Clough Capital Partners L.P.
Boston • Hong Kong

Allocation Fund - GLV
Equity Fund - GLQ
Opportunities Fund - GLO

Letter from Chuck Clough

To Our Investors: February 21, 2017

Quarterly Results

Clough Global Dividend and Income Fund (GLV)

During the quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Clough Global Allocation Fund's total return, assuming reinvestment of all distributions, was 1.59% based on the net asset value and 10.59% based on the market price of the Fund. The S&P 500 and the Blended Index (50% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index, 50% MSCI World Index) returned 7.75% and 2.18% respectively over the same period. During the quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Fund paid $0.31 per share in distributions. As of January 31st, the Fund had a dividend distribution rate on the market price of 9.88%.

Clough Global Equity Fund (GLQ)

During the quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Clough Global Equity Fund's total return, assuming reinvestment of all distributions, was 2.58% based on the net asset value and 11.78% based on the market price of the Fund. The S&P 500 and the MSCI World Index returned 7.75% and 6.51% respectively over the same period. During the quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Fund paid $0.30 per share in distributions. As of January 31st, the Fund had a dividend distribution rate on the market price of 10.20%.

Clough Global Opportunities Fund (GLO)

During the quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Clough Global Opportunities Fund's total return, assuming reinvestment of all distributions, was 1.63% based on the net asset value and 9.09% based on the market price of the Fund. The S&P 500 and the Blended Index (25% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index, 75% MSCI World Index) returned 7.75% and 4.33% respectively over the same period. During the quarter ended January 31, 2017, the Fund paid $0.26 per share in distributions. As of January 31st, the Fund had a dividend distribution rate on the market price of 10.76%.

For the fiscal quarter starting November 1, 2016 and ending January 31, 2017 the Clough Global Equity Fund had a positive return of 2.58% while the Clough Global Opportunities had a return of 1.63% and Clough Global Dividend and Income Fund had a positive return of 1.59%.

Fourth Quarter's Positive Contributors

The largest gains in the quarter came from our U.S. bank holdings. Bank of America Corp., Citigroup Inc., as well as cable names Charter Communications and Liberty Broadband. After range trading for several years, U.S. bank stocks moved up sharply in the "Trump rally," ostensibly because the markets anticipate a more positive yield curve if the new administration's fiscal policies take hold. A positive yield curve would help profits but we are convinced that is only part of the story. The money centers alone among U.S. banks have strong domestic consumer and global franchises, and their size provides operational scale unavailable to smaller institutions. Banks are now earning above their cost of capital and instead of destroying value, they are building it. Moreover, they are building excess capital at an ever-faster rate and we believe that should lead to more substantial dividend payouts in the future. That should allow the stocks to sell at much higher price-to-book ratios.

Charter Communications has benefited from market speculation that it may be acquired by Verizon Communications. The cable sector in general has also benefitted from new Federal Communication Commission Chairman Ajit Pai. The market is starting to believe that Pai will be more favorable to broadband deregulation. Our core cable thesis has been that cable operators like Charter are high cash flow generating oligopolies and undervalued remains intact. The thesis now has a potentially favorable tailwind from Washington.

Finally, a short position in the Japanese yen initially built to hedge our Japanese equity holdings was profitable in the quarter. On occasion when we have conviction about the direction of a currency's foreign exchange value we will hold a larger position than required simply for hedging purposes and we did that in this case with the yen. Declining demographics and excess debt are but two reasons Japan is caught in an inescapable deflationary trap. Fortunately, unlike Eurozone states like Italy and Greece, Japan has its own currency and that is now being intentionally depreciated to reinvigorate its economy. The central bank is determined to break the cycle of depression and deflation by pegging Japan's ten year government bond yield at zero percent. To sustain that it will have to manufacture a lot of yen, a policy that is equity bullish and currency bearish. Our long Japanese holdings include several issuers we are watching closely in this environment, including companies that are undergoing transformational changes in their product mix and corporate structures.

Negative Contributors In The Quarter. What Went Wrong?

The Funds did not benefit from the “Trump rally” as much as might have been expected for three reasons. First, we reduced our long Treasury bond position in the weeks before the election, but still held a portion of it on Election Day. The remainder was liquidated in the days following the election. Second, financial stocks of all stripes rallied including our long-held short positions in several sub-prime lenders and European banks. Finally, short positions in industrial stocks rallied on the hopes that fiscal stimulus will bring on an industrial capital spending boom. For example, earnings expectations continue to decline for a construction equipment stock in our short book yet the stock rallied. However, the company would require another global mining capital investment boom to return to a profit level that would remotely support the stock’s current valuation, something we do not expect for years. We may see a capital spending bump across the economy, but it will be technology led. We won’t be building retail shopping malls and auto plants.

