FIDUCIARY/CLAYMORE MLP OPPORTUNITY FUND
Form N-CSRS
January 31, 2013

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

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-21652

Fiduciary/Claymore MLP Opportunity Fund
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

2455 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Kevin M. Robinson
2455 Corporate West Drive, Lisle, IL 60532
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (630) 505-3700

Date of fiscal year end: November 30

Date of reporting period: December 1, 2011 - November 30, 2012

Item 1. Reports to Stockholders.

The registrant's annual report transmitted to shareholders pursuant to Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), is as follows:

WWW.GUGGENHEIMINVESTMENTS.COM/FMO

... YOUR PIPELINE TO THE LATEST, MOST UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FIDUCIARY/CLAYMORE MLP OPPORTUNITY FUND

The shareholder report you are reading right now is just the beginning of the story. Online at www.guggenheiminvestments.com/fmo, you will find:

- Daily, weekly and monthly data on share prices, distributions, dividends and more
- Portfolio overviews and performance analyses
- Announcements, press releases and special notices
- Fund and adviser contact information

FAMCO MLP, a division of Advisory Research, Inc. and Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC are constantly updating and expanding shareholder information services on the Fund’s website, in an ongoing effort to provide you with the most current information about how your Fund’s assets are managed, and the results of our efforts. It is just one more small way we are working to keep you better informed about your investment in the Fund.

November 30, 2012

DEAR SHAREHOLDER

We thank you for your investment in the Fiduciary/Claymore MLP Opportunity Fund (the “Fund”). This report covers the Fund’s performance for the annual fiscal period ended November 30, 2012.

The Fund’s investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax total return with an emphasis on current distributions paid to shareholders. The “total return” sought by the Fund includes appreciation in the net asset value of the Fund’s Common Shares and all distributions made by the Fund to its Common Shareholders, regardless of the tax characterization of such distributions, including distributions characterized as return of capital. Under normal market conditions, FAMCO MLP, a division of Advisory Research, Inc., the Fund’s sub-adviser, seeks to achieve that objective by investing at least 80% of the Fund’s managed assets in master limited partnership (“MLP”) entities.

All Fund returns cited—whether based on net asset value (“NAV”) or market price—assume the reinvestment of all distributions. For the 12-month period ended November 30, 2012, the Fund provided a total return based on market price of 8.93% and a return of 11.69% based on NAV. The closing price of the Fund’s shares as of November 30, 2012, was $22.03, representing a 5.10% premium to the NAV of $20.96. The market value of the shares of closed-end funds fluctuates from time to time, and a fund’s market value may be higher or lower than its net asset value.

The Fund paid a quarterly distribution of $0.3630 in January 2012. The Fund also paid a quarterly distribution of $0.3710 in May 2012, then increased it to $0.3790 in August 2012 and to $0.3870 in November 2012. In April 2012, the Fund modified its distribution schedule so that quarterly payments occur in February, May, August and November to align with the Fund’s fiscal quarters.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012, the Fund raised approximately $56.0 million by offering additional shares to the public. The offering of additional shares of the Fund was made in recognition of investor demand for the MLP asset class and the convenience of the closed-end fund structure as a way for individuals to invest in MLPs. The additional shares offered to the public were priced at a premium to the Fund’s NAV.

FAMCO MLP is a division of Advisory Research, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Piper Jaffray Companies. At May 31, 2012, the FAMCO MLP team managed $2.7 billion in MLP and energy infrastructure assets.

Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC (“GFIA”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. GFIA is a subsidiary of Guggenheim Partners, LLC, a global diversified financial services firm with more than $160 billion in assets under management.

Under the Fund’s Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the “Plan”), a shareholder whose Common Shares are registered in his or her own name will have all distributions reinvested automatically unless the shareholder elects to receive cash. Distributions with respect to Common Shares registered in the name of a broker-dealer or other nominee (that is, in “street name”) will be reinvested by the broker or nominee in additional Common Shares under the Plan, unless the service is not provided by the broker or nominee or the shareholder elects to receive distributions in cash. The Plan is described in detail on page 27 of this report. When shares trade at a discount to NAV, the Plan takes advantage of the discount by reinvesting the quarterly dividend distribution in common shares of the Fund purchased in the market at a price less than NAV. Conversely, when the market price of the Fund’s common shares is at a premium above NAV, the Plan reinvests participants’ dividends in newly-issued common shares at NAV, subject to an IRS limitation that the purchase price cannot be more than 5% below the market price per share. The Plan provides a cost-effective means to accumulate additional shares and enjoy the benefits of compounding returns over time.

