

Eaton Vance Floating-Rate Advantage Fund

Class / Ticker Advisers / EVFAX A / EAFAX C / ECFAX I / EIFAX R6 / EFRRX

This Summary Prospectus is designed to provide investors with key fund information in a clear and concise format. Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated March 1, 2024, as may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Fund's Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, annual and semi-annual shareholder reports, and other information about the Fund, go to <http://www.eatonvance.com/funddocuments>, email a request to contact@eatonvance.com, call 1-800-262-1122, or ask any financial advisor, bank, or broker-dealer who offers shares of the Fund. Unless otherwise noted, page number references refer to the current Prospectus for this Fund.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide a high level of current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **Investors may also pay commissions or other fees to their financial intermediary, which are not reflected below.** You may qualify for a reduced sales charge on purchases of Class A shares if you invest, or agree to invest over a 13-month period, at least \$100,000 in Eaton Vance funds. Certain financial intermediaries also may offer variations in Fund sales charges to their customers as described in Appendix A – Financial Intermediary Sales Charge Variations in the Fund's Prospectus. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary and in Sales Charges beginning on page 45 of the Fund's Prospectus and page 25 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Advisers Class	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None	3.25%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the lower of net asset value at purchase or redemption)	None	None ⁽¹⁾	1.00%	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Class A shares purchased at net asset value in amounts of \$500,000 or more are subject to a 0.75% contingent deferred sales charge if redeemed within 12 months of purchase.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) ⁽¹⁾	Advisers Class	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6
Management Fees	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.25%	0.75%	None	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	<u>1.93%</u>	<u>1.93%</u>	<u>1.93%</u>	<u>1.93%</u>	<u>1.89%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.82%	2.82%	3.32%	2.57%	2.53%

⁽¹⁾ Expenses in the table above and the Example below reflect the expenses of the Fund and Senior Debt Portfolio (the "Portfolio"), the Portfolio in which the Fund invests its assets.

⁽²⁾ Other expenses have been restated and include estimated borrowing cost of 1.82% based on the outstanding borrowing and related costs as of the Fund's most recent fiscal year end. The actual amount of borrowing costs borne by the Portfolio will vary over time based on the Portfolio's use of borrowings and variations in market interest rates.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the operating expenses remain the same and that any expense reimbursement arrangement remains in place for the contractual period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Expenses with Redemption				Expenses without Redemption			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Advisers Class shares	\$285	\$ 874	\$1,489	\$3,147	\$285	\$ 874	\$1,489	\$3,147
Class A shares	\$601	\$1,171	\$1,765	\$3,370	\$601	\$1,171	\$1,765	\$3,370
Class C shares	\$435	\$1,021	\$1,731	\$3,500	\$335	\$1,021	\$1,731	\$3,500
Class I shares	\$260	\$ 799	\$1,365	\$2,905	\$260	\$ 799	\$1,365	\$2,905
Class R6 shares	\$256	\$ 788	\$1,345	\$2,866	\$256	\$ 788	\$1,345	\$2,866

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" the portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in income producing floating rate loans and other floating rate debt securities. The Fund invests primarily in senior floating rate loans of domestic and foreign borrowers (“Senior Loans”). Senior Loans typically are secured with specific collateral and have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the borrower that is senior to subordinated debtholders and stockholders of the borrower. Loans usually are of below investment grade quality and have below investment grade credit ratings, such ratings are associated with securities having high risk, speculative characteristics (sometimes referred to as “junk”). The Fund currently borrows for the purpose of acquiring additional income-producing investments (referred to as “leverage”).

The Fund may also invest in secured and unsecured subordinated loans, second lien loans and subordinated bridge loans (collectively, “Junior Loans”), other floating rate debt securities, fixed-income debt obligations and money market instruments. Other floating rate debt securities, fixed-income debt securities and money market instruments may include: bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; and commercial paper. Money market instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 60 days are deemed floating rate debt securities. Senior Loans and Junior Loans are referred to together herein as “loans.”

