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1933 Act File No. 333-[_____]

1940 Act File No. 811-[_____]

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM N-2

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

☒ PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. _1_

☐ POST-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. __

☐ REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

☒ AMENDMENT NO. _1_

RESOURCE REAL ESTATE DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND

Principal Executive Offices
One Crescent Drive, Suite 103
Philadelphia, PA 19112
1-[____]-[____]-[____]

Agent for Service

Andrew Lubin
110 S. Poplar Street, Suite 101
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Copies of information to:

JoAnn Strasser, Esq. Thompson Hine LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, Ohio 43215 (614) 469-3200	Shelle Weisbaum, Esq. Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund One Crescent Drive, Suite 103 Philadelphia, PA 19112 (215) 546-5005
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Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee(1)
Shares of Beneficial Interest	25,000,000	\$10.00	\$250,000,000	\$28,650

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee, in accordance with Rule 457(o) of the Securities Act of 1933.

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

PROSPECTUS

Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund

Shares of Beneficial Interest
\$2,500 minimum purchase for regular accounts
\$1,000 minimum purchase for retirement plans

[_____] , 2012

Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund (the "Fund") is a newly organized, continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company, that is operated as an interval fund.

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

This prospectus concisely provides the information that a prospective investor should know about the Fund before investing. You are advised to read this prospectus carefully and to retain it for future reference. Additional information about the Fund, including a Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") dated [_____] , 2012, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The SAI is available upon request and without charge by writing the Fund at c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC, 450 Wireless Boulevard Hauppauge, NY 11788, or by calling toll-free 1-[____]-[____]-[____]. The table of contents of the SAI appears on page [____] of this prospectus. You may request the Fund's SAI, annual and semi-annual reports when available, and other information about the Fund or make shareholder inquiries by calling 1-[____]-[____]-[____] or by visiting [_____]. The SAI, which is incorporated by reference into (legally made a part of) this prospectus, is also available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The address of the SEC's website is provided solely for the information of prospective shareholders and is not intended to be an active link.

Investment Objectives. The Fund's primary investment objective is to produce current income, with a secondary objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

The Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in real estate and real estate related industry securities, as further described in this prospectus.

Securities Offered. The Fund engages in a continuous offering of shares. The Fund has registered 25,000,000 shares and is authorized as a Delaware statutory trust to issue an unlimited number of shares. The Fund is offering to sell, through its principal underwriter, [Northern Lights Distributors, LLC] (the "Distributor"), under the terms of this prospectus, 25,000,000 shares of beneficial interest, at net asset value ("NAV") plus the applicable sales load. The initial NAV is \$10.00 per share. The minimum initial investment by a shareholder is \$2,500 for regular accounts and \$1,000 for retirement plan accounts. Subsequent investments may be made with \$100 under the Fund's automatic investment program. Subsequent investment not made pursuant to the automatic investment program may be made with \$1,000. The Fund is offering to sell its shares, on a continual basis, through the Distributor. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund's shares, but will use its best efforts to sell the shares. Funds received will be invested promptly and no arrangements have been made to place such funds in an escrow, trust or similar account. Assets that cannot be invested promptly in real estate or real estate related industry securities will be invested in cash or cash equivalents. During the continuous offering, shares of the Fund will be sold at the next determined NAV plus the applicable sales load. See "Plan of Distribution." The Fund's continuous offering is expected to continue in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") until the Fund has sold shares in an amount equal to approximately \$1 billion.

Use of Leverage. The Fund may employ leverage, including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33% of the Fund's assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The Fund may also invest in private real estate investment funds managed by unaffiliated institutional asset managers ("Private Investment Funds") that may engage in leverage without limit. Accordingly, the Fund, through its investments in Private Investment Funds, may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs.

Non-Traded REITs. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in non-traded publicly registered real estate investment trusts ("Non-Traded REITs"). Investments in Non-Traded REITs are illiquid and are not subject to the protections of the 1940 Act.

Because the Fund is newly organized, its shares have no pricing or performance history. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any securities exchange, which makes them inherently illiquid. There is no secondary market for the Fund's shares, and it is not anticipated that a secondary market will develop. Moreover, shares of the Fund are not redeemable. Although the Fund will offer to repurchase at least 5% of each shareholder's shares on a quarterly basis in accordance with the Fund's repurchase policy, the Fund will not be required to repurchase shares at a shareholder's option nor will shares be exchangeable for units, interests or shares of any security. Moreover, the Fund is not required to extend, and shareholders should not expect the Fund's Board of Trustees to authorize, repurchase offers in excess of 5% of outstanding shares. Accordingly, regardless of how the Fund performs, an investor may not be able to sell or otherwise liquidate his or her shares whenever such investor would prefer. If and to the extent that a public trading market ever develops, shares of closed-end investment companies, such as the Fund, may trade at a discount from their NAV per share and initial offering prices. As a result of the foregoing, an investment in the Fund's shares is not suitable for investors who cannot tolerate risk of loss or who require liquidity, other than liquidity provided through the Fund's repurchase policy.

Price to Public	NAV	Sales Load	Price to Public	Proceeds to Registrant*
Per Share	\$10.00	\$0.61	\$10.61	\$10.00
Total Minimum	\$1,000,00	\$61.01	\$1,061.01	\$1,000.00
Total Maximum	\$250,000,000.00	\$15,251,989.39	\$265,251,989.39	\$250,000,000.00

* Offering costs of the initial offering will be borne by the Fund and amortized over the first twelve months of the Fund's operations.

Investing in the Fund's shares involves risks. See "Risk Factors" below in this prospectus.

Investment Adviser
Resource Real Estate, Inc. (the "Adviser")

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the shares. You should review the more detailed information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and in the SAI, particularly the information set forth under the heading "Risk Factors."

The Fund. Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund is a newly organized, continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company. See "The Fund." The Fund is an interval fund that will offer to make quarterly repurchases of shares at NAV. See "Quarterly Repurchases of Shares."

Investment Objectives and Policies. The Fund's primary investment objective is to produce current income, with a secondary objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

The Fund defines "moderate volatility" to mean investment returns having lower volatility than the broader equity markets. The Fund defines "low to moderate correlation to the broader markets" to mean investment returns having a correlation of less than one to the broader equity markets. The Adviser believes that a portfolio with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader equity markets is characteristic of the real estate sector as a whole and enhances the Fund's appeal to investors seeking to diversify their equity investments.

The Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in "real estate and real estate related industry securities," primarily in income producing equity and debt securities. The Fund defines real estate and real estate related industry securities to consist of the common stock, convertible or non-convertible preferred stock, warrants, convertible or non-convertible secured or unsecured debt, and partnership or membership interests issued by: publicly traded real estate securities issuers such as real estate investment trusts and their foreign equivalents ("Public REITs"); real estate operating companies ("REOCs"); Private Investment Funds; or Non-Traded REITs. Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests, and REOCs are companies that invest in real estate and whose shares trade on public exchanges.

The Fund may also invest in real estate exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), real estate index mutual funds ("Index Funds"), closed-end funds and mutual funds that invest principally in real estate (collectively, "Public Investment Funds"), which along with Private Investment Funds are collectively referred to as "Investment Funds." In market environments that the Adviser believes are unfavorable to real estate and real estate related industry securities, the Fund may reduce its investment in real estate and real estate related industry securities and hold a larger position in cash or cash equivalents. In addition, Investment Funds in which the Fund invests for purposes of the 80% policy may reduce their investments in real estate and real estate related industry securities in response to changing market conditions. While the Fund seeks to invest in Investment Funds that invest principally in real estate related industry securities, such Investment Funds may not always maintain a pre-determined level of real estate exposure.

The Fund's 80% policy with respect to investment in real estate and real estate related industry securities is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. Shareholders of the Fund will be provided with at least 60 days prior notice of any change in the Fund's 80% policy.

Although the Fund invests principally in U.S. companies, the Fund may invest up to 20% in foreign companies. The Fund will not invest in any other funds for which the Adviser or its affiliates act as the investment adviser or the party responsible for managing and operating the fund.

The Fund concentrates investments in the real estate and real estate related industry, meaning that, under normal circumstances, it invests 25% or more of its net assets in real estate and real estate related industry securities. This policy is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund's SAI contains a list of all of the fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies of the Fund, under the heading "Investment Objectives and Policies."

The Fund invests without restriction as to issuer capitalization. The Fund invests in debt securities of any quality, duration or maturity. The Fund expects that investments in debt securities typically will have a dollar weighted average maturity of approximately 2 to 10 years. The Fund may employ leverage, including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33% of the Fund's assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders, and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The Fund may also invest in Private Investment Funds that may engage in leverage without limit. See "Investment Objectives, Policies and Strategies."

Investment Strategy. The Fund pursues its investment objectives of producing current income and achieving moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets by diversifying its investments over a broad range of property types and real estate asset classes and taking advantage of the expertise of unaffiliated institutional asset managers (referred to hereafter as "asset managers") that manage investment vehicles in which the Fund seeks to invest. For example, the Fund will invest in companies focused on a variety of real estate asset classes and different qualities of real estate assets. When selecting investments, the Adviser will evaluate asset managers by reviewing their experience, track record, current portfolios, and ability to weather real estate cycles by employing effective risk management and mitigation strategies. The Adviser will also assess the likely risks and returns of the investment strategies utilized by the management of the investment vehicles, and evaluate the potential correlation among the investment strategies under consideration. The Adviser generally will seek to invest in investment vehicles whose expected risk-adjusted returns are determined to fit the Fund's objectives and likely to have low correlations among each other or with the broad equity and fixed-income markets. The Adviser will seek to allocate the Fund's assets so that the Fund may benefit from the performance record of various investment vehicles, and from having access to new and existing investment vehicles that are often available only at substantial minimum investments. The Fund does not enter into contractual relationships with asset managers in connection with the Fund's investments in investment vehicles; rather, the Fund invests in investment vehicles in the same manner that any typical investor would invest.

The investment vehicles in which the Fund invests may employ a wide variety of investment strategies, including, but not limited to investing in (i) equity, equity-related and other securities of companies across various real estate related sectors of the market, (ii) debt securities of companies across various real estate related sectors of the market, and (iii) other securities such as mortgage backed securities, derivatives and managed futures.

Because Private Investment Funds are not publicly traded, they may not be as liquid as other types of investments. As a result, the Fund will depend on the asset manager to a Private Investment Fund to provide a valuation of the Fund's investment, which could vary from the fair value of the investment that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party. The Adviser will use reasonable due diligence to value securities and may consider, among other things, information provided by the

Private Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to value accurately the Fund's shares. Private Investment Funds that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued. In its evaluation of asset managers of Private Investment Funds, as well as asset managers of other investment vehicles, the Adviser will have the same access to information as any other institutional investor.

Although the Fund may invest in debt securities of any quality, duration or maturity, the Fund anticipates that it will invest primarily in real estate bonds and real estate convertible bonds that are investment grade (or unrated, but determined by the Adviser to be of equivalent quality). In addition, the Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in fixed-income and preferred securities rated less than investment grade that are sometimes referred to as high yield or "junk bonds."

The Fund seeks to invest in a portfolio of quality investments in primarily three main categories of investment vehicles: Public REITs and REOCs, Private Investment Funds, and Non-Traded REITs, all of which may be domestic or non-U.S.

- The Fund invests in Public REITs and REOCs principally to generate current income and substantial liquidity for the Fund. In addition, such investments are intended to provide diversification alongside Private Investment Funds and Non-Traded REITs.
- The Fund's investments in Private Investment Funds are intended to generate higher absolute returns than are typically available from investing in REITs or Public Investment Funds and lower correlations to the broader equity markets. Many Private Investment Funds require large minimum investments and impose stringent investor qualification criteria that are intended to limit their direct investors mainly to institutions such as endowments and pension funds. By investing in such Private Investment Funds, the Fund offers its shareholders access to institutional asset managers that may not be otherwise available to them.
- The Fund invests in Non-Traded REITs to generate relatively higher current income, balancing against such higher income the risks associated with reduced liquidity. In addition, the Fund's investment in Non-Traded REITs is intended to deliver returns with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

While the Adviser anticipates that, under normal market conditions, the Fund's portfolio will invest in each of the three main categories of investment vehicles, the Fund does not have predetermined asset allocations to any of these categories. Depending on its evaluation of the markets, the Adviser may allocate the Fund's assets among any or all of these categories.

The Fund may also invest in ETFs, Index Funds, closed-end funds and mutual funds that invest principally in real estate related industry securities for diversification purposes.

Investment Adviser and Fee. Resource Real Estate, Inc., the investment adviser of the Fund, is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser was formed in 2004 and commenced operations as an investment advisor in 2012. The Adviser is entitled to receive a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.25% of the Fund's daily net assets, depending upon the net assets in the Fund. The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding interest, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses), to the extent that they exceed 1.99% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets (the "Expense Limitation"). In consideration of the

Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable not more than three years from the end of the fiscal year in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the Expense Limitation to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect at least until [one year], [____], unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination. This agreement may be terminated only by the Fund's Board of Trustees. After [____], [____] the Expense Limitation Agreement may be renewed at the Adviser's and Board's discretion. See "Management of the Fund."

Administrator, Accounting Agent and Transfer Agent. Gemini Fund Services, LLC ("GFS") will serve as the administrator, accounting agent and transfer agent of the Fund. See "Management of the Fund."

Closed-End Fund Structure. Closed-end funds differ from open end management investment companies (commonly referred to as mutual funds) in that closed-end funds do not typically redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. Rather, closed-end fund shares typically trade in the secondary market via a stock exchange. Unlike many closed-end funds, however, the Fund's shares will not be listed on a stock exchange. Instead, the Fund will provide limited liquidity to shareholders by offering to repurchase a limited amount of shares (at least 5%) quarterly, which is discussed in more detail below. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment. The Fund, similar to a mutual fund, is subject to continuous asset in-flows, although not subject to the continuous out-flows.

Investor Suitability. An investment in the Fund involves a considerable amount of risk. It is possible that you will lose money. An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the shares and should be viewed as a long-term investment. Before making your investment decision, you should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to your investment objectives and personal financial situation and (ii) consider factors such as your personal net worth, income, age, risk tolerance and liquidity needs.

Repurchases of Shares. The Fund is an interval fund and, as such, has adopted a fundamental policy to make quarterly repurchase offers, at NAV, of no less than 5% of the shares outstanding. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer, although each shareholder will have the right to require the Fund to purchase up to and including 5% of such shareholder's shares in each quarterly repurchase. Limited liquidity will be provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchases. The Fund maintains liquid securities, cash or access to a bank line of credit in amounts sufficient to meet quarterly redemption requirements. See "Quarterly Repurchases of Shares."

Summary of Risks.

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing you should consider carefully the following risks that you assume when you invest in the Fund's shares. You assume these risks as a result of the Fund's direct investments, if any, as well through its investments in Investment Funds. See "Risk Factors."

Conflicts of Interest. The Adviser, and/or its affiliates manage the assets of and/or provide advice to individual accounts, as well as to the Fund. The Fund has no interest in the activities of the Adviser's

other clients. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates, and any of their respective officers, directors, partners, members or employees, may invest for their own accounts in various investment opportunities, including in investment funds, private investment companies or other investment vehicles in which the Fund will have no interest. However, there are no affiliations or arrangements between the Adviser's clients, the Investment Funds and the asset managers to the Investment Funds.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are typically issued as bonds or preferred shares with the option to convert to equities. As a result, convertible securities are a hybrid that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to risks associated with both debt securities and equity securities. The market value of bonds and preferred shares tend to decline as interest rates increase. Fixed-income and preferred securities also are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments as due. Convertible securities may have characteristics similar to common stocks especially when their conversion value is higher than their value as a bond. The price of equity securities into which a convertible security may convert may fall because of economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Additionally, the value of the embedded conversion option may be difficult to value and evaluate because the option does not trade separately from the convertible security.

Debt Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in debt securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Derivatives Risk. While the Fund does not intend to invest in derivatives or utilize derivative or hedging strategies as a principal investment strategy, the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests may use derivatives (including options, repurchase agreements and futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. An Investment Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships.

Distribution Policy Risk. The Fund's distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio. A return of capital may also reduce a shareholder's tax basis, resulting in higher taxes when the shareholder sells his shares, and may cause a shareholder to pay taxes even if he sells his shares for less than the original purchase price. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of

income and gain. The initial distribution will be declared on a date determined by the Board. If the Fund's investments are delayed, the initial distribution may consist principally of a return of capital.

Investment Funds Risk. Fund shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses: asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund level, and asset-based fees, incentive allocations or fees and expenses at the Investment Fund level. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the Investment Fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Investment Fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Investment Fund managers, and the Adviser's ability to select Investment Fund managers and strategies and effectively allocate Fund assets among them. Investment Fund managers may change their investment strategies at any time. While the Adviser may reallocate the Fund's investments among other investment vehicles, the Adviser's ability to do so may be constrained by the withdrawal limitations imposed by the Investment Funds, which may prevent the Fund from reacting rapidly to market changes should a manager fail to effect portfolio changes consistent with such market changes and the demands of the Adviser. Such withdrawal limitations may also restrict the Adviser's ability to terminate investments in Investment Funds that are poorly performing or have otherwise had adverse changes. To the extent there is not a readily available market, Investment Fund assets may be priced based on determinations of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate. Each Investment Fund is subject to its strategy-specific risks which may include leverage risk, illiquidity risk, derivatives risk, real estate securities risk, and market risk.

Issuer Risk. The value of a specific security can perform differently from the market as a whole for reasons related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, will cause the Fund or an Investment Fund to incur additional expenses and significantly magnify the Fund's losses in the event of underperformance of the Fund's underlying investments.

Liquidity Risk. There is currently no secondary market for the shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the shares outstanding at NAV. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer. The Fund's investments are also subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Management Risk. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests (directly or indirectly) may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund's portfolio manager and the other officers of the Adviser have no experience managing a closed-end fund.

Market Risk. An investment in the Fund's shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in the Fund's shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably.

Medium and Small Capitalization Company Risk. Compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies, the Fund's NAV may be more volatile because it also invests in medium and small capitalization companies. Compared to larger companies, medium and small

capitalization companies are more likely to have (i) more limited product lines or markets and less mature businesses, (ii) fewer capital resources, (iii) more limited management depth and (iv) shorter operating histories. Further, compared to larger companies, the securities of small and medium capitalization companies are more likely to experience more significant changes in market values, be harder to sell at times and at prices that the Adviser believes appropriate, and offer greater potential for gains and losses.

New Offering with No Operating History. The Fund is a closed-end investment company with no history of operations. If the Fund commences operations under inopportune market or economic conditions, it may not be able to achieve its investment objectives. In addition, because the Fund has no minimum asset threshold that must be satisfied prior to launch, the Fund will experience high expenses, subject to the Fund's Expense Limitation Agreement (see "Fund Expenses"), to the extent it is thinly capitalized.

Preferred Securities Risk. Preferred securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is, in general, that the price of a debt security falls when interest rates rise. Securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments on the security as they become due. Holders of preferred securities may not receive dividends, or the payment can be deferred for some period of time. In bankruptcy, creditors are generally paid before the holders of preferred securities.

Private Investment Funds Risk. The Fund's investment in Private Investment Funds carries the following risks in addition to those described in "Investment Funds Risk." Private Investment Funds are not publicly traded and therefore may not be as liquid as other types of investments. As a result, the Fund will depend on the asset manager to a Private Investment Fund to provide a valuation of the Fund's investment, which could vary from the fair value of the investment that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party. In addition to valuation risk, shareholders of Private Investment Funds are not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act. For example, Private Investment Funds need not have independent boards, may not require shareholder approval of advisory contracts, may leverage to an unlimited extent, may engage in joint transactions with affiliates, and are not obligated to file financial reports with the SEC. These characteristics present additional risks, including the possibility of total risk of loss, for shareholders.

Real Estate Securities Risks. The Fund will not invest in real estate directly, but, because the Fund will concentrate its investments in investment vehicles that invest principally in real estate and real estate related industry securities, its portfolio will be significantly impacted by the performance of the real estate market and may experience more volatility and be exposed to greater risk than a more diversified portfolio. The value of companies engaged in the real estate industry is affected by: (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing and (ix) changes in interest rates and leverage. There are also special risks associated with particular sectors, or real estate operations generally, as described below:

Retail Properties. Retail properties are affected by shifts in consumer demand due to demographic changes, changes in spending patterns and lease terminations.