Looking Ahead To 2017

Biotech was over-owned in mid-2015 when Hillary Clinton tweeted critical comments about drug pricing at a time when many investors were leveraged into long pharmaceutical and biotech positions. Real fundamentals did not change very much, but the group fell 40% in a matter of months, as measured by the Nasdaq Biotechnology Index. The stocks declined further when Donald Trump, as President-Elect, repeated his price concerns. That has brought stock prices of pharmaceutical and biotech companies to valuation levels previously seen only at bear market lows.

But drug and biotech industry fundamentals are strong, units are growing, and prices are increasing, albeit more modestly. Pipelines are also extremely strong as the R&D spending of the past decade is now translating into a steady stream of new therapies. Even if prices rise merely in the single digit range, earnings would be strong.

There is a growing strategic opportunity as well. An analysis of 316 deals reported by the Financial Times said pharmaceutical companies paid twice as much for acquisitions in 2016 than a year earlier to secure pipelines of new drugs (39 times revenue as compared with 19 times in 2015). We think that is likely to intensify in 2017 and are invested across a number of research-focused, small biotech companies. The tech sector will offer several opportunities.

For one, we think Apple’s iPhone 8 will contain enough new features that it is likely to be successful and provide upside for the stock. The iOS computing platform is currently the industry’s most profitable, and Apple is unique in the consumer electronics industry in its ability to integrate hardware and software. Moreover, we think there could be enough of a change in the 8’s physical features to drive a massive upgrade cycle in Apple’s huge iPhone-installed base. The iPhone 6 was the first iPhone with a large screen and that product ignited an important upgrade cycle and a strong rise in Apple’s stock price. The iPhone 8 could come close to repeating that. Today’s stock’s valuation reflects the performance of the iPhone 7 rather than the potential earning power from the 8, and we expect the transition phase between the two phones will create some price opportunities in the year ahead.

Among technology companies we think profit margin opportunities are migrating to suppliers in the smartphone supply chain, another potentially ripe area for investment. We believe the suppliers offer the best exposure to the increase in content in the new phone, and since the stocks are depressed, some may offer better upside than the phone manufacturers themselves. Since this is an incremental business, content increases offer downside protection if demand for the phones disappoints. Global smartphone shipments have slowed sharply as maturity has set in, but Samsung and others have invested tens of billions of dollars into components as varied as semiconductors and display panels that permit phones to run faster, offer more storage, and provide better images. For example, the phones which offer more proprietary component technologies in processing chips and organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays, will be thinner than those with traditional liquid-crystal displays. Samsung is the best example of a fully-integrated handset manufacturer whose profitability is migrating to the component manufacturing part of the business. Samsung is currently generating 60% of its profits in its semiconductor business.

On the emerging market front, India’s equity market is depressed by the effects of demonetization, but the impact of that policy should be temporary. An estimated 86% of India’s currency notes in circulation were cancelled last autumn, but we think things will quickly normalize and growth will reemerge. India’s Reserve Bank reportedly is on course to replace all notes removed from circulation by April 1st, the first day of the new fiscal year. The upside is that the currency collapse will slow inflation and allow interest rates to fall. Stocks will likely anticipate that, and most of the selling likely occurred in the October-December quarter.

We noted above that the remaining positions in long-dated U.S. Treasury bonds hurt the Fund’s performance over the last quarter, but we will be looking for an opportunity to buy the bonds back. The reason we do not subscribe to the upbeat cyclical forecasts that followed the Trump win is the enormous stock of outstanding debt across the developed world. That would quickly become unserviceable if interest rates rise much further. Debt is fundamentally deflationary and output gaps and zero interest rates still exist in Japan and much of Europe. We realize our view cannot be proven for a while given the sharp rise in consumer and small business sentiment these past weeks, and there is still the possibility of one final bond market selloff, given how over-owned bonds became after last spring’s yield scramble. However, we do not believe inflation can get much of a foothold. Apart from the debt overhang, the rent-driven shelter cost measure which represents 42% of the core Consumer Price Index, and which has driven much of the inflation seen to-date, is likely peaking, given evidence of apartment overbuild in many cities. Base effects in the oil market will increase inflation perceptions in the first quarter, but that

will also prove temporary. An energetic credit expansion is critical for a broad-based inflation, but credit growth is already slowing. Finally, bond prices would benefit from tax reform if the tax deductibility of interest expenses is compromised. Balance sheets would be healthier and whatever inflationary pressures are present would be further lessened.

