custodian so that the amount so segregated, plus the amount of variation margin held in the account of its broker, equals the market value of the futures contract, thereby ensuring that the use of such futures is unleveraged.

Restrictions on OTC Options. The Acquiring Fund will engage in transactions in OTC options only with banks or dealers which have capital of at least \$50 million or whose obligations are guaranteed by an entity having capital of at least \$50 million. OTC options and assets used to cover OTC options written by the Acquiring Fund are considered by the staff of the SEC to be illiquid. The illiquidity of such options or assets may prevent a successful sale of such options or assets, result in a delay of sale, or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized.

Risk Factors in Interest Rate Transactions, Options and Futures Transactions

The use of interest rate transactions is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Interest rate transactions involve the risk of an imperfect correlation between the index used in the hedging transaction and that pertaining to the securities that are the subject of such transaction. If the Investment Advisor is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Acquiring Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. In addition, interest rate transactions that may be entered into by the Acquiring Fund 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 security underlying an interest rate swap is prepaid and the Acquiring Fund continues to be obligated to make payments to the other party to the swap, the Acquiring Fund would have to make such payments from another source. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, the Acquiring Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest payments that the Acquiring Fund contractually is entitled to receive. In the case of a purchase by the Acquiring Fund of an interest rate cap or floor, the amount of loss is limited to the fee paid. Since interest

rate transactions are individually negotiated, the Investment Advisor expects to achieve an acceptable degree of correlation between the Acquiring Fund's rights to receive interest on securities and its rights and obligations to receive and pay interest pursuant to interest rate swaps.

Use of options and futures transactions to hedge the portfolio involves the risk of imperfect correlation in movements in the price of options and futures and movements in the prices of the securities that are the subject of the hedge. If the price of the options or futures moves more or less than the price of the subject of the hedge, the Acquiring Fund will experience a gain or loss which will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the subject of the hedge. The risk particularly applies to the Acquiring Fund's use of futures and options thereon when it uses such instruments as a so-called cross-hedge, which means that the security that is the subject of the futures contract is different from the security being hedged by the contract. Use of options and futures and options thereon through uncovered call options and uncovered put options are highly speculative strategies. If the price of the uncovered option moves in the direction not anticipated by the Acquiring Fund, the Acquiring Fund's losses will not be limited.

Prior to exercise or expiration, an exchange-traded option position can only be terminated by entering into a closing purchase or sale transaction, which requires a secondary market on an exchange for call or put options of the same series. The Acquiring Fund intends to enter into options and futures transactions, on an exchange or in the over-the-counter market, only if there appears to be a liquid secondary market for such options and futures. There can be no assurance, however, that a liquid secondary market will exist at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close an options or futures position. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the Acquiring Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. There is also the risk of loss, by the Acquiring Fund, of margin deposits or collateral in the event of the bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Acquiring Fund has an open position in an option, a futures contract or an option related to a futures contract.

Short Sales

The Acquiring Fund may make short sales of securities, provided that the market value of all securities sold short does not exceed 10% of its total assets. A short sale is a transaction in which the Acquiring Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. The Acquiring Fund may make short sales both as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities and in order to seek to enhance return.

When the Acquiring Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver collateral to the broker dealer through which it made the short sale to cover its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. The Acquiring Fund may have to pay a fee to borrow particular securities and is often obligated to pay over any payments received on such borrowed securities.

The Acquiring Fund's obligation to replace the borrowed security will be secured by collateral deposited with the broker dealer, usually cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities similar to those borrowed. The Acquiring Fund will also be required to segregate similar collateral with its custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the value of both collateral amounts in the aggregate is at all times equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the security sold short. Depending on arrangements made with the broker dealer from which it borrowed the security regarding payment over of any payments received by the Acquiring Fund on such security, the Acquiring Fund may not receive any payments (including interest) on its collateral deposited with such broker dealer.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Acquiring Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Acquiring Fund will incur a loss. Conversely, if the price declines, the Acquiring Fund will realize a gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. Although the Acquiring Fund's gain is limited to the price at which it sold the security short, its potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

The Acquiring Fund also may make short sales against the box. Short sales against the box are not subject to the foregoing 10% limitation. These transactions will involve either short sales of securities retained in the Acquiring Fund's portfolio or securities which it has the right to acquire without the payment of further consideration.

Investments in non-U.S. Securities

The Acquiring Fund may invest without limitation in securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational foreign currency units. Investment in such securities involves certain risks not involved in domestic investments.

Public Information. Many of the non-U.S. securities held by the Acquiring Fund will not be registered with the SEC nor will the issuers thereof be subject to the reporting requirements of such agency. Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information about the foreign issuer of such securities than about a U.S. issuer, and such foreign issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of U.S. issuers. Traditional investment measurements, such as price/earnings ratios, as used in the United States, may not be applicable to such securities, particularly those issued in certain smaller, emerging foreign capital markets. Foreign issuers, and issuers in smaller, emerging capital markets in particular, generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers.

Trading Volume, Clearance and Settlement. Foreign financial markets, while often growing in trading volume have, for the most part, substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and securities of many foreign companies are less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than securities of comparable domestic companies. Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have failed to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Further, satisfactory custodial services for investment securities may not be available in some countries having smaller, emerging capital markets, which may result in the Acquiring Fund incurring additional costs and delays in transporting and custodying such securities outside such countries. Delays in settlement could result in periods when assets of the Acquiring Fund are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Acquiring Fund to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems or the risk of intermediary counterparty failures could cause the Acquiring Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of a portfolio security due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Acquiring Fund due to subsequent declines in the value of such portfolio security, or if the Acquiring Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

Government Supervision and Regulation. There generally is less governmental supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries than there is in the United States. For example, there may be no comparable provisions under certain foreign laws to insider trading and similar investor protection securities laws that apply with respect to securities transactions consummated in the United States. Further, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on non-U.S. securities exchanges generally are higher than in the United States.

Restrictions on Foreign Investment. Some countries prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on investments in their capital markets, particularly their equity markets, by foreign entities such as the Acquiring Fund. As illustrations, certain countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company, or limit the investment by foreign persons in a company to only a specific class of securities that may have less advantageous terms than securities of the company available for purchase by nationals. Certain countries may restrict investment opportunities in issuers or industries deemed important to national interests.

A number of countries have authorized the formation of closed-end investment companies to facilitate indirect foreign investment in their capital markets. In accordance with the 1940 Act, the Acquiring Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities of closed-end investment companies, not more than 5% of which may be invested in any one such company. This restriction on investments in securities of closed-end investment companies may limit opportunities for the Acquiring Fund to invest indirectly in certain smaller capital markets. Shares of certain closed-end investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. If the Acquiring Fund acquires shares in closed-end investment companies, stockholders would bear both their proportionate share of the Acquiring Fund's expenses (including investment advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such closed-end investment companies. The Acquiring Fund also may seek, at its own cost, to create its own investment entities under the laws of certain countries.

In some countries, banks or other financial institutions may constitute a substantial number of the leading companies or companies with the most actively traded securities. The 1940 Act limits the Acquiring Fund's ability to invest in any security of an issuer which, in its most recent fiscal year, derived more than 15% of its revenues from securities related activities, as defined by the rules thereunder. These provisions may also restrict the Acquiring Fund's investments in certain foreign banks and other financial institutions.

Foreign Sub-Custodians and Securities Depositories. Rules adopted under the 1940 Act permit the Acquiring Fund to maintain its non-U.S. securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. Certain banks in foreign countries may not be eligible sub-custodians for the Acquiring Fund, in which event the Acquiring Fund may be precluded from purchasing securities in certain foreign countries in which it otherwise would invest or the Acquiring Fund may incur additional costs and delays in providing transportation and custody services for such securities outside of such countries. The Acquiring Fund may encounter difficulties in effecting on a timely basis portfolio transactions with respect to any securities of issuers held outside their countries. Other banks that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized or otherwise lack extensive operating experience. In addition, in certain countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of the Acquiring Fund to recover assets held in custody by foreign sub-custodians in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian.

Other Investment Strategies

Repurchase Agreements and Purchase and Sale Contracts

The Acquiring Fund may invest in securities pursuant to repurchase agreements and purchase and sale contracts. Repurchase agreements and purchase and sale contracts may be entered into only with a member bank of the Federal Reserve System or primary dealer in U.S. Government securities. Under such agreements, the bank or primary dealer agrees, upon entering into the contract, to repurchase the security at a mutually agreed upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the term of the agreement. This results in a fixed rate of return insulated from market fluctuations during such period. In the case of repurchase agreements, the prices at which the trades are conducted do not reflect accrued interest on the underlying obligations; whereas, in the case of purchase and sale contracts, the prices take into account accrued interest. Such agreements usually cover short periods, such as under one week. Repurchase agreements may be construed to be collateralized loans by the purchaser to the seller secured by the securities transferred to the purchaser. In the case of a repurchase agreement, the Acquiring Fund will require the seller to provide additional collateral if the market value of the securities falls below the repurchase price at any time during the term of the repurchase agreement; the Acquiring Fund does not have the right to seek additional collateral in the case of purchase and sale contracts. In the event of default by the seller under a repurchase agreement construed to be a collateralized loan, the underlying securities are not owned by the Acquiring Fund but only constitute collateral for the seller's obligation to pay the repurchase price. Therefore, the Acquiring Fund may suffer time delays and incur costs or possible losses in connection with the disposition of the collateral. A purchase and sale contract differs from a repurchase agreement in that the contract arrangements stipulate that the securities are owned by the Acquiring Fund. In the event of a default under such a repurchase agreement or a purchase and sale contract, instead of the contractual

fixed rate of return, the rate of return to the Acquiring Fund shall be dependent upon intervening fluctuations of the market value of such security and the accrued interest on the security. In such event, the Acquiring Fund would have rights against the seller for breach of contract with respect to any losses arising from market fluctuations following the failure of the seller to perform.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Acquiring Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to its portfolio investments, subject to the investment restrictions set forth herein. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Acquiring Fund with an agreement by the Acquiring Fund to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price, date and interest payment. The use by the Acquiring Fund of reverse repurchase agreements involves many of the same risks of leverage described under Risk Factors and Special Considerations Leverage and Additional Investment Policies Leverage above since the proceeds derived from such reverse repurchase agreements may be invested in additional securities. At the time the Acquiring Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it may segregate with the custodian liquid instruments having a value not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). If the Acquiring Fund segregates such liquid instruments, a reverse repurchase agreement will not be considered a senior security under the 1940 Act and therefore will not be considered a borrowing by the Acquiring Fund, however, under circumstances in which the Acquiring Fund does not segregate such liquid instruments, such reverse repurchase agreement will be considered a borrowing for the purpose of the Acquiring Fund's limitation on borrowings. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities acquired in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the price of the securities the Acquiring Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase. Also, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale by the Acquiring Fund in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement may decline in price. In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Acquiring Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Acquiring Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision. In addition, to the extent that the proceeds of the reverse purchase agreement are less than the value of the securities subject to such an agreement, the Acquiring Fund would bear the risk of loss.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

The Acquiring Fund may lend securities with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets or the limit prescribed by applicable law to banks, brokers and other financial institutions. In return, the Acquiring Fund receives collateral in cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities.

The Acquiring Fund maintains the ability to obtain the right to vote or consent on proxy proposals involving material events affecting securities loaned. The Acquiring Fund receives the income on the loaned securities. Where the Acquiring Fund receives securities as collateral, the Acquiring Fund receives a fee for its loans from the borrower and does not receive the income on the collateral. Where the Acquiring Fund receives cash collateral, it may invest such collateral and retain the amount earned, net of any amount rebated to the borrower. As a result, the Acquiring Fund's yield may increase. Loans of securities are terminable at any time and the borrower, after notice, is required to return borrowed securities within the standard time period for settlement of securities transactions. The Acquiring Fund is obligated to return the collateral to the borrower at the termination of the loan. The Acquiring Fund could suffer a loss in the event the Acquiring Fund must return the cash collateral and there are losses on investments made with the cash collateral. In the event the borrower defaults on any of its obligations with respect to a securities loan, the Acquiring Fund could suffer a loss where there are losses on investments made with the cash collateral or, where the value of the securities collateral falls below the market value of the borrowed securities. The Acquiring Fund could also experience delays and costs in gaining access to the collateral. The Acquiring Fund may pay reasonable finders, lending agent, administrative and

custodial fees in connection with its loans. The Acquiring Fund will lend securities through an affiliate of the Advisors pursuant to the terms of an exemptive order under the 1940 Act, according to which the affiliate will receive compensation at market rates.