Office Properties. Office properties are affected by a downturn in the businesses operated by their tenants.

Multifamily Properties. Multifamily properties are affected by adverse economic conditions in the locale, oversupply and rent control laws.

Hospitality Properties. Hospitality or hotel properties are affected by declines in business and leisure travel.

Industrial Properties. Industrial properties are affected by downturns in the manufacture, processing and shipping of goods.

Healthcare Properties. Healthcare properties affected by potential federal, state and local laws governing licenses, certification, adequacy of care, pharmaceutical distribution, rates, equipment, personnel and other factors regarding operations and continued availability of revenue from government reimbursement programs.

Land. Land may be affected by development risks including insufficient tenant demand to build or construction delays as well as adverse changes in local and national economic and market conditions.

Self-Storage Properties. Self-storage properties are affected by changes to competing local properties and the ability of the management team.

Student Housing Properties. Student housing properties are affected by fluctuations in underlying demand, which is tied to student enrollments. Also, tuition costs and the ability for students to borrow in order to fund their studies will impact available income for student housing costs.

Data Center Properties. Data center properties are subject to the risk of obsolescence given changing technology and the high investment cost of such assets.

Development Issues. Real estate development companies are affected by construction delays and insufficient tenant demand to occupy newly developed properties.

Lack of Insurance. Certain of the companies may fail to carry comprehensive liability, fire, flood, earthquake extended coverage and rental loss insurance, or insurance in place may be subject to various policy specifications, limits and deductibles.

Dependence on Tenants. Real estate properties and the ability of companies to make distributions to shareholders depend upon the ability of the tenants at their properties to generate enough income in excess of their operating expenses to make their lease payments.

Financial Leverage. Real estate companies may be highly leveraged and financial covenants may affect the ability of real estate companies to operate effectively.

Environmental Issues. Owners of properties that may contain hazardous or toxic substances may be responsible for removal or remediation costs.

Current Conditions. Recent instability in the United States, European and other credit markets also has made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing or refinancing on attractive terms or at all. In particular, because of the current conditions in the credit markets, borrowers may be subject to

increased interest expenses for borrowed money and tightening underwriting standards. There is also a risk that a general lack of liquidity or other adverse events in the credit markets may adversely affect the ability of issuers in whose securities the Fund invests to finance real estate developments and projects or refinance completed projects.

REIT Risk. REIT share prices may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. Qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that the entities in which the Fund invests with the expectation that they will be taxed as a REIT will qualify as a REIT. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity.

Repurchase Policy Risks. Quarterly repurchases by the Fund of its shares typically will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, payment for repurchased shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Adviser may take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on any such borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase proceeds by selling investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its net assets in less liquid securities. Also, the sale of securities to fund repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV. The Fund's quarterly repurchase offers are a shareholder's only means of liquidity with respect to his or her shares.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and intends to qualify each year for taxation as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company, it must meet an income and asset diversification test each year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, to the extent they do not meet certain distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund anticipates meeting these distribution requirements. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

Dividend Reinvestment Policy.

The Fund intends to make distributions of investment company taxable income after payment of the Fund's operating expenses at least quarterly and net capital gains annually. Unless a shareholder elects otherwise, the shareholder's distributions will be reinvested in additional shares under the Fund's dividend reinvestment policy. Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Fund's dividend reinvestment policy will receive all distributions in cash paid to the shareholder of record (or, if the

shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee). See "Dividend Reinvestment Policy."

Custodian

Union Bank, N.A. will serve as the Fund's custodian. See "Management of the Fund."

FUND EXPENSES

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	
Maximum Sales Load (as a percent of offering price) ¹	5.75%
Annual Expenses (as a percentage of net assets attributable to common shares)	
Management Fees	1.25%
Other Expenses ²	[]%
Shareholder Servicing Expenses	0.25%
All Non-Shareholder Servicing Other Expenses	[]%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^{2,3}	[]%
Total Annual Expenses	[]%
Fee Waiver and/or Reimbursement ⁴	([])
Total Annual Expenses (after fee waiver and reimbursement)	[]%

1 Purchases of \$1,000,000 or more may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge on shares redeemed during the first 12 months after their purchase in the amount of the commissions paid on those shares redeemed.

2 Estimated for current fiscal year.

3 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies (e.g., management fees (including performance fees as applicable), administration fees and professional and other direct, fixed fees and expenses). The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses would be higher if similar fees and expenses of REITs, REOCs, and Private Investment Funds were included in this calculation as well.

4 The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary annual operating expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses), to the extent that they exceed 1.99% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets (the Expense Limitation). In consideration of the Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement for fees and expenses will be made only if payable not more than three years from the end of the fiscal year in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the Expense Limitation to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect at least until [], [], unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination. This agreement may be terminated only by the Fund's Board of Trustees on 60 days written notice to the Adviser. See "Management of the Fund."

The Summary of Expenses Table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on purchases of shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in **Purchase Terms** starting on page [] of this prospectus. More information about management fees, fee waivers and other expenses is available in "Management of the Fund" starting on page [] of this prospectus.

The following example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment assuming annual expenses attributable to shares remain unchanged and shares earn a 5% annual return:

Example	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return	\$[]	\$[]	\$[]	\$[]

If shareholders request repurchase proceeds be paid by wire transfer, such shareholders will be assessed an outgoing wire transfer fee at prevailing rates charged by GFS, currently \$15. The Fund will also pay organizational and offering costs in connection with the initial offering of the shares estimated to be \$[], which are subject to the 1.99% per annum limitation on expenses. The organizational expenses are recorded as they are incurred, while the offering expenses will be amortized over the first twelve months of the Fund's operations. The purpose of the above table is to help a holder of shares understand the fees and expenses that such holder would bear directly or indirectly. **The example should not be considered a representation of actual future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Fund is newly formed and has no performance history as of the date of this Prospectus, a financial highlights table for the Fund has not been included in this Prospectus.

THE FUND

The Fund is a newly organized, continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 1, 2012 and has no operating history. The Fund's principal office is located at One Crescent Drive, Suite 203, Philadelphia, PA 19112, and its telephone number is 1-[]-[]-[].

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the continuous offering of shares, after payment of the sales load, will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies (as stated below) as soon as practicable after receipt. There is no minimum threshold amount that must be raised prior to the Fund's investment of net proceeds. The Fund will pay its organizational and offering expenses incurred with respect to its initial and continuous offering, less amounts advanced pursuant to the Expense Limitation. Pending investment of the net proceeds in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives and policies, the Fund will invest in money market or short-term, high quality fixed-income mutual funds. Investors should expect, therefore, that before the Fund has fully invested the proceeds of the offering in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, the Fund's assets would earn interest income at a modest rate.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objectives and Policies

The Fund's primary investment objective is to produce current income, with a secondary objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

The Fund pursues its investment objectives by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in real estate and real estate related industry securities, primarily in income producing equity and debt securities. The Fund may invest without limitation in any sector of the real estate industry, including but not limited to retail, office, multifamily, hospitality, industrial, healthcare, land and self-storage. The Fund concentrates investments in the real estate industry, meaning that under normal circumstances, it invests over 25% of its net assets in real estate and real estate related industry securities.

The Fund defines real estate and real estate related industry securities to consist of common stock, convertible or non-convertible preferred stock, warrants, convertible or non-convertible secured or unsecured debt and partnership or membership interests issued by:

- (i) publicly traded real estate securities issuers such as Public REIT and REOCs;
- (ii) Private Investment Funds; and
- (iii) Non-Traded REITs.

The Fund may also invest in Public Investment Funds, which consist of ETFs, Index Funds, closed-end funds and mutual funds that invest principally in real estate and mortgage-backed (including commercial mortgage-backed) securities.

The Fund's SAI contains a list of the fundamental (those that may not be changed without a shareholder vote) and non-fundamental (if any) investment policies of the Fund under the heading "Investment Objectives and Policies."

The Adviser's Strategy

The Fund pursues its investment objectives of seeking current income and achieving moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets by diversifying its investments over a broad range of property types and real estate asset classes and taking advantage of the expertise of different asset managers. For example, the Fund will invest in companies focused on a variety of real estate asset classes and different qualities of real estate assets. When selecting investments, the Adviser will evaluate asset managers by reviewing their experience, track record, current portfolios, and ability to weather real estate cycles by employing effective risk management and mitigation strategies. The Adviser will also assess the likely risks and returns of the investment strategies utilized by the management of the investment vehicles, and evaluate the potential correlation among the investment strategies under consideration. The Adviser generally will seek to invest in investment vehicles whose expected risk-adjusted returns are determined to fit the Fund's objectives and likely to have low correlations among each other or with the broad equity and fixed-income markets. The Adviser will seek to allocate the Fund's assets so that the Fund may benefit from the performance record of various investment vehicles, and from having access to new and existing investment vehicles that are often available only at substantial minimum investments.

The investment vehicles in which the Fund invests may employ a wide variety of investment strategies, including, but not limited to investing in (i) equity, equity-related and other securities of companies across various real estate related sectors of the market, (ii) debt securities of companies across various real estate related sectors of the market, and (iii) other securities such as mortgage backed securities, derivatives and managed futures.

The Fund seeks to invest in a portfolio of quality investments in primarily three main categories of investment vehicles: Public REITs and REOCs, Private Investment Funds, and Non-Traded REITs.

Public REITs. REITs are investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or mortgages and other real estate-related loans or interests. Public REITs are listed on global stock exchanges and invest directly in real estate, typically through either properties or mortgages. In most countries, the tax efficiency of REITs is more attractive than that of other stock-issuing corporations. The latter is ordinarily subject to tax on income before distribution, whereas most REITs are not. This translates to higher potential profits for REIT shareholders.

The Fund's investment in Public REITs is intended principally to generate current income, plus substantial liquidity for the Fund, and will seek to have low to moderate correlation to the broader markets. In addition, the Fund's investment in Public REITs is intended to provide diversification alongside Private Investment Funds and Non-Traded REITs.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 80% of its net assets in Public REITs. The Fund invests in Public REITs by purchasing their common stock, preferred stock, debt and/or warrants. Investment criteria on a macro level will include relative attractiveness of Public REITs to the broader market, the impact of the debt capital markets on Public REIT equities, and upon the supply of and demand for commercial real estate overall and within real estate sectors. On a micro level, the Adviser will examine the attractiveness of each Public REIT's property type; quality and historic success of management; its common stock's relative price-earnings ratio as compared to other stocks within its sector; whether the common stock is trading at a premium or discount to its NAV; internal and external (acquisitions and development) growth prospects to drive earnings growth; expected stability of income; expected distribution yield and distribution coverage from operations; access to debt and equity financing; and target leverage levels.

REOCs. REOCs are companies that invest in real estate and whose shares trade on a public exchange. A REOC is similar to a Public REIT, except that a REOC does not receive advantaged tax treatment because REOCs reinvest earnings rather than distribute dividends to unit holders. Additionally, REOCs are more flexible than REITs in terms of what types of real estate investments they can make.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in REOCs. The Fund's investment in REOCs is intended principally to generate current income and provide substantial liquidity for the Fund, and will seek to have low to moderate correlation to the broader markets. As with its investment in Public REITs, the Fund's investment in REOCs is intended to provide diversification alongside Private Investment Funds and Non-Traded REITs. The Fund invests in REOCs by purchasing their common stock, preferred stock, debt and/or warrants. Investment criteria on a macro level will include relative attractiveness of REOCs to the broader market, and the supply of and demand for commercial real estate overall and within real estate sectors.

Private Investment Funds. Private Investment Funds are real estate investment funds managed by institutional asset managers with expertise in managing portfolios of real estate and real estate related industry securities. Private Investment Funds are exempt from registration under the 1940 Act. Many Private Investment Funds require large minimum investments and impose stringent investor qualification criteria intended to limit their direct investors mainly to institutions such as endowments and pension funds. By investing in such Private Investment Funds, the Fund offers its shareholders access to institutional asset managers that may not be otherwise available to them.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in Private Investment Funds. The Fund's investments in Private Investment Funds are intended to generate higher absolute returns than are typically available from investing in REITs or Public Investment Funds, but also may entail a higher risk profile. In addition, the Fund's investments in Private Investment Funds are intended to deliver returns which have a low to moderate correlation to the broader markets. Private

Investment Funds have less pressure to make quarterly distributions, can be more opportunistic and can have a longer investment term.

The Fund's typical investments in Private Investment Funds will be made through the purchase of common stock or limited partnership or membership interests in such funds. Investment criteria will include evaluating the strength of the sponsor and management; prior investment performance of the target fund as well as the performance of other funds managed by the sponsor; the attractiveness of the property sectors and geographical allocations of the fund; expected stability of income; expected capital appreciation, and target leverage levels. The Fund will invest no more than 5% of its net assets in Private Investment Funds, commonly known as hedge funds, that would be required to register as investment companies but for an exemption under section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act.

Non-Traded REITs. REITs are investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or mortgages and other real estate-related loans or interests. Non-Traded publicly registered REITs are public companies, but their shares are not listed on a stock exchange. As a result, Non-traded REITs lack the liquidity attributes of Public REITs or Public Investment Funds. Because they tend to be less liquid and are generally held for longer periods of time, Non-Traded REITs have historically offered investors higher current income than Public REITs or Public Investment Funds. Investors should always bear in mind, of course, that past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. Non-Traded REITs offer certain tax advantages such as non-taxable income at the REIT level. The Fund's investments in Non-Traded REITs may be made at their offering prices, their NAV or through the purchase of such shares at a discount on the secondary market.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in Non-Traded REITs. The Fund's investment in Non-Traded REITs is intended principally to generate relatively higher current income, balancing against such higher income the risks associated with reduced liquidity. In addition, the Fund's investment in Non-Traded REITs is intended to deliver returns with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

The Fund's investments in Non-Traded REITs will be typically made through the purchase of common stock and preferred stock. Investment criteria will include evaluating the strength of the REIT's sponsor and management; the attractiveness of the specific property type(s) in which it invests; expected stability of income; expected distribution yield and distribution coverage from operations; access to debt and equity financing; target leverage levels; and potential for a value-add liquidity event (such as sale of the REIT or listing on a stock exchange) following the close of the offering.

REITs Generally.

Distributions. Distributions received by the Fund from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital. Because REITs are required by law to distribute 90% of their taxable income to shareholders each year in the form of dividends, REITs have historically paid a higher rate of dividends than most other non-real estate operating companies. Investors should always bear in mind, of course, that past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. Dividends paid by REITs will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

REIT Preferred Stock. The Fund may invest in preferred stocks issued by REITs. Preferred stocks are securities that pay dividends at a specified rate and have a preference over common stocks in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of assets. This means that an issuer must pay dividends on its preferred stock prior to paying dividends on its common stock.

In addition, in the event a company is liquidated, preferred shareholders must be fully repaid on their investments before common shareholders can receive any money from the company. Preferred shareholders, however, usually have no right to vote for a company's directors or on other corporate matters. Preferred stocks pay a fixed stream of income to investors, and this income stream is a primary source of the long-term investment return on preferred stocks. As a result, the market value of preferred stocks is generally more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the market value of common stocks. In this respect, preferred stocks share many investment characteristics with debt securities.

REIT Convertible Securities. Convertible bonds and convertible preferred stocks are generally obligations of a company that can be converted into a predetermined number of shares of common stock of the company issuing the security. Convertible securities generally offer both defensive characteristics (i.e., provide income during periods when the market price of the underlying common stock declines) and upside potential (i.e., may provide capital appreciation when the market price of the underlying common stock rises). The Fund may invest in securities that have been privately placed but are eligible for purchase and sale by certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, under Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

Warrants. Warrants entitle the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company at a fixed exercise price until the expiry date. Warrants are issued and guaranteed by the company, and are ordinarily issued directly to existing common or preferred shareholders.

REIT Bonds. REIT Bonds are a debt investment in which an investor loans money to the REIT for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate. As a debt instrument, these bonds have priority over the equity issued by the REIT, including common stock and preferred stock. While these bonds can either be secured or unsecured, they are commonly unsecured. REIT bonds are generally issued in durations of 7 to 10 years.

Public Investment Funds. The Fund anticipates making investments in Public Investment Funds principally to temporarily invest the Fund's capital pending its deployment into other higher-returning investment opportunities, or for defensive purposes under adverse market conditions. Public Investment Funds consist of the following type of investment companies:

Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are typically managed by professionals and provide investors with diversification, cost and tax efficiency, liquidity, marginability, are useful for hedging, have the ability to go long and short, and some provide quarterly dividends. An ETF typically holds a portfolio of securities or contracts designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETFs are listed on major stock exchanges and are traded like stocks.

Index Funds. An Index Fund is a mutual fund with an investment objective of seeking to replicate the performance of a specific securities index, such as the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) Index or the MSCI US REIT Index. Most Index Funds are not actively managed and generally provide broad market exposure, low operating expenses and low portfolio turnover.

Close-end Funds and Mutual Funds. In addition to ETFs and Index Funds, and subject to the Fund's investment restrictions, the Fund may invest in investment companies that invest primarily in what the Adviser considers real estate and real estate related industry securities, including closed-end funds and mutual funds. Shares of Closed-end Funds are typically listed for trading on major stock exchanges and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets.

The Fund may employ leverage, including borrowing from banks in an amount of up to 33% of the Fund's assets (defined as net assets plus borrowing for investment purposes). The Fund is authorized to borrow money in connection with its investment activities, subject to the limits of the asset coverage requirement of the 1940 Act. The Fund also may borrow money to satisfy repurchase requests from Fund shareholders and to otherwise provide the Fund with temporary liquidity. The 1940 Act requires a registered investment company to satisfy an asset coverage requirement of 300% of its indebtedness, including amounts borrowed, measured at the time indebtedness occurs. This means that the value of the Fund's total indebtedness may not exceed one-third of the value of its total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness. Investment Funds may utilize leverage in their investment activities. However, the Investment Funds' borrowings are not subject to the asset coverage requirement. Accordingly, the Fund, through its investments in the Investment Funds, may be exposed to the risk of highly leveraged investment programs.

The Fund concentrates investments in the real estate industry, meaning that, under normal circumstances, it invests over 25% of its net assets in real estate and real estate related industry securities. This policy is fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

The SAI contains a list of the fundamental (those that may not be changed without a shareholder vote) and non-fundamental (if any) investment policies of the Fund under the heading "Investment Objectives and Policies."

Investment Strategy, Diversification and Criteria Used in Selecting Investments

The Fund's investment strategy focuses on identifying individual securities that have:

- an emphasis on income generation.
- attractive risk-adjusted returns,
- moderate volatility, and
- low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

The Fund seeks diversification of its investments within the real estate industry through exposure to a broad range of asset classes and managers, and by investing across various levels and qualities of real estate. Further, the Fund will seek to diversify geographically both within and outside of the United States and by capital structure (investments in common stock, preferred stock, warrants, debt and convertible securities).

The Adviser uses both quantitative and qualitative processes to select investments for the Fund. Analyzing relevant quantitative and qualitative criteria, the Adviser identifies investments which it believes to be 'best in class' based on their potential for generating sustainable, positive, risk-adjusted returns under a wide variety of market conditions. In constructing the portfolio, the Adviser seeks to balance the competing objectives of providing income, maximizing portfolio returns, and minimizing portfolio volatility. The Adviser selects securities from different real estate regions and sectors to create a portfolio it believes will deliver a relatively high risk-adjusted return.

Because of the lead/lag relationship between public REITs and private real estate investments, the Adviser believes that an optimally blended portfolio can be hedged against downturns in the real estate market: when one side of the real estate market is falling, the other can buoy returns for the overall Fund. While the Adviser may strategically rebalance the Fund's diversification exposure based on changing market conditions, the Adviser will seek to maintain a well-diversified portfolio that

effectively manages real estate asset class and sector risk over time. The Adviser manages the Fund's investments over a long-term time horizon while being mindful of the historical context of the markets.

There can be no assurance that any or all of the Fund's investment strategies will be successful.

Diversification of Asset Managers

The Fund intends to pursue its objective of maintaining moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets by identifying and investing with asset managers with expertise in managing portfolios of real estate and real estate related industry securities. Using information generally available to investors, the Adviser will evaluate asset managers based on their experience, track record, current portfolios, and ability to weather real estate cycles by employing effective risk management and mitigation strategies.