The Fund may invest up to 35% of its net assets in foreign Senior Loans. Foreign Senior Loans must be denominated in U.S. dollars, euros, British pounds, Swiss francs, Canadian dollars, or Australian dollars. The Fund may engage in derivative transactions (such as futures contracts and options thereon, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other currency hedging strategies, and interest rate swaps) to seek to hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates. Except as required by applicable regulation, there is no stated limit on the Fund’s use of derivatives for such purposes.

The investment adviser seeks to maintain broad borrower and industry diversification among the Fund’s loans. When selecting loans, the investment adviser seeks to implement a systematic risk-weighted approach that utilizes fundamental analysis of risk/return characteristics. Loans may be sold, if in the opinion of the investment adviser, the risk-return profile deteriorates or to pursue more attractive investment opportunities. Preservation of capital is considered when consistent with the Fund’s investment objective. The portfolio managers may also consider financially material environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors in evaluating an issuer. These considerations may be taken into account alongside other fundamental research in the investment selection process.

The Fund currently invests substantially all of its assets in the Portfolio, a separate registered investment company with the same investment objective and policies as the Fund. References to the Fund’s investments include investments held indirectly through the Portfolio in which the Fund invests.

Principal Risks

Market Risk. The value of investments held by the Fund may increase or decrease in response to social, economic, political, financial, public health crises or other disruptive events (whether real, expected or perceived) in the U.S. and global markets and include events such as war, natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest. These events may negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations and may exacerbate pre-existing risks to the Fund. The frequency and magnitude of resulting changes in the value of the Fund’s investments cannot be predicted. Certain securities and other investments held by the Fund may experience increased volatility, illiquidity, or other potentially adverse effects in reaction to changing market conditions. Monetary and/or fiscal actions taken by U.S. or foreign governments to stimulate or stabilize the global economy may not be effective and could lead to high market volatility. No active trading market may exist for certain investments held by the Fund, which may impair the ability of the Fund to sell or to realize the current valuation of such investments in the event of the need to liquidate such assets.

Credit Risk. Investments in loans and other debt obligations (referred to below as “debt instruments”) are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of the party obligated to make principal and interest payments on such instruments and may lead to defaults. Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the value of Fund shares and income distributions. The value of debt instruments also may decline because of concerns about the issuer’s ability to make principal and interest payments. In addition, the credit ratings of debt instruments may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such instruments deteriorates. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of a debt instrument, the Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the instrument. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, the Fund may be required to retain legal or similar counsel, which may increase the Fund’s operating expenses and adversely affect net asset value. Due to their lower place in the borrower’s capital structure, Junior Loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than Senior Loans to the same borrower.

Additional Risks of Loans. Loans are traded in a private, unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank resale market and are generally subject to contractual restrictions that must be satisfied before a loan can be bought or sold. These restrictions may impede the Fund’s ability to buy or sell loans (thus affecting their liquidity) and may negatively impact the transaction price. See also “Market Risk” above. It also may take longer than seven days for transactions in loans to settle. Due to the possibility of an extended loan settlement process, the Fund may hold cash, sell investments or temporarily borrow from banks or other lenders to meet short-term liquidity needs, such as to satisfy redemption requests from Fund shareholders. The types of covenants included in loan agreements generally vary depending on market conditions, the creditworthiness of the issuer, the nature of the collateral securing the loan and possibly other factors. Loans with fewer covenants that restrict activities of the borrower may provide the borrower with more flexibility to take actions that may be detrimental to the loan holders and provide fewer investor protections in the event of such actions or if covenants are breached. The Fund may experience relatively greater realized or unrealized losses or delays and expense in enforcing its rights with respect to loans with fewer restrictive covenants. Loans to entities located outside of the U.S. may have substantially

different lender protections and covenants as compared to loans to U.S. entities and may involve greater risks. The Fund may have difficulties and incur expense enforcing its rights with respect to non-U.S. loans and such loans could be subject to bankruptcy laws that are materially different than in the U.S. Loans may be structured such that they are not securities under securities law, and in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower, lenders may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. Loans are also subject to risks associated with other types of income investments, including credit risk and risks of lower rated investments.