When-Issued and Forward Commitment Securities

The Acquiring Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, and may purchase or sell securities on a forward commitment basis. When such transactions are negotiated, the price, which generally is expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. When-issued securities and forward commitments may be sold prior to the settlement date, but the Acquiring Fund will enter into when-issued and forward commitment transactions only with the intention of actually receiving or delivering the securities, as the case may be. If the Acquiring Fund disposes of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition or disposes of its right to deliver or receive against a forward commitment, it can incur a gain or loss. At the time the Acquiring Fund enters into a transaction on a when-issued or forward commitment basis, it will segregate with the custodian cash or other liquid instruments with a value not less than the value of the when-issued or forward commitment securities. The value of these assets will be monitored daily to ensure that their marked to market value at all times will exceed the corresponding obligations of the Acquiring Fund. There is always a risk that the securities may not be delivered, and the Acquiring Fund may incur a loss. Settlements in the ordinary course, which may take substantially more than five business days for mortgage-related securities, are not treated by the Acquiring Fund as when-issued or forward commitment transactions, and accordingly are not subject to the foregoing restrictions.

Standby Commitment Agreements

The Acquiring Fund from time to time may enter into standby commitment agreements. Such agreements commit the Acquiring Fund, for a stated period of time, to purchase a stated amount of a fixed income security that may be issued and sold to the Acquiring Fund at the option of the issuer. The price and coupon of the security is fixed at the time of the commitment. At the time of entering into the agreement the Acquiring Fund may be paid a commitment fee, regardless of whether or not the security ultimately is issued. The Acquiring Fund will enter into such agreements only for the purpose of investing in the security underlying the commitment at a yield and price which is considered advantageous to the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund at all times will segregate with the custodian cash or other liquid instruments with a value equal to the purchase price of the securities underlying the commitment.

There can be no assurance that securities subject to a standby commitment will be issued, and the value of the security, if issued, on the delivery date may be more or less than its purchase price. Since the issuance of the security underlying the commitment is at the option of the issuer, the Acquiring Fund may bear the risk of decline in the value of such security and may not benefit from an appreciation in the value of the security during the commitment period.

The purchase of a security subject to a standby commitment agreement and the related commitment fee will be recorded on the date on which the security reasonably can be expected to be issued and the value of the security thereafter will be reflected in the calculation of the Acquiring Fund's net asset value. The cost basis of the security will be adjusted by the amount of the commitment fee. In the event the security is not issued, the commitment fee will be recorded as income on the expiration date of the standby commitment.

The Acquiring Fund may in the future employ new or additional investment strategies and hedging instruments if those strategies and instruments are consistent with the Acquiring Fund's investment objectives and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Acquiring Fund.

Investment Restrictions

The following are fundamental investment restrictions of the Acquiring Fund and may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Acquiring Fund's outstanding common shares (which for this purpose and under the 1940 Act means the lesser of (i) 66 2/3% of the common shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding common shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding common shares). The Acquiring Fund may not:

1. Make any investment inconsistent with the Acquiring Fund's classification as a diversified company under the 1940 Act.
2. Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management.
3. Purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts, except that, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the Acquiring Fund may invest in securities directly or indirectly secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by entities that invest in real estate or interests therein, and the Acquiring Fund may purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options thereon.
4. Issue senior securities or borrow money except as permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act or as otherwise permitted by applicable law.
5. Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Acquiring Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in selling portfolio securities.
6. Make loans to other persons, except (i) the Acquiring Fund shall not be deemed to be making a loan to the extent that the Acquiring Fund purchases Corporate Loans or other debt instruments or enters into repurchase agreements or any similar instruments and (ii) the Acquiring Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not in excess of 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value, provided that such loans shall be made in accordance with the guidelines set forth in this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.
7. Invest more than 25% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of each investment) in the securities of issuers in any one industry; provided that this limitation shall not apply with respect to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or by its agencies or instrumentalities.

Additional investment restrictions adopted by the Acquiring Fund, which may be changed by the Board of Directors without stockholder approval, provide that the Acquiring Fund may not:

- a. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent that such purchases are permitted by applicable law.
- b. Mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any securities owned or held by the Acquiring Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings mentioned in investment restriction (4) above or except as may be necessary in connection with transactions described under Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund Other Investment Policies above.
- c. Purchase any securities on margin, except that the Acquiring Fund may obtain such short term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities (the deposit or payment by the Fund of initial or variation margin in connection with financial futures contracts and options thereon is not considered the purchase of a security on margin).
- d. Change its policy of investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its assets in high yield securities, unless the Acquiring Fund provides its stockholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of such change. For these purposes, assets means net assets, including assets acquired from the sale of preferred stock, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes.

If a percentage restriction on investment policies or the investment or use of assets set forth above is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from changing values will not be considered a violation.

COMPARISON OF THE FUNDS

The Funds have substantially similar (but not identical) investment objectives, investment strategies and restrictions. The investment objectives, significant investment strategies and operating policies, and investment restrictions of the Combined Fund will be those of the Acquiring Fund.

Summary of Significant Differences in the Funds Investment Objectives and Policies

Investment Objectives. The primary investment objective of each of BHY and HIS is to provide high current income to shareholders. The primary investment objective of each of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT is to provide current income to shareholders. The secondary investment objective of each Fund is to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.

Corporate Loans. HYT, HYV, CYE and COY may invest up to 15% of its total assets in corporate loans. BHY may invest up to 25% of its total assets in corporate loans. HIS does not have any limitations with respect to corporate loans.

Distressed Securities. HYT, HYV, CYE, COY and BHY may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default. HIS may not purchase securities rated D by Standard & Poor's.

Preferred Shares. HYT may invest up to 15% of its total assets in preferred shares. HIS may invest up to 10% of its assets in preferred shares. HYV, CYE, COY and BHY do not have any limitations with respect to preferred shares.

Convertible Debt Securities. HYT may invest up to 15% of its total assets in convertible debt securities. None of the Target Funds have any limitations with respect to convertible debt securities.

Common Stock. HYT, HYV, CYE and COY do not have any limitations on investments in common stock. BHY may invest up to 20% of its total assets in common stock. HIS may not acquire common stock, except when (i) attached to or included in, or in connection with or incidental to, the Fund's investment in a unit with income-generating securities that otherwise would be attractive to the Fund (including equity interests, or the substantial equivalent of equity interests, which are acquired through a follow-on offering for interests in an issuer that HIS previously acquired in connection with its investment in such income-generating securities); (ii) acquired through the exercise of equity features accompanying convertible securities held by the Fund, such as conversion or exchange of privileges or warrants for the acquisition of stock or equity interests of the same issuer or a different issuer; or (iii) in the case of an exchange offering whereby the equity security would be acquired with the intention of exchanging it for a debt security issued on a when-issued basis.

Non-U.S. Securities. HYT, HYV, CYE and COY may invest, without limitation, in non-U.S. securities or securities denominated in foreign currencies and multinational currency units. BHY may invest up to 35% of its total assets in debt securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in foreign currencies and multinational currency units; provided, however, that BHY may not invest more than 10% of the Fund's net assets in emerging market issuers. HIS may invest up to 20% of its total assets in fixed-income securities issued by foreign governments and other foreign issuers and up to 5% of its total assets in foreign currency issues of foreign and domestic issuers. In addition, HIS may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Eurodollar certificates of deposit which are the obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and may invest without limitation in Canadian issuers whose securities are payable in U.S. dollars.

Mezzanine Investments, Collateralized Bond Obligations, CMBS and Zero-Coupon Securities. BHY may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities known as Mezzanine Investments (generally subordinated, privately placed debt securities issued with attached equity securities), collateralized bond obligations and commercial mortgage backed securities. BHY may also invest up to 30% of its total assets in stripped and zero-coupon securities, pay-in-kind securities and deferred payment securities. None of the other Funds have any limitation on investments in the foregoing securities.

Options. HYT may purchase call options, write (i.e., sell) covered or uncovered call options, purchase put options and uncovered put options, write (i.e., sell) covered put options and write uncovered put options on securities that HYT does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered put option as collateral. BHY, COY, CYE and HYV have substantially the same policies as HYT with respect to options, except they may not write uncovered call or put options. HIS may only purchase and sell options on financial futures contracts, and hold puts that relate to equity securities acquired by the Fund when such puts are attached to or included with such equity securities.

Comparison Table

A more detailed comparison of the Funds' investment objectives, significant investment strategies and operating policies, and investment restrictions is set forth in the table below.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Investment</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Investment</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Investment</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Investment</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Investment</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Investment</u>
<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
HYT's primary investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income. HYT's secondary investment objective is to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	HYV's investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities that are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Ba or lower by Moody's) or in unrated securities considered by the Fund's investment adviser to be of comparable quality. HYV also seeks to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	CYE's primary investment objective is to provide current income by investing primarily in fixed-income securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Baa or lower by Moody's) or are unrated securities of comparable quality. CYE's secondary investment objective is to provide capital appreciation.	COY's investment objective is to provide shareholders with current income by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (BB or lower by Standard & Poor's or Ba or lower by Moody's) or are unrated securities considered by the Fund's investment adviser to be of comparable quality. As a secondary objective, COY also seeks to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	BHY's primary investment objective is to provide high current income. BHY's secondary investment objective is to provide capital appreciation.	HIS's primary investment objective is to provide the highest current income attainable consistent with reasonable risk as determined by the Fund's investment adviser, through investment in a professionally managed, diversified portfolio of high yield, high risk fixed income securities. HIS's secondary objective is to provide capital appreciation, but only when consistent with its primary objective.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Credit-Related</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Credit-Related</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Credit-Related</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Credit-Related</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Credit-Related</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Credit-Related</u>
<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>
Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including assets acquired from the sale of preferred stock), plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in high yield securities, including high yield bonds, corporate loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities. High yield securities include high yield bonds, corporate loans, convertible debt securities and preferred securities, which are rated below investment grade or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high yield debt instruments. High yield debt instruments include junk bonds and corporate loans rated in the lower rating categories (Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by Standard & Poor's) or are unrated debt investments considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high-yield corporate debt instruments which are rated in the lower rating categories of the established rating services (Baa or lower by Moody's and BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's), or in unrated securities considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in high yield debt instruments, including junk bonds and Corporate Loans rated in the lower rating categories (Ba or lower by Moody's and BB or lower by Standard & Poor's), or in similar unrated instruments considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high-risk, high yield securities. High-risk, high yield securities are generally income securities which, if rated at the time of purchase, are rated lower than Baa by Moody's, lower than BBB by Standard & Poor's or similarly rated by other nationally recognized securities rating organization. Such securities may include securities that are not rated by any Rating Agency but which BlackRock believes to be comparable to such securities.	Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in high-yield, high risk debt instruments rated in the medium to lower categories by nationally recognized rating services (Baa or lower by Moody's or BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's or non-rated securities which, in the Investment Advisor's opinion, are of comparable quality.
<u>Corporate/ Bank Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/ Bank Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/ Bank Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/ Bank Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/ Bank Loans</u>	<u>Corporate/ Bank Loans</u>
The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in corporate loans extended to borrowers by commercial banks or other financial institutions.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in loans extended to corporate borrowers by commercial banks or other financial institutions.	No Stated Policy

HYT <u>Distressed Securities</u>	HYV <u>Distressed Securities</u>	CYE <u>Distressed Securities</u>	COY <u>Distressed Securities</u>	BHY <u>Distressed Securities</u>	HIS <u>Distressed Securities</u>
The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in high yield securities which are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default as to the repayment of principal and/or payment of interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund or are rated in the lowest rating categories (Ca or lower by Moody's, CC or lower by Standard & Poor's or CC or lower by Fitch) or, if unrated, are considered by the Investment Advisor to be of comparable quality.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities that are the subject of bankruptcy proceedings or otherwise in default or in significant risk of being in default.	The Fund may not purchase securities rated D by Standard & Poor's.
<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>	<u>Preferred Stock</u>
The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in preferred securities, including preferred securities that may be converted into common stock or other securities of the same or a different issuer, and non-convertible preferred securities.	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	Under normal circumstances, the Fund will not invest more than 10% of its assets in preferred stock.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Convertible</u> <u>Securities</u>
The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in convertible debt securities.	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy
<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Common Stock</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	Up to 20% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in equity securities other than preferred stocks.	The Fund may not acquire common stock, except when (i) attached to or included in, or in connection with or incidental to, the Fund's investment in a unit with income-generating securities that otherwise would be attractive to the Fund (including equity interests, or the substantial equivalent of equity interests, which are acquired through a follow-on offering for interests in an issuer that HIS previously acquired in connection with its investment in such income-generating securities); (ii) acquired through the exercise of equity features accompanying convertible securities held by the Fund, such as conversion or exchange of privileges or warrants for the acquisition of stock or equity