To learn more about the Fund's performance and investment strategy, we encourage you to read the Questions & Answers section of this report, which begins on page 4 of this report. You'll find information on FAMCO MLP's investment philosophy, its views on the economy and market environment, and detailed information about the factors that impacted the Fund's performance.

We appreciate your investment and look forward to serving your investment needs in the future. For the most up-to-date information on your investment, please visit the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com/products/cef/fmo.

Sincerely,

Donald C. Cacciapaglia
Chief Executive Officer
Fiduciary/Claymore MLP Opportunity Fund

December 31, 2012

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS November 30, 2012

The Fiduciary/Claymore MLP Opportunity Fund (the "Fund") is managed by FAMCO MLP, a division of Advisory Research, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Piper Jaffray Companies. In the following interview, Portfolio Managers James J. Cunnane, Jr., CFA, and Quinn T. Kiley discuss the Fund's performance for the annual fiscal period ended November 30, 2012.

Describe the Fund's objective and investment strategy.
The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of after-tax total return with an emphasis on current distributions paid to shareholders. The total return sought by the Fund includes appreciation in the net asset value ("NAV") of the Fund's common shares and all distributions made by the Fund to its common shareholders, regardless of the tax characterization of such distributions. The Fund has been structured to seek to provide an efficient vehicle through which its shareholders may invest in a portfolio of primarily publicly traded securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs") and related entities. MLPs combine the tax benefits of limited partnerships with the liquidity of publicly-traded securities.

The Fund anticipates that a significant portion of the distributions received by the Fund from the MLPs in which it invests will consist of return of capital. If this expectation is not realized, the Fund will have a larger corporate income tax expense sooner than expected, which will result in less cash available to distribute to common shareholders. Moreover, although MLP distributions that are treated as returns of capital are generally not taxable to the Fund to that extent, returns of capital reduce the Fund's tax basis in its investments, resulting in potential increased gains (or decreased losses) upon dispositions of the investments.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its managed assets in MLP entities and at least 65% in equity securities of MLP entities. A substantial portion of the MLP entities in which the Fund invests are engaged primarily in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy. The Fund may invest up to 40% of its managed assets in unregistered or otherwise restricted securities, including up to 20% of its managed assets in securities issued by non-public companies. The Fund may invest a total of up to 25% of its managed assets in debt securities of MLP entities and non-MLP entity issuers, including securities rated below investment grade. The Fund may also invest in common stock of large capitalization companies, including companies engaged primarily in such sectors. To seek to generate current gains, the Fund may employ an option strategy of writing (selling) covered call options on common stocks held in the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund is authorized to implement hedging strategies. FAMCO MLP, on behalf of the Fund, may determine from time to time whether and when to implement hedging strategies. In particular, FAMCO MLP may seek to protect the Fund against significant drops in market prices of MLPs when FAMCO MLP's valuation models indicate that the MLP asset class may be overvalued, after considering the cost of hedging. In such circumstances, the Fund may implement hedging techniques such as purchasing put options on a portion of its portfolio. This strategy may enable the Fund to participate in potential price appreciation while providing some protection against falling prices, although it will also cause the Fund to incur the expense of acquiring the put options. There were no put options in place as of November 30, 2012.

How would you describe the master limited partnership market over the 12-month period ended November 30, 2012?
The performance of the MLP market over the year ended November 30, 2012, was solid, with a strong second half overcoming a weak first half of the period. For the 12 months ended November 30, 2012, MLPs, as measured by the Alerian MLP Index (the "Index"), returned 14.40%, compared with a return of 16.13% for the Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index, which is generally regarded as a good indicator of the broad U.S. stock market.

The first half of the period was heavily influenced by the winter of 2011-2012, which was among the warmest on record. That resulted in lower-than-usual demand for natural gas, coal and propane. This situation was exacerbated by growing natural gas production, which was increasing at a pace greater than demand was recovering from the latest recession. The environment was positive for natural gas infrastructure demand, but negative for the price, and when the price of gas is weak, it is more competitive with propane and coal, thus pressuring prices in those sectors.