Many Private Investment Funds require large minimum investments and impose stringent investor qualification criteria that are intended to limit their direct investors mainly to institutions such as endowments and pension funds. By investing in such Private Investment Funds, the Fund offers its shareholders access to institutional asset managers that may not be otherwise available to them.

Diversification by Asset Class

The Fund intends to pursue its objective of producing current income, achieving long-term capital appreciation, and maintaining moderate portfolio volatility by diversifying its investments across the many asset classes of the real estate industry, including retail, office, multifamily, hospitality, industrial, health care, land and self-storage sectors.

Diversification by Type and Quality of Real Property

The Fund intends to pursue its objectives of producing current income, achieving long-term capital appreciation, and maintain moderate portfolio volatility by investing across various levels and qualities of real estate. The levels are often referred to as Core, Core Plus, Value Add, Opportunistic or Distressed real estate.

Core. The Fund's 'core' investments target high-quality portfolios with real estate assets that provide relatively lower and more stable returns. Such investments are typically located in primary markets and in the conventional property types, which consist of office, retail, multifamily and hotels. Properties are stable, well-maintained, well-leased and often of the Class A variety.

Core Plus. The Fund's 'core plus' investments are a moderate risk/moderate return strategy. These investments will generally be in core properties however some of these properties will require some form of enhancement or value-added element.

Value Added. The Fund's 'value added' strategy typically focuses on more aggressive active asset management and often employs more leverage. This is a medium-to-high risk/medium-to-high return strategy. It generally involves buying a property, improving it in some way, and selling it at an opportune time for a gain. Properties are considered value added when they exhibit management or operational problems, require physical improvement due to age, and/or suffer from capital constraints.

Opportunistic or Distressed. The Fund's 'opportunistic' or 'distressed' investments typically focuses on the most aggressive and active asset management strategies, typically on growth and development oriented or centered properties, and/or on property repositioning or redevelopment

strategies. Such investments typically offer the highest overall expected return potential, but also carry the highest risk. They frequently utilize high degrees of financial leverage and require substantial capital investment. Typically, a significant portion of the return on the underlying asset is achieved upon its sale or refinancing, with limited or no current income generation.

Other Information Regarding Investment Strategy

The Fund may, from time to time, take defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such times, the Adviser may determine that the Fund should invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments, prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements, Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U. S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. In these and in other cases, the Fund may not achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser may invest the Fund's cash balances in any investments it deems appropriate. The Adviser expects that such investments will be made, without limitation and as permitted under the 1940 Act, in money market funds, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury and U.S. agency securities, municipal bonds and bank accounts. Any income earned from such investments is ordinarily reinvested by the Fund in accordance with its investment program. Many of the considerations entering into recommendations and decisions of the Adviser and the Fund's portfolio manager are subjective.

The Fund has no current intent to sell securities short. The Fund has no intent to use leverage through issuing preferred shares during the next twelve months. However, the Board of Trustees may decide to issue preferred shares in the future, subject to the asset coverage requirements of the 1940 Act, which generally require that a Fund have asset coverage of at least 200% of the issue size. The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of its shares, as permitted under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Fund may be deemed to incur economic leverage embedded in instruments in which it may invest.

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the "portfolio turnover rate") will vary from year to year. The portfolio turnover rate is not expected to exceed 100%, but may vary greatly from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser deems portfolio changes appropriate. Although the Fund generally does not intend to trade for short-term profits, the Fund may engage in short-term trading strategies, and securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. These policies may have the effect of increasing the annual rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund. Higher rates of portfolio turnover would likely result in higher brokerage commissions and may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income. If securities are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for the advantageous federal tax rates. See "Tax Status" in the Fund's SAI.

There is no assurance what portion, if any, of the Fund's investments will qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. As a result, there can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions will be designated as qualified dividend income. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

Portfolio Investments

The Fund may invest in the following types of securities, subject to certain limitations as set forth below. The Fund is under no obligation to invest in any of these securities.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Fund will invest in real estate investment trusts. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. The market value of REIT shares and the ability of REITs to distribute income may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including rising interest rates, changes in the national, state and local economic climate and real estate conditions, perceptions of prospective tenants of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the properties, the ability of the owners to provide adequate management, maintenance and insurance costs, the cost of complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, increasing competition and compliance with environmental laws, changes in real estate taxes and other operating expenses, adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies, adverse changes in zoning laws, and other factors beyond the control of the issuers. In addition, distributions received by the Fund from REITs may consist of dividends, capital gains and/or return of capital.

Dividends paid by REITs will generally not qualify for the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

Real Estate Operating Companies.

The Fund will invest in real estate operating companies (REOC). REOCs are companies that invest in real estate and whose shares trade on public exchanges. The market value of REOC shares and the ability of REOCs to distribute income may be adversely affected by the same factors as those described above for REITs. However, REOCs differ from REITs in that dividends received by REOC shareholders are taxed similar to dividends of a standard corporation, REOCs have less investment limitations and investments can be funded with internally generated funds without penalty (i.e., forfeiting tax advantages), and REOCs do not need to hire outside management for certain assets such as hotels.

Investment Funds

Investment Funds may employ a wide variety of investment strategies, including, but not limited to:

- *Diversified Equities.* A long/short investment strategy of investing in equity, equity-related and other securities.
- *Debt and Equity Opportunities.* A long/short investment strategy in corporate debt and equity securities of leveraged companies and financially distressed firms and other investments.
- *Credit Opportunities.* A long/short investment strategy in corporate debt and equity securities to capture credit opportunities in all market environments
- *Structured Credit.* A long/short investment strategy in structured mortgage-backed securities.
- *Managed Futures.* A strategy that generates returns from convergent and divergent trends in the financial and currency futures markets.

Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs")

The Fund may invest its assets in ETFs that invest primarily in what the Adviser considers alternative assets, subject to the Fund's investment restrictions. Alternative assets consist of assets other than traditional stocks and bonds, such as commodities, real estate, and foreign currencies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest no more than 20% of its net assets in non-real estate related alternative assets. ETFs are typically passive funds that track their related index and have the

flexibility of trading like a security. They are managed by professionals and provide the investor with diversification, cost and tax efficiency, liquidity, marginability, are useful for hedging, have the ability to go long and short, and some provide quarterly dividends. Additionally, some ETFs are unit investment trusts, which are unmanaged portfolios overseen by trustees and some ETFs may be grantor trusts. An ETF typically holds a portfolio of securities or contracts designed to track a particular market segment or index. ETFs generally have two markets. The primary market is where institutions swap "creation units" in block-multiples of, for example, 50,000 shares for in-kind securities and cash in the form of dividends. The secondary market is where individual investors can trade as little as a single share during trading hours on the exchange. This is different from mutual funds that are traded after hours once the NAV is calculated. ETFs share many similar risks with mutual funds and closed-end funds.

ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange. ETF shares may trade at a discount or a premium in market price if there is a limited market in such shares. Investments in ETFs are subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Fund. ETFs also are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, your cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other funds that invest exclusively in stocks and bonds. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Finally, because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate the Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Closed-End Funds

The Fund may invest its assets in "closed-end" investment companies (or "closed-end funds") that invest primarily in what the Adviser considers alternative assets, subject to the Fund's investment restrictions. Alternative assets consist of assets other than traditional stocks and bonds, such as commodities, real estate, and foreign currencies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest no more than 20% of its net assets in non-real estate related alternative assets. Shares of closed-end funds are typically offered to the public in a one-time initial public offering by a group of underwriters who retain a spread or underwriting commission of between 4% or 6% of the initial public offering price. Such securities are then listed for trading on the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (commonly known as "NASDAQ") and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets. Because the shares of closed-end funds cannot be redeemed upon demand to the issuer like the shares of an open end investment company, investors seek to buy and sell shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market.

The Fund generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market. The Fund will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases similar to the expenses the Fund would incur for the purchase of securities of any other type of issuer in the secondary market. The Fund may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Adviser, based on a consideration of the nature of the closed-end fund's proposed investments, the prevailing market conditions and the level of demand for such securities, they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if the Fund purchased such securities in the secondary market.

Open End Funds (mutual funds)

The Fund may invest in open end investment companies, commonly known as mutual funds. The Fund may invest in mutual funds that invest primarily in what the Adviser considers to be alternative assets, subject to the Fund's investment restrictions. Alternative assets consist of assets other than traditional stocks and bonds, such as commodities, real estate, and foreign currencies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest no more than 20% of its net assets in non-real estate related alternative assets.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Fund's shares is subject to risks. The value of the Fund's investments will increase or decrease based on changes in the prices of the investments it holds. This will cause the value of the Fund's shares to increase or decrease. You could lose money by investing in the Fund. By itself, the Fund does not constitute a complete investment program. Before investing in the Fund you should consider carefully the following risks the Fund faces through its direct investments and its investments in Investment Funds. There may be additional risks that the Fund does not currently foresee or consider material. You may wish to consult with your legal or tax advisors, before deciding whether to invest in the Fund.

Conflicts of Interest. The Adviser, and/or its affiliates manage the assets of and/or provide advice to individual accounts, as well as to the Fund. The Fund has no interest in the activities of the Adviser's other clients. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliates, and any of their respective officers, directors, partners, members or employees, may invest for their own accounts in various investment opportunities, including in investment funds, private investment companies or other investment vehicles in which the Fund will have no interest. However, there are no affiliations or arrangements between the Adviser's clients, the Investment Funds and the asset managers to the Investment Funds.

Convertible Securities Risk. Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to risks associated with both debt securities and equity securities. Convertible securities are similar to fixed-income securities because they usually pay a fixed interest rate (or dividend) and are obligated to repay principal on a given date in the future. The market value of fixed-income and preferred securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and tends to increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities have characteristics of a fixed-income security and are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates when their conversion value is lower than the value of the bond or preferred share. Fixed-income and preferred securities also are subject to credit risk, which is the risk that an issuer of a security may not be able to make principal and interest or dividend payments on the security as they become due. Fixed-income and preferred securities also may be subject to prepayment or redemption risk. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to surrender the security for redemption, convert it into the issuing company's common stock or cash or sell it to a third party at a time that may be unfavorable to the Fund. In addition, the Fund may invest in fixed-income and preferred securities rated less than investment grade that are sometimes referred to as high yield or "junk bonds." These securities are speculative investments that carry greater risks and are more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher quality securities. Such securities also may be subject to resale restrictions. The lack of a liquid market for these securities could decrease the Fund's share price. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to common stocks especially when their conversion value is the same as the value of the bond or preferred share. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of

economic or political changes. Stock prices in general may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of equity securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

Debt Securities Risk. When the Fund invests in debt securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of debt securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

Derivatives Risk. While the Fund does not intend to invest in derivatives or utilize derivative or hedging strategies as a principal investment strategy, the Investment Funds in which the Fund invests may use derivatives (including options, repurchase agreements and futures) to enhance returns or hedge against market declines. An Investment Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction may not fulfill its contractual obligations; (ii) risk of mispricing or improper valuation; and (iii) the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. Derivative prices are highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially during a short period of time. Such prices are influenced by numerous factors that affect the markets, including, but not limited to: changing supply and demand relationships; government programs and policies; national and international political and economic events, changes in interest rates, inflation and deflation and changes in supply and demand relationships.

Distribution Policy Risk. The Fund's distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio. A return of capital may also reduce a shareholder's tax basis, resulting in higher taxes when the shareholder sells his shares, and may cause a shareholder to pay taxes even if he sells his shares for less than the original purchase price. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain. The initial distribution will be declared on a date determined by the Board. If the Fund's investments are delayed, the initial distribution may consist principally of a return of capital.

Investment Funds Risk. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the Investment Fund managers and selected strategies, the adherence by such Investment Fund managers to such selected strategies, the instruments used by such Investment Fund managers and the Adviser's ability to select Investment Fund managers and strategies and effectively allocate Fund assets among them. Fund shareholders will bear two layers of fees and expenses: asset-based fees and expenses at the Fund level, and asset-based fees, which may include incentive allocations or fees and expenses at the Investment Fund level. The Fund is subject to, and indirectly invests in Investment Funds that are subject to, risks associated with legal and regulatory changes applicable to financial institutions generally or to Investment Funds in particular. The Fund may not be able to invest in certain Investment Funds that are oversubscribed or closed, or the Fund may be able to allocate only a limited amount of assets to an Investment Fund that has been identified as an

attractive opportunity. The Fund's investments in certain Investment Funds may be subject to lock-up periods, during which the Fund may not withdraw its investment. The Fund may invest indirectly a substantial portion of its assets in Investment Funds that follow a particular type of investment strategy, which may expose the Fund to the risks of that strategy. Many of the Fund's assets will be priced in the absence of a readily available market and may be priced based on determinations of fair value, which may prove to be inaccurate. The Fund, upon its redemption of all or a portion of its interest in an Investment Fund, may receive an in-kind distribution of securities that are illiquid or difficult to value and difficult to dispose of.

Investment Fund returns may exhibit greater correlations among each other or with fixed-income or equity indices than anticipated by the Adviser, particularly during times of general market turmoil. Investment Fund managers may invest the Investment Funds' assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including those in emerging markets, and the Fund's assets may be invested in Investment Funds that may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies, thereby exposing the Fund to various risks that may not be applicable to U.S. securities. An Investment Fund Manager may focus on a particular industry or sector, (e.g., energy, utilities, financial services, healthcare, consumer products, industrials and technology), which may subject the Investment Fund, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of industries. An Investment Fund Manager may focus on a particular country or geographic region, which may subject the Investment Fund, and thus the Fund, to greater risk and volatility than if investments had been made in issuers in a broader range of geographic regions. Investment Fund managers may use derivatives for speculative or hedging purposes. Investment Fund managers may have limited operating histories upon which to evaluate their performance, and some Investment Fund managers may not be registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Investment Funds may incur leverage for investment or other purposes, which may increase the volatility of the Investment Funds. Investment Fund managers may sell short securities held by Investment Funds, which presents the theoretical risk of unlimited loss because of increases in the market price of the security sold short, and the risk that Investment Funds' short selling activities may be adversely affected by regulatory restrictions that may be imposed at any time. Investment Fund managers may change their investment strategies at any time. Investment Fund managers may invest the Investment Funds' assets without limitation in restricted and illiquid securities. Investment Fund managers may invest the Investment Funds' assets in equity securities without limitation as to market capitalization. Investment Funds may invest in equity securities issued by smaller capitalization companies, including micro-cap companies, the prices of which may be subject to erratic market movements. Investment Fund managers may charge Investment Fund investors (such as the Fund) asset-based fees and incentive allocations or fees of as much as 20% of an Investment Fund's net profits (or more in certain limited circumstances), which may create incentives for Investment Fund managers to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than in the absence of these fees. See "Private Investment Funds Risk" below for additional risk information specific to Private Investment Funds.

Issuer Risk. The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of an issuer's securities that are held in the Fund's portfolio may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Leveraging Risk. The use of leverage, such as borrowing money to purchase securities, by the Fund or an Investment Fund will magnify the Fund's gains or losses. The use of leverage via short selling by an Investment Fund will also magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Generally, the use of leverage also will cause the Fund and an Investment Fund to have higher expenses (especially

interest and/or short selling-related dividend expenses) than those of funds that do not use such techniques. In addition, a lender to the Fund or an Investment Fund may terminate or refuse to renew any credit facility. If the Fund or Investment Fund is unable to access additional credit, it may be forced to sell investments at inopportune times, which may further depress the returns of the Fund.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is a closed-end investment company structured as an "interval fund" and designed for long-term investors. Unlike many closed-end investment companies, the Fund's shares are not listed on any securities exchange and are not publicly traded. There is currently no secondary market for the shares and the Fund expects that no secondary market will develop. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for no less than 5% of the shares outstanding at NAV. There is no guarantee that shareholders will be able to sell all of the shares they desire in a quarterly repurchase offer. The Fund's investments are also subject to liquidity risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations. Funds with principal investment strategies that involve securities of companies with smaller market capitalizations, derivatives or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk.

Management Risk. The Fund's NAV changes daily based on the performance of the securities and derivatives in which it invests. The Adviser's and Investment Funds managers' judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes and securities in which the Fund invests (directly or indirectly) may prove to be incorrect and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, the Adviser's judgments about the potential performance of Investment Funds may also prove incorrect and may not produce the desired results. The Fund's portfolio manager and the other officers of the Adviser have no experience managing a closed-end fund.

Market Risk. An investment in shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. An investment in shares represents an indirect investment in the securities owned by the Fund. The value of these securities, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The value of your shares at any point in time may be worth less than the value of your original investment, even after taking into account any reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Medium and Small Capitalization Company Risk. The Fund will concentrate its investments in real estate related industry securities. Many issuers of real estate securities are medium or small capitalization companies which may be newly formed or have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. The risks associated with these investments are generally greater than those associated with investments in the securities of larger, more-established companies. This may cause the Fund's NAV to be more volatile when compared to investment companies that focus only on large capitalization companies. Generally, securities of medium and small capitalization companies are more likely to experience sharper swings in market values, less liquid markets, in which it may be more difficult for the Adviser to sell at times and at prices that the Adviser believes appropriate and generally are more volatile than those of larger companies. Compared to large companies, smaller companies are more likely to have (i) less information publicly available, (ii) more limited product lines or markets and less mature businesses, (iii) fewer capital resources, (iv) more limited management depth and (v) shorter operating histories. Further, the equity securities of smaller companies are often traded over-the-counter and generally experience a lower trading volume than is typical for securities that are traded on a national securities exchange. Consequently, the Fund may be required to dispose of these securities over a longer period of time

(and potentially at less favorable prices) than would be the case for securities of larger companies, offering greater potential for gains and losses and associated tax consequences.

New Offering with No Operating History. The Fund is a closed-end investment company with no history of operations. It is designed for long-term investors and not as a trading vehicle. If the Fund commences operations under inopportune market or economic conditions, it may not be able to achieve its investment objectives. In addition, because the Fund has no minimum asset threshold that must be satisfied prior to launch, the Fund will experience high expenses as a percentage of net assets, subject to the Fund's Expense Limitation Agreement (see "Fund Expenses"), to the extent it raises few assets.

Preferred Securities Risk. There are various risks associated with investing in preferred securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, deferral and omission of distributions, subordination to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure, limited liquidity, limited voting rights and special redemption rights.

Private Investment Funds Risk. The Fund's investment in Private Investment Funds carries the following risks in addition to those described in "Investment Funds Risk." Private Investment Funds are not publicly traded and therefore may not be as liquid as other types of investments. Please see "Liquidity Risk" for a description of risks associated with illiquid securities. As a result, the Fund may consider information provided by the asset manager to determine the value of the Fund's investment in the Private Investment Fund. The valuation provided by an asset manager as of a specific date may vary from the actual sale price that may be obtained if such investment were sold to a third party. The Adviser will use reasonable due diligence to value securities and may also consider, among other things, information provided by the Private Investment Funds, including quarterly unaudited financial statements, which if inaccurate could adversely affect the Adviser's ability to value accurately the Fund's shares. Private Investment Funds that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued. In addition to valuation risk, shareholders of Private Investment Funds are not entitled to the protections of the 1940 Act. For example, Private Investment Funds need not have independent boards, may not require shareholder approval of advisory contracts, may leverage to an unlimited extent, and may engage in joint transactions with affiliates. As a result, Private Investment Funds may make significant use of leverage, which has the potential to magnify losses versus funds that do not employ leverage. Please see "Leverage Risk" above for a description of risks associated with the use of leverage. These characteristics present additional risks, including the possibility of total risk of loss, for shareholders.

Real Estate Securities Risks. The Fund will not invest in real estate directly, but because the Fund will concentrate its investments in investment vehicles that invest principally in real estate and real estate related industry securities, its portfolio will be significantly impacted by the performance of the real estate market and may experience more volatility and be exposed to greater risk than a more diversified portfolio. Although the Fund will not invest in real estate directly, the Fund may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership in real property. The value of the Fund's shares will be affected by factors affecting the value of real estate and the earnings of companies engaged in the real estate industry. These factors include, among others: (i) changes in general economic and market conditions; (ii) changes in the value of real estate properties; (iii) risks related to local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition; (iv) increases in property taxes and operating expenses; (v) changes in zoning laws; (vi) casualty and condemnation losses; (vii) variations in rental income, neighborhood values or the appeal of property to tenants; (viii) the availability of financing and (ix) changes in interest rates. Many real estate companies utilize leverage, which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates. The value of securities of companies in the real estate

industry may go through cycles of relative under-performance and over-performance in comparison to equity securities markets in general.