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p><u>Non-U.S. Securities</u></p> <p>The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational currency units.</p>	<p><u>Non-U.S. Securities</u></p> <p>Same as HYT</p>	<p><u>Non-U.S. Securities</u></p> <p>Same as HYT</p>	<p><u>Non-U.S. Securities</u></p> <p>Same as HYT</p>	<p><u>Non-U.S. Securities</u></p> <p>The Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in debt securities of issuers domiciled outside of the United States or that are denominated in various foreign currencies and multinational currency units. Typically, the Fund will not hold any foreign securities of emerging market issuers, and in any case such securities will not comprise more than 10% of the Fund's net assets.</p>	<p>interests of the same issuer or a different issuer; or (iii) in the case of an exchange offering whereby the equity security would be acquired with the intention of exchanging it for a debt security issued on a when-issued basis.</p> <p><u>Non-U.S. Securities</u></p> <p>The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in fixed-income securities issued by foreign governments and other foreign issuers and in foreign currency issues of domestic issuers, but no more than 5% of its total assets in such securities, whether issued by a foreign or domestic issuer, which are denominated in foreign currencies.</p> <p>In addition to its authorization to invest in foreign securities, the Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in Eurodollar certificates of deposit which are the obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and may invest without limitation in Canadian issuers whose securities are payable in U.S. dollars.</p>

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<u>Illiquid Securities</u>	<u>Illiquid Securities</u>	<u>Illiquid Securities</u>	<u>Illiquid Securities</u>	<u>Illiquid Securities</u>	<u>Illiquid Securities</u>
<p>The Fund has no limitation on the amount of its investments that are not readily marketable or are subject to restrictions on resale.</p>	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	No Stated Policy	<p>The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in private placements. Except for this restriction that up to 20% of total assets may be invested in private placements, the Fund has no specific restrictions on investing in illiquid securities. For purposes of this restriction, securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act with registration rights are excluded from private placements and are not considered illiquid.</p> <p>The Fund may not invest in securities which are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale if, as a result thereof, more than 20% of the total assets of the Fund taken at market value, would be invested in such securities. Securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act with registration rights are excluded from this investment restriction.</p>

<u>HYT</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Defensive</u> <u>Measures</u>
<p>Under unusual market or economic conditions or for temporary defensive purposes, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities or agencies, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper rated in the highest category by an established Rating Agency, or other fixed income securities deemed by the Investment Advisor to be consistent with a defensive posture, or may hold investments in cash.</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>In addition, the Fund may implement various temporary defensive strategies at times when BlackRock determines that conditions in the markets make pursuing the Fund's basic investment strategy inconsistent with the best interests of its shareholders.</p> <p>These strategies may include investing all or a portion of the Fund's assets in higher-quality debt securities including short-term securities.</p>	<p>The Fund may invest without limitation in short-term high quality money market instruments (including variable and floating rate instruments and demand instruments) such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, short-term U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements, pending investment in portfolio securities, or for temporary defensive purposes or to meet anticipated short-term cash needs such as dividend payments.</p>
<u>Leverage</u>	<u>Leverage</u>	<u>Leverage</u>	<u>Leverage</u>	<u>Leverage</u>	<u>Leverage</u>
<p>The Fund is permitted to issue senior securities representing indebtedness up to 33 1/3% of its total managed assets (net assets plus the proceeds of any outstanding</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
borrowings). The Fund voluntarily limits its aggregate economic leverage to 50% of its total managed assets.					
<u>Mezzanine</u>	<u>Mezzanine</u>	<u>Mezzanine</u>	<u>Mezzanine</u>	<u>Mezzanine</u>	<u>Mezzanine</u>
<u>Investments</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Investments</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in securities known as Mezzanine Investments, which are generally subordinated, privately placed debt securities issued with attached equity securities.	No Stated Policy
<u>Collateralized Bond</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond</u>	<u>Collateralized Bond</u>
<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Obligations</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may invest up to 15% of its total assets in collateralized bond obligations which are structured securities backed by a pool of income securities.	No Stated Policy
<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>	<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>	<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>	<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>	<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>	<u>Mortgage-Backed</u>
<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Securities</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in CMBS.	No Stated Policy
<u>Zero Coupon, PIK and Deferred</u>	<u>Zero Coupon, PIK and Deferred</u>	<u>Zero Coupon, PIK and Deferred</u>	<u>Zero Coupon, PIK and Deferred</u>	<u>Zero Coupon, PIK and Deferred</u>	<u>Zero Coupon, PIK and Deferred</u>
<u>Payment Securities</u>	<u>Payment Securities</u>	<u>Payment Securities</u>	<u>Payment Securities</u>	<u>Payment Securities</u>	<u>Payment Securities</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may invest up to 30% of its total assets in stripped and Zero-Coupon Securities, Pay-In-Kind Securities and Deferred Payment Securities.	No Stated Policy

<u>HYT Options</u>	<u>HYV Options</u>	<u>CYE Options</u>	<u>COY Options</u>	<u>BHY Options</u>	<u>HIS Options</u>
<p><u>Call Options:</u></p> <p>The Fund may purchase call options on any of the types of securities in which it may invest. The Fund may also purchase and sell call options on indices.</p> <p>The Fund also is authorized to write (i.e., sell) covered call options on the securities in which it invests and to enter into closing purchase transactions with respect to certain of such options.</p> <p>The Fund also is authorized to write (i.e., sell) uncovered call options on securities in which it may invest but that are not currently held by the Fund.</p> <p><u>Put Options:</u></p> <p>The Fund is authorized to purchase put options to seek to hedge against a decline in the value of its securities or to seek to enhance its</p>	<p>Same as HYT, except no expressed authority to write uncovered call or put options.</p>	<p>Same as HYV</p>	<p>Same as HYV</p>	<p><u>Call Options:</u></p> <p>In order to enhance income or reduce fluctuations in net asset value, the Fund may sell or purchase call options (calls) on securities and indices based upon the prices of debt securities that are traded on U.S. securities exchanges and on the over-the-counter markets.</p> <p>All such calls sold by the Fund must be covered as long as the call is outstanding.</p> <p>Calls on futures contracts on securities written by the Fund must also be covered by assets or instruments acceptable under applicable segregation and coverage requirements.</p> <p><u>Puts Options:</u></p> <p>As with calls, the Fund may purchase put options (puts) on Securities (whether or not it holds such securities in its portfolio).</p>	<p>The Fund may not invest in puts, calls or any combinations thereof, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options on financial futures contracts and may acquire and hold puts which relate to equity securities acquired by the Fund when such puts are attached to or included in a unit with such equity securities.</p>

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>return. The Fund also may purchase uncovered put options.</p>				<p>For the same purposes, the Fund may also sell puts on securities financial indices and puts on futures contracts on securities if the Fund's contingent obligations on such puts are secured by segregated assets consisting of cash or liquid high grade debt securities having a value not less than the exercise price.</p>	
<p>The Fund also has authority to write (i.e., sell) put options on the types of securities that may be held by the Fund, provided that such put options are covered. The Fund will not sell puts if, as a result, more than 50% of the Fund's assets would be required to cover its potential obligations under its hedging and other investment transactions.</p>				<p>The Fund will not sell puts if, as a result, more than 50% of the Fund's assets would be required to cover its potential obligation under its hedging and other investment transactions.</p>	
<p>The Fund is also authorized to write (i.e., sell) uncovered put options on securities in which it may invest but that the Fund does not currently have a corresponding short position or has not deposited cash equal to the exercise value of the put option with the broker dealer through which it made the uncovered put option as collateral.</p>					

<u>HYT</u> <u>Interest Rate</u> <u>Transactions</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Interest Rate</u> <u>Transactions</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Interest Rate</u> <u>Transactions</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Interest Rate</u> <u>Transactions</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Interest Rate</u> <u>Transactions</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Interest Rate</u> <u>Transactions</u>
<p>In order to seek to hedge the value of the Fund's portfolio against interest rate fluctuations or to seek to enhance the Fund's return, the Fund may enter into various interest rate transactions such as interest rate swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors.</p> <p>The Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap, cap or floor transaction unless the unsecured senior debt or the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated investment grade quality by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction or whose creditworthiness is believed by the Investment Advisor to be equivalent to such rating.</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>The Fund may enter into interest rate swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors. The Fund expects to enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio as a duration management technique or to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date. The Fund intends to use these transactions for hedging and risk management purposes and not as a speculative investment. The Fund will not sell interest rate caps or floors that it does not own.</p> <p>The Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap, cap or floor transaction unless the unsecured senior debt or the</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
				claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated in the highest rating category of at least one nationally recognized rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction	
<u>Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>Credit Derivatives</u>	<u>Credit Derivatives</u>
The Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements for hedging purposes or to enhance its returns.	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may engage in credit derivative transactions. There is no limit on the amount of credit derivative transactions that may be entered into by the Fund.	No Stated Policy
The Fund will enter into credit default swap agreements only with counterparties who are rated investment grade quality by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction or whose creditworthiness is believed by the Investment Advisor to be equivalent to such rating.					

<u>HYT Futures</u>	<u>HYV Futures</u>	<u>CYE Futures</u>	<u>COY Futures</u>	<u>BHY Futures</u>	<u>HIS Futures</u>
<p>The Fund is authorized to engage in transactions in financial futures contracts (futures contracts) and related options on such futures contracts either as a hedge against adverse changes in the market value of its portfolio securities or to seek to enhance the Fund s income.</p> <p>The Fund also has authority to purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts.</p> <p>The Fund may engage in options and futures transactions on exchanges and options in the over-the-counter markets.</p> <p>The Fund will engage in transactions in OTC options only with banks or dealers which have capital of at least \$50 million or whose obligations are guaranteed by an entity having capital of at least \$50 million.</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>In connection with its hedging and other risk management strategies, the Fund may enter into contracts for the purchase or sale for future delivery (futures contracts) of debt securities, aggregates of debt securities, financial indices, and U.S. Government debt securities or options on the foregoing to hedge the value of its portfolio securities that might result from a change in interest rates or market movements.</p> <p>The Fund will engage in such transactions only for bona fide hedging, risk management and other appropriate portfolio management purposes.</p>	<p>The Fund will only enter into financial futures contracts or purchase options thereon for the purpose of hedging either long-term debt securities in its portfolio or the value of debt securities which the Fund intends to purchase.</p> <p>The Fund will not enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts to hedge more than 50% of its portfolio.</p>

<u>HYT</u> <u>Securities Lending</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Securities Lending</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Securities Lending</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Securities Lending</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Securities Lending</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Securities Lending</u>
The Fund from time to time may lend securities from its portfolio, with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets or the limit prescribed by applicable law to banks, brokers and other financial institutions. In return, the Fund receives collateral in cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, which will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities.	The Fund from time to time may lend securities from its portfolio, with a value not exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets, to banks, brokers and other financial institutions and receive collateral in cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities that will be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities.	Same as HYV	Same as HYV	The Fund will not lend portfolio securities if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans exceeds 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including such loans).	The Fund may lend its portfolio securities (principally to broker-dealers) to the extent of 20% of its total assets.
<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>	<u>Short Sales</u>
The Fund may make short sales of securities, provided the market value of all securities sold short does not exceed 10% of its total assets. The Fund may make short sales both as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	No Stated Policy	The Fund may not make short sales of securities or maintain short positions (other than in connection with futures contracts or options thereon) unless, at all times when a short position is open, the Fund owns at least an equal amount of

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
<p>and in order to seek to enhance return.</p>					<p>the securities sold short or owns securities convertible into or exchangeable for at least an equal amount of such securities sold short, without the payment of further consideration.</p>
<p>The Fund's obligation to replace the borrowed security will be secured by collateral deposited with the broker dealer, usually cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities similar to those borrowed. The Fund also will be required to segregate similar collateral with its custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the value of both collateral amounts in the aggregate is at all times equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the security sold short.</p>					
<p>The Fund also may make short sales against the box. Short Sales against the box are not subject to the foregoing 10% limitation.</p>					

Leverage

Each Fund may utilize leverage by borrowing through the Credit Facility or through entering into reverse repurchase agreements. As of May 31, 2013, the Funds had an Economic Leverage Ratio from reverse repurchase agreements and/or borrowings through the Credit Facility as follows:

Ticker	Economic Leverage Ratio
BHY	27.72%
COY	28.68%
CYE	29.68%
HIS	26.87%
HYV	30.70%
HYT	30.20%

The Combined Fund's Economic Leverage Ratio is expected to be substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio.