The Fund's second quarter (March-May 2012) encapsulated the period when there was a selloff in commodity prices generally. After bottoming in the summer, commodity prices rebounded. This led to strong returns for MLPs and other energy stocks, as the prices of these entities may closely track the prices of the commodities they are transporting over the short term.

How did the Fund perform in this market environment?
All Fund returns cited—whether based on NAV or market price—assume the reinvestment of all distributions. For the 12-month period ended November 30, 2012, the Fund provided a total return based on market price of 8.93% and a return of 11.69% based on NAV. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. The market value of the shares of closed-end funds fluctuates from time to time, and a fund's market value may be higher or lower than its net asset value. The closing price of the Fund's shares as of November 30, 2012, was $22.03, representing a 5.10% premium to the NAV of $20.96. On November 30, 2011, the Fund's closing market price was $21.71, which represented a premium of 7.64% to the NAV of $20.17.

It is important to remember that the Fund is a taxable entity—meaning it recognizes either a deferred tax liability on realized and unrealized portfolio gains or a deferred tax benefit on realized and unrealized portfolio losses. This accounting treatment of the tax impact of gains and losses in the portfolio is intended to cause the Fund's NAV to reflect the net after-tax value of the Fund's portfolio. As of November 30, 2012, the Fund's NAV included a net deferred tax liability of $180.7 million, or $6.64 per share.

Please tell us about the Fund's distributions.
The Fund paid a quarterly distribution of $0.3630 in January 2012. In April 2012, the Fund announced an increase in the quarterly distribution to $0.3710 and modified its distribution schedule so that quarterly payments occur in February, May, August and November. This modification was implemented to better align the timing of the cash flows received from the Fund's investments with its quarterly distribution payment schedule. The Fund paid quarterly distributions of $0.3710 in May 2012, $0.3790 in August 2012, and $0.3870 in November 2012. Growth in distributions paid for the year ended November 30, 2012, was 9.0%.

The latest distribution represents an annualized distribution rate of 7.0% based on the Fund's closing market price of $22.03 on November 30, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, the Fund had distributed $10.6606 per common share to its shareholders since the Fund's inception in 2004. Approximately $7.3374 per common share or 69% of these distributions were considered non-dividend distributions, also known as return of capital, and $3.3232 per common share or 31% of these distributions were considered ordinary dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For the year ended November 30, 2012, 59% of the distributions were considered qualified dividend income and 41% were considered return of capital for federal income tax purposes.

The Fund, FAMCO MLP and Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC do not provide tax advice. Investors should consult their tax advisor for further information.

How was the Fund's portfolio positioned during the 12-month period ended November 30, 2012, and what has that meant for performance?
The Fund was fully invested, levered, and unhedged in a period of strong absolute returns. The Fund's holdings continue to be much less concentrated in the largest MLPs than the Alerian MLP Index. The Index held 57% of its weight in its top ten holdings, compared to a 38% weight in the Fund for these same holdings over the period. The Fund is less concentrated in these positions and, therefore, the portfolio's market capitalization is lower than the Index. At times like this in the energy infrastructure cycle, larger names are often able to grow at a faster rate than smaller MLPs, primarily because they execute well and are better positioned to take advantage of growth opportunities and gain access to capital. The Fund is large and manages risk partly by diversifying its holdings across market capitalization.

The Fund's aim to avoid a significant concentration in any holding also caused it to have less exposure relative to the Index to the highest quality names, a group which dominated Index performance. The higher quality MLPs often reflect business models that try to exploit the fixed fees involved in energy storage and transport, rather than being directly tied to the price of commodities. Over the past couple of years, the Fund has consciously made a move into fixed-fee MLPs, as the portfolio managers believe those companies have the potential to outperform at this stage of the energy infrastructure cycle. The market capitalization of some of these high quality MLPs skews the Index towards these larger names when compared to the Fund's portfolio. In fact, the Fund's attribution analysis points out those underweight positions in the two largest Index constituents, Enterprise Products Partners and Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, accounted for over 200 basis points of underperformance.

The Fund benefited from participating in several initial public offerings of MLPs and from reducing exposure to the propane sector, given the mild weather and detrimental effect excess natural gas production had on prices for heating fuels.

The Fund continues to be invested primarily in the midstream segment, which includes various subsectors such as those related to moving crude oil and natural gas from the wellhead to the refineries and processors and then to market. This midstream business constitutes about 85% of the Index compared to almost 90% of the Fund's holdings.