There are also special risks associated with particular sectors, or real estate operations generally, as described below:

Retail Properties. Retail properties are affected by the overall health of the economy and may be adversely affected by, among other things, the growth of alternative forms of retailing, bankruptcy, departure or cessation of operations of a tenant, a shift in consumer demand due to demographic changes, changes in spending patterns and lease terminations.

Office Properties. Office properties are affected by the overall health of the economy, and other factors such as a downturn in the businesses operated by their tenants, obsolescence and non-competitiveness.

Multifamily Properties. The value and successful operation of a multifamily property may be affected by a number of factors such as the location of the property, the ability of the management team, the level of mortgage rates, the presence of competing properties, adverse economic conditions in the locale, oversupply and rent control laws or other laws affecting such properties.

Hospitality Properties. The risks of hospitality or hotel properties include, among other things, the necessity of a high level of continuing capital expenditures, competition, increases in operating costs which may not be offset by increases in revenues, dependence on business and commercial travelers and tourism, increases in fuel costs and other expenses of travel, and adverse effects of general and local economic conditions. Hospitality properties tend to be more sensitive to adverse economic conditions and competition than many other commercial properties.

Industrial Properties. Industrial properties are affected by downturns in the manufacture, processing and shipping of goods.

Healthcare Properties. Healthcare properties and healthcare providers are affected by several significant factors, including federal, state and local laws governing licenses, certification, adequacy of care, pharmaceutical distribution, rates, equipment, personnel and other factors regarding operations, continued availability of revenue from government reimbursement programs and competition on a local and regional basis. The failure of any healthcare operator to comply with governmental laws and regulations may affect its ability to operate its facility or receive government reimbursements.

Land. Land may be affected by development risks including insufficient tenant demand to build or construction delays as well as adverse changes in local and national economic and market conditions.

Self-Storage Properties. The value and successful operation of a self-storage property may be affected by a number of factors, such as the ability of the management team, the location of the property, the presence of competing properties, changes in traffic patterns and effects of general and local economic conditions with respect to rental rates and occupancy levels.

Student Housing Properties. Student housing properties are affected by fluctuations in underlying demand, which is tied to student enrollments. Other factors affecting student housing include the supply of university-owned housing and the availability and accessibility of transportation. In addition,

tuition costs and the ability for students to borrow in order to fund their studies will impact available income for student housing costs.

Data Center Properties. Data center properties are subject to the risk of obsolescence given changing technology and the high investment cost of such assets. Also tenant demand may fluctuate as companies change their needs for information technology investment.

Other factors may contribute to the risk of real estate investments:

Development Issues. Certain real estate companies may engage in the development or construction of real estate properties. These companies in which the Fund invests ("portfolio companies") are exposed to a variety of risks inherent in real estate development and construction, such as the risk that there will be insufficient tenant demand to occupy newly developed properties, and the risk that prices of construction materials or construction labor may rise materially during the development.

Lack of Insurance. Certain of the portfolio companies may fail to carry comprehensive liability, fire, flood, earthquake extended coverage and rental loss insurance, or insurance in place may be subject to various policy specifications, limits and deductibles. Should any type of uninsured loss occur, the portfolio company could lose its investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, a number of properties and, as a result, adversely affect the Fund's investment performance.

Dependence on Tenants. The value of the Fund's portfolio companies' properties and the ability to make distributions to their shareholders depend upon the ability of the tenants at their properties to generate enough income in excess of their operating expenses to make their lease payments. Changes beyond the control of our portfolio companies may adversely affect their tenants' ability to make their lease payments and, in such event, would substantially reduce both their income from operations and ability to make distributions to our portfolio companies and, consequently, the Fund.

Financial Leverage. Real estate companies may be highly leveraged and financial covenants may affect the ability of real estate companies to operate effectively.

Environmental Issues. In connection with the ownership (direct or indirect), operation, management and development of real properties that may contain hazardous or toxic substances, a portfolio company may be considered an owner, operator or responsible party of such properties and, therefore, may be potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other costs, including governmental fines and liabilities for injuries to persons and property. The existence of any such material environmental liability could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and cash flow of any such portfolio company and, as a result, the amount available to make distributions on shares of the Fund could be reduced.

Financing Issues. Financial institutions in which the Fund may invest are subject to extensive government regulation. This regulation may limit both the amount and types of loans and other financial commitments a financial institution can make, and the interest rates and fees it can charge. In addition, interest and investment rates are highly sensitive and are determined by many factors beyond a financial institution's control, including general and local economic conditions (such as inflation, recession, money supply and unemployment) and the monetary and fiscal policies of various governmental agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board. These limitations may have a significant impact on the profitability of a financial institution since profitability is attributable, at least in part, to the institution's ability to make financial commitments such as loans. Profitability of a financial institution is largely dependent upon the availability and cost of the institution's funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change.

Current Conditions. The decline in the broader credit markets in recent years related to the sub-prime mortgage dislocation has caused the global financial markets to become more volatile and the United States homebuilding market has been dramatically impacted as a result. The confluence of the dislocation in the real estate credit markets with the broad based stress in the United States real estate industry could create a difficult operating environment for owners of real estate in the near term and investors should be aware that the general risks of investing in real estate may be magnified.

Recent instability in the United States, European and other credit markets also has made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing or refinancing on attractive terms or at all. In particular, because of the current conditions in the credit markets, borrowers may be subject to increased interest expenses for borrowed money and tightening underwriting standards. There is also a risk that a general lack of liquidity or other adverse events in the credit markets may adversely affect the ability of issuers in whose securities the Fund invests to finance real estate developments and projects or refinance completed projects.

For example, adverse developments relating to sub-prime mortgages have been adversely affecting the willingness of some lenders to extend credit, in general, which may make it more difficult for companies to obtain financing on attractive terms or at all so that they may commence or complete real estate development projects, refinance completed projects or purchase real estate. It also may adversely affect the price at which companies can sell real estate, because purchasers may not be able to obtain financing on attractive terms or at all. These developments also may adversely affect the broader economy, which in turn may adversely affect the real estate markets. Such developments could, in turn, reduce the number of real estate funds publicly-traded during the investment period and reduce the Fund's investment opportunities.

REIT Risk. Investments in REITs will subject the Fund to various risks. REIT share prices may decline because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including supply and demand for properties, the economic health of the country or of different regions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. REITs often invest in highly leveraged properties. Returns from REITs, which typically are small or medium capitalization stocks, may trail returns from the overall stock market. In addition, changes in interest rates may hurt real estate values or make REIT shares less attractive than other income-producing investments. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation.

Qualification as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended in any particular year is a complex analysis that depends on a number of factors. There can be no assurance that the entities in which the Fund invests with the expectation that they will be taxed as a REIT will qualify as a REIT. An entity that fails to qualify as a REIT would be subject to a corporate level tax, would not be entitled to a deduction for dividends paid to its shareholders and would not pass through to its shareholders the character of income earned by the entity. If the Fund were to invest in an entity that failed to qualify as a REIT, such failure could significantly reduce the Fund's yield on that investment. REITs can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. They may also realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity REITs will be affected by conditions in the real estate rental market and by changes in the value of the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties. Mortgage REITs will be affected by changes in creditworthiness of borrowers and changes in interest rates. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in

mortgages. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects.

Dividends paid by REITs will not generally qualify for the reduced U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to qualified dividends under the Code. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters." The Fund's investments in REITs may include an additional risk to shareholders. Some or all of a REIT's annual distributions to its investors may constitute a non-taxable return of capital. Any such return of capital will generally reduce the Fund's basis in the REIT investment, but not below zero. To the extent the distributions from a particular REIT exceed the Fund's basis in such REIT, the Fund will generally recognize gain. In part because REIT distributions often include a nontaxable return of capital, Fund distributions to shareholders may also include a nontaxable return of capital. Shareholders that receive such a distribution will also reduce their tax basis in their shares of the Fund, but not below zero. To the extent the distribution exceeds a shareholder's basis in the Fund's shares, such shareholder will generally recognize a capital gain. The Fund does not have any investment restrictions with respect to investments in REITs.

Repurchase Policy Risks. Quarterly repurchases by the Fund of its shares typically will be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. However, payment for repurchased shares may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would liquidate such holdings, potentially resulting in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover. The Adviser may take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on any such borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase proceeds by selling investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its net assets in less liquid securities. Also, the sale of securities to fund repurchases could reduce the market price of those securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.

Repurchase of shares will tend to reduce the amount of outstanding shares and, depending upon the Fund's investment performance, its net assets. A reduction in the Fund's net assets may increase the Fund's expense ratio, to the extent that additional shares are not sold. In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Fund may be a taxable event to shareholders.

The Fund's quarterly repurchase offers are a shareholder's only means of liquidity with respect to his or her shares. The shares are not traded on a national securities exchange and no secondary market exists for the shares, nor does the Fund expect a secondary market for its shares to exist in the future.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall management of the Fund, including supervision of the duties performed by the Adviser. The Board is comprised of five trustees. The Trustees are responsible for the Fund's overall management, including adopting the investment and other policies of the Fund, electing and replacing officers and selecting and supervising the Fund's investment adviser. The name and business address of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years, as well as a description of committees of the Board, are set forth under "Management" in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

Resource Real Estate, Inc. ("Resource Real Estate"), located at One Crescent Drive, Suite 203, Philadelphia, PA 19112, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a Delaware corporation formed in 2004. Resource Real Estate is a subsidiary of Resource America, Inc. (a Nasdaq Global Select traded company (Nasdaq: REXI), a specialized asset management company that uses industry specific expertise to generate and administer investment opportunities for its own account and for outside investors in the real estate, commercial finance and financial fund management sectors. Resource Real Estate invests in and manages real estate investment vehicles on behalf of itself and for outside investors and operates Resource America's commercial real estate debt platform. It has \$1.7 billion under management as of June 30, 2012, and offers investment programs that acquire stable income-generating multi-family real estate assets throughout the U.S.

Under the general supervision of the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Adviser will carry out the investment and reinvestment of the net assets of the Fund, will furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Fund, and determine which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged. In addition, the Adviser will supervise and provide oversight of the Fund's service providers. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the management of the Fund. The Adviser will compensate all Adviser personnel who provide services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Investment Management Agreement a monthly management fee computed at the annual rate of 1.25% of the daily net assets. The Adviser may employ research services and service providers to assist in the Adviser's market analysis and investment selection.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees initial approval of the Fund's Investment Management Agreement will be available in the Fund's initial semi-annual report to shareholders.

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding interest, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses), to the extent that they exceed 1.99% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets (the Expense Limitation). In consideration of the Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement will be made only for fees and expenses incurred not more than three years from the end of the fiscal year in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the Expense Limitation to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination.

Portfolio Manager

Scott Crowe serves as the portfolio manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Prior to joining the Adviser in November of 2012, Mr. Crowe was Global Portfolio Manager, Senior Vice President for Cohen & Steers Capital Management Inc. from March 2007 to May 2012, where he served as the lead portfolio manager for global, international and emerging market portfolios and was chair of the firm's Europe, Asia and Global investment committees. Mr. Crowe earned an Honours degree in Finance from the University of Technology, Sydney and a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia.

The SAI provides additional information about the Fund's portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

Administrator, Accounting Agent and Transfer Agent

Gemini Fund Services, LLC, located at 450 Wireless Boulevard, Hauppauge, NY, 11788, serves as Administrator, Accounting Agent and Transfer Agent. Gemini Fund Services, LLC receives the following fees: for administrative services **[Insert fee schedule.]**

Custodian

Union Bank, N.A., with principal offices at 350 California Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, California 94104, serves as custodian for the securities and cash of the Fund's portfolio. Under a Custody Agreement, Union Bank, N.A. holds the Fund's assets in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties.

Estimated Fund Expenses

The Adviser is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services stated in the Investment Management Agreement, including compensation of and office space for its officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management and administration of the Fund. The Adviser is obligated to pay the fees of any Trustee of the Fund who is affiliated with it.

GFS is obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by a Fund Services Administration Agreement (administration, accounting and transfer agent), including compensation of and office space for its officers and employees and administration of the Fund.

The Fund pays all other expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund, which consist of (i) expenses for legal and independent accountants' services, (ii) costs of printing proxies, share certificates, if any, and reports to shareholders, (iii) charges of the custodian and transfer agent in connection with the Fund's dividend reinvestment policy, (iv) fees and expenses of independent Trustees, (v) printing costs, (vi) membership fees in trade association, (vii) fidelity bond coverage for the Fund's officers and Trustees, (viii) errors and omissions insurance for the Fund's officers and Trustees, (ix) brokerage costs, (x) taxes, (xi) costs associated with the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers, (xii) servicing fees and (xiii) other extraordinary or non-recurring expenses and other expenses properly payable by the Fund. The expenses incident to the offering and issuance of shares to be issued by the Fund will be recorded as a reduction of capital of the Fund attributable to the shares.

The Fund will pay a monthly shareholder servicing fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

On the basis of the anticipated size of the Fund, it is estimated that the Fund's annual operating expenses will be approximately \$[_____], which includes offering costs and does not take into account the effect, if any, of the Expense Limitation Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser. However, no assurance can be given, in light of the Fund's investment objectives and policies and the fact that the Fund's offering is continuous and shares are sold on an ongoing basis that actual annual operating expenses will not be substantially more or less than this estimate.

The initial operating expenses for a new fund, including start-up costs, which may be significant, may be higher than the expenses of an established fund. Costs incurred in connection with the organization of the Fund, estimated at \$[_____] will be borne by the Fund. The Fund will pay organizational costs and offering expenses incurred with respect to the offering of its shares from the proceeds of the offering, less amounts advanced under the Expense Limitation. For tax purposes, offering costs cannot be deducted by the Fund or the Fund's shareholders. Therefore, for tax purposes, the expenses incident to the offering and issuance of shares to be issued by the Fund will be recorded as a reduction of capital of the Fund attributable to the shares.

The Investment Management Agreement authorizes the Adviser to select brokers or dealers (including affiliates) to arrange for the purchase and sale of Fund securities, including principal transactions. Any commission, fee or other remuneration paid to an affiliated broker or dealer is paid in compliance with the Fund's procedures adopted in accordance with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act.

Control Persons

A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. As of [_____] 2012 the following shareholders of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund: [_____].

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value (or NAV) of shares of the Fund is determined daily, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). Each share will be offered at net asset value plus the applicable sales load. During the continuous offering, the price of the shares will increase or decrease on a daily basis according to the net asset value of the shares. In computing net asset value, portfolio securities of the Fund are valued at their current market values determined on the basis of market quotations. If market quotations are not readily available (as in the case of Private Investment Funds investing in private real estate), securities are valued at fair value as determined by the Board of Trustees. The Board has delegated the day to day responsibility for determining these fair values in accordance with the policies it has approved to the Adviser, which acts under the Board's supervision. Fair valuation involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may differ materially from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Like all investments that are valued at fair value, the Private Investment Funds will be difficult to value, particularly to the extent that their underlying investments are not publicly traded. There is no single standard for determining fair value of a security. Rather, the Adviser's fair value calculations will involve significant professional judgment in the application of both observable and unobservable attributes, and as a result, the calculated net asset values of the Private Investment Funds' assets may differ from their actual realizable value or future fair value. In determining the fair value of a security for which there are no readily available market quotations, the Adviser, acting under the Board's supervision, may consider several factors, including fundamental analytical data relating to the investment in the security, the nature and duration of any restriction on the disposition of the security, the cost of the security at the date of purchase, the liquidity of the market for the security and the recommendation of the Fund's Portfolio Manager. The Adviser may also consider periodic financial statements (audited and unaudited) or other information provided by the issuer to investors or prospective investors. As part of its ongoing due diligence of Private Investment Fund investments, the Adviser will attempt to obtain current information from Private Investment Fund asset

managers to value all fair valued securities, but it is anticipated that portfolio holdings of the Private Investment Funds could be available on no more than a quarterly basis. Private Investment Funds that invest primarily in publicly traded securities are more easily valued because the values of their underlying investments are based on market quotations.

Before investing in any Private Investment Fund, the Adviser, under the oversight of the Board, will conduct a due diligence review of the valuation methodology utilized by the Private Investment Fund, which as a general matter will utilize market values when available, and otherwise utilize principles of fair value that the Adviser reasonably believes to be consistent with (but not necessarily the same as) those used by the Fund for valuing its own investments. After investing in a Private Investment Fund, the Adviser will monitor the valuation methodology used by the Investment Manager.

The Adviser will provide the Board of Trustees with periodic reports, no less frequently than quarterly, that discuss the functioning of the valuation process, if applicable to that period, and that identify issues and valuations problems that have arisen, if any. To the extent deemed necessary by the Adviser, the Valuation Committee of the Board will review any securities valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies. The Adviser will provide the Board of Trustees with periodic reports, no less frequently than quarterly, that discuss the functioning of the valuation process, if applicable to that period, and that identify issues and valuations problems that have arisen, if any. To the extent deemed necessary by the Adviser, the Valuation Committee of the Board will review any securities valued by the Adviser in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies.

Non-dollar-denominated securities, if any, are valued as of the close of the NYSE at the closing price of such securities in their principal trading market, but may be valued at fair value if subsequent events occurring before the computation of net asset value materially have affected the value of the securities. Trading may take place in foreign issues held by the Fund, if any, at times when the Fund is not open for business. As a result, the Fund's net asset value may change at times when it is not possible to purchase or sell shares of the Fund. The Fund may use a third party pricing service to assist it in determining the market value of securities in the Fund's portfolio. The Fund's net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets (the value of the securities the Fund holds plus cash or other assets, including interest accrued but not yet received), less accrued expenses of the Fund, less the Fund's other liabilities by the total number of shares outstanding.

For purposes of determining the net asset value of the Fund, readily marketable portfolio securities listed on the NYSE are valued, except as indicated below, at the last sale price reflected on the consolidated tape at the close of the NYSE on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day. If no bid or asked prices are quoted on such day or if market prices may be unreliable because of events occurring after the close of trading, then the security is valued by such method as the Board shall determine in good faith to reflect its fair market value. Readily marketable securities not listed on the NYSE but listed on other domestic or foreign securities exchanges are valued in a like manner. Portfolio securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined as reflected on the consolidated tape at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. Securities trading on the NASDAQ are valued at the NASDAQ official closing price.

Readily marketable securities traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed securities whose primary market is believed by the Adviser to be over-the-counter, are valued at the mean of the current bid and asked prices as reported by the NASDAQ or, in the case of securities not reported by

the NASDAQ or a comparable source, as the Board deems appropriate to reflect their fair market value. Where securities are traded on more than one exchange and also over-the-counter, the securities will generally be valued using the quotations the Board of Trustees believes reflect most closely the value of such securities.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of a fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of the Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements, and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars", if any). The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures and has structured its portfolio managers' compensation in a manner reasonably designed to safeguard the Fund from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts. These policies and procedures generally require that the Adviser distribute investment opportunities among client accounts in a fair and equitable manner and seek best execution for securities transactions executed on the Fund's behalf.

QUARTERLY REPURCHASES OF SHARES

Once each quarter, the Fund will offer to repurchase at NAV no less than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund, unless such offer is suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements (as discussed below). The offer to purchase shares is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without the vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act). Shareholders will be notified in writing of each quarterly repurchase offer and the date the repurchase offer ends (the "Repurchase Request Deadline"). Shares will be repurchased at the NAV per share determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day (each a "Repurchase Pricing Date").