Each Fund is currently a party to a senior committed secured, 360-day rolling credit facility with State Street. Each Fund has granted a security interest in substantially all of its assets to State Street in connection with the Credit Facility.

The Credit Facility currently allows for the following maximum commitment amounts:

Ticker	Commitment Amounts
BHY	\$ 24,000,000
COY	\$ 132,000,000
CYE	\$ 144,000,000
HIS	\$ 63,000,000
HYV	\$ 213,000,000
HYT	\$ 222,000,000

Advances are made by State Street to a Fund, at the Fund's option of (a) the higher of (i) 0.80% above the Fed Funds rate and (ii) 0.80% above the Overnight LIBOR or (b) 0.80% above 7-day, 30-day, 60-day or 90-day LIBOR. In addition, each Fund pays a facility fee and utilization fee (based on the daily unused portion of the commitments). The commitment fees are waived with respect to a Fund if such Fund meets certain conditions. A Fund may not declare dividends or make other distributions on shares or purchase any such shares if, at the time of the declaration, distribution or purchase, asset coverage with respect to the outstanding short-term borrowings is less than 300%.

For the twelve-month period ended February 28, 2013, the daily weighted average interest rate for COY and CYE under the Credit Facility was approximately 0.94%. For the twelve-month period ended August 31, 2012 and for the six-month period ended February 28, 2013, the daily weighted average interest rate for BHY, HIS, HYV and HYT under the Credit Facility was approximately 0.94%. As of May 31, 2013, the effective interest rate for each Fund under the Credit Facility was approximately 0.93%.

In connection with the Reorganizations, the Combined Fund expects to amend the Credit Facility to increase the maximum commitment amount to maintain an Economic Leverage Ratio substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio. If all of the Reorganizations are consummated, the Combined Fund expects to increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility to \$798,000,000. There can be no assurance, however, the Combined Fund will increase the maximum commitment amount under the Credit Facility. If the Combined Fund does not increase the maximum commitment amount

under the Credit Facility, then the Combined Fund may be required to either utilize other forms of leverage, which may include reverse repurchase agreements, in order to maintain an Economic Leverage Ratio that is substantially similar to the Acquiring Fund's current Economic Leverage Ratio or reduce the Combined Fund's economic leverage. In either case, the Combined Fund may not be able to maintain the current earnings and distribution yields of the Acquiring Fund, which may negatively affect the market price and net asset value of the Combined Fund. In addition, if the Combined Fund is required to reduce its economic leverage, then it may be required to sell a portion of its assets, which may negatively affect the Combined Fund's portfolio holdings, portfolio allocation, portfolio diversification and investment strategy.

Investment Restrictions

The Funds have the similar (but not identical) investment restrictions. A comparison of the Funds' investment restrictions is set forth in the table below. The investment restrictions of the Combined Fund will be those of the Acquiring Fund.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Diversification</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Diversification</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Diversification</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Diversification</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Diversification</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Diversification</u>
The Fund may not make any investment inconsistent with the Fund's classification as a diversified company under the 1940 Act.*	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may not invest more than 5% of the market value of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer, other than obligations of or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities. With respect to repurchase agreements, the Fund shall look to the underlying securities of the repurchase agreements to determine compliance with this restriction.

* A fundamental investment restriction.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Control or</u> <u>Management</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Control or</u> <u>Management</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Control or</u> <u>Management</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Control or</u> <u>Management</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Control or</u> <u>Management</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Control or</u> <u>Management</u>
The Fund may not make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management.*	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may not invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, but the Fund will vote the securities it owns in its portfolio as a shareholder or otherwise exercise its rights in accordance with the terms of the securities in accordance with its views.*	The Fund may not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer, or invest for the purpose of exercising control or management.*
<u>Commodities and Real Estate</u>	<u>Commodities and Real Estate</u>	<u>Commodities and Real Estate</u>	<u>Commodities and Real Estate</u>	<u>Commodities and Real Estate</u>	<u>Commodities and Real Estate</u>
The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, commodities or commodity contracts, except that, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the Fund may invest in securities directly or indirectly secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by entities that invest in real estate or interests therein, and the Fund may purchase and sell	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may not purchase commodities or commodity contracts, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options, futures contracts and options thereon and may engage in interest rate and foreign currency transactions.*	The Fund may not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, other than financial futures contracts and options thereon.* The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate or interests

* A fundamental investment restriction.

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
financial futures contracts and options thereon.*				The Fund may not purchase, hold or deal in real estate, or oil, gas or other mineral leases or exploration or development programs, except that the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by, or issued by companies that invest or deal in, real estate, oil, gas or other minerals, or interests therein.*	therein or oil, gas or mineral exploration or development programs, but the Fund may purchase and sell (a) securities which are secured by real estate, and (b) the securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate or interests therein, including real estate investment trusts, or in oil, gas or mineral exploration or development programs.*

Senior Securities

<u>and Borrowings</u>	<u>Senior Securities and Borrowings</u>	<u>Senior Securities and Borrowings</u>	<u>Senior Securities and Borrowings</u>	<u>Senior Securities and Borrowings</u>	<u>Senior Securities and Borrowings</u>
The Fund may not issue senior securities or borrow money except as permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act or as otherwise permitted by applicable law.*	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may not issue senior securities (including borrowing money) in excess of the limits set forth in the 1940 Act; or pledge its assets other than to secure issuances or in connection with hedging	Same as HYT	The Fund may not borrow money or mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate its assets, except that the Fund may enter into financial futures contracts, and borrow from banks or other lenders in an

* A fundamental investment restriction.

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
			<p>transactions, when-issued and forward commitment transactions and similar investment strategies. The Fund's obligations under interest rate swaps are not treated as senior securities.*</p>		<p>amount not exceeding one-third of the value of its total assets (including proceeds of such borrowings) and may mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets to secure permitted borrowings. For the purpose of this restriction, collateral arrangements with respect to margin for financial futures contracts are not deemed to be pledges of assets.*</p>
<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>Underwriting</u>	<u>Underwriting</u>
<p>The Fund may not underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in selling portfolio securities.*</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>Same as HYT</p>	<p>The Fund may not act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act, by virtue of its purchase or sale of portfolio securities.*</p>	<p>The Fund may not act as a securities underwriter, except to the extent that the Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in restricted securities and, in connection with the disposition of such securities, the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under the 1933 Act.*</p>

* A fundamental investment restriction.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Lending</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Lending</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Lending</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Lending</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Lending</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Lending</u>
The Fund may not make loans to other persons, except (i) the Fund shall not be deemed to be making a loan to the extent that the Fund purchases Corporate Loans or other debt instruments or enters into repurchase agreements or any similar instruments and (ii) the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not in excess of 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value, provided that such loans shall be made in accordance with the guidelines set forth in this prospectus.*	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may not make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations (including Bank Loans) and the entry into repurchase agreements. However, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the Fund's Board of Trustees.*	The Fund may not make loans to other persons, except that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities to the extent of 20% of its total assets and may enter into repurchase agreements. For the purpose of this restriction, the purchase of debt instruments in accordance with the Fund's policies and objectives shall not be deemed to be a loan. *
<u>Industry</u> <u>Concentration</u>	<u>Industry</u> <u>Concentration</u>	<u>Industry</u> <u>Concentration</u>	<u>Industry</u> <u>Concentration</u>	<u>Industry</u> <u>Concentration</u>	<u>Industry</u> <u>Concentration</u>
The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of each investment) in the securities of issuers in any one industry; provided that this limitation shall not apply with respect to obligations issued or guaranteed by	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	The Fund may not purchase any security if as a result 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund would be invested in the securities of issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that	The Fund may not concentrate 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers which conduct their principal business activities in the same industry; for purposes of this restriction, gas, electric,

* A fundamental investment restriction.

<p>HYT the U.S. Government or by its agencies or instrumentalities.*</p>	<p>HYV</p>	<p>CYE</p>	<p>COY</p>	<p>BHY there shall be no such limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.*</p>	<p>HIS water and telephone companies will be considered to be in separate industries, and banks, savings and loan institutions, finance companies and insurance companies will be considered to be in separate industries.*</p>
<p><u>Investments in Investment Companies</u> The Fund may not purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent that such purchases are permitted by applicable law.</p>	<p><u>Investments in Investment Companies</u> Same as HYT</p>	<p><u>Investments in Investment Companies</u> Same as HYT</p>	<p><u>Investments in Investment Companies</u> The Fund may not purchase securities of other investment companies, except (i) in connection with a merger, consolidation, acquisition or reorganization, (ii) by purchase of shares of money market funds advised by the Investment Advisor or its affiliates (as defined in the 1940 Act) to the extent permitted by an exemptive order issued to the Fund by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or</p>	<p><u>Investments in Investment Companies</u> Same as HYT, except it s a fundamental policy.</p>	<p><u>Investments in Investment Companies</u> The Fund may not purchase the securities of any other investment company, except in connection with a merger, consolidation, reorganization or acquisition of assets and except for the investment in such securities of funds representing compensation otherwise payable to Trustees of the Fund pursuant to a deferred compensation plan existing at any time between the Fund and one or</p>

* A fundamental investment restriction.

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
			(iii) by purchase in the open market of securities of closed-end investment companies where no underwriter's or dealer's commission or profit, other than customary broker's commission, is involved and only if immediately thereafter not more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in such securities.*		more of its Trustees.*
<u>Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecate Property</u>	<u>Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecate Property</u>	<u>Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecate Property</u>	<u>Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecate Property</u>	<u>Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecate Property</u>	<u>Mortgage, Pledge, Hypothecate Property</u>
The Fund may not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any securities owned or held by the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act or applicable law, or except as may be necessary in connection with transactions described under	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	No Stated Policy	The Fund may not pledge, mortgage or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call	The Fund may not borrow money or mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate its assets, except that the Fund may enter into financial futures contracts, and borrow from banks or other lenders in an amount not exceeding one-third of the value of its total assets (including proceeds of such borrowings) and may mortgage,

* A fundamental investment restriction.

HYT	HYV	CYE	COY	BHY	HIS
Investment Objectives and Policies of the Acquiring Fund Other Investment Policies above.				options and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps, caps, collars and floors.*	pledge or hypothecate its assets to secure permitted borrowings. For the purpose of this restriction, collateral arrangements with respect to margin for financial futures contracts are not deemed to be pledges of assets.*
Margin	Margin	Margin	Margin	Margin	Margin
The Fund may not purchase any securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short term credit as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of portfolio securities (the deposit or payment by the Fund of initial or variation margin in connection with financial futures contracts and options thereon is not considered the purchase of a security on margin).	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	Same as HYT	No Stated Policy	The Fund may not purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities and may make margin payments in connection with transactions in financial futures contracts and options thereon.*

* A fundamental investment restriction.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Short Sales</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Short Sales</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Short Sales</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Short Sales</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Short Sales</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Short Sales</u>
<p>The Fund may make short sales of securities. The Fund may make short sales both as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities and in order to seek to enhance return.</p>	<p>The Fund may make short sales, subject to approval by the Board, and provided the market value of all securities sold short does not exceed 10% of its total assets.</p>	<p>Same as HYV</p>	<p>Same as HYV</p>	<p>No Stated Policy</p>	<p>The Fund may not make short sales of securities or maintain short positions (other than in connection with futures contracts or options thereon) unless, at all times when a short position is open, the Fund owns at least an equal amount of the securities sold short or owns securities convertible into or exchangeable for at least an equal amount of such securities sold short, without the payment of further consideration.*</p>
<p>The Fund's obligation to replace the borrowed security will be secured by collateral deposited with the broker dealer, usually cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities similar to those borrowed. The Fund also will be required to segregate similar collateral with its custodian to the extent, if any, necessary so that the value of both collateral amounts in the aggregate is at all times equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the security sold short.</p>					
<p>The Fund also may make short sales against the box.</p>					

* A fundamental investment restriction.