What were some of the leading contributors to and detractors from performance?
Enterprise Products Partners LP (7.6% of the Fund's long-term investments) is the largest MLP in the Index, representing approximately 16% of the Index, more than double its average weight in the Fund during the period. The holding was a significant contributor to the Fund's absolute performance, but its underweight relative to the Index detracted from relative performance.

Another top-10 Fund holding is Energy Transfer Equity, LP (8.0% of the Fund's long-term investments). The Fund added significantly to its position in the company in December 2011, when it took advantage of a private placement transaction to buy even more of Energy Transfer Equity, LP, purchasing shares at a discount to the market price, which benefited Fund performance.

A third position that was a positive absolute and relative contributor to Fund performance for the period was Plains All American Pipeline, LP, which gained more than 50% for the period. The Fund was overweight the holding, which was the third-largest holding in the Index and the second largest in the Fund at the end of the period (8.0% of the Fund's long-term investments). Plains All American, LP benefited from a growing demand for crude oil infrastructure, which results from the shifting of drilling rigs from natural gas to oil reserves, a trend that has been growing over the past two years. This was the best-performing subsector of the Index for the year.

Several weak holdings in the portfolio related to propane and natural gas. A leading detractor from return was the large-cap holding, Williams Partners LP (4.0% of the Fund's long-term investments). The company went to the equity market four times during the period to fund two sizeable acquisitions, which the portfolio managers believe were strategically important. However, the amount of new units the company offered into the market weakened its price performance, underperforming the Index by almost 22% for the year.

Another holding with disappointing performance was Inergy, LP (3.4% of the Fund's long-term investments), which is a top-10 holding and overweight position relative to the benchmark. It was initially purchased prior to the current Fund fiscal year. The portfolio managers believed the units had limited downside and the outlook for the business would improve as it restructured into a pure-play midstream company. But the restructuring was not immediately well received by the market and the security underperformed. The company is currently well-positioned and is expected to show improved performance going forward.

EV Energy Partners, a holding that underperformed, is primarily a natural gas producer (3.0% of the Fund's long-term investments). The company has been a solid, long-term performer, but the upstream sector was weaker than the Index during the period. The company was expected to try to monetize its acreage holdings in the promising Utica shale during 2012, but that process has been delayed until 2013.

How did the Fund's leverage strategy affect performance?

The purpose of leverage (borrowing) is to fund the purchase of additional securities that provide increased distributions and potentially greater appreciation to common shareholders than could be achieved from an unlevered portfolio. Of course, leverage results in greater NAV volatility and may entail more downside risk than an unlevered portfolio. As of November 30, 2012, the Fund's leverage of $190 million was approximately 25% of managed assets, which represented an asset coverage ratio of approximately 400%, higher than the 300% required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Leverage was positive for both performance and cash flow.

Index Definitions:

Indices are unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in an index.

The Alerian MLP Index is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) and is calculated by Alerian using a float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted methodology.

S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

Risks and Other Considerations

The views expressed in this report reflect those of the portfolio managers only through the report period as stated on the cover. These views are subject to change at any time, based on market and other conditions and should not be construed as a recommendation of any kind. The material may also include forward looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty, and there is no guarantee that any predictions will come to pass. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The value of the Fund will fluctuate with the value of the underlying securities. Historically, closed-end funds often trade at a discount to their net asset value.

Risks of Investing in MLP Units. An investment in MLP units involves risks that differ from a similar investment in equity securities, such as common stock, of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have the rights typically afforded to limited partners in a limited partnership. As compared to common shareholders of a corporation, holders of MLP units have more limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. There are certain tax risks associated with an investment in MLP units. Additionally, conflicts of interest may exist between common unit holders, subordinated unit holders and the general partner of an MLP. For example, a conflict may arise as a result of incentive distribution payments.

Tax Risks of Investing in Equity Securities of MLPs. There are certain tax risks associated with an investment in MLP units. Much of the benefit the Fund derives from its investment in equity securities of MLPs is a result of MLPs generally being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income taxation purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP and causing any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs would be materially reduced, which could cause a substantial decline in the value of the common shares.