Shareholders will be notified in writing about each quarterly repurchase offer, how they may request that the Fund repurchase their shares and the "Repurchase Request Deadline," which is the date the repurchase offer ends. Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate repurchase amounts established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. The time between the notification to shareholders and the Repurchase Request Deadline is generally 30 days, but may vary from no more than 42 days to no less than 21 days. Payment pursuant to the repurchase will be made by checks to the shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

Determination of Repurchase Offer Amount

The Board of Trustees, or a committee thereof, in its sole discretion, will determine the number of shares that the Fund will offer to repurchase (the "Repurchase Offer Amount") for a given

Repurchase Request Deadline. The Repurchase Offer Amount will be no less than 5% and no more than 25% of the total number of shares outstanding on the Repurchase Request Deadline. However, investors should not rely on repurchase offers being made in amounts in excess of 5% of Fund assets.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered. In addition, the Fund will accept the total number of shares tendered in connection with required minimum distributions from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan. It is the shareholder's obligation to both notify and provide the Fund supporting documentation of a required minimum distribution from an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

Notice to Shareholders

Approximately 30 days (but no less than 21 days and more than 42 days) before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification ("Shareholder Notification"). The Shareholder Notification will contain information shareholders should consider in deciding whether or not to tender their shares for repurchase. The notice also will include detailed instructions on how to tender shares for repurchase, state the Repurchase Offer Amount and identify the dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, the scheduled Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date the repurchase proceeds are scheduled for payment (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline"). The notice also will set forth the NAV that has been computed no more than seven days before the date of notification, and how shareholders may ascertain the NAV after the notification date.

Repurchase Price

The repurchase price of the shares will be the NAV as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the Repurchase Pricing Date. You may call 1-____-____-____ to learn the NAV. The notice of the repurchase offer also will provide information concerning the NAV, such as the NAV as of a recent date or a sampling of recent NAVs, and a toll-free number for information regarding the repurchase offer.

Repurchase Amounts and Payment of Proceeds

Shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders prior to any Repurchase Request Deadline will be repurchased subject to the aggregate Repurchase Offer Amount established for that Repurchase Request Deadline. Payment pursuant to the repurchase offer will be made by check to the shareholder's address of record, or credited directly to a predetermined bank account on the Purchase Payment Date, which will be no more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Board may establish other policies for repurchases of shares that are consistent with the 1940 Act, regulations thereunder and other pertinent laws.

If shareholders tender for repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount for a given repurchase offer, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund will repurchase the shares on a pro rata

basis. However, the Fund may accept all shares tendered for repurchase by shareholders who own less than one hundred shares and who tender all of their shares, before prorating other amounts tendered.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offer

The Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer only: (a) if making or effecting the repurchase offer would cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company under the Code; (b) for any period during which the NYSE or any market on which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted; (c) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or (d) for such other periods as the Commission may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of the Fund.

Liquidity Requirements

The Fund must maintain liquid assets equal to the Repurchase Offer Amount from the time that the notice is sent to shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date. The Fund will ensure that a percentage of its net assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount consists of assets that can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment within the time period between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline. The Board of Trustees has adopted procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with the repurchase offer and the liquidity requirements described in the previous paragraph. If, at any time, the Fund falls out of compliance with these liquidity requirements, the Board of Trustees will take whatever action it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

Consequences of Repurchase Offers

Repurchase offers will typically be funded from available cash or sales of portfolio securities. Payment for repurchased shares, however, may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser otherwise would, thus increasing the Fund's portfolio turnover and potentially causing the Fund to realize losses. The Adviser intends to take measures to attempt to avoid or minimize such potential losses and turnover, and instead of liquidating portfolio holdings, may borrow money to finance repurchases of shares. If the Fund borrows to finance repurchases, interest on that borrowing will negatively affect shareholders who do not tender their shares in a repurchase offer by increasing the Fund's expenses and reducing any net investment income. To the extent the Fund finances repurchase amounts by selling Fund investments, the Fund may hold a larger proportion of its assets in less liquid securities. The sale of portfolio securities to fund repurchases also could reduce the market price of those underlying securities, which in turn would reduce the Fund's NAV.

Repurchase of the Fund's shares will tend to reduce the amount of outstanding shares and, depending upon the Fund's investment performance, its net assets. A reduction in the Fund's net assets would increase the Fund's expense ratio, to the extent that additional shares are not sold and expenses otherwise remain the same (or increase). In addition, the repurchase of shares by the Fund will be a taxable event to shareholders.

The Fund is intended as a long-term investment. The Fund's quarterly repurchase offers are a shareholder's only means of liquidity with respect to his or her shares. Shareholders have no rights to redeem or transfer their shares, other than limited rights of a shareholder's descendants to redeem

shares in the event of such shareholder's death pursuant to certain conditions and restrictions. The shares are not traded on a national securities exchange and no secondary market exists for the shares, nor does the Fund expect a secondary market for its shares to exist in the future.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distribution Policy

The Fund intends to make a dividend distribution at least each quarter or, upon board approval, each month, to its shareholders of the net investment income of the Fund after payment of Fund operating expenses. The Fund may establish a predetermined dividend rate, which may be modified by the Board from time to time. If, for any distribution, investment company taxable income (which term includes net short-term capital gain), if any, and net tax-exempt income, if any, is less than the amount of the distribution, then assets of the Fund will be sold and the difference will generally be a tax-free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. The Fund's final distribution for each calendar year will include any remaining investment company taxable income and net tax-exempt income undistributed during the year, as well as all net capital gain realized during the year. If the total distributions made in any calendar year exceed investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt income and net capital gain, such excess distributed amount would be treated as ordinary dividend income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions in excess of the earnings and profits would first be a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the adjusted tax basis in the shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets). This distribution policy may, under certain circumstances, have certain adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders because it may result in a return of capital resulting in less of a shareholder's assets being invested in the Fund and, over time, increase the Fund's expense ratio. The distribution policy also may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain. The initial distribution will be declared on a date determined by the Board. If the Fund's investments are delayed, the initial distribution may consist principally of a return of capital.

Unless the registered owner of shares elects to receive cash, all dividends declared on shares will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. See "Dividend Reinvestment Policy."

The dividend distribution described above may result in the payment of approximately the same amount or percentage to the Fund's shareholders each period. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payment of a dividend or other distribution may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully and should not assume that the source of any distribution from the Fund is net profit.

The Board reserves the right to change the quarterly distribution policy from time to time.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT POLICY

The Fund will operate under a dividend reinvestment policy administered by GFS (the "Agent"). Pursuant to the policy, the Fund's income dividends or capital gains or other distributions (each, a

"Distribution" and collectively, "Distributions"), net of any applicable U.S. withholding tax, are reinvested in shares of the Fund.

Shareholders automatically participate in the dividend reinvestment policy, unless and until an election is made to withdraw from the policy on behalf of such participating shareholder. Shareholders who do not wish to have Distributions automatically reinvested should so notify the Agent in writing at Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund, c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC, 450 Wireless Boulevard, Hauppauge, NY 11788. Such written notice must be received by the Agent 30 days prior to the record date of the Distribution or the shareholder will receive such Distribution in shares through the dividend reinvestment policy. Under the dividend reinvestment policy, the Fund's Distributions to shareholders are reinvested in full and fractional shares as described below.

When the Fund declares a Distribution, the Agent, on the shareholder's behalf, will receive additional authorized shares from the Fund either newly issued or repurchased from shareholders by the Fund and held as treasury stock. The number of shares to be received when Distributions are reinvested will be determined by dividing the amount of the Distribution by the Fund's NAV per share.

The Agent will maintain all shareholder accounts and furnish written confirmations of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for personal and tax records. The Agent will hold shares in the account of the shareholders in non-certificated form in the name of the participant, and each shareholder's proxy, if any, will include those shares purchased pursuant to the dividend reinvestment policy. Each participant, nevertheless, has the right to request certificates for whole and fractional shares owned. The Fund will issue certificates in its sole discretion. The Agent will distribute all proxy solicitation materials, if any, to participating shareholders.

In the case of shareholders, such as banks, brokers or nominees, that hold shares for others who are beneficial owners participating under the dividend reinvestment policy, the Agent will administer the dividend reinvestment policy on the basis of the number of shares certified from time to time by the record shareholder as representing the total amount of shares registered in the shareholder's name and held for the account of beneficial owners participating under the dividend reinvestment policy.

Neither the Agent nor the Fund shall have any responsibility or liability beyond the exercise of ordinary care for any action taken or omitted pursuant to the dividend reinvestment policy, nor shall they have any duties, responsibilities or liabilities except as expressly set forth herein. Neither shall they be liable hereunder for any act done in good faith or for any good faith omissions to act, including, without limitation, failure to terminate a participant's account prior to receipt of written notice of his or her death or with respect to prices at which shares are purchased or sold for the participants account and the terms on which such purchases and sales are made, subject to applicable provisions of the federal securities laws.

The automatic reinvestment of Dividends will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such Dividends. See "U.S. Federal Income Tax Matters."

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

All correspondence concerning the dividend reinvestment policy should be directed to the Agent at Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund, c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC, 450 Wireless

Boulevard Hauppauge, NY 11788. Certain transactions can be performed by calling the toll free number 1-[-]-[-]-[-].

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX MATTERS

The following briefly summarizes some of the important federal income tax consequences to shareholders of investing in the Fund's shares, reflects the federal tax law as of the date of this prospectus, and does not address special tax rules applicable to certain types of investors, such as corporate, tax-exempt and foreign investors. Investors should consult their tax advisers regarding other federal, state or local tax considerations that may be applicable in their particular circumstances, as well as any proposed tax law changes.

The following is a summary discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a shareholder of the Fund that acquires, holds and/or disposes of shares of the Fund, and reflects provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, existing Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this prospectus. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund and the discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. For more detailed information regarding tax considerations, see the SAI. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular investors such as those holding shares in a tax deferred account such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. In addition, income earned through an investment in the Fund may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes.

The Fund intends to elect to be treated and to qualify each year for taxation as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order for the Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company, it must meet an income and asset diversification test each year. If the Fund so qualifies and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund (but not its shareholders) will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Code imposes a 4% nondeductible excise tax on regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, to the extent they do not meet certain distribution requirements by the end of each calendar year. The Fund anticipates meeting these distribution requirements.

The Fund intends to make distributions of investment company taxable income after payment of the Fund's operating expenses no less frequently than annually. Unless a shareholder is ineligible to participate or elects otherwise, all distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund pursuant to the dividend reinvestment policy. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, all dividends are generally taxable whether a shareholder takes them in cash or they are reinvested pursuant to the policy in additional shares of the Fund. Distributions of the Fund's investment company taxable income (including short-term capital gains) will generally be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions of the Fund's net capital gains ("capital gain dividends"), if any, are taxable to shareholders as capital gains, regardless of the length of time shares have been held by shareholders. Distributions, if any, in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a holder's shares and, after that basis has been reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to the shareholder of the Fund (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset). A corporation that owns Fund shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to all of the dividends it receives from the Fund. Fund dividend payments that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain domestic corporations may be designated by the Fund as being eligible for

the dividends received deduction. There can be no assurance as to what portion of Fund dividend payments may be classified as qualifying dividends. The determination of the character for U.S. federal income tax purposes of any distribution from the Fund (i.e. ordinary income dividends, capital gains dividends, qualified dividends or return of capital distributions) will be made as of the end of the Fund's taxable year. Generally, no later than 60 days after the close of its taxable year, the Fund will provide shareholders with a written notice designating the amount of any capital gain distributions and any other distributions.

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

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND SHARES

The Fund is an unincorporated statutory trust established under the laws of the State of Delaware upon the filing of a Certificate of Trust with the Secretary of State of Delaware on August 1, 2012. The Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") provides that the Trustees of the Fund may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. The Trustees have authorized an unlimited number of shares, subject to a \$1 billion limit on the Fund. The Fund does not intend to hold annual meetings of its shareholders.

Shares

The Declaration of Trust, which has been filed with the SEC, permits the Fund to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, no par value. Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets of the Fund with each other share in the Fund. Holders of shares will be entitled to the payment of dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Trustees. The Fund currently intends to make dividend distributions to its shareholders after payment of Fund operating expenses including interest on outstanding borrowings, if any, no less frequently than quarterly. Unless the registered owner of shares elects to receive cash, all dividends declared on shares will be automatically reinvested for shareholders in additional shares of the Fund. See "Dividend Reinvestment Policy." The 1940 Act may limit the payment of dividends to the holders of shares. Each whole share shall be entitled to one vote as to matters on which it is entitled to vote pursuant to the terms of the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among its shareholders. The shares are not liable to further calls or to assessment by the Fund. There are no pre-emptive rights associated with the shares. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund's shareholders are not liable for any liabilities of the Fund. Although shareholders of an unincorporated statutory trust established under Delaware law, in certain limited circumstances, may be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund as though they were general partners, the provisions of the Declaration of Trust described in the foregoing sentence make the likelihood of such personal liability remote.

The Fund generally will not issue share certificates. However, upon written request to the Fund's transfer agent, a share certificate may be issued at the Fund's discretion for any or all of the full shares credited to an investor's account. Share certificates that have been issued to an investor may be returned at any time. The Fund's transfer agent will maintain an account for each shareholder upon which the registration of shares are recorded, and transfers, permitted only in rare circumstances, such as death or bona fide gift, will be reflected by bookkeeping entry, without physical delivery. GFS will require that a shareholder provide requests in writing, accompanied by a

valid signature guarantee form, when changing certain information in an account such as wiring instructions or telephone privileges.

The following table shows the amounts of Fund Shares that have been authorized and are outstanding as of [____], 2012:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund or for its Account	Amount Outstanding Excluding Amount Shown Under (3)
Shares of Beneficial Interest	Unlimited*	None	[_____]

*subject to a \$1 billion limit on the Fund

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Declaration of Trust includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to change the composition of the Board of Trustees, and could have the effect of depriving the Fund's shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices, if any, by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Fund. These provisions may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire control of the Fund, which attempts could have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Fund and interfering with the normal operation of the Fund. The Trustees are elected for indefinite terms and do not stand for reelection. A Trustee may be removed from office without cause only by a written instrument signed or adopted by a majority of the remaining Trustees or by a vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the class of shares of the Fund that are entitled to elect a Trustee and that are entitled to vote on the matter. The Declaration of Trust does not contain any other specific inhibiting provisions that would operate only with respect to an extraordinary transaction such as a merger, reorganization, tender offer, sale or transfer of substantially all of the Fund's asset, or liquidation. Reference should be made to the Declaration of Trust on file with the SEC for the full text of these provisions.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

[Northern Lights Distributors, LLC] , located at 17605 Wright Street Omaha, NE 68130, serves as the Fund's principal underwriter, within the meaning of the 1940 Act, and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions. The Fund's shares are offered for sale through the Distributor at NAV plus the applicable sales load. The Distributor also may enter into selected dealer agreements with other broker dealers for the sale and distribution of the Fund's shares. In reliance on Rule 415, the Fund intends to offer to sell up to \$1,000,000,000 of its shares, on a continual basis, through the Distributor. No arrangement has been made to place funds received in an escrow, trust or similar account. The Distributor is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of the Fund's shares, but will use its best efforts to sell the shares. Shares of the Fund will not be listed on any national securities exchange and the Distributor will not act as a market marker in Fund shares.

The Adviser or its affiliates, in the Adviser's discretion and from their own resources (which may include the Adviser's legitimate profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund), may pay additional compensation to brokers or dealers in connection with the sale and distribution of Fund shares (the "Additional Compensation"). In return for the Additional Compensation, the Fund may receive certain marketing advantages including access to a broker's or dealer's registered

representatives, placement on a list of investment options offered by a broker or dealer, or the ability to assist in training and educating the broker's or dealer's registered representatives. The Additional Compensation may differ among brokers or dealers in amount or in the manner of calculation: payments of Additional Compensation may be fixed dollar amounts, or based on the aggregate value of outstanding shares held by shareholders introduced by the broker or dealer, or determined in some other manner. The receipt of Additional Compensation by a selling broker or dealer may create potential conflicts of interest between an investor and its broker or dealer who is recommending the Fund over other potential investments. []

Prior to the initial public offering of shares, the Adviser purchased shares from the Fund in an amount satisfying the net worth requirements of Section 14(a) of the 1940 Act.

Purchasing Shares

Investors may purchase shares directly from the Fund in accordance with the instructions below. Investors will be assessed fees for returned checks and stop payment orders at prevailing rates charged by Gemini Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's administrator. The returned check and stop payment fee is currently \$25. Investors may buy and sell shares of the Fund through financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Orders will be priced at the appropriate price next computed after it is received by a Financial Intermediary. A Financial Intermediary may hold shares in an omnibus account in the Financial Intermediary's name or the Financial Intermediary may maintain individual ownership records. The Fund may pay the Financial Intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining an investor's account with them. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements. Financial Intermediaries are responsible for placing orders correctly and promptly with the Fund, forwarding payment promptly. Orders transmitted with a Financial Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, will be priced based on the Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediary.

By Mail

To make an initial purchase by mail, complete an account application and mail the application, together with a check made payable to Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund to:

Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund
c/o Gemini Fund Services, LLC
450 Wireless Boulevard
Hauppauge, NY 11788

All checks must be in US Dollars drawn on a domestic bank. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. The Fund also does not accept cashier's checks in amounts of less than \$10,000. To prevent check fraud, the Fund will neither accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares, nor post-dated checks, post-dated on-line bill pay checks, or any conditional purchase order or payment.

The transfer agent will charge a \$25.00 fee against an investor's account, in addition to any loss sustained by the Fund, for any payment that is returned. It is the policy of the Fund not to accept

applications under certain circumstances or in amounts considered disadvantageous to shareholders. The Fund reserves the right to reject any application.

By Wire — Initial Investment

To make an initial investment in the Fund, the transfer agent must receive a completed account application before an investor wires funds. Investors may mail or overnight deliver an account application to the transfer agent. Upon receipt of the completed account application, the transfer agent will establish an account. The account number assigned will be required as part of the instruction that should be provided to an investor's bank to send the wire. An investor's bank must include both the name of the Fund, the account number, and the investor's name so that monies can be correctly applied. If you wish to wire money to make an investment in the Fund, please call the Fund at 1-____-____-____ for wiring instructions and to notify the Fund that a wire transfer is coming. Any commercial bank can transfer same-day funds via wire. The Fund will normally accept wired funds for investment on the day received if they are received by the Fund's designated bank before the close of regular trading on the NYSE. Your bank may charge you a fee for wiring same-day funds. The bank should transmit funds by wire to:

ABA #: (number provided by calling toll-free number above)

Credit: Gemini Fund Services, LLC

Account #: (number provided by calling toll-free number above)

Further Credit:

Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund

(shareholder registration)

(shareholder account number)

By Wire — Subsequent Investments

Before sending a wire, investors must contact Gemini Fund Services, LLC to advise them of the intent to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of the wire. Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time to be eligible for same day pricing. The Fund, and its agents, including the transfer agent and custodian, are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.

Automatic Investment Plan — Subsequent Investments

You may participate in the Fund's Automatic Investment Plan, an investment plan that automatically moves money from your bank account and invests it in the Fund through the use of electronic funds transfers or automatic bank drafts. You may elect to make subsequent investments by transfers of a minimum of \$100 on specified days of each month into your established Fund account. Please contact the Fund at 1-____-____-____ for more information about the Fund's Automatic Investment Plan.

By Telephone

Investors may purchase additional shares of the Fund by calling 1-____-____-____. If an investor elected this option on the account application, and the account has been open for at least 15 days, telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your bank account through the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network. Banking information must be established on the account

prior to making a purchase. Orders for shares received prior to 4 p.m. Eastern time will be purchased at the appropriate price calculated on that day.

Telephone trades must be received by or prior to market close. During periods of high market activity, shareholders may encounter higher than usual call waits. Please allow sufficient time to place your telephone transaction.

In compliance with the USA Patriot Act of 2001, GFS will verify certain information on each account application as part of the Fund's Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the application, investors must supply full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. Investors may call Gemini Fund Services, LLC at 1-____-____-____ for additional assistance when completing an application.

If Gemini Fund Services, LLC does not have a reasonable belief of the identity of a customer, the account will be rejected or the customer will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until such information is received. The Fund also may reserve the right to close the account within 5 business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received.