<u>HYT</u> <u>Calls and Puts</u>	<u>HYV</u> <u>Calls and Puts</u>	<u>CYE</u> <u>Calls and Puts</u>	<u>COY</u> <u>Calls and Puts</u>	<u>BHY</u> <u>Calls and Puts</u>	<u>HIS</u> <u>Calls and Puts</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may not invest in puts, calls or any combinations thereof, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options on financial futures contracts and may acquire and hold puts which relate to equity securities acquired by the Fund when such puts are attached to or included in a unit with such equity securities.*
<u>Restricted Securities</u>	<u>Restricted Securities</u>	<u>Restricted Securities</u>	<u>Restricted Securities</u>	<u>Restricted Securities</u>	<u>Restricted Securities</u>
No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	No Stated Policy	The Fund may not invest in securities which are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale if, as a result thereof, more than 20% of the total assets of the Fund taken at market value, would be invested in such securities. Securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act with registration rights are excluded from this investment restriction.*

* A fundamental investment restriction.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

The Board

The Board of each Fund is responsible for the overall supervision of the operations of its respective Fund and performs the various duties imposed on the directors of investment companies by the 1940 Act and under applicable state law. A list of the Board Members, a brief biography for each Board Member and additional information relating to the Board are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Advisors

BlackRock Advisors, LLC acts as the Investment Advisor for each Fund.

BHY and HIS pay the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.90% and 0.75% (of the first \$200 million and 0.50% thereafter), respectively, based on the applicable Fund's average weekly Managed Assets. Managed Assets means the total assets of the Fund minus the sum of the accrued liabilities (other than the aggregate indebtedness constituting financial leverage).

BHY also pays the Investment Advisor a monthly administration fee at an annual rate of 0.10% based on the Fund's average weekly Managed Assets.

COY, CYE, HYV and HYT pay the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.50%, 0.60%, 0.60% and 0.70%, respectively, based on an aggregate of (i) the Fund's average daily Net Assets and (ii) the proceeds of any outstanding debt securities or borrowings used for leverage. The liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock (other than accumulated dividends) is not considered a liability in determining the Fund's net asset value.

If any of the Reorganizations are approved and consummated, the Combined Fund will pay the Investment Advisor a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.60% of the aggregate of (i) the Combined Fund's average daily Net Assets and (ii) the proceeds of any outstanding debt securities or borrowings used for leverage. The liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock (other than accumulated dividends) is not considered a liability in determining the Combined Fund's net asset value.

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (the Sub-Advisor) acts as the sub-advisor for each Fund (the Sub-Advisor together with the Investment Advisor, the Advisors). The Investment Advisor and each of the Funds have entered into separate sub-advisory agreements under which the Investment Advisor pays the Sub-Advisor for services it provides a monthly fee that is a percentage of the investment advisory fees paid by each Fund to the Investment Advisor.

A discussion regarding the basis for the approval of the Investment Management Agreement and the Sub-Investment Advisory Agreement by the Board of each Fund is provided in such Fund's Form N-CSR for such Fund's most recent fiscal year end available at www.sec.gov or by visiting www.blackrock.com.

The Investment Advisor is located at 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809, and the Sub-Advisor is located at 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York 10055 and each are wholly owned subsidiaries of BlackRock. BlackRock is one of the world's largest publicly-traded investment management firms and has over 20 years of experience managing closed-end products. As of March 31, 2013, BlackRock's assets under management were approximately \$3.936 trillion including approximately \$47.8 billion in exchange-listed active funds and approximately \$269.8 million in non-exchange-listed closed-end funds.

BlackRock helps clients meet their goals and overcome challenges with a range of products that include separate accounts, mutual funds, iShares® (exchange-traded funds), and other pooled investment vehicles.

BlackRock also offers risk management, advisory and enterprise investment system services to a broad base of institutional investors through BlackRock Solutions®. Headquartered in New York City, as of March 31, 2013, the firm has approximately 10,600 employees in 30 countries and a major presence in key global markets, including North and South America, Europe, Asia, Australia and the Middle East and Africa.

Portfolio Management

The Investment Advisor serves as the investment adviser for each of the Funds and is expected to continue to serve as investment adviser for the Combined Fund. Each Fund is managed by a team of investment professionals comprised of James E. Keenan, Managing Director at BlackRock, Mitchell S. Garfin, Managing Director at BlackRock, and Derek Schoenhofen, Director at BlackRock. Each is a member of Americas Fixed Income Group within BlackRock's Alpha Strategies portfolio management group. Each is jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio, which includes setting each Fund's overall investment strategy, overseeing the management of each Fund and/or selection of its investments. Mr. Keenan has been a member of each Fund's management team since 2006, and Messrs. Garfin and Schoenhofen have been members of each Fund's management team since 2009.

Portfolio Manager

Biography

James E. Keenan

Managing Director of BlackRock since 2008 and Head of the Leveraged Finance Portfolio team; Director of BlackRock from 2006 to 2007.

Mitchell Garfin

Managing Director of BlackRock since 2009; Director of BlackRock from 2005 to 2008.

Derek Schoenhofen

Director of BlackRock since 2006; Vice President of BlackRock from 2000 to 2005.

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

Portfolio Transactions with Affiliates

The Advisors may place portfolio transactions, to the extent permitted by law, with brokerage firms affiliated with the Funds and the Advisors, if they reasonably believe that the quality of execution and the commission are comparable to that available from other qualified brokerage firms. None of the Funds paid brokerage commissions to affiliated broker-dealers during their three most recent fiscal years.

Other Service Providers

The professional service providers for the Funds are as follows:

Service

Investment Advisor

Sub-Advisor

Custodian*

Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Registrar

Accounting Services Provider

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Fund Counsel

Counsel to the Independent Board Members

Service Providers to the Funds

BlackRock Advisors, LLC

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.

State Street Bank and Trust Company, and JP Morgan Chase Bank

Computershare Trust Company N.A.

State Street Bank and Trust Company

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP

Debevoise & Plimpton LLP

* State Street Bank and Trust Company is custodian to each Fund except COY. JP Morgan Chase Bank is custodian to COY.

All securities owned by each of BHY, CYE, HIS, HYV and HYT, and all cash including proceeds from the sale of securities in each Fund's investment portfolio, are held by State Street Bank and Trust Company, 1 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, as custodian. All securities owned by COY, and all cash, including proceeds from the sale of securities in COY's investment portfolio, are held by JP Morgan Chase Bank, 270 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, as custodian. Computershare Trust Company N.A., 250 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021 serves as each Fund's transfer agent with respect to each Fund's common shares.

It is not anticipated that the Reorganizations will result in any change in the organizations providing services to the Acquiring Fund as set forth above. As a result of the Reorganizations, the service providers to the Acquiring Fund are anticipated to be the service providers to the Combined Fund.

Capitalization

The Board of each Fund may authorize separate classes of shares together with such designation of preferences, rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations, qualifications or terms as may be determined from time to time by the Board of such Fund. The tables below set forth the capitalization of the Funds as of February 28, 2013, the pro forma capitalization of the Combined Fund as if the proposed Reorganizations of all of the Funds had occurred on February 28, 2013, which represents the most likely combination of the Reorganizations and the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the lowest Total Expense Ratio, and the pro forma capitalization of the Combined Fund as if only the proposed Reorganization of BHY and the Acquiring Fund had occurred on February 28, 2013, which represents the combination of the Reorganizations resulting in the highest Total Expense Ratio.

Capitalization as of February 28, 2013 (Unaudited)

Reorganization of All the Funds (The Most Likely Combination and the Combination with Lowest Total Expense Ratio)

	HYT	COY	CYE	HYV	BHY	HIS	Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined Fund (All Target Funds into HYT)
Net assets(a)	\$ 455,148,203	\$ 271,616,989	\$ 296,007,710	\$ 435,228,398	\$ 48,934,885	\$ 126,879,103	\$ (990,000)(b)	\$ 1,632,825,288
Common Shares outstanding	35,414,156	35,004,366	37,542,561	33,015,111	6,430,618	54,824,195	(75,080,821)(c)	127,150,186
Net asset value	\$ 12.85	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.88	\$ 13.18	\$ 7.61	\$ 2.31		\$ 12.84

(a) Based on the number of outstanding common shares listed in Outstanding Common Shares as of May 31, 2013 table below.

(b) Reflects non-recurring aggregate estimated reorganization expenses of \$990,000 of which \$370,000 was attributable to HYT, \$270,000 was attributable to BHY, and \$350,000 was attributable to HIS. Because of the expected benefits outlined above for each Fund, and because, over time, the savings attributable to each Fund's participation in each Reorganization outweigh the costs associated with such Reorganization, the Investment Advisor recommended, and the Boards have approved, that BHY, HIS and HYT be responsible for its own Reorganization expenses. See Reasons for the Reorganizations. The actual costs associated with the proposed Reorganizations may be more or less than the estimated costs discussed herein.

(c) Reflects adjustments of (13,853,223) for COY common shares, (14,492,067) for CYE common shares, 876,683 for HYV common shares, (2,641,023) for BHY common shares and (44,971,191) for HIS common shares due to differences in per share NAV.

Reorganization of only BHY into HYT (The Combination with Highest Total Expense Ratio)

	HYT	BHY	Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined Fund (BHY into HYT)
Net assets(a)	\$ 455,148,203	\$ 48,934,885	\$ (640,000)(b)	\$ 503,443,088
Common Shares outstanding	35,414,156	6,430,618	(2,641,023)(c)	39,203,751
Net asset value	\$ 12.85	\$ 7.61		\$ 12.84

- (a) Based on the number of outstanding common shares listed in Outstanding Common Shares as of May 31, 2013 table below.
- (b) Reflects non-recurring aggregate estimated reorganization expenses of \$640,000 of which \$370,000 was attributable to HYT and \$270,000 was attributable to BHY, respectively. Because of the expected benefits outlined above for each Fund, and because, over time, the savings attributable to each Fund's participation in the Reorganization outweigh the costs associated with the Reorganization, the Investment Advisor recommended, and the Boards have approved, that BHY and HYT be responsible for its own Reorganization expenses. See Reasons for the Reorganizations. The actual costs associated with the proposed Reorganization may be more or less than the estimated costs discussed herein.
- (c) Reflects adjustments due to differences in per share NAV.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMON SHARES OF THE FUNDS

General

Shareholders of each Fund are entitled to share equally in dividends declared by such Fund's Board as payable to holders of the Fund's common shares and in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to holders of the common shares. Shareholders do not have preemptive or conversion rights and each Fund's common shares are not redeemable. The outstanding common shares of each Fund are fully paid and nonassessable, except as provided under such Fund's charter.

Purchase and Sale

Purchase and sale procedures for the common shares of each of the Funds are identical. Investors typically purchase and sell common shares of the Funds through a registered broker-dealer on the NYSE, thereby incurring a brokerage commission set by the broker-dealer. Alternatively, investors may purchase or sell common shares of each of the Funds through privately negotiated transactions with existing shareholders.

Outstanding Common Shares as of May 31, 2013

Fund	Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund for its Own Account	Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown in Previous Column
BHY	Common Shares	Unlimited	None	6,431,296
COY	Common Shares	200,000,000	None	35,027,459
CYE	Common Shares	200,000,000	None	37,552,995
HIS	Common Shares	Unlimited	None	54,848,390
HYV	Common Shares	200,000,000	None	33,015,111
HYT	Common Shares	200,000,000	None	35,418,240

Share Price Data

The following tables set forth the high and low market prices for common shares of each Fund on the NYSE, for each full quarterly period within each Fund's two most recent fiscal years and each full quarter since the beginning of each Fund's current fiscal year, along with the net asset value and discount or premium to net asset value for each quotation.