Lower Rated Investments Risk. Investments rated below investment grade and comparable unrated investments (sometimes referred to as “junk”) are speculative because of increased credit risk relative to other fixed income investments. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances typically have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of lower rated investments to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher rated investments. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a lower rated investment may lose significant value before a default occurs. Lower rated investments typically are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than higher rated investments.

Borrowing Risk. Borrowing cash to increase investments (sometimes referred to as “leverage”) may exaggerate the effect on the Fund’s net asset value of any increase or decrease in the value of the security purchased with the borrowing. There can be no assurance that the use of borrowings will be successful. In connection with its borrowings, the Fund will be required to maintain specified asset coverage with respect to such borrowings by applicable federal securities laws and the terms of its credit facility with the lender. The Fund may be required to dispose of portfolio investments on unfavorable terms if market fluctuations or other factors cause the required asset coverage to be less than the prescribed amount. Borrowings involve additional expense to the Fund, including interest expense, fees and other expenses. The interest rates at which the Fund may borrow are subject to change, and such changes may materially increase the Fund’s borrowing costs, particularly in a rising interest rate environment. Conversely, in such an environment, the floating rate assets in which the Fund invests are generally expected to produce more income.

Interest Rate Risk. In general, the value of income securities will fluctuate based on changes in interest rates. The value of these securities is likely to increase when interest rates fall and decline when interest rates rise. Duration measures the time-weighted expected cash flows of a fixed-income security, while maturity refers to the amount of time until a fixed-income security matures. Generally, securities with longer durations or maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than securities with shorter durations or maturities, causing them to be more volatile. Conversely, fixed-income securities with shorter durations or maturities will be less volatile but may provide lower returns than fixed-income securities with longer durations or maturities. The impact of interest rate changes is significantly less for floating-rate instruments that have relatively short periodic rate resets (e.g., ninety days or less). In a rising interest rate environment, the duration of income securities that have the ability to be prepaid or called by the issuer may be extended. In a declining interest rate environment, the proceeds from prepaid or maturing instruments may have to be reinvested at a lower interest rate. Certain instruments held by the Fund were historically based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), which was the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between certain major international banks. LIBOR historically was used throughout global banking and financial industries to determine interest rates for a variety of financial instruments (such as debt instruments and derivatives) and borrowing arrangements. Upon a determination by regulators to phase out the use of LIBOR, market participants have been transitioning to the use of alternative reference rates over the past few years. As of June 30, 2023, the administrator of LIBOR ceased publishing LIBOR settings. The impact of the transition away from LIBOR on certain debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments that utilize LIBOR remains uncertain. The transition away from LIBOR and the use of replacement rates may adversely affect transactions that used LIBOR as a reference rate, financial institutions, funds and other market participants that engaged in such transactions, and the financial markets generally.

Foreign Investment Risk. Foreign investments can be adversely affected by political, economic and market developments abroad, including the imposition of economic and other sanctions by the United States or another country against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals. There may be less publicly available information about foreign issuers because they may not be subject to reporting practices, requirements or regulations comparable to those to which United States companies are subject. Adverse changes in investment regulations, capital requirements or exchange controls could adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments. Foreign markets may be smaller, less liquid and more volatile than the major markets in the United States and, as a result, Fund share values may be more volatile. Trading in foreign markets typically involves higher expense than trading in the United States. The Fund may have difficulties enforcing its legal or contractual rights in a foreign country.

Currency Risk. Exchange rates for currencies fluctuate daily. The value of foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. dollar. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets and currency transactions are subject to settlement, custodial and other operational risks.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Different types of U.S. government securities are subject to different levels of credit risk, including the risk of default, depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. Although certain U.S. Government-sponsored agencies (such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association) may be chartered or sponsored by acts of Congress, their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. With respect to U.S. government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, there is a risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to such U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if not obligated to do so by law. U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency securities generally have a lower return than other obligations because of their higher credit quality and market liquidity.