If the Fund invests in the equity securities of an MLP, the Fund will be a partner in such MLP. Accordingly, the Fund will be required to include in its taxable income the Fund's allocable share of the income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses recognized by each such MLP, regardless of whether the MLP distributes cash to the Fund. Historically, MLPs have been able to offset a significant portion of their income with tax deductions. The portion, if any, of a distribution received by the Fund from an MLP that exceeds the Fund's allocable share of the MLP's taxable income is essentially treated as return of capital. However, any deferred tax will decrease the Fund's adjusted basis in the equity securities of the MLP, which will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes on the sale of any such equity securities. In addition, the Fund will incur a current income tax liability on its allocable share of the portion of the MLP's income that is not offset by the MLP's tax deductions. The percentage of an MLP's income that is offset by the MLP's tax deductions will fluctuate over time. For example, new acquisitions by MLPs generate accelerated depreciation and other tax deductions, and therefore a decline in acquisition activity by the MLPs owned by the Fund could increase the Fund's current tax liability. A decline in the percentage of the MLPs' income that is offset by tax deductions or an increase in the Fund's portfolio turnover could increase the Fund's tax liability and reduce the portion of the distributions paid by the Fund that is treated as return of capital and/or capital gain, as the case may be, and increase the portion treated as taxable dividend income. This generally would result in lower after-tax distributions to shareholders.

Changes in tax laws or regulations, or future interpretations of such laws or regulations, could adversely affect the Fund or the MLP entities in which the Fund invests.

Deferred Tax Risk. As a limited partner in the MLPs, the Fund includes its allocable share of the MLP's taxable income in computing its own taxable income. Because the Fund is treated as a regular corporation, or "C" corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund will incur tax expenses. In calculating the Fund's net asset value, the Fund will account for its deferred tax liability and/or asset.

The Fund will accrue a deferred income tax liability, at an assumed federal, state and local income tax rate, for its future tax liability associated with the capital appreciation of its investments and the distributions received by the Fund on equity securities of MLPs considered to be return of capital. Any deferred tax liability will reduce the Fund's net asset value. Upon the sale of an equity security in an MLP, the Fund generally will be liable for any previously deferred taxes. No assurance can be given that such taxes will not exceed the Fund's deferred tax assumptions for purposes of computing the Fund's net asset value per share, which would result in an immediate reduction of the Fund's net asset value per share.

The Fund will accrue a deferred tax asset which reflects an estimate of the Fund's future tax benefit associated with realized and unrealized net operating losses and capital losses. Any deferred tax asset will increase the Fund's net asset value. To the extent the Fund has a deferred tax asset, consideration is given as to whether or not a valuation allowance is required, which would offset the value of some or all of the deferred tax asset. The need to establish a valuation allowance for a deferred tax asset is assessed periodically by the Fund based on the criterion established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Accounting Standards Codification 740 (ASC 740, formerly SFAS No. 109) that it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. In the assessment for a valuation allowance, consideration is given to all positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax asset. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability (which are highly dependent on future MLP cash distributions), the duration of statutory carryforward periods and the associated risk that operating loss carryforwards may expire unused.

The Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset is estimated using estimates of effective tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years such taxes are realized. For purposes of estimating the Fund's deferred tax liability and/or asset for financial statement reporting and determining its net asset value, the Fund will be required to rely, to some extent, on information provided by the MLPs in which it invests. Such information may not be received in a timely manner, with the result that the Fund's estimates regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset could vary dramatically from the Fund's actual tax liability and, as a result, the determination of the Fund's actual tax liability may have a material impact on the Fund's net asset value. From time to time, the Fund may modify its estimates or assumptions regarding its deferred tax liability and/or asset as new information becomes available. Modifications of such estimates or assumptions or changes in applicable tax law could result in increases or decreases in the Fund's net asset value per share, which could be material.

Distribution Risk. The Fund will seek to maximize the portion of the Fund's distributions to Common Shareholders that will consist of return of capital. To the extent that the Fund's cash flow is derived primarily from MLP distributions that consist of return of capital, the Fund anticipates that a significant portion of the Fund's distributions to Common Shareholders will consist of return of capital. However, to the extent that the Fund receives taxable distributions from MLPs or other issuers in which it invests, or earns income or gains on the sale of portfolio securities or in connection with derivatives transactions, the portion of the Fund's distributions to Common Shareholders treated as taxable dividend income could be increased. In addition, if the Fund generates current earnings and profits (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) in a particular taxable year, a distribution by the Fund to its shareholders in that year will be wholly or partially taxable even if the Fund has an overall deficit in its accumulated earnings and profits and/or net operating loss or capital loss carryforwards that reduce or eliminate corporate income taxes in a taxable year. There can be no assurance as to what portion of any future distribution will consist of return of capital or taxable dividend income.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity risk is the risk that MLP units or other equity securities held by the Fund will fall due to general market or economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, changes in interest rates, and the particular circumstances and performance of particular companies whose securities the Fund holds. The price of an equity security of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, MLP units or other equity securities held by the Fund may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated distributions or dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer experiences a decline in its financial condition.