BHY Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May 31, 2013	\$ 8.35	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.90	\$ 7.62	7.09%	1.17%
February 28, 2013	\$ 8.47	\$ 7.36	\$ 7.66	\$ 7.41	11.74%	-1.60%
November 30, 2012	\$ 8.09	\$ 7.01	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.26	9.99%	-3.44%

BHY Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	August 31, 2012	\$ 8.07	\$ 7.08	\$ 7.30	\$ 6.90	11.77%
May 31, 2012	\$ 7.57	\$ 7.02	\$ 7.23	\$ 6.97	4.85%	-0.99%
February 28, 2012	\$ 7.24	\$ 6.59	\$ 7.20	\$ 6.70	2.53%	-1.64%
November 30, 2011	\$ 6.79	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.36	-0.75%	-6.60%
August 31, 2011	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.30	\$ 7.26	\$ 6.66	-1.50%	-7.27%
May 31, 2011	\$ 7.00	\$ 6.66	\$ 7.33	\$ 7.17	-3.45%	-7.70%
February 28, 2011	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.21	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.95	-4.73%	-10.90%
November 30, 2010	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.41	\$ 7.12	\$ 6.70	-1.63%	-8.30%
August 31, 2010	\$ 6.66	\$ 6.13	\$ 6.79	\$ 6.49	-1.48%	-6.13%
May 31, 2010	\$ 6.77	\$ 5.94	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.50	-1.17%	-9.73%
February 28, 2010	\$ 6.35	\$ 5.93	\$ 6.65	\$ 6.34	-3.93%	-7.93%

COY Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	May 31, 2013	\$ 8.31	\$ 7.71	\$ 8.07	\$ 7.77	5.99%
February 28, 2013	\$ 8.18	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.81	\$ 7.55	4.74%	-0.13%
November 30, 2012	\$ 8.06	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.57	\$ 7.38	8.19%	-5.15%
August 31, 2012	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.31	\$ 7.41	\$ 7.00	8.69%	4.26%
May 31, 2012	\$ 7.84	\$ 7.15	\$ 7.30	\$ 7.07	8.44%	0.56%
February 28, 2012	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.10	\$ 7.29	\$ 6.76	9.44%	2.30%
November 30, 2011	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.18	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.45	7.85%	-4.19%
August 31, 2011	\$ 7.52	\$ 6.27	\$ 7.47	\$ 6.79	3.18%	-11.19%
May 31, 2011	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.03	\$ 7.56	\$ 7.31	0.40%	-4.80%
February 28, 2011	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.59	\$ 7.44	\$ 7.10	-0.99%	-7.70%
November 30, 2010	\$ 7.22	\$ 6.73	\$ 7.28	\$ 6.87	2.90%	-5.61%
August 31, 2010	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.40	\$ 6.97	\$ 6.60	2.03%	-4.33%
May 31, 2010	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.13	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.61	4.20%	-9.57%
February 28, 2010	\$ 7.07	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.74	\$ 6.45	6.56%	0.00%

CYE Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	May 31, 2013	\$ 8.07	\$ 7.65	\$ 8.20	\$ 7.89	0.88%
February 28, 2013	\$ 8.18	\$ 7.48	\$ 7.93	\$ 7.69	3.41%	-2.98%
November 30, 2012	\$ 8.13	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.71	\$ 7.52	7.26%	-3.46%
August 31, 2012	\$ 8.11	\$ 7.40	\$ 7.54	\$ 7.11	7.62%	2.05%
May 31, 2012	\$ 7.90	\$ 7.15	\$ 7.42	\$ 7.18	7.05%	-0.97%
February 28, 2012	\$ 7.75	\$ 6.94	\$ 7.41	\$ 6.88	4.59%	0.00%
November 30, 2011	\$ 7.12	\$ 6.24	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.54	3.50%	-4.59%
August 31, 2011	\$ 7.47	\$ 6.23	\$ 7.61	\$ 6.89	0.14%	-13.11%
May 31, 2011	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.97	\$ 7.70	\$ 7.44	-1.57%	-7.16%
February 28, 2011	\$ 7.21	\$ 6.63	\$ 7.58	\$ 7.20	-3.06%	-8.68%
November 30, 2010	\$ 7.16	\$ 6.73	\$ 7.38	\$ 6.93	1.29%	-6.79%
August 31, 2010	\$ 7.12	\$ 6.29	\$ 7.04	\$ 6.66	1.28%	-6.54%
May 31, 2010	\$ 7.02	\$ 6.12	\$ 7.13	\$ 6.67	0.74%	-9.47%
February 28, 2010	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.78	\$ 6.43	1.50%	-4.89%

HIS Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May 31, 2013	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.32	6.01%	-4.29%
February 28, 2013	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.28	4.76%	-1.73%
November 30, 2012	\$ 2.47	\$ 2.13	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.25	8.81%	-5.33%
August 31, 2012	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.16	8.11%	0.92%
May 31, 2012	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.18	6.76%	-0.46%
February 28, 2012	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.02	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.12	5.86%	-5.61%
November 30, 2011	\$ 2.08	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.04	-3.27%	-9.31%
August 31, 2011	\$ 2.24	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.14	-2.79%	-11.76%
May 31, 2011	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.30	-3.85%	-9.57%
February 28, 2011	\$ 2.16	\$ 2.01	\$ 2.34	\$ 2.25	-6.14%	-11.84%
November 30, 2010	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.20	-3.49%	-10.09%
August 31, 2010	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.23	\$ 2.12	-3.18%	-11.21%
May 31, 2010	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.85	\$ 2.24	\$ 2.12	-4.46%	-13.55%
February 28, 2010	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.06	-9.05%	-14.01%

HYV Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May 31, 2013	\$ 13.59	\$ 12.94	\$ 13.72	\$ 13.20	1.28%	-3.28%
February 28, 2013	\$ 13.22	\$ 12.47	\$ 13.26	\$ 12.89	0.76%	-3.91%
November 30, 2012	\$ 13.47	\$ 11.93	\$ 12.92	\$ 12.60	6.57%	-5.32%
August 31, 2012	\$ 13.57	\$ 12.31	\$ 12.63	\$ 11.92	7.70%	2.58%
May 31, 2012	\$ 13.05	\$ 12.02	\$ 12.43	\$ 12.04	5.78%	-0.66%
February 28, 2012	\$ 12.97	\$ 11.45	\$ 12.41	\$ 11.47	5.02%	-0.35%
November 30, 2011	\$ 11.80	\$ 10.26	\$ 11.80	\$ 10.91	2.88%	-5.96%
August 31, 2011	\$ 12.58	\$ 10.25	\$ 12.73	\$ 11.52	0.08%	-14.58%
May 31, 2011	\$ 12.47	\$ 11.58	\$ 12.87	\$ 12.43	-1.81%	-6.84%
February 28, 2011	\$ 11.88	\$ 11.23	\$ 12.69	\$ 12.11	-4.05%	-8.20%
November 30, 2010	\$ 11.89	\$ 11.04	\$ 12.41	\$ 11.65	-0.51%	-9.06%
August 31, 2010	\$ 11.74	\$ 10.55	\$ 11.82	\$ 11.18	0.34%	-6.88%
May 31, 2010	\$ 11.73	\$ 10.08	\$ 11.95	\$ 11.19	-1.59%	-11.19%
February 28, 2010	\$ 10.86	\$ 10.19	\$ 11.36	\$ 10.78	-2.54%	-7.86%

HYT Period Ended	Market Price		Net Asset Value		Premium/(Discount) to Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
May 31, 2013	\$ 13.28	\$ 12.57	\$ 13.37	\$ 12.86	2.15%	-3.68%
February 28, 2013	\$ 13.14	\$ 12.32	\$ 12.94	\$ 12.56	2.10%	-2.91%
November 30, 2012	\$ 13.31	\$ 11.80	\$ 12.60	\$ 12.28	6.58%	-3.91%
August 31, 2012	\$ 13.02	\$ 11.97	\$ 12.33	\$ 11.64	7.11%	2.05%
May 31, 2012	\$ 12.67	\$ 11.79	\$ 12.15	\$ 11.75	5.41%	-0.34%
February 28, 2012	\$ 12.58	\$ 11.33	\$ 12.13	\$ 11.26	4.34%	-0.35%
November 30, 2011	\$ 11.68	\$ 10.16	\$ 11.58	\$ 10.72	3.29%	-6.15%
August 31, 2011	\$ 12.15	\$ 10.18	\$ 12.46	\$ 11.31	-0.75%	-13.36%
May 31, 2011	\$ 12.15	\$ 11.50	\$ 12.60	\$ 12.18	-2.49%	-6.29%
February 28, 2011	\$ 11.90	\$ 11.00	\$ 12.39	\$ 11.82	-2.51%	-8.10%
November 30, 2010	\$ 11.70	\$ 10.82	\$ 12.11	\$ 11.42	0.17%	-8.77%
August 31, 2010	\$ 11.70	\$ 10.34	\$ 11.58	\$ 10.98	1.21%	-6.93%
May 31, 2010	\$ 11.51	\$ 9.91	\$ 11.67	\$ 10.97	-1.20%	-10.96%
February 28, 2010	\$ 11.02	\$ 10.21	\$ 11.19	\$ 10.68	-0.64%	-7.10%

As of May 31, 2013, the net asset value per common share of HYT was \$13.05 and the market price per common share was \$12.57, representing a discount to net asset value of -3.68%, the net asset value per common share of BHY was \$7.71 and the market price per common share was \$7.82, representing a premium to net asset value of 1.43%, the net asset value per common share of COY was \$7.88 and the market price per common share was \$7.71, representing a discount to net asset value of -2.16%, the net asset value per common share of CYE was \$8.01 and the market price per common share was \$7.65, representing a discount to net asset value of -4.49%, the net asset value per common share of HIS was \$2.33 and the market price per common share was \$2.23, representing a discount to net asset value of -4.29%, and the net asset value per common share of HYV was \$13.40 and the market price per common share was \$12.96, representing a discount to net asset value of -3.28%.

For the periods shown in the tables above, the common shares of each Fund have traded at both a premium and discount to net asset value.

Performance Information

The performance table below illustrates the past performance of an investment in common shares of each Fund by setting forth the average total returns for the Funds for the periods indicated. A Fund's past performance does not necessarily indicate how its common shares will perform in the future.

Fund	Average Annual Total Returns as of May 31, 2013					
	Trailing 12-month Distribution Yield based on May 31, 2013 NAV	One Year ended May 31, 2013 based on NAV	One Year ended May 31, 2013 based on Market Price	Since Inception ended May 31, 2013 based on NAV	Since Inception ended May 31, 2013 based on Market Price	Inception Date
BHY	6.93%	18.50%	16.51%	5.46%	5.56%	12/23/98
COY	7.77%	20.59%	12.89%	8.39%	7.97%	06/25/93
CYE	7.87%	21.56%	10.85%	7.31%	6.99%	01/30/98
HIS	7.83%	16.36%	7.90%	1.80%	1.30%	08/10/88
HYV	8.06%	21.71%	14.76%	11.37%	10.61%	11/30/01
HYT	8.05%	21.17%	12.97%	10.35%	9.44%	05/30/03

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The dividend and distribution policy of the Acquiring Fund will be the dividend and distribution policy for the Combined Fund. The dividend and distribution policies of the Target Funds are substantially the same as those of the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund intends to make regular monthly cash distributions of all or a portion of its net investment income to holders of the Acquiring Fund's common shares. The Acquiring Fund's net investment income consists of all interest income accrued on portfolio assets less all expenses of the Acquiring Fund. The Acquiring Fund is required to allocate net capital gains and other taxable income, if any, received by the Fund among its stockholders on a *pro rata* basis in the year for which such capital gains and other income are realized.

The tax treatment and characterization of the Acquiring Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Acquiring Fund's investments. The Acquiring Fund will indicate the proportion of its capital gains distributions that constitute long-term and short-term gains annually. The ultimate tax characterization of the Acquiring Fund's distributions made in a calendar or fiscal year cannot finally be determined until after the end of that fiscal year. As a result, there is a possibility that the Acquiring Fund may make total distributions during a calendar or fiscal year in an amount that exceeds the Acquiring Fund's earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes), if any, for the relevant fiscal year and its previously undistributed earnings and profits from prior years, if any. In such situations, the amount

by which the Acquiring Fund's total distributions exceed its earnings and profits generally will be treated as a tax-free return of capital reducing the amount of a shareholder's tax basis in such shareholder's shares, with any amounts exceeding such basis treated as gain from the sale of shares.

Various factors will affect the level of the Acquiring Fund's net investment income, such as its asset mix, its level of retained earnings, the amount of leverage utilized by the Acquiring Fund and the effects thereof and the movement of interest rates for debt securities. These factors, among others, may result in the Combined Fund's level of net investment income being different from the level of net investment income for any of the Target Funds or the Acquiring Fund if the Reorganizations were not completed. To permit the Acquiring Fund to maintain more stable monthly distributions and to the extent consistent with the distribution requirements imposed on regulated investment companies by the Code, the Acquiring Fund may from time to time distribute less than the entire amount earned in a particular period. The income would be available to supplement future distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by the Acquiring Fund for any particular month may be more or less than the amount actually earned by the Acquiring Fund during that month. Undistributed earnings will increase the Acquiring Fund's net asset value and, correspondingly, distributions from undistributed earnings and from capital, if any, will reduce the Acquiring Fund's net asset value. Holders of the Acquiring Fund's common shares will automatically have all dividends and distributions reinvested in common shares issued by the Acquiring Fund or common shares of the Acquiring Fund purchased in the open market in accordance with the Acquiring Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan, unless an election is made to receive cash. For information concerning the manner in which dividends and distributions to holders of the Acquiring Fund's common shares may be reinvested automatically in the Acquiring Fund's common shares, see Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan as follows.