Purchase Terms

The minimum initial purchase by an investor is \$2,500 for regular accounts and \$1,000 for retirement plan accounts. The Fund's shares are offered for sale through its Distributor at NAV plus the applicable sales load. The price of the shares during the Fund's continuous offering will fluctuate over time with the net asset value of the shares. Investors in the Fund will pay a sales load based on the amount of their investment in the Fund. The sales load payable by each investor depends upon the amount invested by such investor in the Fund, but may range from 0.00% to 5.75%, as set forth in the table below. A reallowance will be made by the Distributor from the sales load paid by each investor. The sales charge varies, depending on how much you invest. There are no sales charges on reinvested distributions. The Fund reserves the right to waive sales charges. The following sales charges apply to your purchases of shares of the Fund:

Amount Invested	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a % of Amount Invested	Dealer Reallowance
Under \$100,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	5.00%	5.26%	4.25%
\$200,000 to \$299,999	4.00%	4.17%	3.25%
\$300,000 to \$999,999	3.00%	3.09%	2.25%
\$1,000,000 and above	0.00%	0.00%	see below

A selling broker may receive a commission of [0.50%] on purchases of shares over \$1 million.

As shown, investors that purchase \$1,000,000 or more of the Fund's shares will not pay any initial sales charge on the purchase. However, purchases of \$1,000,000 or more may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") on shares redeemed during the first 12 months after their purchase in the amount of the commissions paid on those shares redeemed.

You may be able to buy shares without a sales charge (i.e. "load-waived") when you are:

- reinvesting dividends or distributions;

- participating in an investment advisory or agency commission program under which you pay a fee to an investment advisor or other firm for portfolio management or brokerage services;
- exchanging an investment in Class A (or equivalent type) shares of another fund for an investment in the Fund;
- a current or former director or Trustee of the Fund;
- an employee (including the employee's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, and any independent of the employee, as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code) of the Fund's Adviser or its affiliates or of a broker-dealer authorized to sell shares of the Fund; or
- purchasing shares through the Fund's Adviser; or
- purchasing shares through a financial services firm (such as a broker-dealer, investment adviser or financial institution) that has a special arrangement with the Fund.

In addition, concurrent purchases by related accounts may be combined to determine the application of the sales load. The Fund will combine purchases made by an investor, the investor's spouse or domestic partner, and dependent children when it calculates the sales load.

It is the investor's responsibility to determine whether a reduced sales load would apply. The Fund is not responsible for making such determination. To receive a reduced sales load, notification must be provided at the time of the purchase order. If you purchase shares directly from the Fund, you must notify the Fund in writing. Otherwise, notice should be provided to the Financial Intermediary through whom the purchase is made so they can notify the Fund.

Right of Accumulation

For the purposes of determining the applicable reduced sales charge, the right of accumulation allows you to include prior purchases of shares of the Fund as part of your current investment as well as reinvested dividends. To qualify for this option, you must be either:

- an individual;
- an individual and spouse purchasing shares for your own account or trust or custodial accounts for your minor children; or
- a fiduciary purchasing for any one trust, estate or fiduciary account, including employee benefit plans created under Sections 401, 403 or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, including related plans of the same employer.

If you plan to rely on this right of accumulation, you must notify the Fund's distributor at the time of your purchase. You will need to give the Distributor your account numbers. Existing holdings of family members or other related accounts of a shareholder may be combined for purposes of determining eligibility. If applicable, you will need to provide the account numbers of your spouse and your minor children as well as the ages of your minor children.

Letter of Intent

The letter of intent allows you to count all investments within a 13-month period in shares of the Fund as if you were making them all at once for the purposes of calculating the applicable reduced sales charges. The minimum initial investment under a letter of intent is 5% of the total letter of intent amount. The letter of intent does not preclude the Fund from discontinuing sales of its shares. You may include a purchase not originally made pursuant to a letter of intent under a letter of intent

entered into within 90 days of the original purchase. To determine the applicable sales charge reduction, you also may include (1) the cost of shares of the Fund which were previously purchased at a price including a front end sales charge during the 90-day period prior to the Distributor receiving the letter of intent, and (2) the historical cost of shares of other Funds you currently own acquired in exchange for shares the Fund purchased during that period at a price including a front-end sales charge. You may combine purchases and exchanges by family members (limited to spouse and children, under the age of 21, living in the same household). You should retain any records necessary to substantiate historical costs because the Fund, the transfer agent and any financial intermediaries may not maintain this information. Shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends are not aggregated to achieve the stated investment goal.

Shareholder Service Expenses

The Fund has adopted a "Shareholder Services Plan" under which the Fund may compensate financial industry professionals for providing ongoing services in respect of clients with whom they have distributed shares of the Fund. Such services may include electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Fund, account reconciliations with the Fund's transfer agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and liaison services as the Fund or the Adviser may reasonably request. Under the Shareholder Services Plan, the Fund may incur expenses on an annual basis equal to 0.25% of its average net assets.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters in connection with the shares will be passed upon for the Fund by Thompson Hine, LLP, 41 South High Street, 17th floor, Columbus, OH 43215.

REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fund will send to its shareholders unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports, including a list of investments held.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate annual and semi-annual reports by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders reasonably believed to be from the same family or household. Once implemented, a shareholder must call 1-____-____-____ to discontinue householding and request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, individual copies will be sent beginning thirty days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

BBD, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and will audit the Fund's financial statements. BBD, LLP is located at 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC (file No. 333-[_____]). The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC at www.sec.gov. See the cover page of this Prospectus for information about how to obtain a paper copy of the Registration Statement or Statement of Additional Information without charge.

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PRIVACY NOTICE

FACTS WHAT DOES RESOURCE REAL ESTATE DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why? Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What? The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number
- Assets
- Retirement Assets
- Transaction History
- Checking Account Information
- Purchase History
- Account Balances
- Account Transactions
- Wire Transfer Instructions

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.

How? All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes – such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes – to offer our products and services to you	No	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

Questions? Call 1-[_]-[_]-[_]

Who we are

Who is providing this notice? Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund

What we do

How does Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open an account ▪ Provide account information ▪ Give us your contact information ▪ Make deposits or withdrawals from your account ▪ Make a wire transfer ▪ Tell us where to send the money ▪ Tells us who receives the money ▪ Show your government-issued ID ▪ Show your driver's license <p>We also collect your personal information from other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness ▪ Affiliates from using your information to market to you ▪ Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund does not share with our affiliates.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund does not jointly market.</i>

PROSPECTUS

Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund Shares of Beneficial Interest

[_____] , 2012

**Investment Adviser
Resource Real Estate, Inc.**

All dealers that buy, sell or trade the Fund's shares, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus when acting on behalf of the Fund's Distributor.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The Fund has not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. The Fund is not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

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

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, [_____] , 2012

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
[_____] , 2012

RESOURCE REAL ESTATE DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND

Principal Executive Offices
One Crescent Drive, Suite 203
Philadelphia, PA 19112
1-[____]-[____]-[____]

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the prospectus of Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund, dated [_____] , 2012 (the "Prospectus"), as it may be supplemented from time to time. The Prospectus is hereby incorporated by reference into this SAI (legally made a part of this SAI). Capitalized terms used but not defined in this SAI have the meanings given to them in the Prospectus. This SAI does not include all information that a prospective investor should consider before purchasing the Fund's securities.

You should obtain and read the Prospectus and any related Prospectus supplement prior to purchasing any of the Fund's securities. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by calling the Fund toll-free at 1-[____]-[____]-[____] or by visiting the [www.\[____\].com](http://www.[____].com). Information on the website is not incorporated herein by reference. The registration statement of which the Prospectus is a part can be reviewed and copied at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The Fund's filings with the SEC are also available to the public on the SEC's Internet web site at www.sec.gov. Copies of these filings may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

The Fund is a newly organized, continuously offered, diversified, closed-end management investment company that is operated as an interval fund (the "Fund" or the "Trust"). The Fund is a diversified investment company, which means that, with respect to 75% of its total assets, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any single issuer nor hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer, excluding cash, Government securities, and securities of other investment companies. The Fund was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 1, 2012 and has no operating history. The Fund's principal office is located at One Crescent Drive, Suite 203, Philadelphia, PA 19112, and its telephone number is 1-[-]-[-]-[-]. The investment objectives and principal investment strategies of the Fund, as well as the principal risks associated with the Fund's investment strategies, are set forth in the Prospectus. Certain additional investment information is set forth below.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is to produce current income, with a secondary objective to achieve long-term capital appreciation with moderate volatility and low to moderate correlation to the broader markets.

Fundamental Policies

The Fund's stated fundamental policies, which may only be changed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (the shares), are listed below. For the purposes of this SAI, "majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund" means the vote, at an annual or special meeting of shareholders, duly called, (a) of 67% or more of the shares present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy; or (b) of more than 50% of the outstanding shares, whichever is less. The Fund may not:

(1) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") (which currently limits borrowing to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of

the Fund's total assets, including the value of the assets purchased with the proceeds of its indebtedness, if any). The Fund may borrow for investment purposes, for temporary liquidity, or to finance repurchases of its shares.

(2) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by Section 18 of the 1940 Act (which currently limits the issuance of a class of senior securities that is indebtedness to no more than 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets or, if the class of senior security is stock, to no more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets).

(3) Purchase securities on margin.

(4) Underwrite securities of other issuers, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") in connection with the disposition of its portfolio securities. The Fund may invest in restricted securities (those that must be registered under the Securities Act before they may be offered or sold to the public).

(5) Invest 25% or more of the market value of its assets in the securities of companies or entities engaged in any one industry or group of industries, except that, under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest over 25% of its net assets in the securities of companies in the real estate industry. This limitation does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. .

(6) Purchase or sell commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments, except that the Fund may purchase and sell forward and futures contracts and options to the full extent permitted under the 1940 Act, sell foreign currency contracts in accordance with any rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, invest in securities or other instruments backed by or linked to commodities, and invest in companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities, and may invest in commodity pools and other entities that purchase and sell commodities and commodity contracts.

(7) Make loans to others, except (a) where each loan is represented by a note executed by the borrower, (b) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (c) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement, in a manner consistent with the Fund's investment policies or as otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act, is deemed to be a loan, and (d) by loaning portfolio securities.

(8) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from investing in securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate (e.g. mortgage loans evidenced by notes or other writings defined to be a type of security), mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

In addition, the Fund has adopted a fundamental policy that it will make quarterly repurchases offers for no less than for 5% of the shares outstanding at net asset value ("NAV") less any repurchase fee, unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements, and each repurchase pricing shall occur no later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline, or the next business day if the 14th is not a business day.

If a restriction on the Fund's investments is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a subsequent change in the percentage of Fund assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in average duration of the Fund's investment portfolio, resulting from changes in the value of the Fund's total assets, will not be considered a violation of the restriction; provided, however, that the asset coverage requirement applicable to borrowings shall be maintained in the manner contemplated by applicable law.

Non-Fundamental Policies

The following are additional investment limitations of the Fund and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval.

1. **80% Investment Policy.** The Fund has adopted a policy to invest at least 80% of its assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in real estate and real estate related industry securities, as defined in the Prospectus. Shareholders of the Fund will be provided with at least 60 days prior notice of any change in the Fund's 80% policy. The notice will be provided in a separate written document containing the following, or similar, statement, in boldface type: "Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Policy." The statement will also appear on the envelope in which the notice is delivered, unless the notice is delivered separately from other communications to the shareholder.

If a restriction on a Fund's investments is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a subsequent change in the percentage of Fund assets invested in certain securities or other instruments, or change in average duration of a Fund's investment portfolio, resulting from changes in the value of a Fund's total assets, will not be considered a violation of the restriction; provided, however, that the asset coverage requirement applicable to borrowings shall be maintained in the manner contemplated by applicable law.

Covered Obligations

Consistent with SEC staff guidance, financial instruments that involve obligations to make future payments to third parties will not be viewed as creating any senior security provided that the Fund covers its obligations as described below. Those financial instruments can include, among others, (i) securities purchased on a when-issued, delayed delivery, and to be announced basis, (ii) futures contracts, (iii) forward currency contracts, (iv) written options, and (vi) securities sold short.

Consistent with SEC staff guidance, the Fund will consider its obligations involving such a financial instrument as "covered" when the Fund (1) maintains an offsetting financial position, or (2) segregates liquid assets (constituting cash, cash equivalents or other liquid portfolio securities) equal to the Fund's exposures relating to the financial instrument, as determined on a daily basis. Dedicated Fund compliance policies and procedures, which the Board of Trustees has approved, govern the kinds of transactions that can be deemed to be offsetting transactions for purposes of (1) above, and the amounts of assets that need to be segregated for purposes of (2) above.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Fund may invest in mortgage backed securities, including but not limited to commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS") and residential mortgage backed securities ("RMBS"). Mortgage-backed securities differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. The Fund may receive

unscheduled prepayments of principal before the security's maturity date due to voluntary prepayments, refinancings, or foreclosures on the underlying mortgage loans. To the Fund this means a loss of anticipated interest and a portion of its principal investment represented by any premium the Fund may have paid. Mortgage prepayments generally increase when interest rates fall. Mortgage-backed securities also are subject to extension risk, which is when rising interest rates can cause mortgage-backed security's average maturity to lengthen unexpectedly due to a drop in mortgage prepayments. This will increase mortgage-backed security's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.

CMBS are a type of mortgage-backed security that is secured by a single commercial mortgage loan or a pool of commercial real estate loans. Mortgage-backed securities, including CMBS, are subject to all of the risks of the underlying mortgage loans. Because they are not standardized, CMBS can be difficult to value. Commercial real estate loans are secured by multifamily or commercial property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property typically is dependent primarily upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Net operating income of an income-producing property can be affected by, among other things: tenant mix, success of tenant businesses, property management decisions, property location and condition, competition from comparable types of properties, changes in laws that increase operating expenses or limit rents that may be charged, any need to address environmental contamination at the property, the occurrence of any uninsured casualty at the property, changes in national, regional or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments, declines in regional or local real estate values, declines in regional or local rental or occupancy rates, increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, and changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including environmental legislation, natural disasters, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances.

RMBS are a type of mortgage backed security that is backed by mortgages on residential real estate. Credit-related risk on RMBS arises from losses due to delinquencies and defaults by the borrowers in payments on the underlying mortgage loans and breaches by originators and servicers of their obligations under the underlying documentation pursuant to which the RMBS are issued. The rate of delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgage loans and the aggregate amount of the resulting losses will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions, particularly those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the level of the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the individual financial circumstances of the borrower. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure on the related residential property may be a lengthy and difficult process involving significant legal and other expenses. The net proceeds obtained by the holder on a residential mortgage loan following the foreclosure on the related property may be less than the total amount that remains due on the loan. The prospect of incurring a loss upon the foreclosure of the related property may lead the holder of the residential mortgage loan to restructure the residential mortgage loan or otherwise delay the foreclosure process.

In the event of any default under a mortgage loan held by the Fund, the Fund will bear a risk of loss of principal to the extent of any deficiency between the value of the collateral and the principal and accrued interest of the mortgage loan. Foreclosure of a mortgage loan can be an expensive and lengthy process that could have a substantial negative effect on anticipated returns on the foreclosed mortgage loan.

If the Fund makes or invests in mortgage loans and there are defaults under those mortgage loans, the Fund may not be able to repossess and sell the underlying properties in a timely manner. The resulting time delay could reduce the value of the investment in the defaulted mortgage loans.

Investments in commercial real estate loans are subject to changes in credit spreads. When credit spreads widen, the economic value of such investments decrease. Even though a loan may be performing in accordance with its loan agreement and the underlying collateral has not changed, the economic value of the loan may be negatively impacted by the incremental interest foregone from the widened credit spread.

The value of mortgage-backed securities may change due to shifts in the market's perception of issuers and regulatory or tax changes adversely affecting the mortgage securities market as a whole. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to several risks created through the securitization process. Subordinate mortgage-backed securities are paid interest only to the extent that there are funds available to make payments. To the extent the collateral pool includes delinquent loans, there is a risk that the interest payment on subordinate mortgage-backed securities will not be fully paid. Subordinate mortgage-backed securities are also subject to greater credit risk than those mortgage-backed securities that are more highly rated.

Depository Receipts. The Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), as well as other "hybrid" forms of ADRs, including European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). ADRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. These certificates are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer's home country. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities, which are described below.

Emerging Markets Securities. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, up to 10% of its net assets in issuers domiciled in emerging markets. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include (i) the smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity, (ii) significant price volatility, (iii) restrictions on foreign investment, and (iv) possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or the creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by the Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Certain emerging markets limit, or require governmental approval prior to, investments by foreign persons. Repatriation of investment income and capital from certain emerging markets is subject to certain governmental consents. Even where there is no outright restriction on repatriation of capital, the mechanics of repatriation may affect the operation of the Fund.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include (i) greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, (ii) more substantial governmental involvement in the economy, (iii) less governmental supervision and regulation, (iv) the unavailability of currency hedging technique, (v) companies that are newly organized and small, (vi) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, and (vii) less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest in non-U.S. real estate companies and other foreign securities. Purchases of foreign securities entail certain risks. For example, there may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Other risks associated with investments in foreign securities include changes in restrictions on foreign currency transactions and rates of exchanges, changes in the administrations or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments, the imposition of exchange control regulations, the possibility of expropriation decrees and other adverse foreign governmental action, the imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, delays in settlement of securities transactions and greater price volatility. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund may invest, for defensive purposes or otherwise, some or all of its assets in high quality fixed-income securities, money market instruments and money market mutual funds, or hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as the Adviser or Investment Fund Managers deem appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, the Fund or an Investment Fund may invest in these instruments pending allocation of its respective offering proceeds. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed-income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less and may include U.S. Government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers acceptances issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements.

Hedge Funds

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its net assets in “hedge funds,” which are Private Investment Funds that would be required to register as investment companies but for an exemption under section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. In addition to the risks associated with Private Investment Funds described in the prospectus, investors should be aware that hedge funds often engage in leverage, short-selling, arbitrage, hedging, derivatives, and other speculative investment practices that may significantly increase investment loss. Hedge funds can be highly illiquid, are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors, and often charge high fees that can erode investment performance. Certain hedge funds charge performance fees that may create an incentive for its manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those it might have made in the absence of a performance fee. Additionally, hedge funds need not have independent boards of trustees and do not require investor approval of advisory contracts.

Derivatives

Generally. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in transactions involving options, futures and other derivative financial instruments to hedge against risks or other factors and variables that may affect the values of the Fund's portfolio securities. A hedging transaction may not perform as anticipated, and the Fund may suffer losses as a result of its hedging activities. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk. By using derivatives, the Fund may be permitted to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which the portfolio is exposed.

A small investment in derivatives could have a substantial impact on the Fund's performance. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant and rapid changes in the prices for derivatives. If the Fund were to invest in derivatives at an inopportune time, or the Adviser evaluates market conditions incorrectly, the Fund's derivative investment could negatively impact the Fund's return, or result in a loss. In addition, the Fund could experience a loss if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.

Options and Futures. The Fund may engage in the use of options and futures contracts, so-called "synthetic" options, including options on baskets of specific securities, or other derivative instruments written by broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries. These transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market, or they may be negotiated directly with counterparties. In cases where instruments are purchased over-the-counter or negotiated directly with counterparties, the Fund is subject to the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the contract. These transactions may also be illiquid and, if so, it might be difficult to close out the Fund's position.

The Fund may purchase call and put options on specific securities. The Fund may also write and sell covered or uncovered call and put options for hedging purposes. A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security at a stated price at any time before the option expires. Similarly, a call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at a stated price at any time before the option expires.

In a covered call option, the Fund owns the underlying security. The sale of such an option exposes the Fund to a potential loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security during the term of the option. Using covered call options might expose the Fund to other risks, as well. For example, the Fund might be required to continue holding a security that the Fund might otherwise have sold to protect against depreciation in the market price of the security.

In a covered put option, cash or liquid securities are placed in a segregated account on the Fund's books. The sale of such an option exposes the seller, during the term of the option, to a decline in price of the underlying security while also depriving the seller of the opportunity to invest the segregated assets.

When writing options, the Fund may close its position by purchasing an option on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it has previously written on the security. If the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more than the amount received from the sale, the Fund will, accordingly, realize a profit or loss. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Fund would liquidate the position by selling the option previously purchased.

The use of derivatives that are subject to regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") by the Fund could cause the Fund to be a commodity pool, which, absent an available exemption would require the Fund to comply with certain rules of the CFTC. In connection with its management of the Fund, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and is therefore not currently subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator.