Concentration Risk. Because the Fund's investments are focused in MLP entities in the energy, natural resources and real estate sectors of the economy, the Fund may be more susceptible to risks associated with such sectors. The Fund will concentrate its investments in the industry or group of industries that make up the energy sector. A downturn in the energy sector could have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment company that does not concentrate in such sector. At times, the performance of securities of companies in the energy sector may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole.

Energy Sector Risks. Many MLP entities operate within the energy sector. Therefore, the Fund will concentrate its investments in the industry or group of industries that make up the energy sector. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the energy sector. There are several risks associated with investments in MLP entities and other companies operating in the energy sector, including the following: Commodity Price Risk, Supply and Demand Risk, Depletion Risk, Regulatory Risk, Environmental Risk, Acquisition Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Weather Risk, and Catastrophic Event Risk.

Risks Associated with Options on Securities. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. As the writer of a covered call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. If trading were suspended in an option purchased by the Fund, the Fund would not be able to close out the option. If the Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise.

Cash Flow Risk. The Fund expects that a substantial portion of the cash flow it receives will be derived from its investments in equity securities of MLP entities. The amount and tax characterization of cash available for distribution by an MLP entity depends upon the amount of cash generated by such entity's operations. Cash available for distribution by MLP entities will vary widely from quarter to quarter and is affected by various factors affecting the entity's operations. In addition to the risks described herein, operating costs, capital expenditures, acquisition costs, construction costs, exploration costs and borrowing costs may reduce the amount of cash that an MLP entity has available for distribution in a given period.

Small Capitalization Risk. The Fund may invest in securities of MLP entities and other issuers that have comparatively smaller capitalizations relative to issuers whose securities are included in major benchmark indices, which present unique investment risks. These companies often have limited product lines, markets, distribution channels or financial resources; and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The market movements of equity securities issued by MLP entities with smaller capitalizations may be more abrupt or erratic than the market movements of equity securities of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general. Historically, smaller capitalization companies have sometimes gone through extended periods when they did not perform as well as larger companies. In addition, equity securities of smaller capitalization companies generally are less liquid than those of larger companies. This means that the Fund could have greater difficulty selling such securities at the time and price that the Fund would like.

Restricted Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in unregistered or otherwise restricted securities. The term "restricted securities" refers to securities that are unregistered, held by control persons of the issuer or are subject to contractual restrictions on their resale. Restricted securities are often purchased at a discount from the market price of unrestricted securities of the same issuer reflecting the fact that such securities may not be readily marketable without some time delay. Such securities are often more difficult to value and the sale of such securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of liquid securities trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Contractual restrictions on the resale of securities result from negotiations between the issuer and purchaser of such securities and therefore vary substantially in length and scope. To dispose of a restricted security that the Fund has a contractual right to sell, the Fund may first be required to cause the security to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between a decision to sell the securities and the time when the Fund would be permitted to sell, during which time the Fund would bear market risks.

Lower Grade Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in fixed-income securities rated below investment grade, which are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Investment in securities of below-investment grade quality involves substantial risk of loss.

Foreign Securities. Investing in securities of foreign companies (or foreign governments) may involve certain risks not typically associated with investing in domestic companies. The prices of foreign securities may be affected by factors not present with securities traded in the U.S. markets, including, political and economic conditions, less stringent regulation and higher volatility.

Financial Leverage Risk. Although the use of Financial Leverage by the Fund may create an opportunity for increased after-tax total return for the Common Shares, it also results in additional risks and can magnify the effect of any losses. If the income and gains earned on securities purchased with Financial Leverage proceeds are greater than the cost of Financial Leverage, the Fund's return will be greater than if Financial Leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or gains from the securities purchased with such proceeds does not cover the cost of Financial Leverage, the return to the Fund will be less than if Financial Leverage had not been used.

Financial Leverage involves risks and special considerations for shareholders, including the likelihood of greater volatility of net asset value, market price and dividends on the Common Shares than a comparable portfolio without leverage; the risk that fluctuations in interest rates on borrowings and short-term debt or in the dividend rates on any Financial Leverage that the Fund must pay will reduce the return to the Common Shareholders; and the effect of Financial Leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the net asset value of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged, which may result in a greater decline in the market price of the Common Shares.

It is also possible that the Fund will be required to sell assets, possibly at a loss (or at a gain which could give rise to corporate level tax), in order to redeem or meet payment obligations on any leverage. Such a sale would reduce the Fund's net asset value and also make it difficult for the net asset value to recover. The Fund in its best judgment nevertheless may determine to continue to use Financial Leverage if it expects that the benefits to the Fund's shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return.

Because the fees received by the Adviser and Sub-Adviser are based on the Managed Assets of the Fund (including the proceeds of any Financial Leverage), the Adviser and Sub-Adviser have a financial incentive for the Fund to utilize Financial Leverage, which may create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser and the Common Shareholders. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period during which it is employed.

Recent economic and market events have contributed to severe market volatility and caused severe liquidity strains in the credit markets. If dislocations in the credit markets continue, the Fund's leverage costs may increase and there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to renew or replace existing leverage on favorable terms or at all. If the cost of leverage is no longer favorable, or if the Fund is otherwise required to reduce its leverage, the Fund may not be able to maintain distributions on common shares at historical levels and common shareholders will bear any costs associated with selling portfolio securities.

Non-Diversified Status. The Fund is a non-diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and will not elect to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Code. As a result, there are no regulatory requirements under the 1940 Act or the Code that limit the proportion of the Fund's assets that may be invested in securities of a single issue. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in a more limited number of issuers than a diversified fund. There are a limited number of publicly traded MLPs. The Fund will select its investments in MLPs from this small pool of issuers together with securities issued by any newly public MLPs, and will invest in securities of other MLP entities and securities of issuers other than MLP entities, consistent with its investment objective and policies. An investment in the Fund may present greater risk to an investor than an investment in a diversified portfolio because changes in the financial condition or market assessment of a single issuer may cause greater fluctuations in the value of the Fund's Common Shares.

In addition to the risks described above, the Fund is also subject to: Affiliated Party Risk, Competition Risk, Legislation Risk, Affiliated Transaction Restriction, Other Sector Risks, Risks Associated with Initial Public Offerings, Risks Associated with a Private Investment in Public Equity, Liquidity Risk, Valuation Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Portfolio Turnover Risk, Derivatives Risk, Market Discount Risk, Dilution Risk, Other Investment Companies Risk, Royalty Trust Risk, Industry Specific Risks, Management Risk, Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risks, Recent Market and Economic Developments, and Government Intervention in Financial Markets Risk. Please see www.guggenheiminvestments.com/fmo for a more detailed discussion about Fund risks and considerations.

FUND SUMMARY (Unaudited) November 30, 2012

Fund Statistics		
Share Price	$	22.03
Common Share Net Asset Value	$	20.96
Premium/(Discount) to NAV		5.10%
Net Assets ($000)	$	570,127

Total Returns (Inception 12/28/04)	Market	NAV
One Year	8.93%	11.69%
Three Year (annualized)	18.67%	20.12%
Five Year (annualized)	7.39%	6.19%
Since Inception (annualized)	8.54%	8.56%

Performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the figures shown. For the most recent month-end performance figures, please visit www.guggenheiminvestments.com/fmo. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate with changes in the market conditions and other factors so that an investor's shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

Sector Allocation	% of Long-Term Investments
Midstream Oil	36.4%
Diversified Natural Gas	35.4%
Gathering & Processing	14.7%
Natural Gas Pipelines	4.6%
Upstream	4.2%
Marine Transportation	2.4%
Coal	1.9%
Propane	0.3%
Other Master Limited Partnerships	0.1%

Top Ten Issuers	% of Long-Term Investments
Energy Transfer Equity, LP	8.0%
Plains All American Pipeline, LP	8.0%
Enterprise Products Partners, LP	7.6%
Kinder Morgan Management, LLC	6.3%
DCP Midstream Partners, LP	5.9%
Enbridge Energy Partners, LP	5.3%
Magellan Midstream Partners, LP	4.7%
Williams Partners, LP	4.0%
Inergy, LP	3.4%
Genesis Energy, LP	3.2%