AUTOMATIC DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Unless the registered owner of common shares elects to receive cash by contacting Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (the Reinvestment Plan Agent), all dividends or other distributions (together, a dividend) declared for your common shares of the Acquiring Fund will be automatically reinvested by the Reinvestment Plan Agent, as agent for shareholders in administering the Acquiring Fund's dividend reinvestment plan (the Reinvestment Plan), in additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Reinvestment Plan will receive all dividends in cash paid by check mailed directly to the shareholder of record (or, if the common shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee) by Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as dividend disbursing agent. You may elect not to participate in the Reinvestment Plan and to receive all dividends in cash by contacting Computershare Trust Company, N.A., as Reinvestment Plan Agent, at the address provided on the following page. Participation in the Reinvestment Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by written notice if received and processed by the Reinvestment Plan Agent prior to the dividend record date. Additionally, the Reinvestment Plan Agent seeks to process notices received after the record date but prior to the payable date and such notices often will become effective by the payable date. Where late notices are not processed by the applicable payable date, such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend.

Some brokers may automatically elect to receive cash on your behalf and may re-invest that cash in additional common shares of the Acquiring Fund for you. If you wish for all dividends declared on your common shares of the Acquiring Fund to be automatically reinvested pursuant to the Reinvestment Plan, please contact your broker.

The Reinvestment Plan Agent will open an account for each common shareholder under the Reinvestment Plan in the same name in which such common shareholder's common shares are registered. Whenever the Acquiring Fund declares a dividend payable in cash, non-participants in the Reinvestment Plan will receive cash and participants in the Reinvestment Plan will receive the equivalent in common shares. The common shares will

be acquired by the Reinvestment Plan Agent for the participants' accounts, depending upon the circumstances described below, either (i) through receipt of additional unissued but authorized common shares from the Acquiring Fund (newly issued common shares) or (ii) by purchase of outstanding common shares on the open market (open-market purchases). If, on the dividend payment date, the net asset value per share (NAV) is equal to or less than the market price per share plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition often referred to as a market premium), the Reinvestment Plan Agent will invest the dividend amount in newly issued common shares on behalf of the participants. The number of newly issued common shares to be credited to each participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the dividend by the NAV on the dividend payment date. However, if the NAV is less than 95% of the market price on the dividend payment date, the dollar amount of the dividend will be divided by 95% of the market price on the dividend payment date. If, on the dividend payment date, the NAV is greater than the market price per share plus estimated brokerage commissions (such condition often referred to as a market discount), the Reinvestment Plan Agent will invest the dividend amount in common shares acquired on behalf of the participants in open-market purchases. In the event of a market discount on the dividend payment date, the Reinvestment Plan Agent will have until the last business day before the next date on which the common shares trade on an ex-dividend basis or 30 days after the dividend payment date, whichever is sooner (the last purchase date), to invest the dividend amount in common shares acquired in open-market purchases. It is contemplated that the Acquiring Fund will pay monthly income dividends. If, before the Reinvestment Plan Agent has completed its open-market purchases, the market price per common share exceeds the NAV per common share, the average per common share purchase price paid by the Reinvestment Plan Agent may exceed the NAV of the common shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer common shares than if the dividend had been paid in newly issued common shares on the dividend payment date. Because of the foregoing difficulty with respect to open-market purchases, the Reinvestment Plan provides that if the Reinvestment Plan Agent is unable to invest the full dividend amount in open-market purchases, or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Reinvestment Plan Agent may cease making open-market purchases and may invest any uninvested portion in newly issued shares. Investments in newly issued shares made in this manner would be made pursuant to the same process described above and the date of issue for such newly issued shares will substitute for the dividend payment date.

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

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

The Reinvestment Plan Agent's fees for the handling of the reinvestment of dividends will be paid by the Acquiring Fund; however, each participant will pay a \$0.02 per share fee incurred in connection with open-market purchases, which will be deducted from the value of the dividend. The automatic reinvestment of dividends will not relieve participants of any U.S. federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such dividends.

Participants that request a sale of shares through the Reinvestment Plan Agent are subject to a \$2.50 sales fee and a \$0.15 per share fee. Per share fees include any applicable brokerage commissions the Reinvestment Plan Agent is required to pay.

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

Fund reserves the right to amend the Reinvestment Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants. Notice of amendments to the Reinvestment Plan will be sent to participants.

All correspondence concerning the Reinvestment Plan, including any questions about the Reinvestment Plan, should be directed to the Reinvestment Plan Agent at Computershare Trust Company, N.A., through the internet at www.computershare.com/blackrock, by calling 1-800-699-1236 or in writing to Computershare Trust Company, N.A., P.O. Box 43078, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-3078.

All overnight correspondence should be directed to the Reinvestment Plan Agent at 250 Royall Street, Canton, Massachusetts 02021.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER

Each Fund's charter or declaration of trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of its Board. This could have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control over the Fund. Such attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and disrupting the normal operation of the Fund.

The Board of each of BHY and HIS is divided into three classes, with the terms of one class expiring at each annual meeting of shareholders. At each annual meeting, one class of trustees is elected to a three-year term. This provision could delay for up to two years the replacement of a majority of the Board of each of BHY and HIS. The Board of each of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT are not classified. With respect to each Fund, a director may be removed from office with or without cause by vote of the holders of $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the votes entitled to be voted on the matter.

The charters of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT require the favorable vote of the holders of $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the outstanding shares of capital stock of each Fund entitled to be voted on the matter, unless such action has been approved, adopted or authorized by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of directors fixed in accordance with the bylaws, in which case the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matter is required to approve, adopt or authorize the following:

a merger or consolidation or statutory share exchange of the Fund with any other corporation or entity,

a sale of all or substantially all of the Fund's assets (other than in the regular course of the Fund's investment activities), or

a liquidation or dissolution of the Fund.

In respect of the foregoing matters, the agreement and declaration of trust of BHY require the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the matters, and the declaration of trust of HIS requires the favorable vote of a 1940 Act Majority, to approve, adopt or authorize the foregoing matters.

Subtitle 8 of Title 3 of the Maryland General Corporate Law permits a Maryland corporation with a class of equity securities registered under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and at least three independent directors to elect to be subject, by provision in its charter or bylaws or a resolution of its board of directors and notwithstanding any contrary provision in the charter or bylaws, to a provision requiring that a vacancy on the board be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred. Pursuant to Subtitle 8 and by amendment to the bylaws, the Board of each of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT elected to provide that vacancies on the Board be filled only by the remaining directors and for the remainder of the full term of the directorship in which the vacancy occurred.

The Board of each Fund has determined that the voting requirements described above, which are, in the case of BHY, COY, CYE, HYV and HYT, greater than the minimum requirements under the 1940 Act or, in certain circumstances with respect to COY, CYE, HYV and HYT, greater than the minimum requirements under Maryland law, are in the best interests of shareholders generally. Reference should be made to the charter or the declaration of trust, as applicable, of each Fund on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

GOVERNING LAW

BHY is organized as a Delaware statutory trust pursuant to its Agreement and Declaration of Trust governed by the laws of the State of Delaware. BHY was organized on August 10, 1998 and commenced operations on December 23, 1998.

HIS is organized as a Massachusetts business trust pursuant to its Declaration of Trust governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. HIS was organized on October 27, 1987 and commenced operations on August 10, 1988.

Each of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT is incorporated as a Maryland corporation pursuant to its Articles of Incorporation governed by the laws of the State of Maryland. COY was incorporated on April 15, 1993 and commenced operations on June 25, 1993. CYE was incorporated on October 31, 1997 and commenced operations on January 30, 1998. HYV was incorporated on October 2, 2001 and commenced operations on November 30, 2001. HYT was incorporated on March 13, 2003 and commenced operations on May 30, 2003.

In general, a Delaware statutory trust and a Massachusetts business trust provide greater flexibility with respect to procedural matters and a corporation provides greater certainty with respect to limitation of personal liability. Under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, shareholders of a Delaware statutory trust are entitled to the same limitation of personal liability as is extended to shareholders of a private corporation organized for profit under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. However, there is a remote possibility that shareholders of a Delaware statutory trust could, under certain circumstances be held liable for the Delaware statutory trust's liabilities to the extent the courts of another state refused to recognize such limited liability in a controversy involving a Delaware statutory trust's obligations. BHY's and HIS's governing document disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of such Fund. Thus, a Delaware statutory trust shareholder's risk of incurring financial loss due to shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which a court refuses to recognize the Delaware Statutory Trust Act and the complaining party is held not bound by the Delaware statutory trust's disclaimer regarding shareholder liability. Massachusetts business trust laws (MA Statute) do not provide explicitly that the shareholders and trustees of a Massachusetts business trust are not liable for obligations of the trust to the same extent as under corporate law, and shareholders and trustees of a Massachusetts business trust could potentially be liable for trust obligations. Even if the governing document of a Massachusetts business trust contains an express disclaimer of liability of shareholders, certain Massachusetts judicial decisions have determined that shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust may, in certain circumstances, be assessed or held personally liable as partners for the obligations of a Massachusetts business trust. As noted above, a Maryland corporation provides greater certainty with respect to limitation of personal liability. Shareholders of a Maryland corporation currently have no personal liability for the corporation's acts or obligations, except that a shareholder may be liable to the extent that (i) the shareholder knowingly accepted a distribution in violation of such Maryland corporation's charter or the Maryland General Corporation Law or (ii) the subscription price or other agreed upon consideration for stock subscribed for has not been paid.

In contrast to the Maryland General Corporation Law, the Delaware Statutory Trust Act and Massachusetts business trust law allows the parties to define their business relationships. The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provide rules only in situations where the parties have failed to agree and the Delaware Statutory Trust Act gives maximum effect to the principle of freedom of contract and to the enforceability of a statutory trust's governing instrument. However, the MA Statute is silent on many of the salient features of a Massachusetts business trust

whereas the DE Statute provides guidance and offers a significant amount of operational flexibility to Delaware statutory trusts. Both the MA Statute and the DE Statute permit a trust's governing instrument to contain provisions relating to shareholder rights and removal of trustees, and provide trusts with the ability to amend or restate the trust's governing instruments. The DE Statute also authorizes the trustees to take various actions without requiring shareholder approval if permitted by a Fund's governing instruments. For example, trustees of a Delaware statutory trust may have the power to amend the trust's governing instrument, merge or consolidate a Fund with another entity, and to change the Delaware statutory trust's domicile, in each case without a shareholder vote.

Other differences between Maryland and Delaware law relate to the authorized shares of a Fund. Consistent with Maryland law, COY, CYE, HYV and HYT have authorized a specific number of shares; however, the Board of HYT has the authority to amend its charter to increase the number of authorized shares without shareholder approval. BHY, consistent with Delaware law, has authorized the issuance of an unlimited number of shares. HIS has also authorized the issuance of an unlimited number of shares.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain differences between COY, CYE, HYV and HYT under Maryland law, HIS under Massachusetts law and BHY under Delaware law. It is not intended to be a complete list of differences and shareholders should refer to the provisions of each Fund's applicable organizational documents for a more thorough comparison. Such documents are filed as part of each Fund's registration statement with the SEC, and shareholders may obtain copies of such documents as described on page iii of this Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus.

CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

To convert any Fund to an open-end investment company, each Fund's charter or declaration of trust, as applicable, requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of such Fund's respective outstanding shares entitled to be voted on the matter (or a majority of such shares if the amendment was previously approved, adopted or authorized by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the total number of directors fixed in accordance with the bylaws).

The foregoing votes would satisfy a separate requirement in the 1940 Act that any conversion of a Fund to an open-end investment company be approved by the shareholders. If approved in the foregoing manners, we anticipate conversion of a Fund to an open-end investment company might not occur until 90 days after the shareholders' meeting at which such conversion was approved and would also require at least 10 days prior notice to all shareholders. Following any such conversion, it is possible that certain of the Fund's investment policies and strategies would have to be modified to assure sufficient portfolio liquidity. In the event of conversion, the Fund's common shares would cease to be listed on the NYSE. Shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time, except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act, at their net asset value, less such redemption charge, if any, as might be in effect at the time of redemption. An open-end investment company expects to pay all such redemption requests in cash, but reserves the right to pay redemption requests in a combination of cash and securities. If such partial payment in securities were made, investors may incur brokerage costs in converting such securities to cash. If a Fund were converted to an open-end investment company, it is likely that new shares would be sold at net asset value plus a sales load. Each Board believes, however, that its Fund's closed-end structure is desirable in light of the Fund's investment objectives and policies. Therefore, shareholders should assume that it is not likely that its Board would vote to convert its Fund to an open-end fund.