Money Market Instrument Risk. Money market instruments may be adversely affected by market and economic events, such as a sharp rise in prevailing short-term interest rates; adverse developments in the banking industry, which issues or guarantees many money market instruments; adverse economic, political or other developments affecting issuers of money market instruments; changes in the credit quality of issuers; and default by a counterparty.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund's exposure to derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other investments. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the security, instrument, index, currency, commodity, economic indicator or event underlying a derivative ("reference instrument"), due to failure of a counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create leverage in the Fund, which represents a non-cash exposure to the underlying reference instrument. Leverage can increase both the risk and return potential of the Fund. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment position, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund. Use of derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and a transaction may be unsuccessful in whole or in part because of market behavior or unexpected events. Changes in the value of a derivative (including one used for hedging) may not correlate perfectly with the underlying reference instrument. Derivative instruments traded in over-the-counter markets may be difficult to value, may be illiquid, and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying reference instrument. If a derivative's counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the value of Fund shares may decline and the Fund could experience delays in (or be unable to achieve) the return of collateral or other assets held by the counterparty. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment. A derivative investment also involves the risks relating to the reference instrument underlying the investment.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund is exposed to liquidity risk when trading volume, lack of a market maker or trading partner, large position size, market conditions, or legal restrictions impair its ability to sell particular investments or to sell them at advantageous market prices. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell an investment or continue to hold it or keep the position open, sell other investments to raise cash or abandon an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. These effects may be exacerbated during times of financial or political stress.

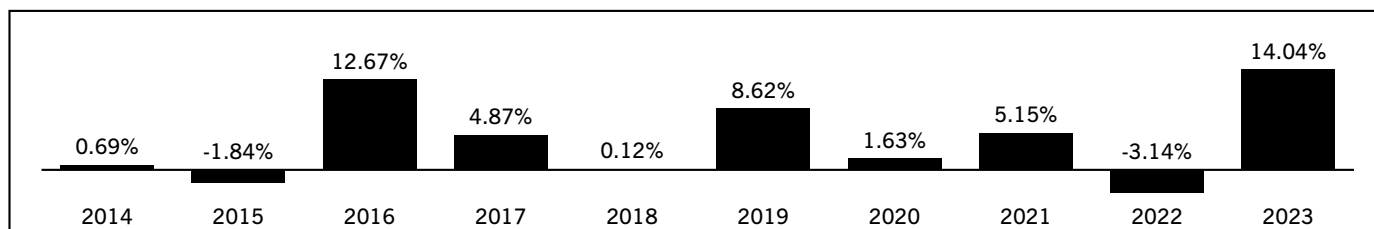
Investing in a Portfolio. The Fund invests its assets in the Portfolio. This enables the Fund to pool its assets with other investors that also invest in the same Portfolio, resulting in efficiencies in management and administration that can lower the Fund's costs and enhance shareholder returns. The ability of the Fund operating in a hub and spoke structure to meet its investment objective is directly related to the ability of the corresponding Portfolio to meet its objective. Contribution and withdrawal activities by other Portfolio investors may impact the management of the Portfolio and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

Risks Associated with Active Management. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends on portfolio management's successful application of analytical skills and investment judgment. Active management involves subjective decisions and there is no guarantee that such decisions will produce the desired results or expected returns.

General Fund Investing Risks. The Fund is not a complete investment program and there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. It is possible to lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund is designed to be a long-term investment vehicle and is not suited for short-term trading. Investors in the Fund should have a long-term investment perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in value. Purchase and redemption activities by Fund shareholders may impact the management of the Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective(s). In addition, the redemption by one or more large shareholders or groups of shareholders of their holdings in the Fund could have an adverse impact on the remaining shareholders in the Fund. The Fund relies on various service providers, including the investment adviser and sub-adviser, if applicable, in its operations and is susceptible to operational, information security and related events (such as public health crises, cyber or hacking attacks) that may affect the service providers or the services that they provide to the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and how the Fund's average annual returns over time compare with those of a broad-based securities market index. The returns in the bar chart are for Class A shares and do not reflect a sales charge. If the sales charge was reflected, the returns would be lower. Past performance (both before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated Fund performance information can be obtained by visiting www.eatonvance.com.