The short side of the portfolio was particularly problematic in 2016 and was responsible for most of our losses during the year. In each case, our fundamental judgments proved right and many of the companies in our short book disappointed in earnings. In some cases, we believe their franchises are in long-term decline. For example, Bloomberg reports that after four years of declining profit, Caterpillar risks seeing both its bond and commercial paper ratings reduced. Analysts anticipate that infrastructure spending will bring profits back, but the company's profitability is far more dependent on the mining investment cycle, which we think will remain depressed for years. We are still short one particularly vulnerable European bank. We believe that our long-held view that U.S. bank stocks would outperform European institutions will continue to bear fruit, but we have learned that index and algorithmic funds can rally the stocks of even the most precarious institutions when European stock markets are strong. We think this pair trade will play out further in coming years and will seek the inevitable price opportunities to increase it. The Financial Times reported that the three biggest U.S. banks earned $65 billion in 2016, a sum greater than the combined market values of Credit Suisse and Deutsche Bank.

We believe that long/short strategies have a good chance of outperforming in 2017. The business expansion will be in its eighth year, the Fed is tightening credit, bank lending is slowing and the strong dollar will hinder profit growth.

Additional Changes For 2017

We would like to take this opportunity to remind our shareholders of steps we are taking in the funds to increase shareholder value, reduce expenses, and improve performance. First, all three funds have been authorized by our independent Board of Directors to buy back up to 5% of the shares outstanding. We believe this program, which started in January, is accretive to net asset value and could potentially help shrink the discount of the funds.

As mentioned in previous letters, Clough Capital remains committed to lowering the expense ratio of the funds. The funds will lower the expense ratio by reducing leverage and interest expense, shrinking the expenses associated with the short book, as well as running a lower gross portfolio which will reduce management and administrator expenses. These three cost cutting techniques will reduce the expense ratio significantly on a year over year basis in 2017.

Performance has been frustrating of late in all three funds. In the last few months, we have conducted an extensive self-evaluation to improve on our investment results. We concluded that all three funds need to return to a higher concentration of our best ideas in the portfolios. In the recent past, our best ideas were diluted by too many positions in both the long and short book as well as smaller lower conviction ideas. We believe this renewed focus on higher conviction ideas can help return the fund's performance to more acceptable levels going forward.

If you have any questions about your investment, please call 1-877-256-8445.

Sincerely,

Charles I. Clough, Jr.   Robert M. Zdunczyk

Fund Performance (as of 1/31/2017)

GLV - Global Dividend and Income Fund

Inception date 7/28/2004	3 Month	6 Month	Annualized 1 Year	Annualized 5 Year	Annualized Since Inception
NAV*	1.59%	0.32%	8.92%	7.56%	6.57%
MKT	10.59%	9.71%	19.50%	8.60%	5.45%
S&P 500 Index Fund	7.76%	5.96%	20.04%	14.09%	8.27%
MSCI World Index	6.49%	5.20%	17.81%	10.48%	7.37%

GLQ - Global Equity Fund

Inception date 4/27/2005	3 Month	6 Month	Annualized 1 Year	Annualized 5 Year	Annualized Since Inception
NAV*	2.58%	0.57%	7.27%	7.12%	5.82%
MKT	11.78%	10.73%	18.79%	8.29%	4.64%
S&P 500 Index Fund	7.76%	5.96%	20.04%	14.09%	8.19%
MSCI World Index	6.49%	5.20%	17.81%	10.48%	6.78%

GLO - Global Opportunities Fund

Inception date 4/25/2006	3 Month	6 Month	Annualized 1 Year	Annualized 5 Year	Annualized Since Inception
NAV*	1.63%	-0.54%	6.38%	6.84%	4.03%
MKT	9.09%	4.99%	14.78%	7.40%	2.33%
S&P 500 Index Fund	7.76%	5.96%	20.04%	14.09%	7.61%
MSCI World Index	6.49%	5.20%	17.81%	10.48%	5.29%

* *Performance returns are net of fees and expenses.*

Top 10 Equity Holdings^ (as of 1/31/2017)

GLV	% of Total Portfolio
1. Apple, Inc.	3.64%
2. Liberty Ventures - Series A	2.18%
3. Citigroup, Inc.	2.17%
4. Broadcom, Ltd.	2.10%
5. Ares Capital Corp.	1.96%
6. Bank of America Corp.	1.95%
7. Microsoft Corp.	1.81%
8. Starwood Property Trust, Inc.	1.78%
9. Merck & Co., Inc.	1.62%
10. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	1.55%

GLQ	% of Total Portfolio
1. Apple, Inc.	3.76%
2. Broadcom, Ltd.	3.23%
3. Citigroup, Inc.	2.34%
4. Ares Capital Corp.	2.32%
5. Liberty Ventures - Series A	2.21%
6. Bank of America Corp.	2.16%
7. Starwood Property Trust, Inc.	2.13%
8. Liberty Broadband Corp. - Class C	2.03%
9. TransDigm Group, Inc.	1.98%
10. Yelp, Inc.	1.84%