VOTING RIGHTS

Voting rights are identical for the shareholders of each Fund. The shareholders of each Fund are entitled to one vote for each share held by them. The shareholders of each Fund do not have any preemptive or preferential right to purchase or subscribe to any shares of such Fund.

Each Fund's common shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of a Fund's common shares voting for the election of directors can elect all of the directors standing for election by such holders, and, in such event, the holders of the Fund's remaining common shares will not be able to elect any directors.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS

Shareholders of BHY do not have appraisal rights for their common shares because BHY is organized as Delaware statutory trust and its governing documents do not provide for appraisal rights. Shareholders of HIS do not have appraisal rights for their common shares because HIS is organized as Massachusetts business trust and its governing documents do not provide for appraisal rights. Shareholders of COY, CYE, HYV and HYT do not have appraisal rights because under Maryland law, shareholders of an investment company whose shares are traded publicly on a national securities exchange are not entitled to demand the fair value of their shares in connection with a reorganization.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Blackrock High Yield Trust (BHY)

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand BHY's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in BHY (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions, if applicable). The information for the six months ended February 28, 2013 is unaudited. The information for the remaining periods shown has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, BHY's independent registered public accounting firm. Financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012 and the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon appear in BHY's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2012, which is available upon request.

BlackRock High Yield Trust (BHY) Per Share Operating Performance	Six Months Ended February 28, 2013 (Unaudited)	Year Ended August 31,				For the Period November 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008	Year Ended October 31,					
		2012	2011	2010	2009		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.29	\$ 6.79	\$ 6.69	\$ 5.78	\$ 6.84	\$ 7.91	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.48	\$ 7.95	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.13	\$ 7.20
Net investment income	0.27 ¹	0.53 ¹	0.51 ¹	0.51 ¹	0.51 ¹	0.50 ¹	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.92	1.06	1.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.32	0.50	0.11	0.92	(1.00)	(1.06)	0.04	0.36	(0.36)	1.02	0.89	(0.98)
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	0.59	1.03	0.62	1.43	(0.49)	(0.56)	0.67	1.02	0.32	1.94	1.95	0.22
Dividends and distributions from:												
Net investment income	(0.27)	(0.53) ²	(0.51) ²	(0.50) ²	(0.55) ²	(0.51) ²	(0.61) ²	(0.65) ²	(0.79) ²	(0.92) ²	(1.07) ²	(1.20) ²
Net realized gain			(0.01) ²	(0.02) ²	(0.02) ²					(0.03) ²	(0.05) ²	(0.09) ²
Total dividends and distributions	(0.27)	(0.53)	(0.52)	(0.52)	(0.57)	(0.51)	(0.61)	(0.65)	(0.79)	(0.95)	(1.12)	(1.29)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.61	\$ 7.29	\$ 6.79	\$ 6.69	\$ 5.78	\$ 6.84	\$ 7.91	\$ 7.85	\$ 7.48	\$ 7.95	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.13
Market price, end of period	\$ 8.08	\$ 8.04	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.44	\$ 5.84	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 7.77	\$ 7.36	\$ 9.30	\$ 10.25	\$ 8.68

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Total Investment Return³												
Based on net asset value	8.14% ⁴	15.70%	9.66%	25.70%	(5.30)%	(6.47)% ⁴	9.03%	14.25%	2.85%	26.24%	27.75%	2.78%
Based on market price	4.11% ⁴	31.27%	10.73%	19.76%	9.81%	(6.85)% ⁴	(3.63)%	14.93%	(13.49)%	0.28%	32.87%	7.97%
Ratios to Average Net Assets												
Total expenses	2.19% ⁵	2.01%	2.04%	2.10%	2.61%	2.61% ⁵	4.16%	4.50%	3.52%	2.69%	3.07%	3.45%
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly	2.19% ⁵	2.01%	2.04%	2.10%	2.61%	2.61% ⁵	4.14%	4.49%	3.51%	2.68%	3.07%	2.20%
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense and income tax	1.84% ^{5,6}	1.79% ⁶	1.85%	1.91%	2.16%	1.77% ⁵	2.10%	2.19%	2.10%	1.96%	2.22%	2.20%
Net investment income	7.32% ⁵	7.59%	7.18%	7.89%	10.22%	8.34% ⁵	7.84%	8.74%	8.71%	12.16%	16.37%	16.29%

BlackRock High Yield Trust (BHY)	Six Months Ended February 28, 2013 (Unaudited)	Year Ended August 31,				For the Period November 1, 2007 to August 31, 2008	Year Ended October 31,					
		2012	2011	2010	2009		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Supplemental Data												
Net assets, end of period (000)	\$ 48,935	\$ 46,876	\$ 43,644	\$ 42,980	\$ 37,137	\$ 43,897	\$ 50,782	\$ 50,385	\$ 47,924	\$ 50,914	\$ 44,438	\$ 38,953
Borrowings outstanding, end of period (000)	\$ 18,000	\$ 19,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 6,250	\$ 9,250	\$ 20,250	\$ 20,750	\$ 19,250	\$ 19,250	\$ 19,250
Average borrowings outstanding, during the period (000)	\$ 17,657	\$ 10,615	\$ 7,427	\$ 6,427	\$ 5,223	\$ 7,443	\$ 17,710	\$ 20,621	\$ 20,425	\$ 19,250	\$ 19,250	\$ 19,250
Portfolio turnover	40%	59%	81%	80%	54%	34%	69%	85%	102%	156%	30%	147%
Asset coverage, end of period per \$1,000	\$ 3,719	\$ 3,467	\$ 8,274	\$ 6,373	\$ 10,284	\$ 8,023	\$ 6,490	\$ 3,488	\$ 3,310	\$ 3,645	\$ 3,308	\$ 3,024

¹ Based on average shares outstanding.

² Dividends and distributions are determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations.

³ Total investment returns based on market price, which can be significantly greater or lesser than the net asset value, may result in substantially different returns. Where applicable, total investment returns exclude the effects of any sales charges and include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

⁴ Aggregate total investment return.

⁵ Annualized.

⁶ For the six months ended February 28, 2013 and the year ended August 31, 2012, the total expense ratio after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense and borrowing costs were 1.80% and 1.69%, respectively.

Blackrock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (COY)

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand COY's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single COY common share. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in COY (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions, if applicable). The information for the periods shown has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, COY's independent registered public accounting firm. Financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013 and the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon appear in COY's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013, which is available upon request.

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (COY)	Year Ended February 28, 2013¹	Year Ended February 29, 2012¹	Year Ended February 28, 2011	Year Ended February 28, 2010	Period June 1, 2008 to February 28, 2009	2008	2007	Year Ended May 31,		2004	2003
	2006	2005									
Per Share Operating Performance											
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.42	\$ 6.64	\$ 4.19	\$ 7.74	\$ 9.07	\$ 8.52	\$ 8.53	\$ 8.48	\$ 8.01	\$ 7.85
Net investment income ²	0.63	0.62	0.65	0.65	0.50	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.87	0.91	0.93
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.45	(0.14)	0.74	2.53	(3.50)	(1.32)	0.49	0.02	0.07	0.56	0.16
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	1.08	0.48	1.39	3.18	(3.00)	(0.57)	1.22	0.76	0.94	1.47	1.09
Dividends from net investment income ³	(0.61)	(0.61)	(0.61)	(0.73)	(0.55)	(0.76)	(0.67)	(0.77)	(0.89)	(1.00)	(0.93)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.29	\$ 7.42	\$ 6.64	\$ 4.19	\$ 7.74	\$ 9.07	\$ 8.52	\$ 8.53	\$ 8.48	\$ 8.01
Market price, end of period	\$ 8.04	\$ 7.76	\$ 7.03	\$ 6.88	\$ 3.91	\$ 7.28	\$ 8.47	\$ 7.42	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.23	\$ 8.64
Total Investment Return⁴											
Based on net asset value	15.53%	7.15%	22.11%	79.91%	(38.98)% ⁵	(5.49)%	15.60%	9.75%	11.31%	18.65%	16.17%
Based on market price	12.44%	20.39%	11.66%	99.76%	(39.46)% ⁵	(4.81)%	23.96%	(3.63)%	13.75%	6.75%	17.66%
Ratios to Average Net Assets											
Total expenses	1.25%	1.15%	1.18%	1.18%	2.29% ⁶	2.33%	3.25%	2.39%	1.69%	1.39%	1.56%
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly	1.25%	1.15%	1.18%	1.18%	2.29% ⁶	2.33%	3.25%	2.39%	1.69%	1.39%	1.01%
Total expenses after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense and income tax	0.92 % ⁷	0.90%	0.89%	0.92%	1.17 % ⁶	0.83%	0.91%	0.90%	0.87%	0.91%	0.92%
Net investment income	8.48%	8.67%	9.28%	11.36%	11.45% ⁶	9.15%	8.36%	8.55%	9.85%	10.72%	13.32%

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc. (COY)	Year Ended February 28, 2013 ¹	Year Ended February 29, 2012 ¹	Year Ended February 28, 2011		2010	Period June 1, 2008 to February 28, 2009	2008	2007	Year Ended May 31, 2006		2005	2004	2003
Supplemental Data													
Net assets, end of period (000)	\$ 271,617	\$ 254,176	\$ 257,909	\$ 230,593	\$ 144,800	\$ 267,698	\$ 313,821	\$ 294,759	\$ 294,218	\$ 291,654	\$ 272,645		
Borrowings outstanding, end of period (000)	\$ 98,000	\$ 67,000	\$ 63,000	\$ 72,000	\$ 38,700	\$ 64,700	\$ 126,200	\$ 127,700	\$ 100,600	\$ 100,400	\$ 95,900		
Average borrowings outstanding, during the period (000)	\$ 91,655	\$ 63,281	\$ 55,304	\$ 42,184	\$ 59,553	\$ 81,598	\$ 125,974	\$ 101,539	\$ 104,938	\$ 101,764	\$ 54,606		
Portfolio turnover	74%	71%	83%	85%	37%	38%	62%	57%	57%	83%	79%		
Asset coverage, end of period per \$1,000	\$ 3,772	\$ 4,794	\$ 5,094	\$ 4,203	\$ 4,742	\$ 5,138	\$ 3,487	\$ 3,308	\$ 3,925	\$ 3,905	\$ 3,843		

¹ Consolidated Financial Highlights.

² Based on average shares outstanding.

³ Dividends are determined in accordance with federal income tax regulations.

⁴ Total investment returns based on market price, which can be significantly greater or lesser than the net asset value, may result in substantially different returns. Where applicable, total investment returns exclude the effects of any sales charges and include the reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

⁵ Aggregate total investment return.

⁶ Annualized.

⁷ For the year ended February 28, 2013, the total expense ratio after fees waived and paid indirectly and excluding interest expense, borrowing costs and income tax was 0.86%.

Blackrock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (CYE)

The Financial Highlights table is intended to help you understand CYE's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a CYE common share. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in CYE (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions, if applicable). The information for the periods shown has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, CYE's independent registered public accounting firm. Financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013 and the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon appear in CYE's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2013, which is available upon request.

BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund III, Inc. (CYE)	Year Ended February 28, 2013¹	Year Ended February 29, 2012¹	Year Ended February 28,		Period June 1, 2008 to February 28, 2009	2008	2007	Year Ended May 31,		2004	2003
			2011	2010				2006	2005		
Per Share Operating Performance											
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.41	\$ 7.56	\$ 6.69	\$ 4.05	\$ 7.62	\$ 8.99	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.43	\$ 7.86	\$ 7.68
Net investment income ²	0.64	0.63	0.65	0.64	0.50	0.73	0.71	0.72	0.85	0.88	0.92
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.50	(0.15)	0.83	2.68	(3.51)	(1.33)	0.49	0.02	0.07	0.58	0.17
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	1.14	0.48	1.48	3.32	(3.01)	(0.60)	1.20	0.74	0.92	1.46	1.09
Dividends from net investment income ³	(0.67)	(0.63)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.56)	(0.77)	(0.67)	(0.74)	(0.89)	(0.89)	(0.91)
Capital charges with respect to the issuance of Common shares											4
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.88	\$ 7.41	\$ 7.56	\$ 6.69	\$ 4.05	\$ 7.62	\$ 8.99	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.46	\$ 8.43	\$ 7.86
Market price, end of period	\$ 7.89										