Portfolio composition and holdings are subject to change daily. For more information, please visit www.guggenheiminvestments.com/fmo. The above summaries are provided for informational purposes only and should not be viewed as recommendations. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS November 30, 2012

Number of Shares	Description	Value
	Long-Term Investments – 162.9%	
	Master Limited Partnerships – 160.2%	
	Coal – 3.1%	
100,000	Alliance Holdings GP, LP	$ 4,589,000
131,800	Alliance Resource Partners, LP	7,495,466
177,645	Natural Resource Partners, LP	3,309,526
365,000	Oxford Resource Partners, LP(a)	2,087,800
		17,481,792
	Diversified Natural Gas – 57.7%	
473,450	Access Midstream Partners, LP	16,566,015
1,633,175	Energy Transfer Equity, LP(a)	74,260,467
329,237	Energy Transfer Partners, LP(a)	14,450,212
1,363,925	Enterprise Products Partners, LP(a)	70,692,233
123,545	Exterran Partners, LP	2,689,575
693,790	Inergy Midstream, LP	16,317,941
1,672,561	Inergy, LP(a)	31,561,226
308,425	ONEOK Partners, LP(a)	17,965,756
1,060,858	Regency Energy Partners, LP(a)	23,731,393
480,025	Western Gas Partners, LP(a)	23,502,024
735,500	Williams Partners, LP(a)	37,444,305
		329,181,147
	Gathering & Processing – 23.9%	
208,500	American Midstream Partners, LP	3,388,125
762,287	Copano Energy, LLC(a)	24,034,909
784,396	Crestwood Midstream Partners, LP, Class C(b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	18,074,296
1,313,414	DCP Midstream Partners, LP(a)	55,005,778
381,225	MarkWest Energy Partners, LP(a)	19,701,708
68,995	Southcross Energy Partners, LP(g)	1,620,003
110,900	Summit Midstream Partners, LP(g)	2,191,384
318,970	Targa Resources Partners, LP(a)	12,015,600
		136,031,803
	Marine Transportation – 4.0%	
853,684	Teekay Offshore Partners, LP (Marshall Islands)(a)	22,733,605
	Midstream Oil – 56.6%	
608,486	Buckeye Partners, LP, Class B(b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	29,170,617
68,995	Delek Logistics Partners, LP(g)	1,548,938
250,435	Enbridge Energy Management, LLC(d) (f)	7,387,832
1,681,954	Enbridge Energy Partners, LP(a)	48,810,305
838,605	Genesis Energy, LP(a)	30,080,761
166,625	Holly Energy Partners, LP(a)	11,188,869

772,572	Kinder Morgan Management, LLC(a) (d) (f)	58,638,191
971,527	Magellan Midstream Partners, LP(a)	43,213,521
327,455	MPLX, LP(g)	9,450,351
53,700	NuStar GP Holdings, LLC(a)	1,502,526
1,591,502	Plains All American Pipeline, LP(a)	74,132,163
213,675	TransMontaigne Partners, LP	7,420,933
		322,545,007

See notes to financial statements.

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS continued November 30, 2012

Number of Shares	Description	Value
	Natural Gas Pipelines – 7.5%	
563,529	El Paso Pipeline Partners, LP(a)	$ 21,036,538
522,690	TC PipeLines, LP(a)	21,790,946
		42,827,484
	Other Master Limited Partnerships – 0.1%	
26,985	Seadrill Partners, LLC (Marshall Islands)(d)	708,896
	Propane – 0.5%	
110,580	NGL Energy Partners, LP	2,499,108
	Upstream – 6.8%	
462,537	EV Energy Partners, LP(a)	28,075,996
100,160	LRR Energy, LP	1,854,963
403,356	Pioneer Southwest Energy Partners, LP(a)	9,164,248
		39,095,207
	Total Master Limited Partnerships – 160.2%	
	(Cost $473,886,377)	913,104,049
	Common Stock – 2.7%	
	Midstream Oil – 2.7%	
462,055	Kinder Morgan, Inc.	
	(Cost $16,342,413)	15,622,080

Principal Amount	Description	Value
	Term Loans – 0.0%*	
$ 570,524	Clearwater Subordinated Note NR(b) (c) (d) (e) (h)	