For the ten years ended December 31, 2023, the highest quarterly total return for Class A was 10.68% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -15.79% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2023	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Advisers Class Return Before Taxes	14.16%	5.11%	4.13%
Class A Return Before Taxes	10.39%	4.40%	3.78%
Class A Return After Taxes on Distributions	6.34%	2.03%	1.59%
Class A Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Class A Shares	6.02%	2.32%	1.88%
Class C Return Before Taxes	12.49%	4.57%	3.72%
Class I Return Before Taxes	14.44%	5.37%	4.39%
Class R6 Return Before Taxes	14.48%	5.42%	4.41%
Morningstar [®] LSTA [®] US Leveraged Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	13.32%	5.79%	4.41%

These returns reflect the maximum sales charge for Class A (3.25%) and any applicable contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") for Class C. Effective November 5, 2020, Class C shares automatically convert to Class A shares eight years after purchase. The average annual total returns listed for Class C reflect conversion to Class A shares after eight years. Prior to November 5, 2020, Class C shares automatically converted to Class A shares ten years after purchase. The Class R6 performance shown above for the period prior to May 31, 2019 (commencement of operations) is the performance of Class I shares at net asset value without adjustment for any differences in the expenses of the two classes. If adjusted for such differences returns would be different.

Morningstar[®] LSTA[®] US Leveraged Loan Index is a product of Morningstar, Inc. ("Morningstar") licensed for use by Eaton Vance. Morningstar[®] is a registered trademark of Morningstar licensed for certain use by Eaton Vance. Loan Syndications and Trading Association[®] and LSTA[®] are trademarks of the LSTA licensed for certain use by Morningstar, and further sublicensed by Morningstar for certain use by Eaton Vance. Neither Morningstar nor LSTA guarantees the accuracy and/or completeness of the Morningstar[®] LSTA[®] US Leveraged Loan Index or any data included therein, and shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. Investors cannot invest directly in an Index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on a shareholder's tax situation and the actual characterization of distributions, and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to shareholders who hold Fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. After-tax returns for other Classes of shares will vary from the after-tax returns presented for Class A shares. Return After Taxes on Distributions for a period may be the same as Return Before Taxes for that period because no taxable distributions were made during that period. Also, Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares for a period may be greater than or equal to Return Before Taxes and/or Return After Taxes on Distributions for the same period because of losses realized on the sale of Fund shares.

Management

Investment Adviser. Eaton Vance Management ("Eaton Vance") serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Boston Management and Research ("BMR") serves as investment adviser to the Portfolio.

Portfolio Managers

Ralph H. Hinckley, Jr., Managing Director of Morgan Stanley and Vice President of Eaton Vance and BMR, has managed the Portfolio and the Fund since June 2021.

Jake T. Lemle, Managing Director of Morgan Stanley and Vice President of Eaton Vance and BMR, has managed the Portfolio and the Fund since June 2021.

Andrew N. Sveen, Managing Director of Morgan Stanley and Vice President of Eaton Vance and BMR, has managed the Portfolio since March 2019 and the Fund since March 2021.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange Fund shares on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. You may purchase, redeem or exchange Fund shares either through your financial intermediary or (except for purchases of Class C shares by accounts with no specified financial intermediary) directly from the Fund either by writing to the Fund, P.O. Box 534439, Pittsburgh, PA 15253-4439, or by calling 1-800-262-1122. The minimum initial purchase or exchange into the Fund is \$1,000 for Advisers Class, Class A and Class C, \$1,000,000 for Class I and \$5,000,000 for Class R6 (waived in certain circumstances). There is no minimum for subsequent investments.

Tax Information

If your shares are held in a taxable account, the Fund's distributions will be taxed to you as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are exempt from taxation. If your shares are held in a tax-advantaged account, you will generally be taxed only upon withdrawals from the account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund's shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (collectively, "financial intermediaries"), the Fund, its principal underwriter and its affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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