The Fund may enter into futures contracts in U.S. domestic markets or on exchanges located outside the United States. Foreign markets may offer advantages, such as trading opportunities or arbitrage possibilities not available in the United States, but they also may subject the Fund to greater risk than domestic markets. For example, common clearing facilities may not exist in markets where foreign exchanges are the principal markets, and investors may look only to the broker to perform the contract. Adverse changes in the exchange rate could eliminate any profits that might be realized in trading, or a loss could be incurred as a result of those changes. Transactions on foreign exchanges may include both commodities traded on domestic exchanges and those that are not. Unlike trading on domestic commodity exchanges, trading on foreign commodity exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC.

Engaging in these transactions involves risk of loss, which could adversely affect the value of the Fund's net assets. No assurance can be made that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit, or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions, and potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses.

Successful use of futures also is subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly predict movements in the relevant market and to evaluate the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

The Fund may also purchase and sell stock index futures contracts. A stock index futures contract obligates the Fund to pay or receive an amount of cash equal to a fixed dollar amount specified in the futures contract, multiplied by the difference between the settlement price of the contract on the contract's last trading day, and the value of the index based on the stock prices of the securities that comprise it at the opening of trading in those securities on the next business day. The Fund may purchase and sell interest rate futures contracts, which represent obligations to purchase or sell an amount of a specific debt security at a future date at a specific price. In addition, the Fund may purchase and sell currency futures or commodity futures. A currency future creates an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific currency at a future date at a specific price. A commodity future creates an obligation to purchase or sell an amount of a specific commodity at a future date at a specific price.

Options on Securities Indexes. The Fund may purchase and sell call and put options on stock indexes listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for hedging purposes. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Accordingly, successful use of options on stock indexes will be subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly evaluate movements in the stock market generally, or of a particular industry or market segment.

Swap Agreements. The Fund may enter into a variety of swap agreements, including equity, interest rate, and index and currency rate swap agreements. The Fund is not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if the Adviser determines that other forms are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies. Swap agreements are contracts entered into by two parties (primarily institutional investors) for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard swap transaction, the parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount," *i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. Additional forms of swap agreements include (i) interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates exceed a specified rate or "cap;" (ii) interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent interest rates fall below a specified level or "floor;" and (iii) interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor (or vice versa) in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding certain minimum or maximum levels.

Generally, the Fund's obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by the parties. The risk of loss is limited to the net amount of interest payments that a party is contractually required to make. As such, if the counterparty to a swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that it is entitled to receive.

Repurchases and Transfers of Shares

Repurchase Offers

The Board has adopted a resolution setting forth the Fund's fundamental policy that it will conduct quarterly repurchase offers (the "Repurchase Offer Policy"). The Repurchase Offer Policy sets the interval between each repurchase offer at one quarter and provides that the Fund shall conduct a repurchase offer each quarter (unless suspended or postponed in accordance with regulatory requirements). The Repurchase Offer Policy also provides that the repurchase pricing shall occur not later than the 14th day after the Repurchase Request Deadline or the next business day if the 14th day is not a business day. The Fund's Repurchase Offer Policy is fundamental and cannot be changed without shareholder approval. The Fund may, for the purpose of paying for repurchased shares, be required to liquidate portfolio holdings earlier than the Adviser would otherwise have liquidated these holdings. Such liquidations may result in losses, and may increase the Fund's portfolio turnover.

Repurchase Offer Policy Summary of Terms

1. The Fund will make repurchase offers at periodic intervals pursuant to Rule 23c-3 under the 1940 Act, as that rule may be amended from time to time. Rule 23c-3 establishes requirements that closed-end funds must follow when making repurchase offers to their shareholders.
2. The repurchase offers will be made in March, June, September and December of each year.
3. The Fund must receive repurchase requests submitted by shareholders in response to the Fund's repurchase offer within 21 to 42 days of the date the repurchase offer is made (or the preceding business day if the New York Stock Exchange is closed on that day), as specified by the Fund (the "Repurchase Request Deadline").

4. The maximum time between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the next date on which the Fund determines the NAV applicable to the purchase of shares (the "Repurchase Pricing Date") is 14 calendar days (or the next business day if the fourteenth day is not a business day).

The Fund may not condition a repurchase offer upon the tender of any minimum amount of shares. The Fund may deduct from the repurchase proceeds only a repurchase fee that is paid to the Fund and is reasonably intended to compensate the Fund for expenses directly related to the repurchase. The repurchase fee may not exceed 2% of the proceeds. However, the Fund does not currently charge a repurchase fee. The Fund may rely on Rule 23c-3 only so long as the Board of Trustees satisfies the fund governance standards defined in Rule 0-1(a)(7) under the 1940 Act.

Procedures: All periodic repurchase offers must comply with the following procedures:

Repurchase Offer Amount: Each quarter, the Fund may offer to repurchase at least 5% and no more than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline (the "Repurchase Offer Amount"). The Board of Trustees shall determine the quarterly Repurchase Offer Amount.

Shareholder Notification: Thirty days before each Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall send to each shareholder of record and to each beneficial owner of the shares that are the subject of the repurchase offer a notification ("Shareholder Notification") providing the following information:

1. A statement that the Fund is offering to repurchase its shares from shareholders at NAV;
2. Any fees applicable to such repurchase, if any;
3. The Repurchase Offer Amount;
4. The dates of the Repurchase Request Deadline, Repurchase Pricing Date, and the date by which the Fund must pay shareholders for any shares repurchased (which shall not be more than seven days after the Repurchase Pricing Date) (the "Repurchase Payment Deadline");
5. The risk of fluctuation in NAV between the Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Pricing Date, and the possibility that the Fund may use an earlier Repurchase Pricing Date;
6. The procedures for shareholders to request repurchase of their shares and the right of shareholders to withdraw or modify their repurchase requests until the Repurchase Request Deadline;
7. The procedures under which the Fund may repurchase such shares on a pro rata basis if shareholders tender more than the Repurchase Offer Amount;
8. The circumstances in which the Fund may suspend or postpone a repurchase offer;
9. The NAV of the shares computed no more than seven days before the date of the notification and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the NAV thereafter; and
10. The market price, if any, of the shares on the date on which such NAV was computed, and the means by which shareholders may ascertain the market price thereafter.

The Fund must file Form N-23c-3 ("Notification of Repurchase Offer") and three copies of the Shareholder Notification with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") within three business days after sending the notification to shareholders.

Notification of Beneficial Owners: Where the Fund knows that shares subject to a repurchase offer are held of record by a broker, dealer, voting trustee, bank, association or other entity that exercises fiduciary powers in nominee name or otherwise, the Fund must follow the procedures for transmitting

materials to beneficial owners of securities that are set forth in Rule 14a-13 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Repurchase Requests: Repurchase requests must be submitted by shareholders by the Repurchase Request Deadline. The Fund shall permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified at any time until the Repurchase Request Deadline, but shall not permit repurchase requests to be withdrawn or modified after the Repurchase Request Deadline.

Repurchase Requests in Excess of the Repurchase Offer Amount: If shareholders tender more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, the Fund may, but is not required to, repurchase an additional amount of shares not to exceed 2% of the outstanding shares of the Fund on the Repurchase Request Deadline. If the Fund determines not to repurchase more than the Repurchase Offer Amount, or if shareholders tender shares in an amount exceeding the Repurchase Offer Amount plus 2% of the outstanding shares on the Repurchase Request Deadline, the Fund shall repurchase the shares tendered on a pro rata basis. This policy, however, does not prohibit the Fund from:

1. Accepting all repurchase requests by persons who own, beneficially or of record, an aggregate of not more than 100 shares and who tender all of their stock for repurchase, before prorating shares tendered by others, or
2. Accepting by lot shares tendered by shareholders who request repurchase of all shares held by them and who, when tendering their shares, elect to have either (i) all or none or (ii) at least a minimum amount or none accepted, if the Fund first accepts all shares tendered by shareholders who do not make this election.

Suspension or Postponement of Repurchase Offers: The Fund shall not suspend or postpone a repurchase offer except pursuant to a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund, and only:

1. If the repurchase would cause the Fund to lose its status as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code;
2. If the repurchase would cause the shares that are the subject of the offer that are either listed on a national securities exchange or quoted in an inter-dealer quotation system of a national securities association to be neither listed on any national securities exchange nor quoted on any inter-dealer quotation system of a national securities association;
3. For any period during which the New York Stock Exchange or any other market in which the securities owned by the Fund are principally traded is closed, other than customary week-end and holiday closings, or during which trading in such market is restricted;
4. For any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or during which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets; or
5. For such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of the Fund.

If a repurchase offer is suspended or postponed, the Fund shall provide notice to shareholders of such suspension or postponement. If the Fund renews the repurchase offer, the Fund shall send a new Shareholder Notification to shareholders.

Computing Net Asset Value: The Fund's current NAV shall be computed no less frequently than weekly, and daily on the five business days preceding a Repurchase Request Deadline, on such days and at such specific time or times during the day as set by the Board of Trustees. Currently, the Board has determined that the Fund's NAV shall be determined daily following the close of the New York Stock Exchange. The Fund's NAV need not be calculated on:

1. Days on which changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities will not materially affect the current NAV of the shares;
2. Days during which no order to purchase shares is received, other than days when the NAV would otherwise be computed; or
3. Customary national, local, and regional business holidays described or listed in the prospectus.

Liquidity Requirements: From the time the Fund sends a Shareholder Notification to shareholders until the Repurchase Pricing Date, a percentage of the Fund's assets equal to at least 100% of the Repurchase Offer Amount (the "Liquidity Amount") shall consist of assets that individually can be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business, at approximately the price at which the Fund has valued the investment, within a period equal to the period between a Repurchase Request Deadline and the Repurchase Payment Deadline, or of assets that mature by the next Repurchase Payment Deadline. This requirement means that individual asset must be salable under these circumstances. It does not require that the entire Liquidity Amount must be salable. In the event that the Fund's assets fail to comply with this requirement, the Board of Trustees shall cause the Fund to take such action as it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

Liquidity Policy: The Board of Trustees may delegate day-to-day responsibility for evaluating liquidity of specific assets to the Fund's investment adviser, but shall continue to be responsible for monitoring the investment adviser's performance of its duties and the composition of the portfolio. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees has approved this policy that is reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund's portfolio assets are sufficiently liquid so that the Fund can comply with its fundamental policy on repurchases and comply with the liquidity requirements in the preceding paragraph.

1. In evaluating liquidity, the following factors are relevant, but not necessarily determinative:
 - (a) The frequency of trades and quotes for the security.
 - (b) The number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of potential purchasers.
 - (c) Dealer undertakings to make a market in the security.
 - (d) The nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offer and the mechanics of transfer).
 - (e) The size of the fund's holdings of a given security in relation to the total amount of outstanding of such security or to the average trading volume for the security.
2. If market developments impair the liquidity of a security, the investment adviser should review the advisability of retaining the security in the portfolio. The investment adviser should report to the basis for its determination to retain a security at the next Board of Trustees meeting.

3. The Board of Trustees shall review the overall composition and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio on a quarterly basis.
4. These procedures may be modified as the Board deems necessary.

Registration Statement Disclosure: The Fund's registration statement must disclose its intention to make or consider making such repurchase offers.

Annual Report Disclosure: The Fund shall include in its annual report to shareholders the following:

1. Disclosure of its fundamental policy regarding periodic repurchase offers.
2. Disclosure regarding repurchase offers by the Fund during the period covered by the annual report, which disclosure shall include:
 - a. the number of repurchase offers,
 - b. the repurchase offer amount and the amount tendered in each repurchase offer,
 - c. and the extent to which in any repurchase offer the Fund repurchased stock pursuant to the procedures in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

Advertising: The Fund, or any underwriter for the Fund, must comply, as if the Fund were an open-end company, with the provisions of Section 24(b) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder and file, if necessary, with FINRA or the SEC any advertisement, pamphlet, circular, form letter, or other sales literature addressed to or intended for distribution to prospective investors.

Involuntary Repurchases

The Fund may, at any time, repurchase at NAV shares of a shareholder, or any person acquiring shares from or through a shareholder, if: the shares have been transferred or have vested in any person other than by operation of law as the result of the death, dissolution, bankruptcy or incompetency of a shareholder; ownership of the shares by the shareholder or other person will cause the Fund to be in violation of, or require registration of the shares, or subject the Fund to additional registration or regulation under, the securities, commodities or other laws of the United States or any other relevant jurisdiction; continued ownership of the shares may be harmful or injurious to the business or reputation of the Fund or may subject the Fund or any shareholders to an undue risk of adverse tax or other fiscal consequences; the shareholder owns shares having an aggregate NAV less than an amount determined from time to time by the Trustees; or it would be in the interests of the Fund, as determined by the Board, for the Fund to repurchase the Shares. The Adviser may tender for repurchase in connection with any repurchase offer made by the Fund Shares that it holds in its capacity as a shareholder.

Transfers of Shares

No person may become a substituted shareholder without the written consent of the Board, which consent may be withheld for any reason in the Board's sole and absolute discretion. Shares may be transferred only (i) by operation of law pursuant to the death, bankruptcy, insolvency or dissolution of a shareholder or (ii) with the written consent of the Board, which may be withheld in its sole and absolute discretion. The Board may, in its discretion, delegate to the Adviser its authority to consent to transfers of shares. Each shareholder and transferee is required to pay all expenses, including attorneys and accountants fees, incurred by the Fund in connection with such transfer.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The Board has overall responsibility to manage and control the business affairs of the Fund, including the complete and exclusive authority to oversee and to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of the Fund's business. The Board exercises the same powers, authority and responsibilities on behalf of the Fund as are customarily exercised by the board of directors of a registered investment company organized as a corporation. The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Agreement and Declaration of Trust and the Trust's By-laws (the "Governing Documents"), each as amended from time to time, which have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are available upon request. The Board consists of five individuals, three of whom are not "interested persons" (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust, the Adviser, or the Trust's distributor ("Independent Trustees"). Interested Persons generally include affiliates, immediate family members of affiliates, any partner or employee of the Fund's legal counsel, and any person who has engaged in portfolio transactions for the Fund or who has loaned the Fund money or property within the previous six months. Pursuant to the Governing Documents of the Trust, the Trustees shall elect officers including a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Principal Executive Officer and a Principal Accounting Officer. The Board retains the power to conduct, operate and carry on the business of the Trust and has the power to incur and pay any expenses, which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary or incidental to carry out any of the Trust's purposes. The Trustees, officers, employees and agents of the Trust, when acting in such capacities, shall not be subject to any personal liability except for his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties.

Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is led by [_____], who has served as the Chairman of the Board since the Trust was organized in 2012. Additionally, under certain 1940 Act governance guidelines that apply to the Trust, the Independent Trustees will meet in executive session, at least quarterly. Under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for (a) presiding at board meetings, (b) calling special meetings on an as-needed basis, (c) execution and administration of Trust policies including (i) setting the agendas for board meetings and (ii) providing information to board members in advance of each board meeting and between board meetings. Generally, the Trust believes it best to have a non-executive Chairman of the Board, who together with the President and principal executive officer, are seen by shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders as providing strong leadership. The Trust believes that its Chairman, the chair of the Audit Committee, and, as an entity, the full Board of Trustees, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust and each shareholder.

Board Risk Oversight

The Board of Trustees is comprised of 3 Independent Trustees with a standing independent Audit Committee with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from its Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting risk within its area of responsibilities. Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information.

Trustee Qualifications

Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of their individual overall merits including: (i) experience, (ii) qualifications, (iii) attributes and (iv) skills.[to be supplied by subsequent amendment

The Trust does not believe any one factor is determinative in assessing a Trustee's qualifications, but that the collective experience of each Trustee makes them each highly qualified.

Following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and their principal occupation over the last five years. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and Officer is c/o Resource Real Estate, Inc., One Crescent Drive, Suite 203, Philadelphia, PA 19112.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address and Age	Position/Term of Office*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex** Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last 5 Years

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address*** and Age	Position/Term of Office*	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships held by Trustee During Last 5 Years
Jeffrey F. Brotman	Trustee	Resource America, Executive Vice President (since June 2007). Resource Capital Corp, Executive Vice President	1	Chairman of the Board of Directors of TRM Corporation (a publicly traded

		(since 2009).		consumer services company), September 2006 to September 2008.

* The term of office for each Trustee and officer listed above will continue indefinitely.

** The term "Fund Complex" refers to the Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund.

*** The address for all officers is 2005 Market Street, 15th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee that consists of three Trustees, each of whom is not an "interested person" of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include: (i) recommending to the Board the selection, retention or termination of the Trust's independent auditors; (ii) reviewing with the independent auditors the scope, performance and anticipated cost of their audit; (iii) discussing with the independent auditors certain matters relating to the Trust's financial statements, including any adjustment to such financial statements recommended by such independent auditors, or any other results of any audit; (iv) reviewing on a periodic basis a formal written statement from the independent auditors with respect to their independence, discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in the statement that may impact the objectivity and independence of the Trust's independent auditors and recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response thereto to satisfy itself of the auditor's independence; and (v) considering the comments of the independent auditors and management's responses thereto with respect to the quality and adequacy of the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices and internal controls. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. Due to the size of the Board, the Audit Committee is also responsible for seeking and reviewing nominee candidates for consideration as Independent Trustees as is from time to time considered necessary or appropriate. The Audit Committee reviews all nominations of potential trustees made by Fund management and by Fund shareholders, which includes all information relating to the recommended nominees that is required to be disclosed in solicitations or proxy statements for the election of directors, including without limitation the biographical information and the qualifications of the proposed nominees. Shareholders interested in nominating potential trustees should submit their nominations to [Shelle Weisbaum, Secretary and Senior Vice President, Resource Real Estate Diversified Income Fund, One Crescent Drive, Suite 103, Philadelphia, PA 19112.] Nomination submissions must be accompanied by a written consent of the individual to stand for election if nominated by the Board and to serve if elected by the shareholders, and such additional information must be provided regarding the recommended nominee as reasonably

requested by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing and setting Independent Trustee compensation from time to time when considered necessary or appropriate. As of the date of this SAI, the Audit Committee held [one] meeting.

Trustee Ownership

The following table indicates the dollar range of equity securities that each Trustee beneficially owned in the Fund as of the date of this SAI.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies

Compensation

Each Trustee who is not affiliated with the Trust or Adviser will receive a quarterly fee of \$5,000, as well as reimbursement for any reasonable expenses incurred attending the meetings. [None of the executive officers receive compensation from the Trust].

The table below details the amount of compensation the Trustees are expected to receive from the Trust during the fiscal year ending [_____, 2013]. The Trust does not have a bonus, profit sharing, pension or retirement plan.

Name and Position	Aggregate Compensation From Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Trust Paid to Directors
	\$[_____]			\$[_____]
	\$[_____]			\$[_____]
	\$[_____]			\$[_____]
	\$[_____]			\$[_____]
	\$[_____]			\$[_____]

CODES OF ETHICS

Each of the Fund, the Adviser and the Trust's distributor has adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act (collectively the "Ethics Codes"). Rule 17j-1 and the Ethics Codes are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by covered personnel

("Access Persons"). The Ethics Codes apply to the Fund and permit Access Persons to, subject to certain restrictions, invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. Under the Ethics Codes, Access Persons may engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain Access Persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements. The Ethics Codes can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The codes are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, and also may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Policies") on behalf of the Trust, which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. The Policies require that the Adviser vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund and shareholders. The Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser's Proxy Policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser involving a conflict of interest.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the interests of the Adviser, any affiliated person(s) of the Adviser, the Fund's principal underwriter (distributor) or any affiliated person of the principal underwriter (distributor), or any affiliated person of the Trust and the Fund's or its shareholder's interests, the Adviser will resolve the conflict by voting in accordance with the policy guidelines or at the Trust's directive using the recommendation of an independent third party. If the third party's recommendations are not received in a timely fashion, the Adviser will abstain from voting. A copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies is attached hereto as Appendix A.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund during the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 will be available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund toll-free at [____]; and (2) on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, a copy of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling toll-free at [____] and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. A control person may be able to determine the outcome of a matter put to a shareholder vote. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund could be deemed to be under control of the Adviser, which had voting authority with respect to approximately 100% of the value of the outstanding interests in the Fund on such date. The Adviser is a Delaware corporation. All shares of the Adviser are indirectly owned by Resource America, Inc. ("RAI"), which is a publicly held corporation traded on the NASDAQ. RAI, may be deemed to control the Fund indirectly because RAI controls the Adviser. However, it is expected that once the Fund commences investment operations and its shares are sold to the public that the Adviser's control will be diluted until such time as the Fund is controlled by its unaffiliated

shareholders. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, other than the Adviser and its affiliates, no shareholders of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees and officers owned no shares of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

Resource Real Estate, Inc., located at One Crescent Drive, Suite 203, Philadelphia, PA 19112, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser is a Delaware corporation formed in 2004 and which commenced operations as an investment adviser in 2012. All shares in the Adviser are indirectly owned by RAI, which is a publicly held corporation traded on the NASDAQ. RAI may be deemed to control the Adviser indirectly because RAI controls, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting shares of the Adviser as of [____], 2012. The Fund's distributor is also wholly-owned and controlled by RAI.

Under the general supervision of the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Adviser will carry out the investment and reinvestment of the net assets of the Fund, will furnish continuously an investment program with respect to the Fund, will determine which securities should be purchased, sold or exchanged. In addition, the Adviser will supervise and provide oversight of the Fund's service providers. The Adviser will furnish to the Fund office facilities, equipment and personnel for servicing the management of the Fund. The Adviser will compensate all Adviser personnel who provide services to the Fund. In return for these services, facilities and payments, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser as compensation under the Investment Management Agreement a monthly management fee computed at the annual rate of 1.25% of the daily net assets. The Adviser may employ research services and service providers to assist in the Adviser's market analysis and investment selection.

The Adviser and the Fund have entered into an expense limitation and reimbursement agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Adviser has agreed contractually to waive its fees and to pay or absorb the ordinary operating expenses of the Fund (including all organization and offering expenses, but excluding interest, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses), to the extent that they exceed 1.99% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets (the "Expense Limitation"). In consideration of the Adviser's agreement to limit the Fund's expenses, the Fund has agreed to repay the Adviser in the amount of any fees waived and Fund expenses paid or absorbed, subject to the limitations that: (1) the reimbursement will be made only for fees and expenses incurred not more than three years from the end of the fiscal year in which they were incurred; and (2) the reimbursement may not be made if it would cause the Expense Limitation to be exceeded. The Expense Limitation Agreement will remain in effect unless and until the Board approves its modification or termination.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser currently or in the future may provide investment advisory and other services, directly and through affiliates, to various affiliated entities and accounts other than the Fund ("Adviser Accounts"). The Fund has no interest in these activities. The Adviser and the investment professionals, who on behalf of the Adviser provide investment advisory services to the Fund, are engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Fund, may have differing economic

interests in respect of such activities, and may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the Fund and the Adviser Accounts. Such persons devote only so much time to the affairs of the Fund as in their judgment is necessary and appropriate.

Set out below are practices that the Adviser may follow. Although the Adviser anticipates that the Investment Fund managers will follow practices similar to those described below, no guarantee or assurances can be made that similar practices will be followed or that an Investment Fund Manager will abide by, and comply with, its stated practices. An Investment Fund Manager may provide investment advisory and other services, directly or through affiliates, to various affiliated entities and accounts other than the Investment Funds.

Participation in Investment Opportunities

Directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser may buy and sell securities or other investments for their own accounts and may have actual or potential conflicts of interest with respect to investments made on behalf of the Fund or an Investment Fund in which the Fund invests. As a result of differing trading and investment strategies or constraints, positions may be taken by directors, principals, officers, employees and affiliates of the Adviser, or by the Adviser for the Adviser Accounts that are the same as, different from or made at a different time than, positions taken for the Fund or an Investment Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

As described in the prospectus, Scott Crowe serves as the portfolio manager and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. As of the date of this SAI, the portfolio manager owned no Fund shares.

As of [____], 2012, the portfolio manager was responsible for the management of the following types of accounts in addition to the Fund:

Other Accounts By Type	Total Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies				
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles				
Other Accounts				

Distributor

Northern Lights Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 17605 Wright Street Omaha, NE 68130, is serving as the Fund's principal underwriter and acts as the distributor of the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis, subject to various conditions.

ALLOCATION OF BROKERAGE

Specific decisions to purchase or sell securities for the Fund are made by the portfolio manager who is an employee of the Adviser. The Adviser is authorized by the Trustees to allocate the orders placed on behalf of the Fund to brokers or dealers who may, but need not, provide research or statistical material or other services to the Fund or the Adviser for the Fund's use. Such allocation is to be in such amounts and proportions as the Adviser may determine.

In selecting a broker or dealer to execute each particular transaction, the Adviser will take the following into consideration:

- the best net price available;
- the reliability, integrity and financial condition of the broker or dealer;
- the size of and difficulty in executing the order; and
- the value of the expected contribution of the broker or dealer to the investment performance of the Fund on a continuing basis.

Brokers or dealers executing a portfolio transaction on behalf of the Fund may receive a commission in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for executing the transaction if the Adviser determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided to the Fund. In allocating portfolio brokerage, the Adviser may select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage, research and other services to other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion. Some of the services received as the result of Fund transactions may primarily benefit accounts other than the Fund, while services received as the result of portfolio transactions effected on behalf of those other accounts may primarily benefit the Fund.

Affiliated Party Brokerage

The Fund does not intend to use any broker that is an affiliated person of the Fund or a Fund affiliate, or that has an affiliate which is affiliated with the Fund, the Adviser, or the Distributor. The Adviser and its affiliates will not purchase securities or other property from, or sell securities or other property to, the Fund, except that the Fund may in accordance with rules under the 1940 Act engage in transactions with accounts that are affiliated with the Fund as a result of common officers, directors, advisers, members, managing general partners or common control. These transactions would be effected in circumstances in which the Adviser determined that it would be appropriate for the Fund to purchase and another client to sell, or the Fund to sell and another client to purchase, the same security or instrument on the same day. The Adviser places its trades under a policy adopted by the Trustees pursuant to Section 17(e) and Rule 17(e)(1) under the 1940 Act which places limitations on the securities transactions effected through the Distributor. The policy of the Fund with respect to brokerage is reviewed by the Trustees from time to time. Because of the possibility of further regulatory developments affecting the securities exchanges and brokerage practices generally, the foregoing practices may be modified.

TAX STATUS

The following discussion is general in nature and should not be regarded as an exhaustive presentation of all possible tax ramifications. All shareholders should consult a qualified tax adviser regarding their investment in the Fund.

The Fund intends to qualify as regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), which requires compliance with certain requirements concerning the sources of its income, diversification of its assets, and the amount and timing of its distributions to shareholders. Such qualification does not involve supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency or bureau. By so qualifying, the Fund should not be subject to federal income or excise tax on its net investment income or net capital gain, which are distributed to shareholders in accordance with the applicable timing requirements. Net investment income and net capital gain of the Fund will be computed in accordance with Section 852 of the Code. Net investment income is made up of dividends and interest less expenses. Net capital gain for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund.

The Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income, any excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, and any excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses in accordance with the timing requirements imposed by the Code and therefore should not be required to pay any federal income or excise taxes. Distributions of net investment income will be made quarterly and net capital gain will be made after the end of each fiscal year, and no later than December 31 of each year. Both types of distributions will be in shares of the Fund unless a shareholder elects to receive cash.

To be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must also (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in such securities or currencies, and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash, U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities (for purposes of this calculation, generally limited in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the market value of the Fund's assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) any one issuer, two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or the securities of certain publicly traded partnerships.

If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M in any fiscal year, it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund would be required to pay income taxes on its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, at the rates generally applicable to corporations. Shareholders of the Fund generally would not be liable for income tax on the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains in their individual capacities. Distributions to shareholders, whether from the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains, would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund.

The Fund is subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on certain undistributed amounts of ordinary income and capital gain under a prescribed formula contained in Section 4982 of the Code. The formula requires payment to shareholders during a calendar year of distributions representing at least 98% of the Fund's ordinary income for the calendar year and at least 98% of its capital gain net income (i.e., the excess of its capital gains over capital losses) realized during the one-year period ending October 31 during such year plus 100% of any income that was neither distributed nor taxed

to the Fund during the preceding calendar year. Under ordinary circumstances, the Fund expects to time its distributions so as to avoid liability for this tax.

The following discussion of tax consequences is for the general information of shareholders that are subject to tax. Shareholders that are IRAs or other qualified retirement plans are exempt from income taxation under the Code.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Distributions of net capital gain ("capital gain dividends") generally are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shares of the Fund have been held by such shareholders.

A redemption of Fund shares by a shareholder will result in the recognition of taxable gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares. Such gain or loss is treated as a capital gain or loss if the shares are held as capital assets. However, any loss realized upon the redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as capital gain dividends during such six-month period. All or a portion of any loss realized upon the redemption of shares may be disallowed to the extent shares are purchased (including shares acquired by means of reinvested dividends) within 30 days before or after such redemption.

Distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain will be taxable as described above, whether received in additional cash or shares. Shareholders electing to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the net asset value of a share on the reinvestment date.

All distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain, whether received in shares or in cash, must be reported by each taxable shareholder on his or her federal income tax return. Dividends or distributions declared in October, November or December as of a record date in such a month, if any, will be deemed to have been received by shareholders on December 31, if paid during January of the following year. Redemptions of shares may result in tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder and are also subject to these reporting requirements. Investing in municipal bonds and other tax-exempt securities is not a principal investment strategy of the Fund. Nonetheless, to the extent the Fund invests in municipal bonds that are not exempt from calculations used to determine a taxpayer's status with respect to the alternative minimum tax, some shareholders may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Investors should consult their tax advisers for more information.

Under the Code, the Fund will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, except in the case of certain exempt shareholders. Under the backup withholding provisions of Section 3406 of the Code, distributions of taxable net investment income and net capital gain and proceeds from the redemption or exchange of the shares of a regulated investment company may be subject to withholding of federal income tax in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the investment company with their taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law, or if the Fund is notified by the IRS or a broker that withholding is required due to an incorrect TIN or a previous failure to report taxable interest or dividends. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and

proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld.

Options, Futures, Forward Contracts and Swap Agreements

To the extent such investments are permissible for the Fund, the Fund's transactions in options, futures contracts, hedging transactions, forward contracts, straddles and foreign currencies will be subject to special tax rules (including mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

To the extent such investments are permissible, certain of the Fund's hedging activities (including its transactions, if any, in foreign currencies or foreign currency-denominated instruments) are likely to produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If the Fund's book income exceeds its taxable income, the distribution (if any) of such excess book income will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. If the Fund's book income is less than taxable income, the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regular investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Investment by the Fund in certain "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") could subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the company or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the company, which tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, the Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF election"), in which case the Fund will be required to include its share of the company's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether they receives any distribution from the company.

The Fund also may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings "to the market" as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund's taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed for the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund's total return.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt securities and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned.

Foreign Taxation

Income received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties and conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may be able to elect to "pass through" to the Fund's shareholders the amount of eligible foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, a shareholder generally subject to tax will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his or her pro rata share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund, and may be entitled either to deduct (as an itemized deduction) his or her pro rata share of foreign taxes in computing his or her taxable income or to use it as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to certain limitations. In particular, a shareholder must hold his or her shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 more days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a gain dividend. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder will be notified within 60 days after the close of the Fund's taxable year whether the foreign taxes paid by the Fund will "pass through" for that year.

Generally, a credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to his or her total foreign source taxable income. For this purpose, if the pass-through election is made, the source of the Fund's income will flow through to shareholders of the Fund. With respect to the Fund, gains from the sale of securities will be treated as derived from U.S. sources and certain currency fluctuation gains, including fluctuation gains from foreign currency-denominated debt securities, receivables and payables will be treated as ordinary income derived from U.S. sources. The limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied separately to foreign source passive income, and to certain other types of income. A shareholder may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of his or her proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. The foreign tax credit can be used to offset only 90% of the revised alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations and individuals and foreign taxes generally are not deductible in computing alternative minimum taxable income.

OTHER INFORMATION

Each share represents a proportional interest in the assets of the Fund. Each share has one vote at shareholder meetings, with fractional shares voting proportionally, on matters submitted to the vote of shareholders. There are no cumulative voting rights. Shares do not have pre-emptive or conversion or redemption provisions. In the event of a liquidation of the Fund, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders after all expenses and debts have been paid.

Legal Counsel

Thompson Hine LLP, 312 Walnut Street, 14th floor, Cincinnati, OHIO 45202, acts as legal counsel to the Fund.

Custodian

Union Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian") serves as the primary custodian of the Fund's assets, and may maintain custody of the Fund's assets with domestic and foreign subcustodians (which may be banks, trust companies, securities depositories and clearing agencies) approved by the Trustees. Assets of the Fund are not held by the Adviser or commingled with the assets of other accounts other than to the extent that securities are held in the name of a custodian in a securities depository, clearing agency or omnibus customer account of such custodian. The Custodian's principal business address is 350 California Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, California 94104.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

BBD, LLP is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and will audit the Fund's financial statements. BBD, LLP is located at 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[to be supplied by subsequent amendment]

APPENDIX A

Adviser Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures [to be provided]

RESOURCE REAL ESTATE DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND

PART C - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 25. Financial Statements and Exhibits

1. Financial Statements

Part A: None.

Part B: Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Statement of Assets and Liabilities, Statement of Operations, and Notes to Financial
Statements. (To be filed by amendment)

2. Exhibits

- a. (1) Agreement and Declaration of Trust (Filed herewith)
(2) Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (Filed herewith)
(3) Certificate of Trust (Filed herewith)
(4) Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Trust (Filed herewith)
- b. By-Laws (To be filed by amendment)
- c. Voting Trust Agreements: None
- d. Instruments Defining Rights of Security Holders. See Article III, "Shares" and Article V "Shareholders' Voting Powers and Meetings" of the Registrant's Agreement and Declaration of Trust. See also, Article 12, "Meetings" of shareholders of the Registrant's By-Laws.
- e. Dividend reinvestment plan: (To be filed by amendment)
- f. Rights of subsidiaries long-term debt holders: Not applicable.
- g. Investment Advisory Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
- h. (1) Distribution Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
(2) Selling Agreement Form (To be filed by amendment)
- i. Bonus, profit sharing, pension and similar arrangements for Fund Trustees and Officers: None.
- j. Custodian Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
- k. (1) Administration Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
(2) Accounting Services Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
(3) Transfer Agency Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
(4) Expense Limitation Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
- l. Opinion and Consent of Counsel (To be filed by amendment)
- m. Non-resident Trustee Consent to Service of Process: Not applicable
- n. Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (To be filed by amendment)
- o. Omitted Financial Statements: None
- p. Initial Capital Agreement (To be filed by amendment)
- q. Model Retirement Plan: None
- r. (1) Code of Ethics-Fund (To be filed by amendment)
(2) Code of Ethics-Adviser (To be filed by amendment)
(3) Code of Ethics-Principal Underwriter/Distributor (To be filed by amendment)
- s. Powers of Attorney (To be filed by amendment)

Item 26. Marketing Arrangements

Not Applicable.

Item 27. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution (estimated – To be supplied by amendment)

SEC Registration fees	\$[_____]
FINRA fees	\$[_____]
Legal fees	\$[_____]
Blue Sky fees	\$[_____]
Accounting fees	\$[_____]
Printing	\$[_____]
Total	\$[_____]

Item 28. Persons Controlled by or Under Common Control with Registrant

None [except that as of the date of the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, the Fund, Adviser and Distributor may be deemed to be under the common control of Resource America, Inc. The Adviser had voting authority with respect to 100% of the value of the outstanding interests in the Fund on such date. The Adviser and the Distributor are each wholly owned by Resource America, Inc. However, it is expected that once the Fund commences investment operations and its shares are sold to the public that the Adviser's control will be diluted until such time as the Fund is controlled by its unaffiliated shareholders.

Item 29. Number of Holders of Securities as of [_____] , 2012:

<u>Title of Class</u>	<u>Number of Record Holders</u>
Shares of Beneficial Ownership.	[1]

Item 30. Indemnification

Reference is made to Article VIII, Section 2 of the Registrant's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"), filed as Exhibit (a)(1) hereto, and to [Paragraph [____]] of the Registrant's Underwriting/Distribution Agreement], to be filed by Amendment. The Registrant hereby undertakes that it will apply the indemnification provisions of the Declaration of Trust and Distribution Agreement in a manner consistent with Release 40-11330 of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), so long as the interpretation therein of Sections 17(h) and 17(i) of the 1940 Act remains in effect. The Registrant maintains insurance on behalf of any person who is or was an independent trustee, officer, employee, or agent of the Registrant against certain liability asserted against and incurred by, or arising out of, his or her position. However, in no event will the Registrant pay that portion of the premium, if any, for insurance to indemnify any such person for any act for which the Registrant itself is not permitted to indemnify.

Insofar as indemnification for liability arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has

been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Item 31. Business and Other Connections of Investment Adviser

A description of any other business, profession, vocation, or employment of a substantial nature in which the investment adviser of the Registrant, and each member, director, executive officer, or partner of any such investment adviser, is or has been, at any time during the past two fiscal years, engaged in for his or her own account or in the capacity of member, trustee, officer, employee, partner or director, is set forth in the Registrant's prospectus in the section entitled "Management of the Fund." Information as to the members and officers of the Adviser is included in its Form ADV as filed with the SEC (File No. 801-74489), and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 32. Location of Accounts and Records

Gemini Fund Services, LLC, the Fund's administrator, maintains certain required accounting related and financial books and records of the Registrant at 450 Wireless Boulevard, Hauppauge, New York 11788. Union bank, N.A., the Fund's custodian, maintains certain required accounting related and financial books and records of the Registrant at 350 California Street, 6th Floor San Francisco, California 94104. Northern Lights Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, maintains certain required accounting related and financial books and records of the Registrant at 17605 Wright Street Omaha, NE 68130. The other required books and records are maintained by the Adviser at One Crescent Drive, Suite 203, Philadelphia, PA 19112.

Item 33. Management Services

Not Applicable.

Item 34. Undertakings

1. The Registrant undertakes to suspend the offering of Shares until the prospectus is amended if (1) subsequent to the effective date of its registration statement, the net asset value of the Fund declines more than ten percent from its net asset value as of the effective date of the registration statement or (2) the net asset value of the Fund increases to an amount greater than its net proceeds as stated in the prospectus.

2. The Registrant undertakes to file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement: (a) (i) to include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act; (ii) to reflect in the prospectus any facts or events after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement; and (iii) to include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement. (b) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. (c) The Registrant undertakes to remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering. (d) The Registrant undertakes that, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act, if the Registrant is subject to

Rule 430C, each prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 497(b), (c), (d) or (e) under the Securities Act as part of a registration statement relating to an offering, other than prospectuses filed in reliance on Rule 430A under the Securities Act, shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the date it is first used after effectiveness; *provided however*, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such first use, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such date of first use. (e) The Registrant undertakes that, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act, in a primary offering of securities of the undersigned Registrant pursuant to this registration statement, regardless of the underwriting method used to sell the securities to the purchaser, if the securities are offered or sold to such purchaser by means of any of the following communications, the undersigned Registrant will be a seller to the purchaser and will be considered to offer or sell such securities to the purchaser: (i) any preliminary prospectus or prospectus of the undersigned Registrant relating to the offering required to be filed pursuant to Rule 497 under the Securities Act; (ii) the portion of any advertisement pursuant to Rule 482 under the Securities Act relating to the offering containing material information about the undersigned Registrant or its securities provided by or on behalf of the undersigned Registrant; and (iii) any other communication that is an offer in the offering made by the undersigned Registrant to the purchaser.

3. For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by the Registrant under Rule 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective. The Registrant undertakes that, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of those securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

4. The Registrant undertakes to send by first class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery within two business days of receipt of a written or oral request, the Registrant's statement of additional information.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant has duly caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, on the 18th day of September 2012.

RESOURCE REAL ESTATE DIVERSIFIED INCOME FUND

By: /s/ Jeffrey F. Brotman
Name: Jeffrey F. Brotman
Title: Sole Trustee

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates.

By: /s/ Jeffrey F. Brotman
Name: Jeffrey F. Brotman
Title: Sole Trustee

EXHIBIT INDEX

Description	Exhibit Number
Agreement and Declaration of Trust	99(a)(1)
Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust	99(a)(2)
Certificate of Trust	99(a)(3)
Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Trust	99(a)(4)