GLO	% of Total Portfolio
1. Apple, Inc.	3.59%
2. Citigroup, Inc.	2.19%
3. Liberty Ventures - Series A	2.15%
4. Bank of America Corp.	1.98%
5. TransDigm Group, Inc.	1.95%
6. Broadcom, Ltd.	1.95%
7. Liberty Broadband Corp. - Class C	1.90%
8. Starwood Property Trust, Inc.	1.80%
9. Yelp, Inc.	1.78%
10. Ares Capital Corp.	1.73%

^ *Holdings are subject to change. Only long positions are listed.*
Please see the full fund portfolio holdings under “Fund Information” on the Clough Global Website.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

DISCLAIMER

This letter is provided for informational purposes only and is not an offer to purchase or sell shares. Clough Global Dividend and Income Fund, Clough Global Equity Fund and Clough Opportunities Fund (the "Funds") are closed-end funds, which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange AMEX, and does not continuously issue shares for sale as open-end mutual funds do. The market price of a closed-end Fund is based on the market's value.

The information in this letter represents the opinions of the individual Portfolio Managers and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results, or investment advice. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

MSCI World Index: a stock market index of world stocks. It is maintained by MSCI Inc. and is often used as a common benchmark for world or global stock funds. The index includes a collection of stocks of all the developed markets in the world as defined by MSCI.

The S&P 500 Index: Broad-based measurement of changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks commonly known as the Standard & Poor's 500® or S&P 500®. Index is unmanaged. It is not possible to invest directly in an Index.

The Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index ("Barclays Aggregate Bond"): measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade bond market. The Barclays Aggregate Bond index invests in a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed income securities in the United States, including government, corporate, and international dollar denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, all with maturities of more than 1 year.

The NASDAQ Biotechnology Index is NASDAQ-listed securities classified as either Biotechnology or Pharmaceuticals according to the Industry Classification Benchmark.

The net asset value (NAV) of a closed-end fund is the market price of the underlying investments (i.e., stocks and bonds) in the fund's portfolio, minus liabilities, divided by the total number of fund shares outstanding. However, the fund also has a market price; the value of which it trades on an exchange. This market price can be more or less than its NAV.

RISKS

An investor should consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus, annual report or semiannual report which contains this and other information visit www.cloughglobal.com or call 1-877-256-8445. Read them carefully before investing.

The Fund's distribution policy will, 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.

Distributions may be paid from sources of income other than ordinary income, such as net realized short-term capital gains, net realized long-term capital gains and return of capital. Based on current estimates, we anticipate the most recent distribution has been paid from short-term and long-term capital gains. The actual amounts and sources of the amounts for tax reporting purposes will depend upon the Fund's investment experience during the remainder of its fiscal year and may be subject to changes based on tax regulations. If a distribution includes anything other than net investment income, the Fund provides a Section 19(a) notice of the best estimate of its distribution sources at that time. These estimates may not match the final tax characterization (for the full year's distributions) contained in shareholders' 1099-DIV forms after the end of the year.

As a non-diversified investment company under the 1940 Act, the Fund is not limited in the proportion of its assets that may be invested in securities of a single issuer, and accordingly, may invest a greater portion of its assets in a more limited number of issuers than a diversified fund.

The Fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers are subject to risks not usually associated with owning securities of U.S. issuers. These risks can include fluctuations in foreign currencies, foreign currency exchange controls, social, political and economic instability, differences in securities regulation and trading, expropriation or nationalization of assets, and foreign taxation issues.

The Fund's investments in preferred stocks and bonds of below investment grade quality (commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds"), if any, are predominately speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers.

An investment by the Fund in REITs will subject it to various risks. The first, real estate industry risk, is the risk that the REIT share prices will 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. The second, investment style risk, is the risk that returns from REITs—which typically are small or medium capitalization stocks—will trail returns from the overall stock market. The third, interest rate risk, is the risk that changes in interest rates may hurt real estate values or make REIT shares less attractive than other income-producing investments. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a preferred or debt security will become unable to meet its obligation to make dividend, interest and principal payments.

Interest rate risk is the risk that preferred stocks paying fixed dividend rates and fixed-rate debt securities will decline in value because of changes in market interest rates. When interest rates rise the market value of such securities generally will fall. Derivative transactions (such as futures contracts and options thereon, options, swaps, and short sales) subject the Fund to increased risk of principal loss due to imperfect correlation or unexpected price or interest rate movements. Compared to investment companies that focus only on large companies, the Fund's share price may be more volatile because it also invests in small and medium capitalization companies.

Member firm, ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc.